

## The Home Bank of Canada

### Quarterly Dividend Notice

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the Three Months ending 31st of May, 1910, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Wednesday the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 17th to the 31st of May, 1910, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

Head Office: Toronto, April 21st, 1910

Winnipeg Office: 426 Main Street

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ANDREW URQUHART,

Sec. 24, T. 22, R. 4, W. of 5. Dundurn, Sask.

sing all news of South African scrip in the interest of the trust. On the 5th inst., there was a long debate in the House at Ottawa, when Dr. Roche and Mr. Glenn Campbell presented the Grain Growers' case. Col. Hughes reiterated the veterans' objections to the extension. Judge Doherty showed up the unreason and injustice of extension from a jurist point of view and even Hon. F. Oliver admitted that extension was entirely unjustifiable. All of this was omitted by the reptile press from the reports of the day's proceedings.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.

Shoul Lake, Man.

### RE COMMISSION CONTROLLED ELEVATORS

Editor, GUIDE:—Now the elevator commission is about to visit a number of places in the province to give the farmers generally an opportunity of expressing their approval or otherwise of commission controlled elevators, I would like to ask my brother farmer to reread my letter that appeared in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE of the 9th of February last. I believe there are some points mentioned therein that will appeal to most farmers, and I beg to repeat the last item of the above mentioned letter and strongly urge the farmers to state their willingness to submit to a small tax per acre (and it would be very small), of all land under crops of grain to meet any deficit that might arise in the first years of operation. This would enable us to dispense with the sixty per cent. clause, which is, I think, an objectionable feature of the Manitoba Act. There will from the very start be other officials than the commissioners, such as office staff and inspectors, and funds must be forthcoming for their salaries.

Secondly, any accumulation of funds accruing from dockage should be kept in a separate account and not carried to the general revenue. This fund would be available to meet losses that might occur through damage to grain in those elevators—damage that might occur under most careful management. For instance, it is said that on one occasion, one of the large transportation companies had to enter the market and buy a block of No. 1 wheat to replace a similar quantity that had spoilt in one of their terminals. Should this fund become unnecessarily large the dockage might be lessened for a while, the farmer would then get his own again. This fund would be his property and by no line of reasoning or equity, can it be construed as an asset to be carried to general account, as is proposed by the Manitoba Act.

Points like these will have to be carefully considered and my farmer friends should be prepared to meet the commission with very liberal views. As the net profit to the farmer who is up to date in the marketing of grain is not less than 25 per cent. more than it was before the Grain Growers movement started, he can well afford to go down in his pocket to make this other step forward a success from the start.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Regina, Sask.

### FOR FREE TRADE

Editor GUIDE:—It seems unfortunate to me that so many supposedly intelligent men after a short stay in Great Britain, should on returning to this country attempt to create a false impression in the minds of those who are not in a position to know the facts as regards the question of free trade in that country. When they arrive back here one of the first things they do is to impart to the press of this country, that England will soon be forced to adopt tariff reform, or in other words protection. What is it that they have seen there which forces them to this conclusion? Is it the unemployed? Would they not find the unemployed question just as great if they journeyed back by way of New York? Why, certainly they would; and New York surely has protection enough (if a tax on imported articles is protection). Then I ask why does protection not solve the question there? Or if, while in Europe they had journeyed to Germany and seen Berlin, they would find exactly the same conditions there. Unemployed everywhere, proving conclusively that protection does not protect the worker or even find him employment, save at the

expense of his fellow countrymen. No just person will admit that it's right from any point of view to rob one man for the enrichment of another, and if wrong for individuals the same principle must apply to the community and likewise to society as a whole. For society is a huge organism of which we are all a part and an injustice done to any part of society will be felt by all. So that any law which gives one class an undue advantage over any other must be founded on injustice, that in the end it will be found to have benefited no one, but to have left its evil influence on all. Now let us examine some of the facts as regards the evil effects which a partial freeing of trade has caused England to undergo.

In 1880 England's exports were £223,000,000, and in 1907 it had risen to £426,205,000, an increase of £203,205,000. During the same period the increases in the protectionist countries of France and Germany had been £82,681,000 and £185,722,000 respectively. So I ask of protectionists are these facts to be lightly placed on one side to suit their nebulous theory of so-called protection, a system which protects the rich and robs the poor. Even in Great Britain the iron industry is doing fairly well although not possessed of the vast deposits which we find in America. Great Britain exported in 1898 to the value of £22,400,000 and in 1908 it rose to £37,406,000. Their value in exported wool was in 1898, £21,900,000 and in 1908 it was £28,391,992. Exported cotton goods increased in the same period over £30,000,000, and to place a climax on this astounding record of progress, the working classes in Great Britain are paid higher wages, get cheaper and better food, shorter hours of labor, etc., than the working classes of either France or Germany. These protectionists with their quack remedies and their warm sympathy for the toiling masses, always fail to realize the fact that labor and land are closely allied in the production of wealth, and quite naturally fail to see any connection with the fact that idle land in an old country like Great Britain means idle hands. But thanks to the great foresight of a man by the name of Lloyd George, in commencing to place the taxes where they justly belong—on land values. I am of the opinion that the protectionist will soon have to purchase a new record for his machine. For the old one, patch it how he will, is continually failing to do the thing which he has for so long been foolishly dreaming it would do. In closing I would like to ask the protectionist the following questions: Who pays the duty? How are imports paid for? Why is a rebate allowed on all goods re-exported? Why do all tariff reformers (protectionists) propose to exempt raw material? And in conclusion I will take the liberty to quote a speech from Mr. Chamberlain which he made in the prime of his life, in 1883, and in which I quite agree with him. "The soil of the country is in a few hands, and that is the real, the true and permanent cause of depression which we all regret. The remedy is equally simple; it is not to return to a protective tariff but it is to be found in a radical reform of the land laws of this country. I tell you that any proposal to put a tax on corn is a proposal to put rent into the pockets of the landlords, and any proposal to tax manufacturers is a proposal to put profits into the pockets of particularly favored manufacturers."

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am, yours for complete free trade.

W. D. PRICE.

Winnipeg.

### A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

So long as all the increased wealth which modern progress brings, goes but to build up great fortunes, to increase luxury, and make sharper the contrast between the House of Have and the House of Want, progress is not real and cannot be permanent.—Henry George

A prude is sometimes a person who noses around for something to get shocked at.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* Don't send us letters that are \*  
\* not signed. We cannot publish \*  
\* them unless we know who wrote. \*  
\* Give us your real name and then \*  
\* use a pen name if you wish. \*  
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### LESE MAJESTE

An Englishman sat outside a cab on the Nevsky Prospekt at St. Petersburg and remarked casually to a fellow Englishman: "Oh, the Emperor is a hopeless idiot!" Instantly a man who proved to be a plain-clothes policeman, rose from an adjacent seat, and said: "Sure I arrest you for lese majeste. You have said zat ze Emperor is a hopeless idiot." "Goodness me, my dear chap," said the Englishman, by way of temporizing. "I don't mean your Emperor. There are other Emperors in the world."

"Surely, zat may be, sare," replied the policeman, "but ours is the only Emperor who is a 'opeless idiot. Come wiz me." London Labor Leader.

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If you want to be popular you have to pay the price of popularity and then some.