

tivity of the socialist movement and produces its proposed solution. The late Henry George was by no means a foremost political economist, and he has only a small following to-day, but he did say occasionally something to indicate appreciation of the gravity of the problem produced by these conditions. In referring to the fact that not only the greater part of the money of England, but also its means of production and natural resources, are in the hands of the nobility and gentry, he says that every salmon which comes up from the sea might just as well be labelled "For Lord or Lady So and So with God Almighty's compliments!"

Economic socialists look in every country to the ballot as the great means to the end they have in view. With all its faults, it is the business of parliament to govern a country in the interest of the class to which the majority of its members belong. Socialism of this militant type is, therefore, a political movement, aiming to secure by legislation public control of public utilities, and to put an end to alleged abuses in the systems of taxation in operation, whereby, according to the contention, large corporations representing great accumulations of capital avoid their fair share of public burdens, which, directly or indirectly, falls on the defenceless poor. Socialism is defined by one of its best-known advocates as "a social system based on the collective ownership of the means of wealth