

the different way in which several European leaders are regarded. For example, King George is loved, Hittler and Mussolini are feared.

BUT to talk democracy to men who are economic slaves, who must beg the boon of work, or who must subsist upon charity, is a ghastly mockery. To ask of men deprived of power to control their own affairs that they participate in the business of government, is a joke, but a sardonic joke. From the substratum of social misery, which is the lot of the majority of men, we may with absolute certainty trace the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy, the decay of liberalism in Great Britain and the decline of democracy in America.

Two Presidents to Another

SAID Woodrow Wilson: "I do not want to live under a philanthropy. I do not want to be taken care of by the government, either directly or by any instruments through which the government is acting."

President Roosevelt will please note and remember the N.R.A. codes.

Again said President Wilson: "If any part of our people want to be wards, if they want to have guardians put over them, if they want to be taken care of, if they want to be children patronized by government, why I am sorry, because it will sap the manhood of America."

Professor Tugwell and the socialistically inclined Roosevelt are invited to reflect upon this.

And again we quote the last Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson: "I do not want a smug lot of experts to sit down behind closed doors in Washington and play Providence to me. There is a Providence to which I am perfectly willing to submit. But as for other men setting up as Providence over myself I seriously object. I have never met a political savior in the flesh and I never expect to meet one."

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the President and his experts!

From a President who also lies in his grave and has been longer time dead, come these momentous words, which President Roosevelt is also asked to note and perhaps take to heart: It is Abraham Lincoln who speaks:

"The land, the earth God gave to man for his home, sustenance and support, should never be the possession of any man, corporation, or unfriendly government, any more than air or water, if as much."

Lincoln saw the land question. He would have dealt with it in the big way. To him there was no such thing as property in land any more than in air or water.

He had no doubt of the principle he laid down. Of the method to be pursued he was not so certain. He said: "A reform like this will be worked out some time in the future." He knew the movement would meet with opposi-

tion and he knew the kind of opposition it would meet. Very forcibly he says:

"The idle talk of idle men that is so common now, will find its way against it, with whatever force it may possess, and strongly promoted and carried on as it can be by land monopolists, grasping landlords, and the titled and untitled senseless enemies of mankind everywhere."

Thus spoke the Prophet-President. Is Franklin Roosevelt capable of understanding?

Save the School

WHEN two years ago Oscar H. Geiger started the Henry George School of Social Science it was with deep-seated faith that the support necessary for its maintenance would be forthcoming. This faith has been justified only in part. Such contributions as have been received have been only sufficient to carry on in a small way, and the work is seriously handicapped for funds.

We are not asking now for contributions from those able to give but five dollars or so, though these are welcome, and such responses have been generous indeed. We are appealing now to those wealthy Henry George men who are able to contribute substantial sums. Of these there must be quite a number. One or two in this fortunate class have responded. But not enough. Five thousand dollars a year are needed to do the things that ought to be done. This is the amount imperatively needed for the work.

We sometimes wonder if our friends to whom a large contribution would mean little have the vision to see the possibilities of this great experiment. Mr. Geiger has made a beginning, a small beginning, it is true, but large enough to furnish a demonstration. The enrolment of eighty students, a great number of them public and high school teachers, members of seven or eight classes, should thrill the imagination. Let us figure a Joseph Fels on the scene, and the School in receipt of \$50,000 a year! The Henry George University would be in sight and further liberal endowments would follow. What a future would be made possible—the great gospel of industrial emancipation inculcated in a great educational institution to which the youth of the country would flock!

This appeal to wealthy Single Taxers of vision—and we think there must be such—would not be complete without a word as to the Director. Of all those who have gone before, the great apostles of the movement whom we love to recall, Mr. Geiger does not rank as an orator like John S. Crosby, a crusader like Father McGlynn, a fiery enthusiast like Hugh O. Pentecost, but as a teacher he surpasses them all. Not at any time in the history of the movement has there appeared so richly qualified an instructor. With a tactfulness and art of appeal he draws these young people to him. Socialists and communists, so often impervious, answer to this appeal. Not only does he know from the fund of a deep-stored mind the things he wishes