

no monopoly of the means of production in the absence of land monopoly.

"If we want," he continues, "to realize the good ends proposed by the prophets, we shall do well to talk less about the claims of 'society' (which has always, as a matter of brute fact, been identified with the claims of a ruling oligarchy) and more about the rights and duties of small cooperating groups." Better still, to consider the rights of men and women, whose true interests are threatened at the threshold of life by State education, the logical end of which is now apparent in the countries ruled by dictators. Huxley calls attention to the fact that the decline of democracy coincides with the rise to political power of the second generation of the compulsorily educated proletariat.

As in the case of the long list of troubles associated with the industrial revolution and the factory system, the seeming need of State interference in education is but a symptom of the disease of poverty. The remedy is an enlargement of economic opportunity, by removing the man-made obstacles to self-employment and co-operation. Private education would help to sap the foundations of militarism, and would substitute diversity for standardization.

Equal freedom in the production and exchange of wealth would not only tend to establish harmony in industry, but would diminish international friction, by allowing people and goods to move freely, and by providing access to raw materials on even terms for all nations. To arrive at the millenium, something more than economic justice may be needed, but it is the first requisite, and each instalment will liberate a portion of the moral and intellectual forces by which the advance may be hastened.

The Meaning of Graduates

OVER six hundred of those, who had just completed the course in fundamental economics at the Henry George School of Social Science, foregathered at the Engineers Auditorium, New York, on December 13. Several hundred former graduates and friends helped to make this an inspiring assemblage. The speakers were two graduates—Dimitri Sousslof, an engineer, and R. Joseph Manfrini, head of an investment brokerage firm.—Mrs. Anna George deMille, Dr. Henry George, 3d, Congressman Charles R. Eckert, Col. Victor A. Rule.

What do such graduation exercises mean? Similar assemblages, though not so large, were held during December and January in dozens of cities where classes are held. Dinners, speeches, resolutions, plans—the mass expression of a community of interest. Gatherings of people, however, are not difficult to create, since people are gregarious, nor are the methods of arousing enthusiasm unknown to us Americans.

But these graduation exercises are somewhat different from the commonality of mass assemblages. They are the expression of a newly acquired loyalty. We go to school and college reunions because of our loyalty to our own youth. We go to business meetings primarily for selfish reasons. We are loyal to our trade, to our favorite charity, to our bridge or golf club, and we get pleasure from meeting those who have similar loyalties.

But a meeting of people who have nothing in common, except that they recently read a famous book, attended ten discussion groups under various teachers (strangers but ten weeks ago) in various parts of the city—people from all walks of life and with different social, political and educational backgrounds—is rather unique. A new loyalty has been developed—a loyalty to an ideal. They cannot know all the people at the gathering, they do not come to meet people at all. They come because in so doing they express a desire to record themselves in favor of a philosophy to which but three months before they were total strangers. They have learned the meaning of—and the way to—economic freedom. Their presence alone at these graduation exercises is their pledge of allegiance to this ideal.

The inspiration that comes from meeting many people who, no matter how divergent their personal interests may be, accept this new loyalty is as nothing compared to the inspiration such gatherings give to those who have been in the work for many years. Said an old-timer in the lobby of the Engineers Auditorium: "I have never been at a Single Tax gathering where there were so many new faces and so few of the old faces."

At these graduation exercises, from the card index file of the graduates at headquarters, from the records of the increasing number of classes, from the mounting numbers of those taking the correspondence course, from the new names of workers and financial contributors, from all the indications of growth which characterize the Henry George School of Social Science, comes the conviction that—

TRUTH MARCHES ON.

FRANK CHODOROV.

Philadelphia School Commencement Dinner

THE Philadelphia Extension of the Henry George School of Social Science held its sixth Commencement Dinner at Van Tassel's Restaurant in that city on December 11. There were present about 150 diners, and graduation certificates were awarded to thirty-nine students.

James S. Farnum, President of the Student Alumni Council, under whose auspices the dinner was given, made a brief speech of welcome and turned the duties

of toastmaster over to Henry W. Hetzel, whom the writer had not met since the famous "Delaware Campaign," more than forty years ago, though he knew his father, dead these many years, fairly well. Another veteran of that campaign present was Harold Sudell.

The first speaker was Mrs. Anna George deMille, who, as President of the Board of Trustees of the New York School, brought "Greetings from Headquarters," in one of her characteristic talks which kindle enthusiasm for the work of economic education.

Dr. Henry George, 3d, of Wilmington, Del., called on to speak in the absence of John Lawrence Monroe, Field Director of Organization, who found himself too busy organizing schools in New England, to attend, gave a talk which, while it had the earmarks of an impromptu, was packed with a physician's solid arguments for a sane economic system as the indispensable condition of a sane and healthy civilization. This young man has no reason for growing stoop-shouldered under the great name born by his father and grandfather.

Frank Chodorov, Director of the New York School, spoke on "The Correspondence Course," which on several counts he deems to be even more important than the class course, claiming that its graduates seem to acquire on the average, a more comprehensive grasp of the science of economics. He presented an amusing as well as informing picture of the "mechanics" of the school's routine.

The Hon. Abe D. Waldauer of Memphis, Tenn., was another speaker who found it impossible to attend and sent his regrets. Dr. Walter Mendelson of Philadelphia, who had delivered a fine address on the early days of the movement and his associations with Henry George on the occasion of the unveiling of a bust of that great leader in the Library of Princeton University on Oct. 31, forty years to the day after his funeral services in New York in 1897, was asked to repeat it, which he did.

Stephen Bell, author of "Dr. Edward McGlynn, Rebel, Priest and Prophet," presented a bird's eye review of that great priest's career, his espousal of the philosophy of Henry George, the condemnation of that philosophy by sundry high prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, his refusal to retract it, his suspension from priestly duties and the order that he go to Rome to answer for his "contumacy," and his refusal to acknowledge Rome's jurisdiction over his politico-economic opinions and utterances as an American citizen, all of which led up to his formal excommunication in 1887, an event that for more than five years shook the Church from center to circumference and finally forced a reconsideration of his case by Pope Leo XIII in 1892, his complete vindication and restoration to communion and the priesthood without being required to retract a single word of the Georgeian economic philosophy which his "superiors" had condemned. Relating, briefly, the events of the New York Mayoralty campaign of 1897, which resulted in the death of Henry

George, Mr. Bell closed his talk by reading Dr. McGlynn's wonderful eulogy of the fallen leader in the old Grand Central Palace, where he electrified his vast audience by declaring:

"As truly as there was a man sent of God whose name was John, there was a man sent of God whose name was Henry George!"

Julian P. Hickok, Extension Secretary, and Francis J. Fee, Secretary of the Philadelphia Student Alumni Council, officiated in the awarding of the graduation certificates.

In Philadelphia, as in other places where extension schools have been started and maintained, the opinion is unanimous that "This is the thing we long have sought and mourned because we found it not," in that it appears to be the only feasible way to reach those "file leaders of public opinion," without whose active support no cause can prosper.—TOM DICKANBARRY.

Graduation Exercises in Chicago

THE graduation exercises of the Henry George School of Social Science was held December 15, 1937, in the grill room of Mandel Bros. department store. There was in the neighborhood of 50 graduates. Altogether about 120 were present. Mr. Max Korshak acted as auctioneer to raise funds for the school. He promised to match dollar for dollar of all the money that was pledged or contributed at the meeting. Under his vigorous leadership something like \$232 was paid in or pledged. This, with Mr. Korshak's contribution, will make about \$464.

The Old Guard Passeth

THE death on December 23 of Edwin Ross of Arden, Del., means another break in the thinning ranks of the "Old Guard." And one that will be deeply felt. Like his older brother, Will Ross, who died several years ago, "Ned" Ross (as he was known to his many friends) could look back on a lifetime of devoted service to the ideals of Henry George. His understanding of these truths did not come until he was a young man, but they overshadowed his childhood, in Coventry, Kentucky, in that he was obliged to cross the Ohio River into Cincinnati once each week to fetch *The Standard* for his father, John Ross, who was already a Single Taxer. In Philadelphia, Edwin Ross met the old Philadelphia Single Tax Society, and from then on gave all of his free time to the Cause. He worked on the old *Justice* as printer; worked side by side with Frank Stephens throughout the Delaware Campaign. He was an active worker in Henry George's last Mayoralty Campaign, and was stopping in the same hotel, in the next room to Mr. George, the night of the latter's death. He had lived in Arden