

Death of Herman G. Loew

HERMAN G. LOEW, former president of the Single Tax Publishing Company and long associated with the activities of this organization, died July 16, at the Masonic Home in Utica, N. Y.

Our memory goes back to the Convention of the Committee of 48 in Chicago where Mr. Loew was one of the leaders of the Single Tax group. He was not a great orator, but on that occasion he distinguished himself by a notable speech, and showed the quality of the man.

It is a comfort to relate that he was ill less than two days and suffered no pain. His end was peaceful as befitted his quiet career that nevertheless was characterized by many notable activities. He was eighty-one years old and retained his mental vigor to the last.

On July 4 of this year he accompanied his daughter on a trip to the Adirondacks and seemed in excellent spirits. Mr. Loew was born in New York City, Dec. 23, 1856, and graduated from Columbia Law School in 1887, in which year he was admitted to the bar. He practised law for fifty years in the city of New York.

His Single Tax activities are well known to the older members of the movement. He had lived a long, full rounded life, crowded with useful service. He was beloved by his associates and though inactive of late years was kept in touch with the movement. We heard from him frequently during his stay at the Masonic Home in Utica, from which institution he wrote us many times with information as to likely prospects. Our friend knew his economics, and the supporters of the Henry George philosophy looked to him for safe and sane judgment on matters that frequently came up in the inner circles of the movement. His opinions were always regarded with respect. He hailed the advent of the School with keen appreciation of its value.

A devoted, quiet, forceful personality has passed from the scene. We regret not merely the loss of a friend but a valiant upholder of the great truth that meant so much to him. The world is better that Herman Loew has lived in it.

The burial took place at Lutheran Cemetery, Queens, N. Y., on July 19.

It is the taking by the community for the use of the community, of that value which is the creation of the community. It is the application of the common property to common uses. When all rent is taken by taxation for the needs of the community, then will the equality ordained by nature be attained. No citizen will have an advantage over any other citizen save as is given by his industry, skill and intelligence; and each will obtain what he fairly earns. Then, but not till then, will labor get its full reward and capital its natural return.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

Unmitigated Gall

AS an example of unmitigated gall the claim of the Thomas F. White Co. for damages to their property caused by the condemnation of a plot equal to 1,638 square feet to straighten out the southerly line of Floyd Bennet Field is hard to beat. The Thomas F. White Co. are "realtors" extraordinary. As such they own almost all of Barren Island that has not been acquired by the City of New York for park purposes. They wanted \$132,894 for the 1,638 square feet because they claimed that the taking of this plot deprived them of riparian rights on Jamaica Bay. This small plot cut into the southerly line of the airport on the northern line of Barren Island. Barren Island was once the center of an odorous industry, the rendering of garbage and dead animals, mostly horses, and the changing of these noisome materials into alcohol, glycerine, perfumes, glue, and fertilizers. The factories for these activities were located on the southerly side of the island and here the barges brought the raw materials gathered from the streets of New York and ships took the finished products away. The rest of the island was given over to sand dunes, clumps of willows, and the homes of the workers. There was a school with a house for the teachers since they had to remain there all week. There was also a lone policeman attached to the Canarsie precinct and an artesian well on the school grounds, the only good water to be found on the island. The only means of access was by boat and the only landing places on the south. The riparian rights on the north were confined to mud creeks, useless except when frozen in winter. The nature of the industries, the isolation of the island from the mainland, five miles from Canarsie Landing or from Sheepshead Bay, and the tough character of the inhabitants, since only the roughest and toughest kind of workers could be found willing to work with such materials, made the island valuable only for industrial projects, and those limited because of the nature of the industries already there.

But time moves on. The increasing population of the Rockaways and the one-time cabbage fields of the Dutch farmers on the mainland made itself heard and the nuisance on Barren Island had to go. The city built a causeway to the island, opened a ferry to Rockaway and later a bridge, filled in the marshes, built Floyd Bennet Field, and Barren Island was now tied up with the mainland. Its isolation was over. Soon the factories were abandoned and dismantled, although the dead horse factory continued doing business along side of the ferry for some time, much to the discomfort of motorists waiting in line to cross. No longer were dead horses hauled in barges from Manhattan to the island but the trucks carried them through the streets of the city and down along the causeway for the five miles of its length. Eventually that went and Thomas