

station in some appropriate place the bust of Henry George. At present there are no modern busts of any kind in the New York Public Library and it is significant of the trend of the times that the man whose election to the mayoralty of New York was feared as a calamity should now find place in one of the foremost of the city's institutions. The bust is the life-like work of the late son of the prophet, Richard F. George. The desire is to make this a popular presentation.

Out of a special edition of 40,000 of George L. Rusby's admirable little pamphlet, "Smaller Profits, Reduced Salaries and Lower Wages," 20,000 have already been disposed of. Single copies of this little booklet may be had for 5 cents with liberal discount for quantities by addressing the Essex Economic Reform Club, 37 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

TO GAIN victories for the Single Tax we must make more Single Taxers. Concrete examples of the Single Tax will do this. The Vancouver, Edmonton, German and New Zealand numbers present such facts with a history of our movement in these countries. The first three will be mailed in quantities to any addresses for 10 cents a copy, the New Zealand number for 15 cents a copy. Single copies are 25 cents each. Organizations would do well to order quantities of these, and get them in circulation.

TO SUBSCRIBERS whose subscriptions expire with this number notices will be sent. Every subscriber should send in one or more. The Special British and Special Australian Numbers will follow in quick succession.

THE Coburn Library, of Colorado Springs, Colo., is in need of Vols. 1 and 3 of the REVIEW.

THE Library of the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo., wants Nos. 2 and 4 of Vol. II.

DEATH OF RICHARD GEORGE.

Laid away as he would wish to have been, with no ostentation, and with the floral tributes of that small but devoted circle of friends he called his own, the body of Richard George, youngest son of Henry George, was consigned to the family plot in Greenwood on September 30. His illness had been known only to a few; to others, the great army of his father's followers, the news of his death came as a great and sudden shock.

Richard George had for many years followed the occupation of a sculptor. The impressive tombstone which rises beside his remains in commemoration of his father, is his work. So, too, are the portrait tablets on the building in Union Square, this city, in memory of his father and William Garrison, the Younger. He loved his art and pursued it in the spirit of the artist. He never did, he never could commercialize his calling, so his lot was that of so many of those who follow Beauty to their own material hurt, but at the same time to their own spiritual quickening. In this he was like his father whom he resembled in temperament, and even more in physical characteristics.

Personally, he was one of the most lovable of men. His jest was never ill-humored; to the end he was just the boy grown up. He bubbled over with mental and physical enthusiasms. He was given to curious and ingenious speculation, with which, if one could not always agree, the listener always was quick to sympathise. He was just "Dick" to his friends, and few ever thought of calling him Richard. He viewed life and men tolerantly, with something of his father's breadth of view. In religious belief he was a Swedenborgian.

On hearing of his death, Daniel Kiefer, chairman of the Fels Commission, sent the following telegram from Cincinnati, which will find an echo in the hearts of all his friends:

"The Single Taxers of the nation mourn the loss the movement has sustained in the death of Richard George. Please say as much to the family for Joseph Fels, myself, and the many Single Taxers who will not have the opportunity of expressing

their sympathy. I never saw Richard George without vivid reminders and recollections of his father. They were strikingly alike in appearance as I recall them both."

JOSEPH McCARTHY.

(See portrait.)

Joseph McCarthy was born at Littleport, Iowa, in 1877. In 1896 he was graduated from the Le Mars Normal School at Le Mars, Iowa. After serving one year as principal of schools at Struble, Iowa, he entered the Iowa State University, pursuing a Collegiate Course. While there he was active in literary and forensic work and in 1900 was one of the three students who successfully represented the University in the annual Iowa-Wisconsin University Debate. In 1902 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Denver. Commencing the year following he has continuously practiced law in Spokane, Washington, being a member of the law firm of McCarthy & Edge.

FAREWELL DINNER TO FRANCIS NEILSON.

A farewell dinner was tendered to Hon. Francis Neilson, M. P., by Mr. John T. McRoy, at the Elks Club, 43rd Street, this city, on Tuesday evening, October 8. There were about fifty present.

Mr. Neilson, after a few brief remarks by Mr. McRoy, began by saying: "I do not know where I have met so many warm-hearted friends and where I have enjoyed such cordiality." He then rapidly sketched some interesting incidents in his early life. Referring to his strenuous trip to the West he spoke of having "suped" in a dramatization of Jules Verne's "Round the World in Eighty Days," and later of having been assistant stage manager in a play called *Ninety Days* in which William Gillette had appeared. But he said that his experience in making connections to accomplish what he must in the time allotted in these plays was nothing to what

he had gone through in the last few days. He then told of his visit to Winnipeg, and of his meeting with Mr. Dixon and others. He described the marvelous progress of that city, Saskatoon and Edmonton. He told of the Grain Growers' Association and the force it has become in Canadian political life. He spoke of his meeting with U'Ren in Portland, and the meetings in Oregon that he had addressed. He also told of his visit to St. Louis and other parts of Missouri, and of his arrival in Chicago and the meetings there at the City Club and elsewhere. His intimate and graphic description of his meeting with an uncle in Seattle whom he had not met for many years, and of his having been "on show" for a period in that city with his uncle as the showman, was as interesting as any part of the speech. He concluded with an eloquent expression of thanks for the many kindnesses accorded him during his ten weeks stay in this country, and he promised to come again, bringing with him his wife and daughters.

Mr. Nielson spoke for nearly two hours, and it is a high compliment to our brilliant guest that none present suspected that he had spoken so long.

An interesting feature of the dinner was the reading of imaginary letters by Whidden Graham from British notables.

THE United Labor Party of New Zealand has been endorsed by more than thirty thousand trades unionists. Its principal plank is as follows:

"A land system which shall bring into the most productive use, either by individual undertakings or by public enterprise, all natural resources; shall make absentee ownership and private monopoly in land impossible; shall secure to the landholder all the values created by him and those only (all such values to be exempt from all taxation); and shall secure to the public in an annual tax all values created by the public."

The national organizer of the party is Walter Thomas Mills, at one time an active leader for progress in Portland, and later of Milwaukee, Wis.