

CONGRESSMAN BREMNER.

Congressman Robert G. Bremner, known widely to his intimates as "Bob Bremner," died February 5, of cancer, after an illness that had occasioned wide newspaper comment because of the repeated attempts to eradicate the poison by radium, and the hopes that were aroused of the probability of a successful operation, a hope indulged even by the brave and uncomplaining sufferer almost to the last.

At the bedside when the end came were his wife, his constant companion in his illness, his brothers, and a few friends. When the news of his illness reached Washington President Wilson, who had shown an unusual admiration for him, and who when Mr. Bremner was a nominee for Congress and unable to leave his bed had visited Passaic and made an address in his behalf, sent a large bouquet to the sanitorium where he was confined.

Mr. Bremner was born at Caithness, Scotland, and came with his father to Canada, where he acquired the rudiments of a public school education. He began his industrial career as an electrician. While in Canada he became a convert to the Single Tax through the reading of *Progress and Poverty*, and when he arrived in New York he made his way to the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, where he met James R. Brown, who had only recently come from Canada, and this was the beginning of a long friendship. Later Mr. Bremner began his newspaper work in the city of Paterson. He served in the Spanish-American war, but saw no active service, his regiment being stationed at Jacksonville, Florida. Later he became proprietor of the *Passaic Herald*.

He did much to instil into the politics of Passaic the genuine democratic spirit, and he was an earnest admirer of the ideals for which Woodrow Wilson stood. He was the unanimous choice for Congress of the democratic voters of the district, and though the district is strongly republican, was elected by a handsome plurality.

Cheerful, fun-loving and devoted to the cause of humanity, Congressman Bremner fought the good fight. He did so with a smile on his lips and great physical pain,

of which he made no complaint. He leaves a host of friends, and the world is richer for his having lived in it.

WOMEN'S LINCOLN DINNER

On Lincoln's Birthday the annual dinner of the Women's Henry George League was held at Reisenweber's Hotel, Columbus Circle, New York, Amy Mali Hicks, president of the League, presiding.

The guests of honor were the prominent suffragists, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and Miss Bertha Rembaugh, the lawyer who defended the girls in the now famous shirtwaist strike.

Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, of the Ethical Culture Society, associated in an interesting way Lincoln's ideals with present day problems.

Miss E. Elma Dame gave a clear and concise explanation of the Single Tax philosophy.

The subject of the evening's discussion, "The Functions of Government," was presented from two widely differing aspects by Mrs. Alice Thacher Post and Mr. Frank Stephens.

Mrs. Post took the standpoint in her speech that the functions of government were practically whatever the people chose to make them. In other words that there were no functions of government which did not depend on the will of the majority in any community. There were no inherent functions which could scientifically be determined.

Mrs. Post used as an example of this theory a small Michigan town where the municipal income derived from taxing all the inhabitants, had been voted by the majority to the running of a municipal moving picture show.

Mr. Frank Stephens assumed that the science of political economy attributed inalienable functions to government. He said that the primary are: That all persons are absolutely entitled to themselves, consequently to their own particular product,, and equally entitled to the common product, land values.

That to make a social or governmental function of anything which was not in its