

Henry George, Jr., Former Legislator, Dead at Home Here

New York Lawmaker Who
Studied D. C. Taxation Suc-
cumbs After Long Illness.

FAMILY AT HIS BEDSIDE

Father Was Originator of the
Single Tax—Funeral to Be
Held Tomorrow Night.

Former Congressman Henry George, Jr., son of the late Henry George, originator of the single tax, and particularly well known in Washington because of his long service on the District Committee, during which he investigated the tax problems of Washington, died at 5:30 o'clock this morning, at his home, 1761 Euclid street northwest. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. George had been in ill health for several years. During recent months his condition had grown gradually worse.

He had been confined to his room since the middle of September, when he returned from his summer home at Merriwold Park, N. Y.

At his bedside when the end came was Mrs. George and his three children, Miss Mary Beatrice George, eighteen; Jane Caroline George, eleven, and Henry George, 3d, who is ten years old.

Mrs. George, before her marriage, was Miss Marie M. Hitch, of New Orleans.

Funeral Tomorrow.

Funeral services are to be held tomorrow night at the residence by the Rev. Dr. John C. Palmer, and Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post, a lifelong friend of Mr. George's father, will speak briefly regarding Mr. George's life work. Only relatives and close personal friends of the family will be present.

The body is to be sent to New York, where interment is to be in the family sepulcher at Greenwood Cemetery, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. George was born at Sacramento, Cal., November 3, 1862, and received his early education in the public schools there.

He was the inheritor of the ideals and aspirations of his famous father, who founded the economic philosophy commonly known as the single tax.

In a peculiar way, he was drawn into the footsteps of his father. During the New York mayoralty campaign of 1897, the elder George was nominated as an independent candidate for mayor, and his vigorous, logical exposition of his radical doctrine in application to the problems of the metropolis, quickly made him a formidable contender.

Without organization or party, he was threatening to run away with the election, when he was suddenly taken ill and died just before the election.



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HENRY GEORGE.

Made Remarkable Run.

His son, Henry George, Jr., who had been secretary, coadjutor, traveling companion, and in every way assistant to the father, was placed on the ticket to fill the vacancy.

He was defeated, but he made a remarkable run considering the circumstances, and his future career demonstrated that he possessed abilities and understanding that would have made him a worthy substitute for his father, if he had been elected.

Coming to Congress with the Sixty-second Congress, Mr. George was assigned to service on the District committee, and it was through this work that he became best known in Washington.

He was made chairman of a subcommittee that studied problems of assessment and taxation in the Capital, and made a report around which ever since has raged bitter controversy.

He charged that there was great inequity in distribution of the tax burdens; that the small home-owner was paying more than his share, while business property and the homes of the rich were under-assessed.

His facts were attacked, and his analysis of conditions criticized, but the document remained a powerful argument for effective taxation reform.

Not many American economists and men of letters and affairs possessed so cosmopolitan an acquaintance as Henry George.

He had traveled all over the world, lecturing on the economic doctrine promulgated by his father, and in which the son was one of the foremost authorities.

He campaigned for the Lloyd-George budget program in Great Britain; helped to win, in Australia and New Zealand, the great concessions that those countries have made to this school of thought; was always a leader in liberal movements in this country; was as well known in Canada as here, and, indeed, saw the single tax idea receive rather more application there than has yet been accorded it here.

Wherever he went, groups of single tax thinkers and students developed, to carry on the movement. It is today one of the most highly organized intellectual