

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 Philadelphian 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