and that the work will be carried on to ultimate success after we are gone.

These young souls who have "seen the cat," that picture of a possible civilization that is hidden under the hideous overlay of disorder and conflict with which our "safe and sane" leaders have concealed it, have absorbed a philosophy that will be of inexpressible comfort and consolation in the stormy years that lie ahead, for they have learned, beyond any possibility of doubt, that there *is* a way by which the nations may escape from the horrid entanglement of economic lies in which they have enmeshed themselves, and establish a civilization that will not be a mockery of the word. They have learned what we graybeards learned long ago,—that it is not human nature, human cussedness, not even human selfishness, that has placed the world in its present miserable situation, but merely human ignorance, which can be remedied by the right kind of education.

"Education," forsooth. Get out the dictionary and look up the word "educe," from which the word "education" is derived, and learn that it is not a filling up of youthful minds with so-called knowledge as we fill a jug with water, but a bringing out and developing of mental capacities, of the cultivating the power to think straight and truly on matters that come before us. It is the developing of the understanding, the cultivation of wisdom.

At the funeral of Henry George more than forty years ago the late Willis Abbott, who I believe was a Harvard man, gave me forceful instruction in what "mis-education" has done and is doing to the world. I had said to him, mournfully:

"What a pity it is that Henry George did not have a college or university education, so that the scholastic economist might hold his philosophy in higher respect and esteem!"

Mr. Abbott looked at me, pityingly, and then ejaculated with a heat that was unusual for him:

"For God's sake, never say it. If Henry George had ever gone through a university, all that marvellous philosophy would have been educated our of him!"

Yes, these efforts of our economic amateurs to tell us what they have learned in our School of Social Science are sweet music to me and inspire me with a desire to sing, "Tell me the old, old, story." They will soon acquire the poise of old campaigners and the power to think on their feet, and will cultivate more successfully the soil which we oldsters have been preparing for cultivation. As I listened to them I thought of that line beginning, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic": "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

So let not our new recruits be discouraged if their first efforts to express the truth that is destined to make men free are not faultless. "Practice makes perfect," and practice they must have. The ability to speak well in public, it seems to me, depends chiefly on the ability to think on one's feet to which I have just alluded. It is an ability in which I, to my grief, am sadly lacking.

Clifton, N. J. STEPHEN BELL.

THE INTEREST QUESTION

EDITOR LAND AND FREEDOM:

There are some people who think it is a waste of time to discuss what is to happen to interest incomes under the Henry George policy. One of your correspondents regards the discussion between L. D. Beckwith and Allan C. Thompson as a matter that need concern these two, only. Nothing, I think, could be farther from the truth. Henry George and those who have followed him have not been content to merely point to the remedy for our economic ills, but have been at pains to show the various effects that would follow the adoption of his plan. Why then should we not be at equal pains to show what would be the effect on investments? Supposing that the earnings of the people increased to such an extent that everyone became a capitalist, with ample funds to supply his needs; supposing that businesses, large and small, would be capitalized by those employed within them; and that in consequence there would be little or no demand for "loans," and that interest rates would go to zero, would it not be well for us to enlighten the people accordingly? There a large numbers who claim that our policy "does not go far enough. They assert that, while we would effectively deal with landowner we would leave untouched other parasites, e.g., the drawers of interes and they ask, "Why not socialize everything and cut out all parasi ism?" These people are electors and we must get their votes befo we can hope to bring in our policy. I, for one, believe that so lon as we preach (with Beckwith) that, under free conditions, wages wi double or treble, and that "interest and wages rise together," so lon will we fail to put our plan over. I contend, therefore, that it is the utmost importance that we make up our minds on this poin and the only way we can arrive at a decision is by free and open di cussion. If we decide that interest (under free conditions) will eliminated, and can prove this, the objection that we "do not go f enough" will be completely answered.

112 Yorkshire House, Auckland, New Zealand. C. H. NIGHTINGAL

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS

IN a letter to the Schalkenbach Foundation secretary, J. Rupe Mason gives the following interesting summary of the situation California:

"Between now and November 8 there is certain to be fought o of the most spirited campaigns anywhere, and every Single Tax the world over ought to get in it.

Already the California Irrigation, Drainage, Reclamation and oth similar districts borrow money for improvements, which is repa from assessments on taxes on the land. Neither buildings nor impro ments of any kind are taxed for any purpose by these districts. Th include the land that is producing about 80 per cent in value of the agricultural crops grown in California, which state leads the nati in value of crops now grown. But speculators have learned fr dear experience that they simply cannot afford to hold land idle these districts; that they must improve or sell to someone that w And that is enough to sour them on Singlt Tax or any thing like Judge Ralston's amendment will be as viciously fought and lied abo as though it came direct from Moscow, and enemies will spare expense nor effort to overwhelm the voters. Experienced speak are going to be muchly needed and any friends of Henry George w can afford to do so should plan to come here, take their coats and lend a hand, as they feel qualified and able. It is an opportun that may not come again, during our lifetime, and with reasona help, I honestly feel we have a better than even chance to win. C people are so bitterly against sales taxes which this would aboli they would prefer most any other kind of tax."

IT is a painful duty to chronicle the deaths of a number of act Single Taxers. Among them is Lincoln Crowell of Sandwich, Ma who was killed by a train. Details are lacking. He was long a frie and correspondent of LAND AND FREEDOM. Thomas Forster, a Geor ist for more than half a century, died at his farm in the Frazer Ri Valley, B. C., in his eighty-first year. He was elected three times the legislature of British Columbia, and was speaker of the House fr 1898 to 1900. Another to pass away is C. E. Cartwright, also British Columbia. William F. Baxter of Omaha, has died. He a merchant of that city and a friend of LAND AND FREEDOM for ma years. He was an earnest advocate of the Henry George Sch and made liberal contributions to the local classes as well as to main headquarters. His death will be sorely felt. In addition this list of those who have passed on we should mention William Munro of Schenectady, N. Y. This news is conveyed by card fr the Post Office of that city. We have received no other confirmati Mr. Munro was the author and publisher of a number of pamph dealing with taxation from the Georgeian standpoint and was lat engaged on a revision of one of these booklets.

HENRY WARE ALLEN writes suggesting that a volume should