

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 20th, 1916

LLOYD GEORGE LEADS BRITAIN

The reorganization of the British government with David Lloyd George as Premier and a war cabinet of five including Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Arthur Henderson, Labor Leader, and Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist Leader, indicates a radical change in public sentiment and a determination to prosecute the war more vigorously. Lloyd George has an unparalleled record in British politics, having held with outstanding success the portfolios of President of the Board of Trade, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Minister of Munitions and Secretary of War. In the administration of each of these departments he brought the energy, action and decision characteristic of the man and in an unprecedented degree he produced results. It was natural that in the crisis now faced by Britain, Lloyd George should be the one man selected for leadership, in fact, almost for dictatorship. Ex-Premier Asquith is a great statesman and Britain owes him a debt which it can never repay, but he is of the cautious, careful, deliberative type of British statesman, honored and revered for his integrity and his great ability, an ideal leader in times of peace. In the present crisis Britain needs more action and needs it quickly. The leader must be a man of burning energy, clear vision, sharp decisive action and untrammelled by red tape or precedent. When after the political upheaval the King called Lloyd George, the new premier made it clear that the only hope for success was a small war cabinet, practically amounting to a dictatorship. Two of his colleagues, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner, are the type of men who will permit no obstacle to bar the path to their ultimate goal. While not popular favorites like Lloyd George, they are powerful, resourceful, and possessed of relentless determination. The inclusion of Henderson was a concession to the Labor party and of Bonar Law a recognition of the Unionist party. It is the oddest cabinet in British history, but it possesses the elements which should mobilize the fighting resources of the island nation to the utmost limit of their efficiency. The British people have been slow to realize the full measure of their danger, but the recent government changes indicate that they are now thoroughly aroused and as one of the foremost German editors recently warned his readers "Britain will slumber again only in death." The Canadian people should demand a reorganization of their Ottawa government to bring about British efficiency.

PROTECTION ON BOOTS

If it were not for the tariff of 37½ per cent. on boots the Canadian farmer and the Canadian laborer could buy for \$3.00 a boot that now costs \$4.80. Here are comparative prices on two boots of equal quality, one "Made in Canada" with 37½ per cent. protection, the other made in the United States:—

	With Tariff	Without Tariff
Manufacturers' Price	2.72½	1.90
Price to Retailer	3.60	2.25
Price to Consumer	4.80	3.00

These are actual market figures and show exactly what the tariff on this class of boots costs the man who wears them. The American boot would be sold in Canada at the same price under Free Trade.

It is not only the manufacturers' extra price, but the added percentage which the wholesaler and retailer put on that helps to swell the price to the consumer. How do you like protection which costs you \$1.80 on a pair of boots worth \$3.00 at retail?

NEEDS OF THE RURAL CHURCH

What kind of a rural church is needed in Western Canada? This is a question many of the most earnest social workers of these provinces have been asking themselves for a long time. The problem of the West is a peculiar one in this regard and demands the best thought of not only the most active social workers, but the whole of Western Canada as a community. There are few places where complete liberty of opinion on all important questions is valued so highly as on these prairies. Also there are few places where the spirit of co-operation in business, in education and in social work has been more evident. But thru all the great evolution of political and social reforms the country church and the city church as well, has lagged behind. It has failed to keep pace with the spirit of mutual helpfulness, (which born in adversity) has been the keystone of the great social superstructure we have been erecting in the last few years. And that spirit of mutual helpfulness is the essential spirit of Christianity.

We have been trying to adapt to new conditions an old system with little or no modification. The great distances, the feverish rush of work and the cosmopolitan nature of our population have not been favorable to such adaptation. But there is evidence of an awakening of the church in the West. What does the church need? In this issue several views of the situation are expressed. There are many readers we believe who could make valuable contributions on this subject. There are many phases of it that might be taken up, the influences of unfavorable economic conditions on the farmer; social isolation due to distance; uncomfortable church buildings; city educated or poorly trained ministers; lack of music and proper organization; and over-duplication or lack of the co-operative spirit. Is the country minister paid enough? Is too much expected of his family? Is the country church represented as it ought to be at central gatherings like conferences, presbyteries, synods, etc? Does it receive justice at these meetings? Should the country church be more of a social center and be used for other than religious meetings? What equipment might be added to make it more useful? These and other phases of the country church problem can be discussed in The Guide this winter with great benefit we believe. Read the letters in this issue and then let us have your opinions on this matter.

THE PEOPLE WANT HONESTY

The defeat of Hon. J. A. Sheppard, speaker of the Saskatchewan legislature at the by-election in Moose Jaw county last week, indicates the growing feeling for cleaner politics. The Royal Commission appointed by the government to investigate campaign fund contributions from the liquor interests found Sheppard guilty of accepting these funds. He resigned his seat and asked for a by-election to vindicate himself before his constituents and his request was granted. Premier Martin wisely made a public declaration that it was not a party election, but a matter entirely between Mr. Sheppard and his constituents and that on this account no assistance would be rendered officially by the Liberal party or by members of the government. The by-election was fought out on this basis and Sheppard and his liquor campaign fund have been relegated to the political bone pile, by the high court of public opinion. This should be a warning to politicians. The public is sick and tired of dirty politics and crooked politicians. The political platform recently put out by the Canadian Council of Agriculture declares for:—

"Publicity of political campaign fund contributions and expenditures, both before and after elections."

This should be made law in every province in Canada as well as placed on the Federal Statute books. The heart of the people is sound. If they have any kind of a fair chance the majority of them will declare for public honesty and clean politics.

THE BOOMERANG

When the British Columbia Fruit Growers went down to Ottawa and succeeded by backstairs methods in getting the duty on apples jumped 50 cents a barrel in order that they could charge the farmers in the Prairie Provinces a higher price, they made a very serious error. This is well illustrated by the action of the United Farmers of Alberta Local Union at Carstairs. They were so antagonized by the action of the fruit growers that they decided to buy American apples and pay the duty into the public treasury. They, therefore, bought a car of apples from Oregon containing 650 boxes, each apple being wrapped in tissue paper. These apples, after paying the high duty of 30 cents per box, were laid down at Carstairs at \$1.70 per box. Later on a car of British Columbia apples were delivered at the same point at \$1.85 per box, not wrapped and not so good fruit in the opinion of those who sampled both shipments. These apples cost 85 cents a box in Oregon, the balance being freight and duty. In order to supply the demand for American apples for the Alberta farmers consequent upon the rise in duty, the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company placed an order for 30 cars of Oregon apples. These figures illustrate what will be the result if this selfish protective system is continued in Canada.

THE SACRIFICE OF LABOR

At the Trades and Labor Congress at Toronto recently, James Williams, of London, England, made a statement fraught with vast significance to labor. He said:

"It has been ascertained in England that 90 per cent. of the war's victims come from the working class. There are today five million men altogether enlisted in the British army. When the war is over, in addition to the immense number of men who will be thrown on the labor market, there will be a large percentage of the million women now engaged in making munitions or otherwise doing men's work, who will be replaced and must be cared for."

Even with ninety per cent. of the war's victims, laborers, the immediate sacrifices of labor, especially in the field of organization, are not duly appreciated. The Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, while Minister of Munitions, speaking in the British House of Commons recently said:

"For forty years organized labor has been endeavoring thru the trade union movement to win recognition for certain principles which are held to be necessary to secure a proper recompense and an equitable share in the control of industry. When the war broke out there were disputes in progress, and many grave industrial questions seemed likely to arrive in the near future. The declaration of war required that a truce should be declared, and from that moment, the time which might have been used as a period of preparation for a contest between capital and labor was consecrated to the services of the whole nation against the common enemy. The trade unions placed on one side the whole armor of trade union regulations upon which they had hitherto relied. For all the weapons slowly forged during long years of struggle, rules and customs relating to hours of labor, overtime, the right of entrance to trades, demarcation of industry, the regulation of boy labor, and the exclusion of women from certain classes of occupation; all these directly or indirectly might have tended to reduce output during the war. The government asked labor to put all these on one side. It was a great deal to ask. I doubt if any community has ever been asked for greater sacrifices; but with a loyalty and statesmanship

ted, that drinking
cerned with the
nt therein, that
mitted and that
sold is assured.
he opponents of
n the stock cry
h the liquor trade
is an infringement
of the subject, it
ess on its good
or the use of all
wasted by the
kers to be found

R WOMEN
ocial Council of
gue and the So-
aited on Sir Ro-
eg on Monday,
ted an informal
ar as Manitoba
he war widows
Army. Sir Ro-
vidows from the
to conform to
s. He advised
in their petition
written form,
their attentive

tion, Mrs. Nel-
a few minutes
nier. Mrs. Me-
that the fran-
to the women
hat in view of
should be re-
Canadian-born
f the interview
"There is no



Canada have
ry considera-

FEAT
North Dakota
Ladd, presi-
Agricultural
tests on 1916
wheat brings
th in Minne-
ets are worth
per cent in-
products over
ber 14, varies
ern to 111.9

D	\$1,912.50
Disa	15.00
	5.00
	\$1,932.50
IND	\$8,155.79
	5.00
	10.00
	2.50
	10.00
foris	67.25
waite,	29.50
	5.00
	5.00
	\$8,290.04
FUND	\$732.00
	5.00
	\$738.00