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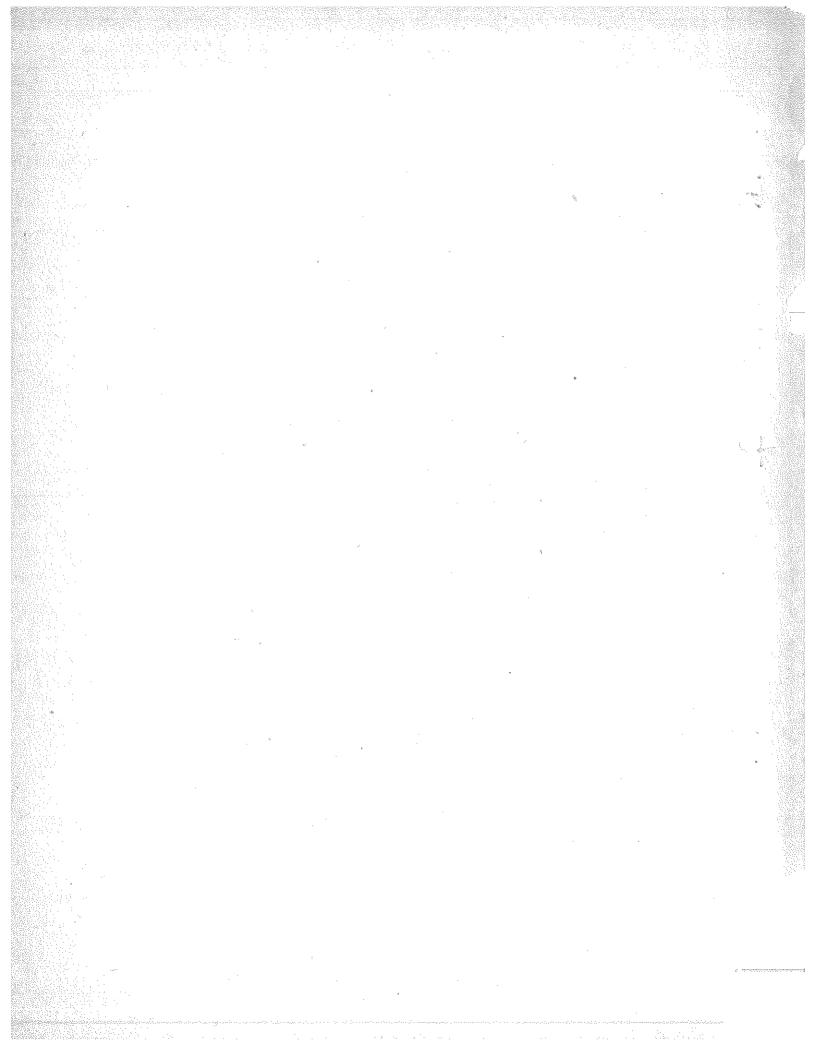
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SQUARE DEAL

Room 13, 991 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, (RA. 5891)

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THE MOTHER OF ALL MONOPOLIES

Winston Churchill's Great Speech

(The following is a report of a speech by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, now Prime Minister of Great Britain, delivered at the King's Theatre, Edinburgh, on July 17th, 1909:-)

Land monopoly is not the only monopoly which exists, but it is by far the greatest of monopolies -- it is a perpetual monopoly and is the mother of all other forms of monopoly. Land, which is a necessity of human existence, which is the original source of wealth, which is strictly limited in extent, which is fixed in geographical position -- land, I say, differs from all other forms of property in these primary and fundamental conditions.

The landlord watches the busy population making the city larger, richer more convenient, more famous every day, and all the while sits and does nothing. Roads are made, streets are made, railway services are improved, electric light turns night into day, electric trams glide to and fro, water is brought from reservoirs a hundred miles off in the mountains—and all the while the landlord sits still. Every one of the improvements is effected by the labour and cost of other people. Many of the most important are effected at the cost of the municipality and of the ratepayers. To not one of those improvements does the land monopolist contribute, and yet by every one of them the value of his land is sensibly enhanced.

It does not matter where you look or what examples you select you will see that every form of enterprise, every step in material progress, is only undertaken after the land monopolist has skimmed off the cream for himself, and everywhere else to-day the man or the public body that wishes to put land to its highest use is forced to pay a preliminary fine in land values to the man who is putting it to inferior use, and in some cases to no use at all. All comes back to the land, and its owner for the time being is able to levy his toll upon every form of industry. A portion, in some cases the whole, of every benefit which is laboriously acquired by the community is represented in the land value and finds its way automatically into the landlord's pocket.

If there is a rise in wages, rents are able to move forward, because the workers can afford to pay a little more. If the opening of a new tramway, or the institution of an improved service for workmen's trains, of a lowering of fares, or a new invention or any other public convenience affords a benefit to the workers in any particular district, it becomes easier for them to live and therefore the landlord

is able to charge them more for the privilege of living there.

You must understand that, when I speak of the landlord, or the land monopolist, I am dealing more with the process than with the individual landowner. I have no wish to hold any class up to disapprobation . . . It is not the individual I attack, it is the system. It is not the man who is bad, it is the system. We do not want to punish the landlord -- we want to alter the law.

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Extract from Brief submitted to City Council of Vancouver, May 6, 1940, by E. S. Woodward.

Despite the existence of 120,000 parcels of land within the city, and despite the fact that most of them are already serviced at enormous public expense, and that only half of them are in use, private interests are marketing more and still more subdivisions every year. The taxpayers have been warned that they must be prepared to incur more debt in the construction of sewers, roads, etc. It seems that no one questions the sanity and the propriety of an arrangement which leaves taxpayers struggling with the cost of servicing thousands of unused lots already available, and at the same time imposing on them further debt and higher taxes to service still more lots. Surely anyone who conducts a dispassionate, objecture investigation into the causes of civic breakdown must take cognizance of the manner in which the city came into being, the disposition of the community values created, the costs piled by private interests on the public exchequer, the sloughing off onto the public of unwanted lots without first paying delinquent taxes and all the other circumstances surrounding land speculation.

(The paragraph from an article by Alan Morely in the Vancouver Sun, quoted on page 2 of the January-February Square Deal, is also quoted from Mr. Woodward's Brief -- a document worthy of wide circulation. -- Ed.)

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"Economics is the science of distributing the product to those who contribute to its production - and of doing this both justly and efficiently, and without friction. . . Without economics it is impossible for men to profit by the other sciences. Of what value to mankind is the science of breadmaking (for example) if men do not know how to assure the maker of the bread the right to eat the bread he makes?"

— From the Stockton "Forum."

ABOLITION OF SEIGNIORIAL TENURE IN QUEBEC

H. T. O.

Once more a Canadian Legislature has shown tenderness for the vested interests of landlords. At its last session the Quebec Legislature decided to buy out the right of the descendants of the seigneurs of French Canada. As the result of an estimated expenditure of \$\infty\$3,200,000, some 60,000 French-Canadian farmers, about a third of Quebec's rural population, are relieved from the first of this year of the obligation to pay rent to the seigneurs, the estimated annual saving being \$180,000. The number of seigniories is 245, so that the average capital sum works out at \$13,060 per seigniory, and the average rent per seigniory \$735.

The feudal system of France quite naturally was transplanted to New France and large tracts bordering the St. Lawrence river were granted to noble and even untitled emigres to Canada.

The seigneurs were obligated to come to the defence of the colony when needed to bring in settlers, and to pay a relief or "quint" to the Crown when the seigneury changed hands.

The settlers paid a small rental in money or kind, and were required to work for the seigneur about three days a year, and to pay a sum when the seigneury changed owners, except by direct descent. The seigneur also had certain banalties, chief among which was the right to require his tenants to have their grain ground at his wind mill. If the tenant preferred to take it elsewhere, he commuted the privilege by paying a fine to the seigneur.

There was not much opposition to the system until after the British conquest. The United Empire Loyalists were granted land in Quebec in freehold with no rent to pay and this system looked to the habitants like discrimination especially as the increase in population raised land values and increased rents. An Act of 1825 made it possible but not mandatory to commute tenures upon mutual agreement but not many took advantage of this law. Lord Durham's enquiry into the reasons for the Rebellion of 1837 listed the feudal system as one of the grievances of the habitants. An Act of 1854 abolished the banalties and also the privileged status of the seigneurs, and provided that the habitants could commute their yearly rental by paying the seigneurs a sum representing the rent capitalized at 6 per cent. Only a few took advantage of this law, the majority apparently not being prosperous enough to be able to do so. The Quebec Legislature has now come to the rescue, paid off the seigneurs and so relieved the tenants of the obligation to pay rent and given

them their land in freehold. This largesse to the seigneurs would likely have been unnecessary if there had been a provincial land value tax in Quebec.

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A LETTER TO THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR

A Hamilton Member

For some years an acquaintance of mine has delved into the science of political economy, criticizing and theorizing on the various courses suggested and practiced by our governing bodies. But it was not until the other day that he actually experienced the full import of one of his favourite philosophies.

He is an industrious worker and the other day he received a raise in pay. Overjoyed, he came home, there but to find a letter from his landlord, informing him of a raise in rent. He has lived in the same place over five years, promptly paid the stipulated rent. During that time no improvements have been made on the building; in fact, even repairs have been neglected. So the increase cannot be due to increased capital expenditure. The prospects are that property taxes will be lowered. So the increase cannot be due to increased operating expenses. There can be but one other solution: that the land value has increased. (And, incidentally, this can be due to the war industries causing an influx of labourers; and not due to any effort on the part of the landlord.)

In 1879, that social philosopher, Henry George, stated in his treatise on economics (Progress and Poverty) "The reason why, in spite of the increase of productive power, wages constantly tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living, is that, with increase in productive power, rent tends to even greater increase, thus producing a constant tendency to the forcing down of wages."

(The above letter appeared in the Hamilton Spectator of March 1st. It is re-appearing here because the party referred to belongs to our Hamilton Group.)

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Dr. T. A. Lomer on the need for low rental homes in Ottawa

"It is not probable that private interests will engage to any large extent in the building of low-rental housing unless assisted by public funds, or encouraged by concessions in assessment or taxation which would ensure a return on their investment."



EDITORIALS

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Ernest J. Farmer

The St. Lawrence is to be developed for power and navigation. The estimated cost is \$266,170,000. This figure represents an inconceivable amount of hard work. It is the equivalent of some ten thousand human lives -- men not killed or maimed (there will be some of these) but worn out by toil.

What do the people get for all this sacrifice? Freer communication between the whole Great Lakes area and the Atlantic seaboard. Millions of electric horsepower at lowest cost. The possibility of great increase in wealth production, of abundant employment under favorable working conditions and at ample wage rates.

The possibility -- there is the rub. Not the certainty; hardly even the probability. This development is not essentially different from many that have taken place in the past. What has happened is this: - Each new development made possible great production of wealth, but only in connection with certain lands. These lands greatly increased in value. This increase prempted a horde of speculators to forestall industry, buying up all sites on which the advantages of the development could be realized. For these sites they demanded an amount which represented all -- sometimes in their greed, more than all -- the advantages to be gained from the development. Meanwhile industry all over was taxed to bear the cost. The result was that instead of the expected prosperity the people experienced a period of depression, with widespread starvation.

If speculation is again to be allowed to run rampant, the chief result of the St. Lawrence development will be an intensification of the next depression. If the Government will act to realize and preserve for the people its possible advantages, it will prove to be all and more than all its sponsors have hoped for.

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"An' I ses to the landlord: 'Rent? And me with my house bombed to the ground!' And the landlord, always a bit of a sport, ses

O.K. I'll just charge you ground rent, and we'll just

call it quits.

"'Quits, I ses. Yer mean. Blitz."

Land & Liberty, England.

IS GERMANY FIGHTING FOR "LIVING SPACE?"

Margaret E. Bateman

When Herr Hitler states that his people are crowded and must have more "living space," we in Canada who have less than three and a half persons to each square mile, wonder just how much truth there is in his argument.

Investigation of official figures shows that Germany has 361 persons to the square mile. The United Kingdom has 491; Italy has 344; The Netherlands 577, and Belgium 698!

As to how Germany makes use of this "living space," we find according to the 1938 statistical year book, that the total area, including Austria but excluding Sudentanland, is 137 million acres. Of this, 82 million are cultivated; 7 million are in roads, parks, etc. Houses and courtyards take up 2 million, while 6 million acres are marsh and waste land. This makes up 97 of the total 137 million acres. The balance of 40 million acres is uncultivated forest or woodland.

240,000 acres of this uncultivated land belongs to ex-Kaiser who is the largest private landholder in Germany. Sixteen former noblemen own from 60 thousand to 75 thousand acres each, a total of nearly one million five hundred thousand acres. More than two-thirds of this uncultivated land.

The taxation system of Germany is such that the owners of this large unused area are not taxed according to selling value but on yield value. They are therefore in control of 40 million acres of the country and yet they bear only a very small proportion of the extremely high taxes paid by the population in general.

Fighting for "living space," while the ex-Kaiser holds 240,000 acres and sixteen other men have an average of nearly 100,000 acres each, (mostly uncultivated), and while the other owners control thirty-eight million acres, entirely uncultivated.

The German people do not need to fight for land in Poland, Czechoslovakia or elsewhere. They should be fighting for their own land!

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Miss Culture: What do you think of Henry George's single tax idea?

Miss Gushington: Well, I see no reason why he should not tax single men, but I don't think he ought to tax single women — it isn't our fault. — N. Y. Standard, 1889.

THE HAMILTON PAGE

Donald Hamon

At their March meeting the Georgeist Club had an election of officers. Howard Stobbs was elected president, succeeding John Wilson. Frank Greensides and Robert Hamon were returned as secretary and treasurer, respectively. Miss Currell was appointed librarian. Donald Hamon is to continue as editor.

Such interest is being aroused in the course "The Science of Political Economy" (started in January) that a lesson is not being discussed in a night. This is the first time this course has been given in Hamilton, and the keen enthusiasm that is being developed is welding the students into a stronger group.

"Letters to the Editor" by members of the Georgeist Club do not always fall by the wayside. Particularly active in this method of creating interest is the School's Branch Secretary, Mr. Wynne. So constant and persistent has been his work that one of the local papers, in preparing an authoritative symposium of Premier Hepburn's monetary reform, approached Mr. Wynne for an article, expressing the School's viewpoint. As a result of the article, the McMaster Economics Club contacted Mr. Wynne for a speaker. The call was answered by Mr. A. B. Farmer. So now there should be another enlightened group.

Recently several members of the Georgeist Club attended the annual meeting of an organization to which they belong. The treasurer reported a most successful year in that the mortgage had been retired. To visualize the release from this millstone, the mortgage was burnt before the group. But the building still stands, serving its purpose. Which all goes to prove that a mortgage is not wealth, but merely a means to appropriate it.

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A meteorite which fell in the United States was located by a farmer, who found the mass of molten iron in his field and began to exhibit it for profit. Along came the land owner, who pointed out that, as he retained all mineral rights, the meteorite was his property, and that all exhibition fees should be paid over to him. The dispute was still unsettled when the Customs officials intervened and confiscated the meteorite as unmanufactured iron which has entered the United States without paying duty!

MONTREAL NEWS

C. L. Huckabone

In spite of the additional duties most of us perform on behalf of our Country's war effort, along with the daily work, Georgeists in this section have maintained a very good record.

Mr. John Anderson concluded a class in the Science of Political Economy and later a class in International Trade was completed by Mr. Percy Mellott. In a short time two classes in Fundamental Economics will complete that course. It is expected the graduates from the latter two classes will amalgamate and take up the study of International Trade.

Under the first-rate leadership of Mrs. Boudler several students have greatly broadened their knowledge as to what incredible progress could be achieved under true Democratic principles. On the other hand planned economy or the many forms of Socialism under any guise, cannot bring equal opportunities for all to make a living. Democracy vs. Socialism by Max Hirsch is truly a masterpiece.

Success has crowned the efforts of Mr. A. Matheson in a class begun February 13, 1941 to study Fundamental Economics.

Plans are taking shape to hold a graduation in the Spring when graduates from all classes and friends will assemble to mark up the progress achieved during the winter months.

As a last minute flash one organizer announces a group to study Fundamental Economics will begin March 25 and assemble for 9 successive Tuesday evenings thereafter.

Several meetings were held under the guidance of Jerry Walsh when opportunities were given advanced students to display and encourage any talents, there were, in public speaking. A final meeting took place February 28th, in a larger hall, than previous meetings, with an audience present. Mr. John Anderson, Chairman for the evening, called the following to speak on subjects of general interest, Miss Fox, Mr. L. Huckabone, Miss Barnes, Messrs. P. Mellott, Wm. and Alex Matheson, Don McColl and Lorne Thomas.

It was definitely decided to take up the work again in the early autumn. In the meantime an intensive review of Fundamental Economics has started for prospective speakers and instructors.

Students of Economics know someone's loss is someone else's gain which holds true in this case. Miss Margaret

Bateman is greatly missed in Montreal. However, she is filling an important position in the Henry George School of Social Science in New York.

As a prospective student in the next generation may we enter the name of Diana Walsh, the six weeks old daughter of im. and Mrs. Jerry Walsh.

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CANADIAE NEWS

TORONTO, Ont.: On March 4th Mr. A. B. Farmer, B. A., was guest speaker of the Men's Political Economy Club at McMaster University, Hamilton. His subject was "The Single Tax," or as he put it, "The Singular or Unique Tax."

Mr. Farmer presented the Singular Tax, the taxation of

land rental value, as unique in nine respects:-

1. The only tax that is not a tax in the sense of a 'touch'.

2. The only tax that is a direct payment for benefit or service received from the government.

3. The only tax which must be paid by a land user whether collected by the government or not.

4. The only tax which equalizes opportunity instead of creating or strengthening privilege.

5. The only elastic tax.

6. The only tax which when collected by government stimulates industry.

7. The only tax to which each individual must contribute in proportion to his ability.

8. The only tax that tends to reduce prices and increase wages.

9. The only tax which does not tend to destroy land values.
In order to make clear the nature of land rent, Mr.
Farmer explained the Somers System of land valuation as applied years ago in Weston, Ont., and in more than one hundred cities and towns in the U.S.

In the discussion following the address, it was significant that the only objections raised to the Single Tax were the mutually contradictory ones, that it would not provide sufficient revenue, and that it would provide too much.

Among those present were Prof. Hurd and Prof. Aitcheson

of the Faculty of Political Science.

Mr. Farmer was a graduate in the first Honour Class in Political Science of McMaster.

Mr. Fred B. Lake

TORONTO: We regret to record the passing of Fred B. Lake. Mr. Lake, a former Secretary of the movement, died the end of January.

NEW HAMILTON LIBRARIAN

Miss Correll, a recent graduate of the School, has courageously taken on the tasks of looking after the Georgist Library and of eventually forming a ladies' auxiliary to the Club of which, at the present, she is the sole lady member.

OTTAWA, Ont.: Mr. Barber's class had its last session on February 20th. Towards the close of the session Mr. Roebuck dropped in for a social cup of tea and informally addressed the group.

This class held an extra session which dealt with Social Credit. There were eleven graduates. A presentation in

appreciation of Mr. Barber's leadership was made.

The Citizen reports (6-3-41) that H. B. Cowan has been appointed senior economist in agriculture by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; also that Mr. Cowan has sailed for New Zealand, Australia and South Africa "where he will make a close study of the methods of taxation in cities of these countries with a view to finding helpful suggestions for taxation improvements in the post-war period. He will present his findings regularly to the International Research Committee on Taxation and to Washington."

KELWOOD, Man.: Mr. A. J. M. Poole writes: "The Board of Directors of The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture met in Winnipeg, Feb. 5th. I addressed a letter to the board urging that they have included in the list of recommended courses for their study groups your list of studies on "Fundamental Economics" and also sent them seventeen copies of your program of studies, one for each director."

VICTORIA, B. C.: The newspapers here are beginning to publish items about Henry George and Single Tax off their own bats. At long last they are beginning to be impressed with the true economic philosophy.

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AMERICAN NEWS

BERKELEY, Cal.: Four new classes for the study of Fundamental Economics are scheduled to begin in the East Bay district. Thirty students are taking the course in The Science of Political Economy.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The School has organized three additional classes for the winter season.

CHICAGO, Ill.: The largest winter term in the history of the Chicago Extension opened here with thirty-three elememtary and sixteen advanced classes. CHICAGO, Ill.: The Catholic Club of Chicago announces a contest open to theological students, designed to promote a better understanding of the Georgist philosophy among Catholics. A prize of fifty dollars is offered for an 8,000 word essay on the subject "The Harmony Between the Catholic Religion and the Social Philosophy of Henry George.

The President of the Club, Alexander Greene, in a letter which announces the contest, says, "St. George is depicted as slaying the dragon of heathendom. A modern George (Henry) has given us the plan for slaying the dragon of injustice which is destroying civilization and even threatening Holy Church. It will not be an easy task to conquer this monster; but it must be exterminated if war, poverty and crime are to be overcome, and if the Kingdom of Christ is to prevail upon earth."

BOSTON, Mass.: Secretary Power reports seventeen new classes in Boston. In addition to the elementary course, there are four advanced classes.

In order to help keep in touch with the increased student body a monthly News Bulletin which covers the activities of the groups in the Boston area is issued.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.: Extension Secretary Alper announced four new classes recently. There will be a course in International Trade for recent graduates. This Extension now has its own publication, a four page mimeographed paper.

NEW YORK, N. Y.: The new semester opened the week of January 27, with a total enrolment to date, of 1600. Of these, 1100 are taking the basic course in Fundamental Economics, including 100 high school students, and 500 have enrolled for the various advanced courses.

Two important lecture courses have been added to the curriculum. One is on the "Principles of Assessing," conducted by Mr. St. George of the New York City Tax Department. The other course is on "The Influence of Henry George on Economics," conducted by Mr. Morris Forkosch.

Land and Freedom writes: We have been fortunate in making the acquaintance of the Biosophical Institute, an organization devoted to peace and character education. The Institute welcomes all views that tend toward better understanding and more peaceful relations among men. In keeping with such a policy, it has offered its radio facilities to this journal, and already we have been on the air twice, over Station WLTH, New York City.

From the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation comes news that Princeton University placed an order for a quantity of "Progress and Poverty," which is required reading in their economics course. As one of the faculty once told us, "A man hasn't much chance of graduating from Princeton without

knowing something about Henry George." It is also interesting to recall that the death mask of Henry George, cast in bronze, rests in Princeton's famous collection of death masks of the World's Great.

BLANCHESTER, Ohio: The Rev. Ernest H. Carritt, pastor of the Universalist Church, plans to organize a class in his community to study Fundamental Economics.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.: Seven new introductory classes began during the week of February 10, and two more will start shortly. There are also advanced classes in Fundamental Economics and "Democracy vs. Socialism."

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EMPIRE NEWS

GRASSINGTON, England: Tom Mann, veteran British labor leader died here on March 13th. He was 84. Mann was prominent in the famous dockers' strike and espoused the single tax cause.

LONDON, England: The central office of the Henry George organizations escaped injury in the City of London fires of December 29th, except for some small damage caused by the firemen in extinguishing a fire in an adjacent building.

STOKE-ON-TRENT HENRY GEORGE FELLOWSHIP, England: The class at Burslem finished the course of studies. Seven young men became members of the "Fellowship" as the result.

Plans for the new year embrace three public meetings, at least three new classes, and a one-day school all in January.

MATAMATA, New Zealand: The Commonweal of New Zealand has resumed publication.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE

Indian title deeds to land, in general, give full possession subject to an annual payment of Land Rent either to the Government or to the Rajah, who hands on a portion to the Government. In Bengal the Rajahs pass on £3 millions to Government out of their receipts of at least £13 million from the tenants.

This Land Revenue is a "direct" system of Government Finance and each person knows how much he pays. But the mind of India's Home Rule leaders, of Gandhi, Bose, Nehru, and Patel is irrevocably set on breaking down the direct system and the substitution for it of "Indirect Taxation" -- mainly Tariff taxes. This they call Fiscal Freedom and Tariff Autonomy. -- Progress, Melbourne, Australia, December, 1940.

FIJI ISLANDS

Extract from a letter written in 1940 to a Georgist by a non-Georgist friend formerly resident in the Fiji Islands.

"In the Fiji Islands, native lands cannot be transferred without approval, first of the local Governor, then of the Home Office in London. Transfer may take as long as two years to complete, and usually is never completed.

Thus native families continue to enjoy use of land which nature gave their tribe to sustain life. Prosperity depends not on getting a job from a white man - which the native boy can do and does do if he pleases - but upon individual skill and industry in planting food-crops or in fishing. There is no starvation whatever."

FOREIGN NEWS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina: Dr. C. Villalobos Dominguez, scientist, scholar, author and professor of the Faculty of Physical, Natural and Exact Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, has resigned his membership in the Academy of Political Science.

In a letter to the President of the Academy, Prof. Dominguez asserts that the "political science which this academy cultivates does not have sufficient impartiality in its economic aspect, nor is it actually scientific." He calls attention to the disposition of the Academy to ignore the principles of George and Spencer.

The Argentine Senate has incorporated in a general colonization law (already approved by the Chamber of Deputies) two articles which constitute an important innovation in Argentina legislation

in Argentine legislation.

The articles assert the need for the social appropriation of the rent of land, and for the effective and formal recognition of the common ownership of land; they assert further the validity of property rights in produced wealth, and the importance of individual freedom; and finally contain a gradual method for implementing these principles.

This step was taken with rare political ease, without any opposition. Much of the credit for it belongs to Dr. C. Villalobos Dominguez, whose publications in the Spanish language have done much to spread Georgist ideas in South

America.

ROSARIO, Argentina: During the last three days of January Senor B. Machello presented a series of illustrated lectures at the Colon Theatre, dealing with the fundamentals of political economy. Lantern slides were used and after each lecture there was an open forum.

Senor Machello is a lecturer on political science, and a prominent member of Argentina's growing Georgist movement.

RELIGION AND ECONOMICS

H. T. O.

The purifying fires of the present war have caused certain quarters to weigh democracy in the balance and it is found wanting. Religious leaders of Britain, including the Arch ishops of Canterbury and York, and Arthur, Cardinal Hinsley, ranking Roman Catholic prelate, list five points necessary for the new world order of peace hoped for when the war is over.

Among these are the following which are in the realm of economics:

Abolition of the extreme inequality of wealth and possessions.

The earth's resources must be used as God's gift to the whole human race.

The acid test will be the willingness of the two great Churches mentioned to forego the material benefits they now enjoy under the system which has enriched them, not only in Britain but elsewhere as well.

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THE CAKE EATERS

Why should land owners object to the land tax? Do whiskey dealers object to the whiskey tax? They do not. On the contrary, they favor it, for they know they can unload it on the drinkers, and lessen competition at the same time! But there is this difference between the Landed Gentry and the rum sellers: the latter are willing to return the tax money to the public treasury while the "Owners of the Earth" are not! They want to "eat their cake and have it too!"

Horatio -- Fairhope Courier

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In a recent issue of "The Ontario Library Review," the librarian of a small Ontario town tells: "What a Library does for a Town." We quote item number 4 on her list of benefits.

"Adds to the material value of property. Real estate agents never fail to advertise the presence of a library as giving added value to the lot or house they have for sale."

THE SQUARE DEAL HOLDS A COMPETITION

Can you ask a question which will make people think?
We want questions which will attract the attention of those who know little of economic law and set them searching for answers. To obtain such questions, the Square Deal is offering a number of prizes. This is your chance to win some interesting books and help us at the same time.

- 1. Each question must present a concrete problem in living. The problem may concern people of the dead past, the unborn future, or the house next-door to you. It may be weighty, or trivial, provided that Henry George offers the clue to its solution.
- 2. An entry must consist of not more than 40 words. Some of these words may be used to describe a situation. Example: "Aldrich's 'A Lantern in Her Hand' gives a vivid account of pioneers journeying for weeks across fertile and uninhabited land to find a place to settle. Why did pioneers always have to go so far from everybody?"
- 3. Competitors may submit as many questions as they desire, but must write each question legibly, on a separate slip of paper. No entries will be returned.
- 4. All entries must reach The Square Deal by May 5th.
- 5. Winners will be announced in the next Square Deal.
- 6. Prizes:

lst prize: Winner's choice of Gilbert Tucker's "Path to Prosperity," or any five of the following recent booklets.

Unemployment: Its Causes and Their Remedies, R. Trouton The Horrors of the Countryside, C. E. H. Joad What We Saw in Russia, Aneurin Bevan, M. P., E. J. Strachey, M. P. and George Strauss, M. P. Protection and Free Trade, L. M. Fraser, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford Ulster To-Day and To-Morrow, Dennis Ireland Russian Notes, C. M. Lloyd On Marxism To-Day, Waurice Dobb If We Want Peace, H. N. Brailsford Soviet Education, R. D. Charques Modern Art and Revolution, Sir Michael Sadler Disarmament: A Discussion, Lord Ponsonby The Spanish Constitution, H. R. G. Greaves The Case for West-Indian Self-Government, C. L. R. James The Question of the House of Lords, A. L. Rowse The Worker and Wage Incentives, W. F. Watson

Race and Economics in South Africa, W. G. Ballinger The Roots of Violence, S. K. Ratcliffe Mr. Roosevelt's Experiments, S. H. Bailey A Derelict Area, Thomas Sharp

2nd prize: Four of the booklets.

3rd prize: Two of the booklets.

4th prize: One booklet.

Note, all contestants should send in some second choice of titles, as our supply of several of the booklets is low, and we cannot promise to send the first choice to all.

Extra prizes, consisting of pins bearing the portrait of Henry George, will be awarded to all entrants -- whether prize winners or not -- whose questions appear in the Square Deal.

We also offer a few special prizes to readers living in England, Australia and other distant countries who cannot send their entries soon enough for the regular competition.

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GEORGIST BOOKS FOR SALE AT 991 Bay Street, TORONTO

Philosophy of Henry George, George R. Geiger		\$3.25
The Economic Basis of Tax Reform, H. G. Brown		\$2.00
The Path to Prosperity, Gilbert Tucker		\$2.00
Democracy Vs. Socialism, Max Hirsch		\$2.00
The Life of Henry George, Henry George Jr.	•	\$1.50
Henry George, Albert Jay Nock	•	\$1.00
Safeguard Productive Capital, Louis Wallis		\$1.00
Land and Freedom, Frederick Verinder		.75
Land Value Rating, F. C. R. Douglas	4	.75
Individualism vs. Socialism, D. C. McTavish	•	• 50

BOOKS BY HENRY GEORGE

##KENERG				
The Science of Political	Economy	N.	•	\$1.25
The Land Question			•	\$1.00
Protection or Free Trade		•		\$1.00
Progress and Poverty				\$1.00
A Perplexed Philosopher				.75
The Condition of Labour				. 50
Social Problems			* * *	.50
Progress and Poverty		•		.50
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BOOK REVIEWS

"I Chose Denmark," by Francis Hackett. New York, Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc. 1940.

In this book, an Irish-American writer tells us why he lived in Denmark. He passionately admires Danish character and the way in which life was ordered in Denmark (before April 1940) yet seems to have made no effort to discover the basic cause for the difference between it and other countries. He mentions the gain to national character and prosperity as large estates break up into small holdings and nobles are forced to earn their own livings, but gives no reason for this remarkable change. However, all who have read Miss Bateman's thoughtful articles on Denmark can appreciate the significance of what Mr. Hackett saw.

A few quotations follow. "Judged by its possessions....
Denmark is a Cinderella. The sobering absence of great
wealth is never to be forgotten.... Denmark is poor....
But in the same breath I say, Denmark is rich...(it has) a
prosperity so sufficient that no one in the whole country
has to stretch out his hand to beg and no one has to raise
the cry for pity, or for hatred, or for aggression." "It
uses the telephone inordinately. It has a superb telephone
service. It is one of the great radio countries. It has a
big railroad mileage. It has, to an exceptional degree,
urbanized the country dweller, with a postal service extraordinarily competent."

"The Danes would still be tenant farmers had it not been for the folk high schools. So long as they were ignorant, power was in the hands of the landlord class." "A Danish farm is no Paradise. But compared to a Polish, an Italian, a Swedish, an Irish farm, where similarly handicapped and undereducated people had to work out a solution, it is well worth contemplating."

"What creates a slum? Congestion. And what creates congestion? The presence of people in the boat who are not rowing. The Danes have no slums. ... There are still congested city districts. A clearance has to be made of old buildings in Copenhagen. But the basic problem has been attacked."

"The object of the Danish state is to prevent murders and it has gone about murder prevention much as Massachusetts goes about mosquito prevention. It has studied every social situation likely to produce murderers. It has attacked these nesting places in time to kill the eggs. The result is a society in which the average of murders is extraordinary low."

... "Denmark (is) a state with almost no police."

"The secret of Danish immunity to Bolshevism ... was in large part the efficacy of Plenty." "Denmark has so ordered

itself that everyone could have food and drink. Modest as incomes are, the people ate well at every level of income."

And, most remarkable of all! "All I gained was a rebuke when I tried to tip the head porter who found my lost trunk. 'I am well paid by the Company,' he growled, 'Why should you pay me too?'" -- D. E. C.

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"Between Two Wars," by "Zilliacus." Preface by Sir Norman Angell; Penguin Series, Price 20¢.

"Zilliacus," a naturalised British subject of Japanese origin, was a member of the British Diplomatic Service during the first Great War. During the British "Intervention" in Russia at the end of the war, he had a ringside seat, and came away thoroughly disgusted with the "democratic," imperialistic ambitions of the Allies. His disillusionment was completed when in March 1919 he realized the way in which President Wilson's Fourteen Points, the main reason for Germany's signing the armistice when she did, were going to be lived up to.

Having had access to secret official documents through his position, he makes full use of this knowledge in his thoroughly illuminating and interesting book.

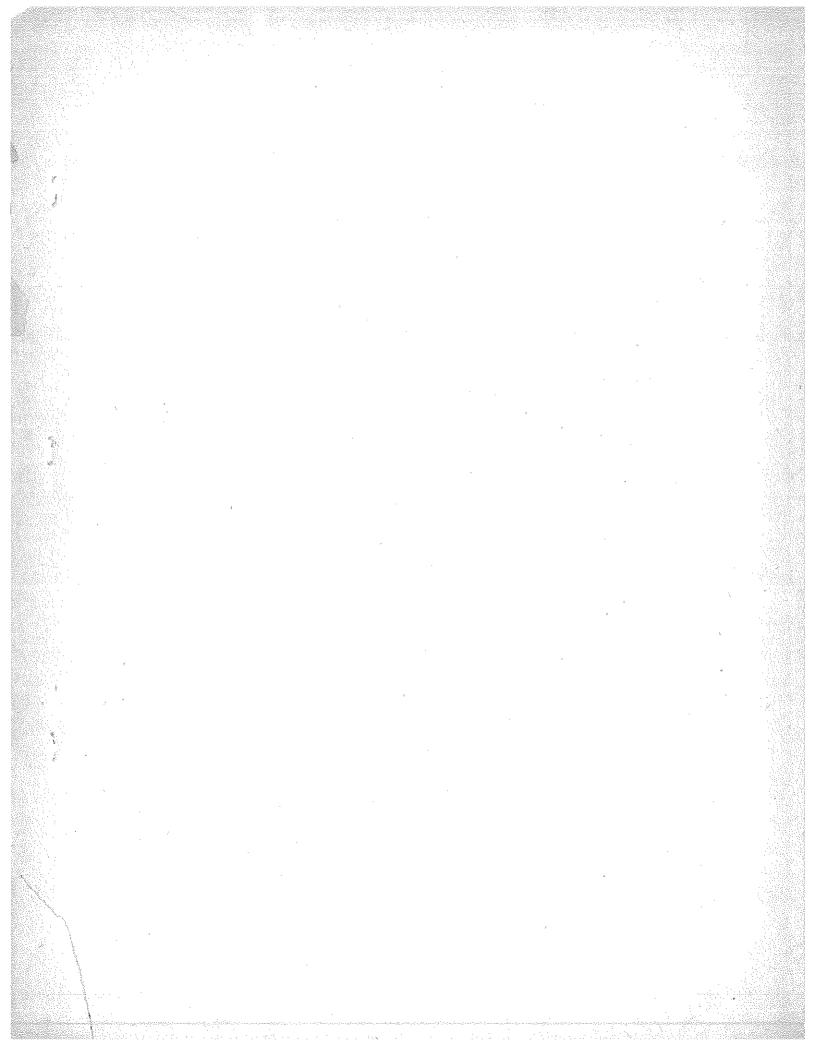
The economic implications contained in the book, especially for Georgists, are most profound. His delineations of the class struggle, the reasons for wars, and his outraged sense of justice calmly placing the blame entirely where it belongs, prophetically forecasting the rape of Czechoslovakia and the start of the present war almost to the day, and the reasons for all this, help to make up an intellectual treat which no thinking person should miss.

But he falls into error, in the conclusion of the book, advocating as a remedy for the ills which beset the world, the Marxian (or Fabian) Super-State, as the best insurance for Individuality. For as Paul E. Mueller says in the March issue of the Freeman, "Only that remedy which seeks out the individual and ennobles and dignifies him can suffice in the end. Manhood is from God. The State cannot conferit; the State can only take it away. Even an international Super-State can do no more than that."

-- Frank Greensides

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Three M. P.s were partaking of some liquid refreshment, One heaved a vast sigh; the second heaved another sigh.
"Let's not talk shop," said the other.



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