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CANADA LAND AND APPLE SHOW

Two thousand dollars will be given away in prizes at the Canada Land and Apple Show to be held in Winnipeg October 10 to 18. The prize list includes \$500 for the three best samples of wheat (three bushels each), \$225 for oats, \$225 for barley, \$350 for apples (five boxes), \$175 for pears, \$50 for best vegetable showing, \$75 for butter and cheese, \$150 for alfalfa, besides district and provincial diplomas carrying \$50 with them. There is no entry fee and no freight charge. The general secretary of the show is Chas. F. Roland, whose offices are in the Exposition Building, Winnipeg.

Many new and interesting features will be carried out. There will be an "Ontario Day," a "British Columbia Day," a "Maritime Province Day," a "Prairie Province Day," etc., and on these days it is intended to give away to visitors at the show souvenirs in the shape of a carton, the contents of which will be some product of the land. As this feature will be an advertisement for the particular province, district, society or grower, the management of the show expect the "Carton Souvenir" to be furnished by those directly benefiting by the advertisement. As a suggestion, any district might contribute a potato carton, an apple carton, a vegetable carton, sample grain carton, etc. The Land and Apple Show management are doing everything possible to co-operate with governments, railways, agricultural societies, fruit organizations and individual exhibitors in making their exhibit attractive.

At the show visitors will have the opportunity of seeing the products of all agricultural sections. Visitors will be able to talk with people who know the possibilities of their particular districts. The people will hear lectures by experts on agriculture and fruit-growing, while entertainments, band competitions, taking place during the nine big days and nine big nights of the show, will make up an interesting, educational and entertaining program.

The holding of Canada's Land and Apple Show will demonstrate what Canada has done and is capable of doing, allowing people to see for themselves what Canadian farms and orchards can produce and how and where those products can be best marketed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE NEWS

Progress still continues in the work of having all in readiness at the new college before the fall term opens, October 28. The administration building, chemistry and physics building, horticultural and biology building, as well as power house and college residence, are completed, and the other buildings are rapidly approaching the same condition. The street car line, which is a continuation of the Park Line, runs down Jubilee Avenue, out Pembina Highway and down Regina Crescent to the college buildings. Steel has been laid throughout and nothing but a completion of ballasting stands in the way of a St. Vital service.

The work of moving equipment from the old college to the new is well under way. Eight carloads of equipment have already been transferred, as well as a carload of new furniture laid down. Water and lighting systems are expected to be installed by the middle of September, which will remove the only remaining difficulty between a complete transfer from the old college to the new.

Good temper, like a summer day, sheds a brightness over everything. It is the sweetness of toil and the soother of disquietude.

Glory is never the reward of sloth; great deeds are only achieved by great exertions.—H. Bates.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Capital versus Labor

A Review of Australian Conditions

The following letter, written by the secretary of the Single Tax League of South Australia to Thompson, Towle & Co., firm of New York and Chicago stock-brokers, contains some interesting information as to the trend and results of labor legislation in the Commonwealth.

In the daily papers of July 9 appears a communication from you to the South Australian Chamber of Manufacturers asking certain questions regarding the effect of Labor legislation on this country. As the Single Tax League is non-party in politics, I have been instructed by the council of that body to forward to you their views on the matter for your consideration. You say:—

(1) We would like to ask you whether, in your opinion, the prosperity of your country has been advanced or retarded by Labor?

Replying to the above question, we say that so far as the policy of the Labor party is concerned, there is little difference between it and the alleged Liberal party. Both parties in politics favor high protection, both support conscription, and neither party has a sound, satisfactory policy for dealing with the land question. Australia has been prosperous on account of a run of good seasons. At present, however, the cry of the unemployed is heard throughout the land. This, surely, is a sad reflection, after three years of Labor rule in the Federal Parliament. The policies of both political parties in Australia must act as a check on production. The Commonwealth revenue is raised chiefly from customs and excise duties, about £15,000,000 being collected annually from these sources. Because of these duties the cost of living has been increased, the purchasing power of a pound being only 14s. 10d. at present.

Minimum Wage

Because of this reduced purchasing power, the workers have been agitating for a higher money wage to enable them to procure the necessities of life. In response to this agitation the Labor party has created wage boards and arbitration courts for the purpose of artificially increasing the wages of the workers. You will understand that the effect of such legislation has been to add to the cost of production, this extra cost has been added to the price of the articles produced, and passed on to the consumers. They, therefore, are no better off with their higher money wage than they were before the increase took place. As a matter of fact a certain section are in a worse position than before the wage boards were created. This class of workers are in industries which have no wage boards, and consequently they have to pay extra for their goods without getting the benefit of an award to compensate them for the increased cost. Naturally, these workers are in opposition to such nostrums, as are other societies who oppose this class of legislation on the grounds that the award made is likely to be less than they are able to command at the present time without them. This refers more particularly to trades such as the engineering and boiler makers. Another objection to such legislation is that the benefit is not retained by the workers, but is taken by the landlord in increased rent. That has been the experience here. Naturally, the mining, pastoral and agricultural industries (our primary industries on which the success of our country depends) feel the full force of such legislation. The cost of machinery and raw material is considerably increased and the labor cost is also enhanced on account of the high money wage demanded to meet the high

cost of living. Although saddled with these disadvantages the products of the primary industries have to be sold in open competition in the markets of the world. Whilst the seasons were good, the primary industries could stand the extra strain; now the outlook is not too bright for the coming season, the folly of a protective policy is being forced upon the people. The policy of the Labor party, supported in the main by the Liberal party, has seriously hampered and restricted the wealth producers on the margin of cultivation, and retarded the prosperity of the country.

Capitalists not Alarmed

(2) Do you consider the future of the country is menaced at all by the power of Labor?

Certainly not! The tendency of present day Labor legislation is in the direction of Socialism. Any attempt to bring about the nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange is bound to fail. The capitalists know this, and, therefore, are not alarmed. As a matter of fact, the policy of the Labor party is supported by some manufacturers because of the special privileges which they enjoy through such legislation. It is this special privilege, supported by both political parties, that is a menace to the future of this country.

(3) Has the Labor party grown more conservative or more radical as it has grown more powerful?

There is not the least doubt that it has grown more conservative. In the early days of the movement the people rallied around the Labor standard because of its land and free trade policy. The Labor party at its inception advocated an all round land values tax and the remission of customs duties. At the present time it supports a progressive land tax with a £5,000 exemption clause, it favors high protection and conscription. No other Labor party in the world would support such a policy, so we are justified in stating that the Australian Labor party has become the Conservative party.

(4) If your country is prosperous today, is it in spite of or because of Labor? Whatever prosperity we have had is due to bountiful seasons, good wool clips, and our great production of minerals. This measure of prosperity has been obtained in spite of Labor legislation, and is due entirely to our wonderful natural resources.

(5) Are strikes more numerous? Whilst the Labor government were in power strikes were numerous, but recently they have not been so frequent.

(6) Is the condition between Capital and Labor on a reasonably amicable basis?

Capital (using the term as meaning the money power) and Labor are in opposition camps, each trying to get special privilege for their own particular class. When seasons are good, Labor assumes a hostile attitude to Capital; when there is a depression, Capital takes advantage of the law of supply and demand to secure the services of the workers at the lowest possible rate.

The Real Solution

If conditions in your country are approaching a critical stage, the only satisfactory solution for the trouble is a policy of freedom. Labor is entitled to its full earnings. To take any part of it is to establish injustice. Naturally, Labor will revolt. The revolt may take the form of strikes and violence, or it may be a peaceful one. The Labor leaders may attempt to get justice by advocating palliative measures such as wage boards

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

and arbitration acts as "antidotes for the unjust social conditions. These simply deal with effects without removing the cause of the trouble, and the tendency of such legislation is to increase the cost of production in certain industries, and cause a considerable amount of harm. If you wish to avoid the mistakes of Australia, have nothing to do with such legislation. Give all your support to President Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic party in their attempt to establish freedom of trade. Abolish your income tax, and take for public purposes the economic rent of land, and then your people will enjoy that equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness guaranteed in the Declaration of Independence, and you will never be troubled with industrial strife, but Capital and Labor will then be found working harmoniously together.

Yours faithfully,

E. J. CRAIGIE,

Secretary, Single Tax

League of South

Adelaide, S. Australia,

Australia.

Aug., 1913.

SENATE PASSES TARIFF BILL

Washington, Sept. 9.—Some of the chief features of the tariff shaped by the Senate are:

Alteration of rates on more than 150 commodities, effecting an average reduction below the House rates of at least 5 per cent. ad valorem.

New cotton schedule intended to protect the manufacturer to a greater extent. Restoration of specific rates in the silk schedule.

Introduction of new and heavy progressive income tax rates.

Addition of cotton futures tax of 50 cents per bale.

Reimposition of duty on spirits used in domestic wines.

Introduction of a system of countervailing duties for use against foreign countries in case of necessity.

Postponement of the date when sugar and wool rates take effect.

Wheat and Flour Clause

Wheat and wheat flour are on the free list provided the exporting country also places them on the free list. When the country imposes a duty on wheat, wheat flour or any other product of wheat imported from the United States, wheat shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per bushel, wheat flour shall be subject to a duty of 45 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, and other products of wheat 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The Democratic tariff revision bill passed the Senate at 5.43 o'clock this afternoon by a vote of 44 to 37, amid a burst of applause that swept down from the crowded galleries and found its echo on the crowded floor of the Senate.

Senators La Follette (Republican) and Poinexter (Progressive) voted with the Democrats.

Amendments Defeated

Income tax amendments by Senators Bristow and La Follette, similar to those they introduced several days ago, were defeated by votes of 61 to 18 and 62 to 16, respectively. An amendment by Senator Gallinger that proposed to send the whole tariff question over until December, 1914, and submit the bill to a popular referendum next fall, was defeated, 43 to 18. An amendment by Senator McCumber proposing higher duties on barley, oats, wheat and flax seed, was rejected, 48 to 25, and one by Senator La Follette for a five cent duty on wheat was defeated without roll call.

Changes Made by Senate

As it passed the Senate, the tariff bill represents an average reduction of more than 4 per cent. from the rates of the original bill that passed the House, and