

in order to relieve the conditions. Those remedies were government ownership and operation of terminal elevators, the Hudson's Bay railway, the establishment of the chilled meat industry, a permanent tariff commission and a railway commission for the West. I have never advocated the adoption of free trade or reciprocity with the United States as a remedy for the conditions in Manitoba. If The Grain Growers' Guide can show one word I have said in the House of Commons advocating the adoption of free trade or reciprocity as a remedy for the conditions the Laurier government has allowed to exist, I will gladly give \$500 to the Winnipeg General Hospital.

The Winnipeg Telegram also attacks The Guide in its issue of August 30 and shouts "falschhood," "misrepresentation," "unscrupulous methods" and the other terms so familiar in its vocabulary. The Telegram says:

"Mr. Sharpe, in a speech in the House last year, made comparison of prices which very clearly implied that the Western farmer was not being fairly dealt with. He did not, however, propose reciprocity as a remedy for these conditions. What he did propose was government ownership and operation of terminal elevators, the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway, the establishment of the chilled meat industry, a permanent tariff commission and a railway commission for the West. He said nothing about reciprocity, and the organs which seek to convey the inference that he had any such expedient in mind, are stating what they know to be a malicious untruth."

Now, let us have the truth by all means. We have Hansard before us containing Mr. Sharpe's speech on April 14, 1910, and in it he never mentions terminal elevators, Hudson's Bay railway, tariff commission nor railway commission. He does, however, advocate a chilled meat industry. That shows how near Mr. Sharpe and the Telegram come to the truth. Now, again, we never said that Mr. Sharpe "advocated" reciprocity. We said he "believed" in reciprocity, and so he does. If not, then he believes that the farmers in his constituency have no right to fourteen cents a bushel more for their wheat, \$20 an acre more for their land and \$2.51 per hundred weight more for their cattle. Certainly Mr. Sharpe "believes" in reciprocity and knows it would be a splendid aid to the farmers of Lisgar. We are not making any charge against Mr. Sharpe, but merely asking him why he opposes reciprocity when he is so well aware of its benefits to the farmers. Just how Mr. Sharpe can explain himself we cannot understand. As to giving \$500 to the general hospital we cannot see any argument in that. By supporting reciprocity Mr. Sharpe would give several hundred thousand dollars to the farmers of Lisgar.

LAWYER ON THE WARPATH

We have just received the following letter which fully explains itself and its author:

"C. E. A. SIMONDS

NOTARY-PUBLIC

Insurance and Real Estate,
Money to Loan.

Leduc, Alta., Aug. 28, 1911.

"I have now addressed two letters to you, one drawing your attention to the unfairness of your attributing the knighting of Mackenzie & Mann to the personal act of the king, the other with regard to your offering such feeble advice to the farmers on the question of action on their part in the coming elections. I follow your paper closely and have not seen either letter in your columns. I now challenge you, or any member of your staff, to discuss with me the public questions of the day in this large constituency of Stratheona. If you will not either meet me on the platform or publish my letters, I shall brand you publicly as a coward.

(Sgd.) C. E. A. SIMONDS."

The waste basket received the former communication of Lawyer Simonds because it was not worth publishing. It will be really too bad if he brands us as a "coward" because it's very unsafe to have a real live lawyer on your trail. But he says he'll meet any member of our staff. The office boy is taking his holidays so we'll have to pit him against

Mr. Simonds. Please, Mr. Simonds, be easy on him. These lawyers are funny fellows.

JOHN HERRON HAS GOOD BACKBONE

Reports from the constituency of Macleod, Alberta, were to the effect that John Herron, the Conservative candidate, had declared himself in favor of reciprocity. We wrote him asking if this was so, and why he favored reciprocity. Here is his reply:

Pincher Creek, Alta.,
Aug. 24, 1911.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 18th instant, which has only just reached me, owing to my absence on the campaign.

With regard to reciprocity my position is this, that while representing the Macleod riding in the late House of Commons, when the question of reciprocity first arose, I received such a large number of requests from Farmers' Associations, as well as from prominent electors in the district, that I considered that a large portion of the electors in Macleod district were in favor of reciprocity, having been elected to represent the people I felt it my duty to support reciprocity.

I am still in favor of reciprocity and if returned to the House of Commons on the 21st of September will cast my vote in favor of the measure. I have always been in favor of free trade and reduction of tariff. In fact in the House of Commons I have spoken in favor of total abolition of the duty on farm implements. I believe that the measure of reciprocity that has been submitted to the people is a step towards the reduction of duty and towards the assistance of the most important class in the Dominion of Canada, the agriculturists, therefore I am in support of reciprocity.

I may further say that the platform on which I am running, a copy of which I enclose, is the free and complete acceptance of the platform of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) JNO. HERRON."

This letter from Mr. Herron speaks for itself. He has rightly decided that he should represent the views of the people of Macleod and not of any political leaders. In placing principle above party no doubt he will be subject to considerable opposition from his own party, but he can have the satisfaction of knowing that he was true to the principles for which his party has always stood. Hon. F. G. W. Haultain is also a very strong supporter of reciprocity, but there are a great many who place party above everything else. Honor to Herron and Haultain, who are big enough to place country before party.

TAXES TO BE REMOVED

(From the Toronto Sun)

The duty on Canadian calves entering the United States is \$2 per head; on cattle valued at \$14 per head or less, \$3.75; on other cattle, 27½ per cent.

The American duty on horses valued at \$150 or less is \$30, and on others 25 per cent. On lambs the duty is 75 cents per head and on sheep \$1.50.

On hogs the tax is \$1.50 each.

On live poultry it is 3c. per lb., and on dressed 5c.

On wheat the American tax is 25c. per bushel, on rye 10c., on oats 15c., on barley 30c., on buckwheat 15c., on beans, 45c., on peas 25c., and on seed peas 40c.

On potatoes it is 25c. per bushel, corn 15c., turnips 25c., onions 40c., cabbage 2c. each, and all other vegetables in their natural state 25 per cent.

On apples the tax is twenty-five cents per bushel, pears 25c., peaches 25c. and grapes 25c. per cubic foot capacity of barrels or packages. On berries of all kinds it is 1c. per quart.

On dried fruit it is 2c. per lb.

On butter it is 6c. per lb., on cheese 6c. per lb., on cream 5c. per lb., on fresh milk 2c. per gallon, and eggs 5c. per dozen.

On honey the duty is 20c. per gallon.

All these taxes are to be wiped off under reciprocity and absolutely free access to the American market will be allowed for the Canadian farm products named, as soon as the agreement goes into effect.

We frequently see in an obituary notice that a certain prominent man was a "life long Conservative," or a "life long Liberal." It is difficult to understand how any intelligent man can support one party always. It cannot be on account of the policy of the party, for the chief policy of both parties is to get into office. Thousands of otherwise sane men would vote for a post with a hat on it if it was labelled by the name of their dear old party.

Higher prices for grain and all other kinds of farm produce and lower prices for farm implements are the certain results of reciprocity. This means more prosperity for the farmer. The more prosperous the farmer, the more prosperous the nation. Prosperity breeds contentment. If there are any disloyal citizens among us, reciprocity is the best cure for them.

We have received another pamphlet from the Z. A. Lash—Arthur Hawkes—Anti-Reciprocity—Special Privilege—Canadian National League. This time it is called "Home Market and the Farm." It alleges to prove that a protective tariff is the friend of the farmer. If so, the farmers' prayer should be—"Save us from our friends."

For the first time in Canadian history, the politicians are studying the problems of the farm. Some of them are trying to convince the farmer that he doesn't know his own business. Probably on September 21 the farmer will show that he knows the value of a good big market where he can get the very best prices for all that he has to sell.

According to the anti-reciprocity journal of Winnipeg, there has not been a meeting held in Canada where reciprocity has been enthusiastically received. If this be true, September 21 will tell a strange tale. But this journal claims to be a reliable newspaper and purveyor of the truth.

The manufacturers of farm machinery might as well organize their business to be conducted upon a free trade basis. The farmers are tired and sick of building up "infant industries" that are rolling in such wealth that they find it difficult to invest.

When a manufacturer can sell his product in Canada at 25 per cent. above a fair working profit, is it any wonder that he opposes anything that looks like greater freedom of trade? No matter how unjustifiable a graft may be, the beneficiary hates to give it up.

The harvest this year will be a bumper one. The farmers have attended to their agricultural duties thoroughly and well. This winter, when times are more slack, they will devote themselves to a study of conditions generally and will prescribe remedies for the national welfare.

When we get the reciprocity question satisfactorily settled then free agricultural implements and an increase in the British Preference must follow. We are on the high road to better conditions.

If members of Parliament had no opportunity to unload free copies of their speeches upon their constituents there would be less nonsense talked in the House of Commons.

It will be a great relief to all concerned when election day passes into history. We can then get down to work and prepare for further progress.

The educational work being done in the present election campaign will work out greatly to the benefit of Canada.

If the weather clerk will just call off the rain for a little while and order out the sun it will be much appreciated.

Nothing popular organization rapidly States, f and th legislatu adopted viding conserva ago was vagaries respectf the chan only th Wilson, Princeto New Je academi governm "For Wilson, Princeto Recall y gated at students It takes it in th to say w For th in the l nearly tv held in Milwauk The fir a Rever clergyman rural Or represent Rork wa whom th loved to directed Street, a and his bination classes a He made of the E success. his progr political

Milwa thousand fruitful mette Va Portland, energetic the farm followed importan one famil years hac upon the were esp rural An honest pi in ox te foundatio commonv nurserym several h professor of the fi cherries, growers; Though had defi political a inevitably In religio Luelling's headquar it became malconter agitation Oregon st previously seances, spiritualis friends, also visit written fr women.