

legislative chambers. If the voters in some of the agricultural constituencies, for instance, knew that the candidates of both Liberal and Conservative parties had their election expenses paid from funds contributed by the railways, banks and manufacturers, it would not be difficult to persuade them to nominate and elect a representative of their own who would be free to represent the people who elected him rather than the interests mentioned. Since both parties profit by the present condition of affairs, it is not perhaps surprising that both parties have so far always rejected any proposal for securing the publicity of campaign funds. In the United States, however, the people became so sick of the work of the election crooks that a law was passed a few years ago, limiting the amount of money which could be spent to secure the nomination and election of candidates, and requiring the publication of the names of all persons and corporations contributing to the funds of political committees working in two or more States, including the national committees and national congressional campaign committees of all political parties. This act was passed in 1910 and amended and strengthened in the following year. It has not put an end to political corruption in the United States, but it has at least enabled the people to know who is paying the expenses of the candidates who come before them to ask for their votes. It has also no doubt prevented some corporations and interests who have formerly had an undue influence with the government from placing their funds at the disposal of the politicians. President Wilson was elected at the first presidential election after the passage of this law, and while it was not claimed that this fact is responsible for his election, it is nevertheless an admitted fact that Mr. Wilson has been more free from the influence of special privilege and more fearless and effective in dealing with the corporations than any other United

States president in recent years. The publicity of campaign funds is one of the progressive measures which Canada might very well copy from the United States.

### THE BEST MARKET

Protectionists often condemn the Free Trade policy of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest as cold-blooded brutal selfishness. But it is not so, on the contrary it is the right policy and beneficial to all concerned. When we buy things where they are the cheapest we buy them where those who have them are most anxious to sell. It is because some things are plentiful, easily produced and in excess of the demand in certain places that they are cheapest there. On the other hand, when we sell on the dearest market we sell to those who are most in need of our goods. It is because things are scarce, difficult to produce and in great demand at certain places that they are dearer there. Thus to buy in the cheapest market helps to prevent a glut at that point and to sell in the dearest prevents famine somewhere else. Under Free Trade each country and locality would be encouraged to produce those things which it could produce with the least labor and expense, and would procure those things which it could not produce cheaply in exchange for its own products.

### PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The lengthy casualty lists which are published every day furnish a grim record of the stern reality of war. Engagements which in former wars would have been important and even decisive battles are in this tremendous conflict but minor incidents regarded as part of the day's work. For nearly eleven months now the nations have been sacrificing blood and treasure without stint and at a rate unprecedented in history and still the end of the

war seems further away than it did at the beginning. German militarism shows no signs of being crushed within the immediate future, indeed the Kaiser's armies are showing a vigorous offensive at many points on the battle line, and are still occupying the greater part of Belgium and considerable territory in Northern France. The Allies on the other hand have a foothold in Galicia, Alsace and in Austria near the Italian frontier. It is estimated by French experts that Germany and Austria have lost 6,726,000 men in killed, wounded and missing, this being nearly one half of the men called to the colors. The Allies have probably lost almost as many, Russian casualties having been particularly heavy, and there is no doubt that both sides will lose millions more before the war ends. The hope of the Allies now lies in the production of a greatly increased supply of equipment, especially guns and ammunition. Germany is utilizing not only her own immense armament factories, but also the engineering plants of Belgium and the coal and iron mines of Northern France. It is in Great Britain and in neutral countries that the supply of munitions of war available for the use of the Allies can be increased and this phase of the war is now being vigorously pushed. The men, apparently, are coming forward faster than they can be equipped, and determination to see the thing thru no matter what the cost may be, grows every day.

It must be remembered that every cent of the money that was stolen in the Manitoba Parliament Buildings crime came out of the pockets of the people. Every man, woman and child in the province has been taxed because of the dishonesty of the grafters.

Farmers who want to be sure of having help at harvest are hiring men now. To delay is to take dangerous risks.



THE TROUBLES OF A NEW PREMIER  
Premier Norris waited upon by his friends (?)