

ADVICE TO HENRY GEORGE, JR.

Urged by a Chicago Single-Taxer to Declare for Low.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Efforts were being made to-day by the friends of the late Henry George in Chicago to get his son, over his signature, to issue an address, urging all the supporters of his father in the New York Mayoralty campaign to use their votes and influence in behalf of Seth Low, the Citizens' Union candidate. Secretary Moore of the Chicago Single Tax Club sent to Henry George, Jr., a telegram to this effect. In it, after expressing his condolence, Mr. Moore said:

"Advocate over your signature the election of Mr. Low. Your father's life has been given to break bossism."

"Mr. George repeatedly said," Mr. Moore said later, "that if he could not be elected he wanted to see Mr. Low elected, and thus break bossism. That is why he entered the campaign. He had no personal motives. What he wanted was to bring good government to New York. In this telegram I believe I have merely voiced the sentiment of the friends of good government, and given expression to the thought that will first enter the mind of young Mr. George when he considers the effect of his father's death on the campaign in progress. I shall write him to-day and give my reasons for this position more fully."

THE CHOICE OF YOUNG MR. GEORGE

Some Delegates Were Denied Admission to the Executive Committee.

Willis J. Abbot, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, made this statement last evening about its meeting in the afternoon:

"The first business was the preparation of the message of condolence to Mrs. Henry George. The political necessities of the situation were then discussed, as many as thirty or forty friends of Mr. George offering suggestions. The committee, in executive session agreed to continue the Democratic fight, and to consider no proposition to indorse any other ticket."

"There was not a dissenting voice in accepting the nomination of Henry George, Jr., to fill the place left vacant by his father. This happened about 2 o'clock. There has been as yet no formal announcement of the nomination to Henry George, Jr., but Mr. Johnson told him of the action of the committee, and he said that he would be governed by its wishes. Realizing that it was necessary to act promptly, the committee assumed the responsibility of sending a telegram to certain delegates, who had asked admission, when it seemed certain that they had come to urge certain lines of conduct to which the committee was opposed, that not all delegates could be received."

"In this way a fair selection of ideas as to what should be done was obtained. It is the same fight. There is no change. The organization will continue the same work in the same way, except that the great leader will not be with us. But his work will descend from the father to the son."

William J. McLaughlin, the Assistant Treasurer of last year's Democratic National Committee, was enthusiastic in praise of the young nominee. He said:

"The younger man was familiar with his father's theories and principles, and in some ways was in advance of him. For a long time he has been his father's adviser. He is a man of remarkable quick perception and action, and is a hard worker. In executive work he has great ability."

DOWN-TOWN CLUB MOURNS.

The Hall on Liberty Street Is Filled with Sad Faces at the Usual Noon Meeting.

The hall at 47 Liberty Street, which is the headquarters of the Down-town Business Men's Campaign Club of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, was filled with sad faces when President Henry M. McDonald called the usual noonday meeting to order yesterday. Outside the United States flag was at half-mast, and two men were busy draping the entrance with black.

Mr. McDonald said that they were assembled under probably the saddest circumstances that have befallen the country since the death of Abraham Lincoln. It was a paralyzing blow, and they had not had time to collect their thoughts. No man, he said, ever died more truly a martyr's death than did Henry George, who when he accepted the nomination, doubting his physical ability to stand the strain, said at Cooper Union: "I will make the race if I die for it."

James A. Gray, who spoke next, said that like the chosen man of God who led the people through the wilderness, Henry George was not allowed to enter into the enjoyment of the fruit of the victory which was certainly his. But the good work of Henry George would not be lost. His place on the ticket would be filled by the very best man who could be found. Not as good a man as George, but a man whose name would be a guarantee of reform in City Government.

Bolton Hall, speaking with extreme emotion, said:

"Henry George is not dead. His great heart has burst and his great brain is still, but the work which he began so well shall go on. We must begin the campaign against bossism and oppression and blackmail over again, and never stop until we are victorious."

Mr. McDonald then dismissed the meeting with the announcement that there would be another meeting there next Monday, which would be addressed by many speakers.

After the meeting the crowd lingered in the hall to discuss the situation. Half a dozen Tracy men had drifted in and tried to create some Tracy sentiment by starting a cry of "What's the matter with Tracy? He's all right!" but the effort met silent disapproval, and there were murmurs of: "That's all the Tracy men are good for—trying to stampede meetings."

Half a dozen discussions were started on the floor, and every suggestion that the George men turn to Seth Low and murmurs of approval. A young Tammany man wanted to tell the crowd that the Strong administration had been extravagant, but abandoned the field when a George man asked him whether he preferred a cheap administration that "stole the money and gave the people nothing," or one that spent more money and "gave the people what they wanted."

GEORGE WILL LIE IN STATE.

The Committee Issues an Official Statement of the Funeral Ceremonies—A Large Procession Projected.

The committee having in charge the obsequies of Henry George, through its Chairman, Hamlin Garland, issued the following statement shortly before midnight last night:

To the friends of Henry George:

The committee having in charge the funeral ceremonies in honor of the great Democrat and philosopher, Henry George, present the following order of services:

From sunrise on Sunday, Oct. 31, till sunset of the same day the body of our great leader will lie in state in the Grand Central Palace, on Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, in order that the people for whom Henry George lived and died may pass and take a last look at the man who fought their battles for a quarter of a century, and who went willingly to his death in order that liberty, equality, and justice might prevail.

Ushers will be present to direct the people in their passage before the platform upon which the body will rest. Every one who feels the nobility and single-heartedness of Henry George's life-work is invited to be present at this ceremony.

During the afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock the funeral services and orations will take place. In view of the great number of people to whom Henry George had become endeared during his life, the committee in charge of the ceremonies has decided to hold the funeral at an hour when all will be free to pay their last tribute of respect.

The funeral car will start from the Grand Central Palace at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, and proceed by a route to be announced later via the bridge to the Brooklyn City Hall. In this informal procession every friend and admirer of Henry George, irrespective of creed or party, is invited to take part.

The committee earnestly desires that no torches or transparencies be displayed. Ban-

ners without mottoes, designating the organizations may be carried.

"All labor or other organizations intending to take part in the procession of Sunday evening will please communicate at once with John Brian Walker, Chief Marshal, Union Square Hotel."

One of the members of the committee was asked about the nature of the religious services to be held, but he vouchsafed no further information except to say that Mr. George was an Episcopalian. The pall bearers and speakers have not yet been selected, and will probably be announced until replies have been received to invitations sent out last night. A guard of honor, composed of George's strongest adherents, will watch the body until the interment.

There was some talk yesterday of having the body lie in state in the City Hall here. President Jeroloman said he would call a meeting to consider the matter if he got word from Mr. George's family, but later in the day a number of the dead leader's friends called on Mayor Strong to discuss the matter. After seeing the torn-up condition of the City Hall the idea was abandoned. An effort was made to rent Cooper Union, where Mr. George had opened his campaign, but it had been rented. The Grand Central Palace was then decided on.

TAMMANY MEN SHOCKED.

Condolences Sent to Mrs. George—Mr. Croker Reads a Statement Before the Chicago Braves.

The news of Henry George's death caused a sensation in Tammany Hall. Politicians gathered in groups and discussed the changed political situation, and the majority of them expressed the opinion that the Tammany candidate would be helped.

One of John C. Sheehan's first acts was to issue an order to the Tammany Press Bureau that all matter referring to or reflecting on Mr. George should be withheld or destroyed. He declined to talk on the situation.

"I have nothing to say about Mr. George's death," he said, "except that I am profoundly sorry. I heard that Mr. George was in feeble health, but I never anticipated such a tragic outcome."

Mr. Croker refused absolutely to express any opinion. "I have communicated with the family," was all he would say.

Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Croker made an effort to postpone the reception to Carter H. Harrison and the Cook County delegation, which had been set for 3 o'clock, but the arrangements had progressed too far to be withdrawn. After the reception had proceeded about half an hour, Mr. Croker mounted the platform in Tammany Hall, and when after the applause had subsided, he could be heard, he said:

"I want to thank the Mayor of Chicago and the Cook County Democracy for their visit to us." The applause was renewed, but Mr. Croker stretched out his hand and commanded silence. "I desire also," he said, "to read the following:

"Henry George is dead. The intelligence of his untimely demise is a shock to the entire community. In the heat of the canvass he made some intemperate remarks about myself. But he has gone as we all have to go. I retain no recollection of what he has said about me, for his family I have the warmest sympathy. I condole with them in the great bereavement that afflicts them. I pray that he may rest in peace, and as a tribute to his memory, I move we do now adjourn."

Silence fell on the crowd that had a minute before been so noisy, and Mr. Croker put the motion himself. When he said: "Those in favor of adjourning—" a mighty "Aye!" followed, and ten minutes later the hall was cleared. The flag on Tammany Hall was placed at half-mast after the reception was over.

At Judge Van Wyck's headquarters in the Bartholdi similar orders were given regarding campaign matter touching Henry George. Judge Van Wyck said:

In a moment like this my heart turns to the widow and children of Mr. George. It is no time to think or speak of the political effect."

Judge Van Wyck also sent the following telegram to Mrs. George:

Mrs. Henry George: I am inexpressibly shocked. No words can express my regret or my sincere sympathy. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

Mr. Croker and Mr. Sheehan also sent the following dispatches to Mrs. George:

All our me to express my deepest sympathy for you in your great bereavement. RICHARD CROKER.

I deeply sympathize with you and your family in the great loss you have sustained. JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

United States Senator Murphy telegraphed from Troy to his private secretary yesterday to call at the Union Square Hotel and personally convey his expression of deep regret to Mrs. Henry George for the death of her husband.

STRONG AND BROOKFIELD.

The Latter Says the Republicans Should Give Up the Fight—The Mayor Looks for Low Gains.

Mayor Strong and William Brookfield had a talk over the political situation yesterday afternoon. The Mayor was confident early in the afternoon that Seth Low would be elected by a majority of 100,000. Mr. Brookfield declared that loyal Republicans should now give up the fight and vote for Low as the strongest candidate against Van Wyck, and that any man who voted for Tracy would help Van Wyck.

Later, when he learned that Henry George, Jr., was to run in his father's place, the Mayor was still confident that Mr. Low would get some advantage from Henry George's death. Henry George had denounced both Tammany and the Republican Party so strongly that no follower who had listened to his words could go and vote for either. He had been told that former Tammany voters would go back to Van Wyck, but he believed that they would be too loyal to George's memory to do so within five days of his death.

The Mayor believed, he said, that Henry George, Jr., could not hold his father's strength. He had no doubt that he would poll a large vote, but the thinking men that have been behind George the elder would help Low win.

STRONG'S GRIEF MASTERS HIM.

He Breaks Down at a Mass Meeting in the Midst of a Eulogy Upon Henry George.

Owing to the sudden death of Henry George a mass meeting in Progress Assembly Rooms, 28 and 30 Avenue A, last night, called originally to further the interests of the Citizens' Union ticket, was converted into a demonstration of sorrow over the deceased candidate. Men of all parties and varied political opinions joined in doing honor to the memory of Mr. George, and all of the speakers paid tribute to his character. A band had been engaged a few days ago, and, in compliance with instructions received at that time, began to play in front of the hall to attract a crowd. On the arrival of the Chairman of the meeting, however, the musicians were ordered to stop, and the band was sent away as a mark of respect to the dead.

Mayor Strong was the first speaker. With a voice shaken by emotion he said: "It is impossible for me to dwell upon this political contest while Henry George lies dead under a roof that is not his own, a few short blocks away, an example of the self-sacrifice of an honorable man; a martyr to a cause which he believed, with heart and soul and brain, to be for the best interests of mankind. I believe that had he lived through this campaign his supporters would have cast more than a vote much larger than was that of 1880."

"I came here to-night with great unwillingness, and only because I had promised so to do, but my heart is heavy with its sorrow for the dead, and it is impossible for me even to think of politics to-night. I ask of you to bow your heads in respect for his memory, and—to—I—"

Here the Mayor broke down entirely, and,

turning his back upon his audience, hastened to his seat. An almost breathless silence followed his remark until the situation was relieved by some one crying: "Three cheers for Mayor Strong, the next Governor of New York."

The cheers were given, and strong men, with tears streaming down their faces, crowded round the Mayor as he made his way from the hall and applauded him.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.'S, CAREER.

A Newspaper Man and Helped to Set Type for His Father's Book.

Henry George, Jr., was born on Nov. 2, 1863, in San Francisco, Cal. At the son's birth the father was a struggling newspaper man. Young George was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, but left the classroom to go to work in a printing office. He set type on his father's book, "Progress and Poverty."

He moved East in 1880, and settled with his parents in Brooklyn. In 1883 he went to England as his father's private secretary. On his return he worked on the editorial staff of Truth, a New York daily newspaper, and later was assistant to the managing editor of The North American Review.

He became editor of his father's paper, The Standard, but left that position in 1891 to go to Washington, where he was the correspondent of several Western newspapers. In 1893 he was editor of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen, and remained in that place for two years, returning home to assist in the revision of his father's new book.

Mr. George is engaged to be married to Miss Marie Morel Hitch, a daughter of Capt. E. D. Hitch of Chicago. The time appointed for the wedding was Thanksgiving Day, and it is not known yet whether there will be a postponement.

POWER TO FILL THE VACANCY.

Law Does Not Require a New Petition in Cases of Substitution Because of Death.

The power to fill the vacancy on the ticket of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, caused by the death of Henry George, which was exercised yesterday by the Executive Committee of that body, is derived from the State election law. All that was necessary was that a certificate of the death of the candidate and of the new nomination should be filed with the Board of Police Commissioners. Section 57 of the election law specifically provides that "the certificate may designate upon its face one or more persons as a committee to represent the signers thereof, for the purposes specified by Section 66 of this law." A new petition with 2,000 signers was not required.

No New Petition Needed.

Section 66 says further:

In the case of the death of a candidate after the official ballots have been printed, and before election day, the vacancy may be filled by filing the proper certificate of nomination of a candidate to fill such vacancy, with the officer or board with whom the original certificate was filed, and it then shall be the duty of the officer or board furnishing the official ballots to prepare and furnish to the Inspectors of Election in the election district affected adhesive pasters containing the name of the candidate nominated to fill the vacancy, and the title of the office for which he was nominated. The pasters shall be of plain white paper, printed in plain black ink, and in the same kind of type used in printing the tickets of the candidates, and the names of the candidates upon the official ballot, and they shall be of a size as large and no larger than the space occupied upon the official ballot by the title of the office and the name of the candidate in whose place the candidate named upon the pasters has been nominated. Whenever such pasters are provided, the officer or board furnishing them shall certify to the Inspectors of Election in the election district affected by the vacancy, the name of the original candidate, the name of the new nominee, the title of the office for which the nomination is made, and the name of the political party of independent body making the nomination, and shall state the number of pasters furnished, which number shall be equal to the number of the official ballots in such election district. Upon the delivery of said pasters the Inspectors of Election shall sign a receipt for the same, which receipt shall be retained by the officer or board furnishing the pasters, and shall be part of the record of the officer or board. The Inspectors shall deliver the pasters to the ballot clerks, who are required to affix one of such pasters in the proper place and in a proper manner upon each of the official ballots, and each shall be delivered to a voter. When so affixed to the official ballot, the pasters shall be considered as being part of the official ballot. The ballot clerks shall include in their statement, and shall attach a statement showing the number of pasters received by them, the number of pasters affixed to official ballots, and the number of unused pasters retained by them, the unused pasters to be inclosed in the package of ballots not delivered to voters. The use of any paster upon the official ballot otherwise than as herein provided is hereby declared a felony punishable by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than one or more than five years."

According to another sub-division of this section it is unlawful to fill the vacancy from the ranks of any party other than that to which the former candidate belongs. The law in regard to this reads:

Where a vacancy shall exist it shall not be lawful for any committee of such party or independent body authorized to make nominations or to fill vacancies, to nominate or substitute the name of a candidate of another party or independent body for such office.

Dayton Could Not Be Substituted.

When the news of the death of Henry George was first made generally known, yesterday morning, there was some talk in various places of substituting the name of Charles W. Dayton, the Jeffersonian Democracy candidate for Controller, at the head of the municipal ticket. According to the opinion of Gen. Rodenbough, the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, this could not legally be accomplished. He said: "I know of nothing in the law that would allow the substitution of Mr. Dayton's name for that of Henry George. I am sure that there is nothing in the election law allowing the transfer of a nominee for one office to the candidacy for another."

Chief Clerk Allen said that it was too late for Mr. Dayton to decline the nomination for Controller in order to have his name placed at the head of the ticket. He also said that the printing of the official ballot was finished late Thursday afternoon, and that the distribution of them to the station houses would be begun at once. If a new candidate is nominated to fill the vacancy it will be necessary to have 883,000 pasters printed and distributed.

PASTERS ARE NECESSARY.

Board of Police So Decides, Despite the Identity of Name.

At a special meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday afternoon, Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Election Bureau, appeared and said that it had been mentioned to him that a question had been raised regarding the necessity of pasters for the substitute nomination of Henry George, it being argued that it would be unnecessary, as the names of the former and the candidate were the same. The board decided that pasters must be used, and it will give the order for their printing when the certificate of nomination shall be filed.

The board was notified by the Nominating Committee of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson that it had put in nomination Henry George, Jr., as a candidate in place of his deceased father. It sent word that the certificate of nomination would be filed to-day.

The board will hold another special session on Monday.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE'S ACTION

Mr. Ridpath Invited to Attend a Memorial Meeting To-night.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Alliance, Charles B. Stover, presiding, met at 165 First Avenue yesterday afternoon and unanimously resolved to indorse the nomination of Henry George, Jr.

Mr. Stover received the following telegram from John Clark Ridpath, the historian and editor of the Arena Magazine of Boston:

"Not worth while for me to come. Have heard the appalling news. My advice is to vote the ticket. Elect the dead man. Fling it down as a challenge from the grave."

Mr. Ridpath had arranged to deliver a speech in favor of Henry George at Chickering Hall to-night. On learning of Mr. George's death he sent the above telegram, thinking that that event made it unnecessary for him to come. Mr. Stover, however, telegraphed the news of the nomination of Henry George, Jr., and asked Mr. Ridpath to come to New York and speak at a memorial meeting which will be held at Chickering Hall to-night.

On Sunday night the Democratic Alliance will hold a meeting, at which Mrs. Lease will speak, at 165 First Avenue.

GEORGE FAVORED JUDGE PARKER

Requested His Friends at Whitestone and Flushing to Vote for Him.

At the close of Mr. George's last public speech at Flushing on Thursday night, just

as he had finished and was about to go from the platform, he turned to the Chairman and said:

"Just a word to my friends; there is only one State office to be voted for at this election, Judge of the Court of Appeals. I ask all my friends to vote for Judge Parker; he is the only Democratic candidate."

This was the last sentence of one of the last public speeches of Mr. George. He had said the same words in his speech at Whitestone, and they were the closing sentences of his final speech at Flushing.

What Mrs. Foster Says of George.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington, D. C., National President of the Women's Republican Association, spoke yesterday at the regular meeting of the West Side Women's Republican Club, at 102 West Eighty-second Street. She has been in the city since Tuesday, assisting in the campaign of Gen. Tracy, and will remain until election day. In her address she repeated the arguments used through the campaign.

In referring to the death of Henry George she deplored his untimely end, and said that his stand for principle was an excellent lesson for Republicans to benefit by. Mrs. A. M. Curtis of Chicago, who is doing campaign work among the negroes, also spoke.

George Meetings to be Held.

All the mass meetings already arranged for in the interest of the election of Henry George, Charles W. Dayton, and Jerome O'Neill will be held at the time and places originally appointed. The Brooklyn Campaign Committee is proceeding actively with the arrangements for the meeting to be held in the Claremont Rink to-night, and to-morrow night two meetings will be held, one in the Amphion Theatre and the other in the Grand Opera House.