## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

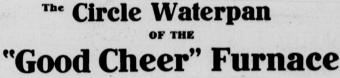
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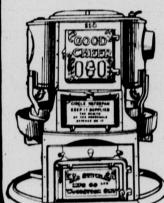




It stands to reason that air so dry that it shrivels up house plants cannot be very good for the women and children who spend nearly all their time in the home. Such air irritates the throat and nasal passages, and even the lungs, causing colds, sore throats, catarrh, pneumonia and similar troubles. The furnace is to blame. It warms the air, surely, but it dries it, and cannot replace the moisture because its

waterpan is not large enough, neither is it correctly placed.

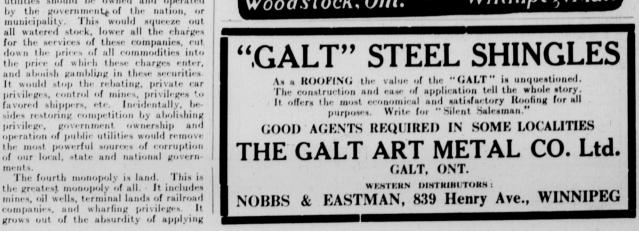




is a worth while waterpan-not a makeshift-encircles the whole firepot-placed where the water can best be evaporated and be evenly distributed, breathing a "Nature's" air over the whole house. In comfort and healthfulness there's all the difference in the world between the balmy air from the "Good Cheer" and the stuffy, dried-out air from the average furnace.

If you value these things investigate the "Good Cheer" thoroughly. Its construction throughout is as superior as is the Circle Waterpan. Give us your address and we'll gladly send you Booklet and full information.

The James Stewart Mfg. Co., Limited Woodstock.Ont. — Winnipeg.Man



Competition vs. Monopoly By GEORGE L. RECORD

In Everybody's Magazin

NOTE-The writer is a prominent "insurgent" and a zealous fighter against boss rule. He deals with a subject of much interest to all who are desirous of bettering conditions. Readers of The Guide are invited to discuss this subject if they have any well thought out scheme of reform.-Ed.

and show how they can be abolished.

The first is our system of indirect taxation. This includes the tariff, the internal revenue, the new corporation tax, in the nation; the tax or charge levied by the states for so-called franchises,

or corporation charters; and the excise fees and taxes on personal property and improvements levied by municipal govern-ments. All these should go. The nation-al government should fix its budget or

al government should fix its budget or appropriations annually, and levy upon each state for its quota. The state in turn should fix its budget annually, including therein the amount levied for the national government, and levy upon each county for its quota. The county should fix its budget annually, including therein the amount needed for national and state purposes, and levy upon each

therein the amount needed for national and state purposes, and levy upon each municipality for its quota. The munici-pal government should, in turn, fix its budget annually, including therein the amount needed for county, state, and nation, and raise this amount by a direct tax upon the land values of the com-munity. The owner of land, under this system, would pay all taxes directly, and no one would be taxed indirectly. The individual taxpayer should find plainty stated upon his tax bill how much he is compelled to pay to the municipality.

compelled to pay to the municipality, how much to the county, how much to the state, and how much to the national

How to Get Rich

Consider the immense advantage of this system in simplicity, in certainty, and in its effect in enforcing economical government. It merely applies the plain-est principle of business; that the man who pays should know exactly what he is getting, and precisely what it is costing him. In every blind and indirect system, those least able to protect them-selves always pay more than their just share of the burden, and they do it only because they do not know, and cannot find out, the real facts. The second monopoly grows out of

find out, the real facts. The second monopoly grows out of our patent laws. Without the govern-ment grant of a limited monopoly, no inventor could make money out of his invention. If, then, the government enables an inventor to realize upon his invention, should not the government share directly in the benefits which it thus directly creates? This, again, is the business principle. Every patent should be granted upon condition that anybody can obtain a license from the government to use it, on paying a royalty

anybody can obtain a license from the government to use it, on paying a royalty fixed by the government, of which the government should have half and the inventor half. This would prevent the suppression of patented improvements upon inventions which monopolies now hold, would prevent any huge fortune growing out of a patent, and would insure and maintain competition among the users

and maintain competition among the users of patented inventions.

The third form of monopoly is in the railroad, telegraph, telephone, express, Pullman palace car, trolley, electric light, gas and water businesses. All these utilities should be owned and operated

Consider the immense advantage of

government.

For several years, in newspapers, magazines and speeches, the people have been educated as to the injustice of social conditions in the country. The most of this matter, however, has been devoted in the can be traced been educated as to the injustice of social conditions in the country. The most of this matter, however, has been devoted in the can be traced been educated as to the injustice of social conditions in the country. The most of this matter, however, has been devoted in the can be traced been educated as to the injustice of social conditions in the country. The most of this matter, however, has been devoted in the can be traced been educated as to the injustice of social conditions in the country. The most of this matter, however, has been devoted in the can be traced been educated as to the injustice of social conditions in the country. The most of this matter, however, has been devoted in the can be traced become the country in the country an exposure of some wrong, an explanation of how some men, or sets of men, have built up fortunes out of some monohave built up fortunes out of some mono-poly or privilege. If any remedy has been suggested, it has been a partial one; but generally the writers have been content to arouse public opinion to the existence of the wrong, leaving to the future the development of the remedy. It seems to me it is now time to attempt to formulate a complete plan of reform, adequate to remedy the existing injustice of which the public mind is conscious. I think it is possible to outline such a plan, so that it can be easily understood. The first thing to determine is the under-tribute of the solution of the solution. The first thing to determine is the under-lying social principle, the violation of which has caused the injustice we are trying to remedy. The Socialists say that the trouble is due to the principle of competition; that the remedy is the suppression of competition, and the sub-stitution therefor of the principle of co-operation. I contend that the Socialist philosophy is fundamentally unsound; that the trouble is not competition, but the suppression of competition and the establishment of monopoly in its place. The proof of this point is found in the fact that not a single large fortune was ever built up in any business that was purely competitive; but that all such fortunes are clearly traceable to some form of advantage or privilege, by which the favored ones were able to escape the law of competition under which their com-petitors were obliged to work. We must, petitors were obliged to work. We must, therefore, work out our remedy on the theory that monopoly, and not com-petition, is the source of our trouble. The principle of monopoly is applied

September 27, 1911

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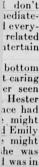
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tained from W. J. SPENCE, Registrar University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, SOMETHING NEW IN A



privilege, government ownership and operation of public utilities would remove government ownership and the most powerful sources of corruption of our local, state and national governments The fourth monopoly is land. This is

the greatest monopoly is land. This is mines, oil wells, terminal lands of railroad companies, and wharfing privileges. It grows out of the absurdity of applying



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