

rank, however, accept Henry George's thesis that land-holding is the one particular kind of privilege whose limitation or destruction should be brought about. The tendency has been rather to look upon the inequality of conditions which arise from land-holding as only one factor, and perhaps a minor one, of the very serious and much larger problem to which Henry George so earnestly pointed.

Once again, therefore, as so often before in the history of thought, we find that a popular preacher and teacher has seized upon a fundamental fact of large importance and brought it with eloquence and zeal to public attention, but has not been able to convince men that he could point the way out of the difficulties and dangers whose existence he so clearly saw.

Today in every part of the world, and much more vigorously than a half century ago, this same question is being pressed upon the attention of mankind. Why is that progress in which we take such pride, so uncertain, and indeed so inconsequent, in meeting not only the hopes but the needs of so many human beings? Where are we to look for the cause and the cure of that distress which is so widespread in the world, for which poverty is only one name? Science and the practical applications of science have within a few decades revolutionized the practical conditions of life. They have almost destroyed the effects of distance in space and time, and they have cast the interests of men, however remotely they may be placed, in a common mould. Yet immense masses of food material are produced, now in the United States, now in Argentina, now in the valley of the Danube, and no market is found for them, while not far away thousands upon thousands of human beings are in want of food. The material means with which to satisfy every human desire and to afford every human comfort can