

direct will direct, it will set its own bounds to the limits of its direction, and the sky will be the limit.

Every evil from which any of the above-mentioned classes is suffering is one form of perversion of government functions, and there is not one of the evils which would not be cured automatically by the restriction of government to its function of protection, and the restoring to men of their natural rights. In the limits of this article it would be impossible to go into these manifold evils, but the writer would be glad to correspond with any one who should feel that the above claim is in error. Liberty would cure every evil of society as surely as the sun lights every nook and cranny of the earth.

The day on which these classes decide to forget their classes, and join in one universal demand for the restoration of men's natural rights and the restriction of government to its proper function, will see the end of all persecution, religious, race, and class, the end of unemployment and exploitation. It will also sound the death knell of wars, because there would be nothing for which nations could go to war. And nothing else will ever end these abominations, because an absurd system can produce nothing but abominations.

Perhaps, among the classes I have mentioned, may be found a new Moses who will lead us out of the wilderness and into the daylight of human freedom, where man will be once more the lord of creation, and government his able assistant, helping him to heights beyond "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome."

HENRY J. FOLEY.

## School Opens Monthly Forum

THROUGH the initiative of Herman Elenoff, a monthly forum was started in the Henry George School of Social Science on Sunday afternoon, February 6. The speakers at the opening session were Morris Van Veen, whose subject was "Why Labor and Capital Stagnate," and Donald MacDonald, Alaskan member of the International Highway Commission, who spoke on the problems of the engineer in a monopolized world.

The Students Room in which the forum was held was filled to its capacity of one hundred and fifty. The discussion following the talks was lively. The next forum meeting will be held on Sunday, March 5, at 3:30 P. M.

## The Use of Force

IN 1756, when the French allied themselves with hostile Indians and began building forts in Western Pennsylvania, the Quakers relinquished the government of the Province of which they then had complete control. They said they could reconcile their difficulties with the Indians, but not with the land grabbers.

ERNEST O. KOOSER,

in pamphlet, *The American Form of Government*.

## Some Thoughts on Organization

WHEN a truth is revealed to men and becomes a matter of conviction, the first thing that occurs to them to make their work more effective is to organize for more efficient cooperation. This is the most natural procedure to members of all faiths and convictions.

*To All Save the Followers of Henry George*

The leaders of the movement in the early days opposed to organization exercised a benumbing effect on the movement. This was true in a measure of Louis F. Post and Bolton Hall. Their policy was to work through existing organizations. This betrayed us into apparent support of superficial and often conflicting doctrines.

A perusal of the old time *Public*, under Mr. Louis F. Post, will reveal us now as advocates of William R. Hearst, Public Ownership of Public Utilities, the Income Tax, Three-cent Fares, etc., etc., and the amazing conglomerate of bewildering proposals.

And all because we were without a strong organization standing for what we believe in.

It was this policy, and not organization per se, that led to the impression that the movement was for sale to the highest bidder. It was this policy, and not organization, that lost to us the political self-seekers. This could not have occurred had the Henry George movement been solidly organized with a declaration of principles which permitted no such misdirection. But we left the door open for just such desertion by those who sought political preferment through these means, and we have no one to blame but ourselves.

The opposition to organization, not at all formidable at this time, springs from a misunderstanding as to the consequence of a very different policy.

## Rent or Ground-Rent

IT is not necessary in order to secure equal rights to land, to make an equal division of land. All that it is necessary to do is to collect the ground-rent for the common benefit. I use the term ground-rent because the proper economic term, rent, might not be understood by those who are in the habit of using it in its common sense, which applies to the income from buildings and improvements, as well as from land. In speaking of rent or ground-rent, I, of course, mean the whole annual value of land.—HENRY GEORGE.

To make land common property by abolishing all other taxes, appropriating rent for public expenses, would be in Great Britain but a return to the ancient method—a retracing of the steps by which land once acknowledged as the common property of the whole people, has been made the private property of the few.

HENRY GEORGE, "Social Problems."