

The Square Deal

WE CLAIM THE EARTH AS THE PROPERTY OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

To the individual, the values created by his own industry, without taxation.

To the community, the values created by the community for revenue.

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TORONTO, JANUARY-MARCH, 1933

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Eighth Henry George Congress

The Executive Committee of the Henry George Foundation has unanimously agreed that Chicago is the logical meeting place for the Eighth Annual Henry George Congress and the preliminary arrangements are now being made in the confidence that the central location of Chicago, combined with the attractions of the World's Fair of 1933 and the splendid co-operation that may be anticipated, will give virtual assurance in advance of producing the biggest Single Tax convention yet held in the United States.

President George E. Evans has appointed Clayton J. Ewing, of Chicago, now First Vice-President of the Foundation, as well as President of the Single Tax League of Illinois, as Chairman of the Convention Committee.

The dates fixed for the Henry George Congress are September 18, 19 and 20.

Are Reprinting Crusoe Stories

We are indebted to our good friend Bolton Hall, of New York, for the information that the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation are considering the reprinting in tract form of the two Crusoe-and-Friday-up-to-date stories ("The Problem," by Samuel Danziger, and "How Friday Solved It," by John S. Codman), which appeared in *The Square Deal* for November-December, 1932, under the general heading: "Was It Unemployment or Disemployment?"

The Fabreka Belting Co., Inc., of Boston, of which Mr. Codman is Treasurer and General Manager, have reprinted these two stories—mentioning the earlier appearance of the latter in *The Square Deal*, Toronto—in an attractive business circular which they send to their customers. This circular also quotes Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's famous comments on Henry George and *Progress and Poverty*, in his commencement address at Columbia University, June, 1931, and offers to send a complimentary copy of the book to the reader on request.

Here is a good example for other business concerns, who wish to do something effective towards getting rid of depressions, to emulate.

When done with your copy of THE SQUARE DEAL, pass it on to a friend. This applies also to other Single Tax publications.

No Excuse for Unemployment

In the fall of 1930 Mr. R. B. Bennett repeatedly made these statements:

"There is no excuse for unemployment in our country.

"Someone is responsible for unemployment, not individuals but governments."

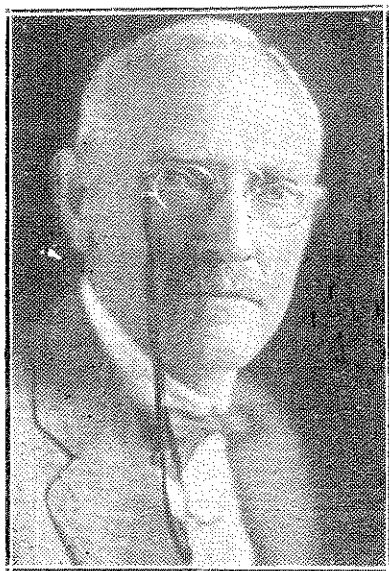
These statements were absolutely true in 1930, when there were from 100,000 to 150,000 unemployed in Canada.

They are equally true now, there being from five to six times as many unemployed as when Mr. Bennett took office.

Mr. Bennett's own doings have greatly aggravated the evil. By throttling foreign trade through excessive duties and arbitrary restrictions he has reduced production for export to a fraction of what it was, throwing scores of thousands out of employment. Other thousands have lost their positions through the failure or reduction in operation of trading firms.

Even with the worst that the Dominion Government can do, however, a Province with the resources of Ontario has prosperity under its own control. Let the Ontario Government immediately enact that all provincial and municipal revenue shall henceforth be raised in the natural, ethical and scientific way—from the land values created by the people as a whole. At once holders of valuable sites will find it impossible to hold them without putting them to use in production and trade, which with taxes on buildings, business, etc., abolished, will be profitable where now it can be carried on only at a loss. There will be such a demand for labor that the present population of the Province will be insufficient and thousands of workers will be drawn from other provinces and from other countries; a process to be halted only when the resources of the Province are fully utilized.

Not individuals, but a Government, is responsible for unemployment in Ontario; and not the Russian or other foreign Government, but the Ontario Legislature. No matter what outside countries or the Dominion Government may do, sound and lasting prosperity is possible in Ontario when this Province handles its own affairs on sound principles, and only then.



CHAS. H. INGERSOLL

Ingersoll Succeeds J. R. Brown

We are glad to know that Mr. Chas. H. Ingersoll has been elected President of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, New York, the position held so many years by the late James R. Brown.

The M.S.T.C., under Mr. Ingersoll's vigorous leadership, is planning important extensions of its activities, as will be seen by the following reproduction, in condensed form, of its announced program:

1. Mr. Ingersoll is ideally suited to business audiences which are becoming more important to us day by day; he also gets entree and eager hearing of schools and colleges; and so popular is he with editors and reporters that they multiply his audiences hundreds of times.

He will make three or four major tours in the year throughout the country except possibly the Coast.

2. Mr. Ingersoll is very anxious to organize the lectures and if finances permit he will start other speakers: divisional, state, or local, as circumstances favor.

3. In every large city there should be a regularly functioning club, and in every place a person who would represent the movement in placing speakers, distributing literature, writing letters, etc.

An enrollment of the single taxers of the country is vitally needed. The club utilizing Mr. Ingersoll in the field will advance these things this year.

4. A publicity bureau based on the great volume of publicity given the Ingersoll lectures, is now operating in embryo, and the outlook for extension here is limitless, as we have demonstrated the friendliness of the press in hundreds of cases this year, and not small papers in obscure places.

5. We have started to organize our letter writers effectively and under the caption of "Letter-A-Week-Club": our letters always scintillate in the "Vox Pop" departments and are always welcome. Organizing can multiply our letters into thousands a week or even a day.

6. Our whole fight in behalf of capital and labor is being conducted almost exclusively by labor. Our objective is to make capital—the business man—see

his responsibility in the premises and furnish the sinews of war.

We will during the year start organizing business men in many states behind legislative bills, and without the necessity of converting them, except to the idea of untaxing themselves.

Uncivilized

By EDMUND VANPE COOK.

An ancient ape, once on a time
Disliked exceedingly to climb,
And so he plucked him out a tree
And said, "Now this belongs to me,
I have a hunch that monkeys are nuts,
And I can make them gather nuts
And bring the bulk of them to me,
By claiming title to this tree."
He took a green leaf and a reed
And wrote himself a title deed,
Proclaiming, pompously and slow:
"All monkeys by these presents know."
Next morning, when the monkeys came
To gather nuts, he made his claim:
"All monkeys climbing on this tree,
Must bring their gathered nuts to me,
Cracking the same on equal shares,
The meats are mine, the shells are theirs."
"By what right," they cried, amazed,
Thinking the ape was surely crazed,
"By this," he answered, "if you'll read
You'll find it is a title deed,
Made in precise and formal shape
And sworn before a fellow ape
Exactly on the legal plan
Used by that wondrous creature, man,
In London, Tokio, New York,
Glengarry, Kalamazoo and Cork.
Unless my deed is recognized,
It proves you quite uncivilized."
"But," said one monkey, "you'll agree
It was not you who made this tree."
"Nor," said the ape, serene and bland,
"Does any owner make his land.
Yet it, and all of its hereditaments
Are his, and figure in the rents."
The puzzled monkeys sat about,
They could not make the question out,
Plainly by precedent and law,
The ape's procedure showed no flaw:
And yet, no matter what he said,
The stomach still denied the deed.
Up spoke one sprightly monkey then,
"Monkeys are monkeys, men are men;
The ape should try his legal capers
On man, who may respect his papers.
We don't know deeds; we do know nuts,
And spite of 'ands' and 'ifs' and 'buts',
We know who gathers, and unmeats 'em,
By monkey practice also eats 'em.
So tell the ape and all his flunkies
No man tricks can be played on monkeys."
Thus, apes still climb to get their food
Since monkey minds are crass and crude,
And monkeys, all so ill-advised,
Still eat their nuts uncivilized.

The Worker's Pay Envelope

By G. R. HOBBAIRD.

"Really, I fail to see any good reason why I should join this association as you suggest. Of course I am in agreement with most of what you have told me regarding the distribution of wealth. The present system which breeds poverty on the one hand and extreme riches on the other and inevitably breaks down every few years is unquestionably wrong and unjust, but it looks to me to be an enormous job to change it and I doubt my personal ability to influence the trend of affairs very much. In any case, I am not absolutely sure in my own mind that the private ownership of land values has quite as much significance as you claim it has. It seems that perhaps your Single Tax philosophy is more of an abstract theory than a practical measure of urgent importance."

Such in effect, was the reply I recently received from a friend to whom I had spoken a number of times on the question of land values. Is it not typical of the appalling public apathy regarding most social reforms?

Needless to say the speaker had never, in his politico-economic education seen the true import of one individual being allowed to own a part of the surface of the earth and charge another for permission to use it.

"But," I asked, "surely you are not content to sit down and do nothing? He who does not help, hinders. Don't you think an effort should be made to improve conditions instead of merely looking for something or other to turn up and put matters right?"

"Oh, yes, something should be done alright; I am in favor of a change. I don't care what they do so long as they do something. Business is still falling off and I got another pay cut a few weeks ago."

"They? To whom do you refer?"

"Why, the government, of course! It is up to our leaders and legislating bodies to introduce whatever changes are necessary."

"Jack, I am afraid you are altogether too naive." Don't you realize that political leaders never lead but instead follow public opinion and that in the final analysis you and I, and all the other you's and I's are the government? This is a democratic country and if you and I are too indifferent to our own interests and well-being to make our voices heard, others with more guile will look after their own interests at our expense. It is this general public indifference which has brought us to the sorry situation we are in at present, and the remedy lies with the common people bestirring themselves to a realization of their past errors."

"Oh, yes, you are no doubt correct, but I don't see how the land values question particularly concerns me."

"It concerns you because you have no alternative to living in this economic system where the major share of the product of your toil is systematically and legally stolen from you. It concerns you because as you just now remarked, your pay was again reduced. The fact of the matter is that your pay was reduced because of the competition between men for jobs, a direct result of land monopoly."

"How do you mean?"

"In two ways. By making it difficult for you to employ yourself because of the high cost or high rental of land you might want to use, and by making it extremely difficult for you to accumulate sufficient capital to work with."

"That sounds reasonable, but to revert to the question of my pay cut: my employer says, and I believe him, that he cannot honestly afford to pay me more."

"Of course he can't. He, like you, is a victim of our established system. When business falls off he must reduce his operating costs or go to the wall, and apart from minor economies, the wage bill is the only item which can be reduced from time to time. Wages can be reduced because you or any other man can be readily replaced if you don't choose to work for the reduced wage. As I have told you before, the tendency is for wages to press towards the lowest amount that the laborer can subsist on. The fact that business falling off precipitates the wage cut, is the same old question that we have gone into so many times: the lack of purchasing power in the hands of the people who could consume the goods. Do you see?"

"Yes, I see now. You win. How much is that membership, one dollar a year? Very well, you may put down my name."

In the Walk of Fame

On Feb. 24, 1933 the Henry George Foundation of America presented to Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, a stone taken from the birthplace of Henry George located on the east side of Tenth Street, south of Pine, in Philadelphia, Pa.

The Walk of Fame at Rollins College is made up of stepping stones taken from the birthplace of famous men throughout the world. It is fitting that it should contain a stone from the house where Henry George was born in 1839.

The stone will have inscribed upon it:

BIRTHPLACE OF HENRY GEORGE.
PHILADELPHIA.

The George homestead in Philadelphia is now owned by the Henry George Foundation of America, and the ceremonies of presentation of the stone, which took place on Rollins College campus, were held under its auspices. President Hamilton Holt, of Rollins College, received the stone on behalf of the College.

When we put our tariff up, thirty other countries followed suit, and world trade was cut in half. Economic war is sometimes more destructive than actual war, though it isn't so spectacular and doesn't kill so many people. It is going on all the time, and we're now in a state of actual war. —REAR ADMIRAL SIMS.

All the country needs is a new and sincere thought in politics: coherently, distinctly, and boldly uttered by men who are sure of their ground. The power of men like Henry George seems to me to mean that.—WORMS WATSON.

THE SQUARE DEAL

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TORONTO, JANUARY-MARCH, 1933

THE COST OF MISGOVERNMENT.

Many writers in recent publications have deplored the mounting costs of government. In Canada the present annual expenditures of the Dominion, Provincial and local governments combined are little short of a billion dollars—undoubtedly representing much unjustifiable extravagance, considerable inefficiency and some downright thieving.

At the same time, the people do get a good deal for their money. Some government services, indispensable or at least extremely valuable, cost only a fraction of what they would under private management. The cost of government calls for constructive criticism, but not for indiscriminating denunciation.

But what of the cost of misgovernment? During the last year the labor power of three-quarters of a million Canadian workers has been totally lost through unemployment. Scores of thousands besides have made greatly insufficient use of their powers. Since the average productivity of a Canadian worker, allowing for costs of materials, etc., is little if any less than \$3,000 annually, this means that unemployment has cost this country, during the past year, not less than twice as much as all governmental services combined.

The cost of unemployment is purely a cost of misgovernment. Let Canada abandon the unscientific, unethical and unworkable system, or lack of system, on which her public revenues are raised, and instead charge her people according to the benefits they enjoy, as measured by the rental value of the land under their control, and unemployment will soon be a matter of purely historical interest.

Let everyone make the comparison:

Cost of government, approximating one billion annually; for which the people receive schools, police protection, roads and other public works, and many other services.

Cost of misgovernment, about two billions annually; for which the people receive misery, demoralization, and in many cases despair and death.

THE SQUARE DEAL TO BE QUARTERLY.

Beginning with this issue, and until further notice, *The Square Deal* will be published quarterly and will contain eight pages.

There are at least two advantages in eight pages quarterly over four pages bi-monthly: eight additional pages of reading matter a year, and a material saving

in postage where one cent per copy is required as in the case of Toronto and United States addresses, which make up considerably more than half our regular subscription list.

Of course the advantages of four pages monthly over four, or even eight, pages bi-monthly or eight pages quarterly are obvious and well justify the extra postage, and we hope to get back to that basis before many months pass. In the matter of frequency of issue, however, there is little choice between bi-monthly and quarterly.

The Grip of Monopoly

Now that all the available resources within reach of the arteries of traffic and travel are in the deadly grip of monopoly and a virtual lock-out of labor and capital is in full force and effect, we have unemployment in a territory that could, if managed with ordinary business sense, support millions in comfort and abundance. The rest of the world, of course, is in the same plight and for the same reason, but there is no excuse in that, as two blacks never make a white.

Unemployment will remain chronic as long as natural resources remain frozen assets. The chief duty of the hour in British Columbia is to get busy and pledge every candidate for the local House to amend and make effective the referendum law already on the statutes, giving the people themselves the power to remedy past wrong-doing and prevent future plundering. —ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Victoria, B.C.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* quotes the Oakland Real Estate Board as declaring that the announcement that the Federal Reconstruction Finance Board would take \$62,000,000 of the bridge bonds, thereby making certain the construction of the San Francisco Bay bridge, that real estate in Oakland registered increases in price.

During the day twenty-nine owners withdrew their property from the market and prices advanced in some cases as much as 25% and even as much as 100%.

The full import of this will not be appreciated by the reader unless he understands that the bridge is to be a toll bridge.

Those who use it will pay for it,—and pay these rent racketeers their rake-off besides.

—No Taxes (Stockton).

Addressing a mass meeting of women at Seaham Harbour (Durham), on Wednesday, the Marchioness of Londonderry said that "The National Government had a wonderful record for the last twelve months."

They have! But the lady did not tell that mass meeting what it is. Let us put that "record" on record once again in these columns. Here it is:—

Increase in number of registered unemployed (other than agricultural workers)	327,046
Increase in number of unemployed agricultural workers	25,089
Increase in number of persons on Poor Law Relief	213,686

—The Commonwealth (London).

Our Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Single Tax Association was held at the Dutch Inn, Toronto, on the evening of February 14th. The President, Mr. Charles Phillips, was in the chair.

After a graceful and brilliant rendering of Lavallee's "Butterfly" by Miss Eileen Grundy, A.T.C.M., an artist pupil of Mr. Ernest Farmer, Mr. L. B. Walling read the Secretary's Annual Report, which follows in condensed form.

Secretary's Report.

Owing to the depression the last two years have been most difficult ones for the work of this Association. No one has received any remuneration for work done in the last twelve months, and of late it has been necessary to issue *The Square Deal* only bi-monthly. Nevertheless valuable educational work has been done. Inquiries for information from different parts of the country have been answered by the sending of pamphlets, leaflets and copies of *The Square Deal*, and many copies of *Progress and Poverty* and other Single Tax books have been sold.

By resolution of the Executive Committee on July 14 last, the name of our organization was changed to "The Single Tax Association of Canada." The name now corresponds to the Dominion-wide nature of the movement and of our membership.

The most important event of the year to our movement in Canada was the visit of Mr. Charles H. Ingersoll, Oct. 20th to Nov. 10th, when he addressed 28 gatherings of various kinds and sowed much good seed. Other welcome visitors were Mr. Ashley Mitchell, of Huddersfield, England, and Dr. W. E. Macklin, of San Gabriel, California. Mr. Mitchell addressed the Toronto (Central) Kiwanis Club on July 27th, also meetings of our Association at the Salad Bowl Tea Room on July 25th, and at Headquarters, 68 King St. East, on July 29th, and gave much information on the political and economic situation in Great Britain. Dr. Macklin, well known for his work as a medical missionary in China and as translator of Henry George's books into Chinese, gave a reminiscence talk at the Single Tax Headquarters on Nov. 17th, and on the 20th addressed the Open Forum of the Movement for a Christian Social Order on "The Economics of Jesus."

Five lunch-hour meetings, with Messrs. A. W. Roebuck, E. J. Farmer, J. H. L. Patterson, A. B. Farmer, and A. C. Thompson as speakers, were arranged for December 12th-16th, but, owing no doubt to its being too near Christmas, and to insufficient publicity, the attendance was very disappointing. Fairly good reports of three of the addresses, however, appeared in the *Toronto Star*, while the distribution of some 1,500 extra copies of *The Square Deal* for November-December (which contained the announcement of the meetings) no doubt accomplished some good.

It is with sorrow that we refer to the death during the past year of our devoted Honorary President, Mr. Henry Knight, of St. Catharines, also of Messrs. Frank Armstrong, Benjamin Kirk, and Colin Campbell, all of Toronto. The loss of these esteemed members, added to the many others who have passed away during the last five years, brings home to us the supreme importance of getting in new members to

take the place of those who fall to the Grim Reaper.

While the depression makes it very difficult to carry on, it is also our Association's opportunity, for people are much more ready to give ear to the Single Tax message than in "normal" times. Unfortunately, they are also too ready to take up with unsound palliatives. It is, therefore, incumbent on members to bend every effort to the strengthening of the Association and the carrying forward of the work of instructing the people in the principles of justice and equal freedom for all. If all present will help in enrolling new members at \$1.00 a year much can be accomplished.

Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer, Mr. Alan C. Thompson, presented a statement which appears below. He remarked that the Association was in a somewhat better financial position than a year ago, chiefly on account of the Secretary having worked for a full year without salary and *The Square Deal* being issued bi-monthly.

Mr. Thompson spoke of some of the more hopeful signs of the times, particularly the formation of the Canadian Importers' Association, with the object of securing the repeal of the present iniquitous tariff regulations and the passing of sane and reasonable tariff laws. This organization is growing rapidly and will soon be a force to reckon with in the affairs of the country.

Election of Officers.

The following Executive Committee was elected: Arthur W. Roebuck, Honorary President; J. H. L. Patterson, President; Ernest J. Farmer, Dr. Stanley T. Floyd, G. R. Hubbard, Vice-Presidents; Lorenzo B. Walling, Secretary; Oscar Weddin, Assistant Secretary; Alan C. Thompson, Treasurer; E. Fergus Whitelaw, Auditor; Fred W. Armstrong, Mrs. C. B. Coate, Miss D. E. Coate, Mrs. G. R. Hubbard, M. L. Hancock, W. J. Ingram, Sanford Leppard, Mrs. S. Lippard, John Linden, Dr. W. A. MacLaren, J. A. Martin, Miss M. Q. Ollerhead, H. T. Owens, Mrs. J. H. L. Patterson, Miss Janet Scott, Arthur Seale, Dr. F. N. Walker, Fred R. Wilkes, and W. R. Williams.

Mr. Owens' Address.

Mr. H. T. Owens, late of Seoul, Korea, was then called upon.

Mr. Owens chose for his topic "The Travel Diary of a Single Taxer," and spoke of the things that would interest a disciple of Henry George in the Orient especially. He traced Japan's emergence from feudalism since 1854, and despite the fact that the people of Japan now have manhood suffrage the speaker characterized them as exploited by the land-holding class, the land barons who retained their land and went into big business, and who are now largely responsible for the fact that Japan is defying the world in the matter of the seizure of Manchuria. Side by side with the Manchurian adventure goes the necessity for the government of Japan to subsidize her farm tenant population because they have not been able to secure enough from the produce of their toil to live even on the comparatively low standard of living that is current in Japan.

The land question is also paramount in Korea. Out of 103,000 landlords, some 20,000 own more than half the arable land in that country. Seventy-five per cent. of the Korean farmers must deal with landlords. The owner-cultivator class are decreasing at

the rate of eleven per cent. and tenants are increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. a decade. The comparatively empty plains of Manchuria have been attracting settlers both from Korea and China for the last three decades, and Manchuria has functioned for these countries like the West has for the people of the American continent and the European immigrants.

The land question is also of prime importance in China. The revered Sun Yat Sen was no stranger to the teachings of Henry George, and his words to the Chinese people were: "After the land values have been fixed, we should have a regulation by law that from that year on, all increase in land values (which in other countries means heavier taxation) shall revert to the community. 'Our plan provides that land fixed in value shall still be privately owned.' The reverence in which the views of China's great modern prophet are held may yet lead on to the goal desired by Sun Yat Sen. In contrast with China there is no active propaganda in the Japanese Empire in favor of placing the main burden of taxation on the value of land.

The speaker drew attention to the views of leading American economists favoring the idea of taxation of land values, quoting from the appendix of the little volume, "Significant Paragraphs from *Progress and Poverty*." This friendlier attitude is also of considerable significance. The speaker marvelled that, with all this endorsement, and with the considerable sentiment in Great Britain and elsewhere, in favor of the adoption of such a fundamental reform, our legislators in Canada did not tap so promising a source of revenue. The present is a favorable time for all followers of Henry George to try and get the principle into active politics in the various political parties.

New President and Vice-President.

At the close, Mr. Patterson, the President-elect, made an appeal for the fullest co-operation of every member in these critical times. He suggested that those present get into touch with architects and other representatives of the building and construction interests and point out to them how the exemption of buildings from taxation would help their business. Those were the people on whom we should concentrate, for we could appeal to their selfish interests.

Mr. Hubbard, newly elected Vice-President, expressed his intention of doing all within his power to further the vitally important work of the Association. He had recently joined one of the local clubs of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. He believed there was hope for better things from that organization, though we might not agree with all of its aims; if Single Taxers joined it they would have a chance of influencing its policies. He did not see any hope whatever in the old political parties.

Financial Statement

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, 30th Sept., 1931.....	\$ 91.26
Subscriptions and Donations, Special.....	758.00
Subscriptions and Donations, General.....	367.31
Square Deal Subscriptions	34.36
Sale of Literature	161.41
Bank Loan	300.00

\$1,712.28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing Literature	\$ 90.91
Square Deal	455.79
General Expenses, including Secretary's salary (up to Feb. 28, 1932, only), Rent, etc.	814.91
Bank Loan Paid	350.00
Cash on Hand, 1st Oct., 1932.....	.67
	\$1,712.28

I have examined the books and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Single Tax Association, and the above is a correct summary thereof.

(Signed) E. Fergus Whitelaw, Auditor.

The Power of Exploitation

Any person who gives this subject serious consideration will see it is not the ownership of machinery that gives a power of exploitation. The cause of the trouble is the monopoly of natural resources. Where land is monopolized by a privileged few and people are denied the right of employing their labor under free conditions, they are forced to sell their services to those in possession of the earth on the terms which the landholders dictate. It may thus seem that, as the unnatural competition for jobs enables those controlling machinery to get labor at a low rate, it is the ownership of the machine that is at fault. Such, however, is not the case. Karl Marx, in his "Capital," exploded that theory. He referred to the case of a British capitalist by the name of Peel going to the Swan River colony in Western Australia, taking with him £50,000 worth of capital (machinery) and 3,000 men, women and children of the working class. A few weeks after his arrival Peel wrote to his friends in England and said he "was left without a man to make his bed or fetch him water from the creek."

If the private ownership of machinery had a power for exploitation, as alleged, how is it that Peel with £50,000 worth could not exploit the labor of one worker in the Swan River colony? Wakefield, in his book "England and America," records the fact that the machinery rusted on the sands of Western Australia because Peel could not get anyone to use it. Why? Simply because of the fact that land was available to the people who came with Peel. When they arrived in the new colony they could get as much land as they needed for productive purposes, and were therefore independent of Peel and his machinery. In similar manner if we destroyed land monopoly and opened the earth to all on equal terms, no one would complain about the ownership of the machine. With more jobs than men, those who now own the machines would have to compete against each other for the services of the men they desired to work the machines. This competition would increase wages. A man would then have the alternative of employing his labor in production on his own account or selling it under free conditions. How could there be any exploitation under such conditions? *The People's Advocate* (Adelaide.)

Receipt of a free copy of THE SQUARE DEAL is an invitation to subscribe. Six issues, 50 cents.

"Liberty" Favors Single Tax

"*Liberty*," one of the American magazines of enormous circulation, published editorials on September 3rd and October 29th definitely favorable to the Single Tax. The concluding paragraphs of these editorials were, respectively:

"Now that we are looking for remedies, even revolutionary ideas that will bring about a more equalized distribution of wealth are worth consideration, and the enthusiastic advocates of this Single Tax system deserve attention."

"The Single Tax principle would be bitter medicine for those who have been enjoying the unearned fruits of increased land values, but it would certainly be preferable to the mighty upheaval that often comes with revolutionary governmental changes."

In later issues a number of relevant letters appeared in the "Vox Pop" columns. The following extract is from one of these:

For thirty years I have watched land values after a depression, when they too have had at last to recede, first take up the slack as industry resumed, then pull taut, and finally pull so hard on the earnings of capital and labor that again the apple cart was upset.

Almost every ten or twelve years rents reach such a pitch that producers, employers, and employees have less and less left until it becomes a fight between employer and employee for the little left.

No lowering of tariff, or heightening, no public works, no bond issues for great loans can restore prosperity for more than a short while. So long as there is private property in land value just so long will landlordism follow up improved conditions by constantly raising the price of the privilege of producing, transporting, or trading.

Tax-land value, which after all is a value created by the public, abolish taxes on thrift and industry and nothing is left that can bring on periodic cycles of depression. It's a long story, but that's the gist of it.—EDGAR POMEROY.

The only incentive for land speculation is the prospect of its future increase in value. Remove that incentive by a system of taxation which puts the increase into the public treasury for the use of the public who created it and to whom it rightfully belongs, and we would have no more land speculation and no more "cornering" of land. Then the unemployed of to-day would employ themselves, reserve the full fruits of their labor—which is the natural return to labor—or work for the other man upon the basis of what they could earn working for themselves. Not equality in possessions but equality of opportunity is the goal we would attain. In other words, open a new frontier, not in some remote region, but everywhere—in New York and Ohio and California and Louisiana, and here in Tennessee. The shoe would then be on the other foot and there would be no surplus of men and scarcity of jobs, and this lopsided civilization of ours would change to a better order. The depression would melt away like the mists of the morning and there would be no recurrence of such times as we are now experiencing.—J. FRANK CONBERT (former member of the Louisiana Tax Commission) at the Henry George Conference in Memphis.

An Hour with Henry George

Under this title Mr. Felix A. Belcher, of Toronto, recently addressed both lodges of the Theosophical Society of Toronto, and also those of Hamilton and Welland.

The fact was stressed by the speaker that the laws of both ethics and economics were one in declaring that governments had neither right nor need to take what did not belong to them, although this is the common practice, as they levy taxes on the product of labor, which belongs to the producer, instead of a tax on land values which, being created by all the people, rightly belongs to them.

Short extracts were read from Henry George's famous reply to Pope Leo's encyclical of 1891 revealing Henry George an Altruist; from *Progress and Poverty* as Economist, Philosopher and Poet; and from the *Perplexed Philosopher* as a Warrior.

The address concluded with passages from *The Life of Henry George* dealing with the death of the Warrior in the midst of the battle for the mayoralty of New York, his lying-in-state with almost presidential honors; and finally the epitaph on his tombstone taken from his own writings:

"The truth that I have tried to make clear will not find easy acceptance. If that could be, it would have been accepted long ago. If that could be, it would never have been obscured. But it will find friends—those who will toil for it; suffer for it; if need be, die for it. This is the power of truth."

Why Trade at All?

"This is equal to anything suggested by our many economist 'experts' on this side of the Atlantic," comments the editor of *The Commonwealth* (London, Eng.), in reproducing the following from the *Peoria Press*, Peoria, Ill.:

"What's Wrong With Illinois?"

Nothing wrong with Illinois except that too many of us get up in the morning at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, button a pair of New York pants to Ohio suspenders, put on a pair of shoes made in Massachusetts, wash in a Pittsburg basin, using Cincinnati soap and a cotton towel made in New Hampshire; sit down to a Grand Rapids table and eat pancakes from Minnesota flour and spread with Vermont maple syrup; buy fruit put up in California and seasoned with Rhode Island spices and sweetened with New Orleans sugar; put on a hat made in Philadelphia, hitch a Detroit mule, fed on Texas gasoline to an Ohio plow and work like hell all day long on an Illinois farm covered with New England mortgages and wonder why Illinois taxes are \$2.75 per acre while the farmers of Ohio pay \$1.00 and drive on paved roads. And at night we crawl under a New Jersey blanket to be kept awake by a damn dog.

The only home product of the place—wondering all the while why ready money and prosperity are not more abundant in this wonderful State of ours.

Dog-goneit—Why not trade at locally owned business enterprises.

If it can be done—it can be done by Peorians.

John McGowan

After about two years of failing health, John McGowan, formerly Professor of Applied Science in Engineering at the University of Toronto, died at the home of his brother, Mr. Alex. McGowan, Ravensara, Ont., on February 23rd.

Professor McGowan was born in Osprey Township, Grey County, on Jan. 21, 1862. He was a graduate of Toronto University in both Arts and Science and also attended Cornell University for a time. Apart from a few years during which he worked as a draftsman for a steel bridge construction company, his life was devoted to educational work, mainly at the University of Toronto. He was a member for many years, and for a time Honorary Vice-President, of the Single Tax Association, and a charter member of the Henry George Foundation of Canada, and a generous contributor to the funds of both organizations.

Since his retirement from the University in 1923 Professor McGowan has made his home with his sister, Mrs. Chas. Theakston, in Newmarket, spending the summers at Mr. Alex. McGowan's farm at Ravensara. He was unmarried.

The funeral service, which was well attended, was held at his brother's residence on Feb. 25th. Rev. E. Osborne, of Thornbury United Church, officiating. In spite of difficulties arising from snowbound roads, a considerable number from a distance were present. The Single Tax Association of Canada was represented by its Secretary, Mr. L. B. Walling.

The Square Deal extends its deepest sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

Edmund Vance Cooke

Edmund Vance Cooke, lecturer, poet, and friend of humanity, died suddenly at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 18th last, at the age of 66.

Mr. Cooke was born in Port Dover, Ont., but was taken to Cleveland at an early age. He was the author of twenty-four books of verse. His poem, "How Did You Die?" has been widely quoted; and his children's poems, including the often recited "Moo Cow Moo" are very popular. He was a fearless, outspoken reformer, strong in his advocacy of human rights and especially of the right of humanity to the earth. Single Taxers greatly regret his too early passing.

Severin Christensen

Through the recent death of Dr. Severin Christensen, of Copenhagen, in his 66th year, the Single Tax world movement has lost one of its most able leaders.

Dr. Christensen was a well known writer on philosophic and economic topics. One of his outstanding works is the "State of Justice," a profound and fine treatise on social ethics. He was the founder of the League of Justice, which has grown into a large and very influential organization, that at the last election in Denmark succeeded in placing four representatives in the Folketing (House of Parliament).

The Worker's Buying Power

Workers' Wages are the buying power for our Manufacturers' and Merchants' Home Market. *Important!—Read above sentence twice.*

Taxes and Wages.

The higher the ground-rent tax, the higher the wages. Proof: The more ground-rent collected as taxes, the less profit in holding land unused. The less profit in holding unused land the more land put to use. The more of all kinds of land used, the more men needed. The more workers needed, the less job competition. The less job competition, the higher the wages. Therefore, the higher the tax on ground-rent, the higher the wages.

Taxes and Prices.

Taxes on manufacturers' buildings, machinery and stock are added to price wholesaler pays. Taxes on wholesalers' buildings and stock add to price retailer pays. Taxes on retailers' buildings and stock are added to prices WE CONSUMERS PAY.

Ground-rent taxes reduce NET RENT obtainable for land. The lower the NET GROUND RENT the lower the price for home and business site buyers—an increase in their power to purchase goods.

Tariffs and Wages.

The higher the tariff the lower the wages. Proof: The higher the tariff the higher prices. Higher prices reduce sales. As orders stop coming in workers begin going out. Fewer workers needed increases job competition. More job competition lowers wages.

The Lesson.

These facts teach manufacturers, merchants and workers that by making all labor products tax free and collecting our community produced ground rent—our public property for public use—we will procure permanent prosperity factors as follows:

1. Free land.
2. Commodity prices at labor cost.
- 3rd. Wages—Labor's full product.
4. Markets—Labor's tax free full buying power.

Those "No Taxes" Subscriptions

All readers who, during his visit to Ontario last fall, gave Mr. Chas. H. Ingersoll 25 cents for a trial subscription for NO TAXES, the new paper published by L. D. Beckwith, Stockton, Cal., and have not received the paper, are requested to communicate at once with THE SQUARE DEAL. Unfortunately, an envelope containing a number of these subscriptions was lost, and Mr. Ingersoll has requested us to do everything possible to help him locate the missing names.

When we look into the sweet face of that confiding little child whose picture the Community Chest hangs up on lamp posts at alms gathering time, and then think of the 99-year land leases and the mountains of bonds and interest that this unjust generation has condemned that poor child to pay, we are heartily ashamed of our kind. *The California Progressive.*