

Protection and the Production of Wealth

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which belong to our soil and in our country, and the men engaged in either the wrong thing or the right thing in the wrong place form an army which we might call the "army of the mal-employed." They have to be supported by the well employed, just as much as every standing army is a charge upon industry.

Some day I expect to hear our standpat Republican friends making the old confession, "We have caused to be done those things that ought not to be done; we have left undone those things that ought to be done, and there is no health in us." (Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.)

The Record, with its vast compilation of statistics, shows a mathematical ability engaged in proving out what is mathematically absurd. The accuracy of the almanac does not prove the value of the nostrum it advertises, nor can questions of ethics be determined by the use of logarithms. One is rather inclined to doubt the efficiency of such figures when they are used to prove views diametrically opposed. We certainly get into "topsy-turvy land" when we try to follow the statistics. You must remember the old rhyme—

Down here below two and two make four;
Perhaps up in heaven they make six or seven.

Production or Extortion

The statement was made on this floor that the dividends paid on the stocks of the great corporations were the proof of the wealth of the country and meant

A New Horse or Kendall's Spavin Cure?



Save the difference between the cost of a good horse and \$1.00—the cost of a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

You can cure a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Lameness with it, like thousands have done. Read these letters—they will prove that Kendall's is

The One Safe, Reliable Cure.

Ossau, Ont., Dec. 14th, 1908.
Please send me your Treatise on the Horse. I have been using your Spavin Cure for a number of years with good success, having during that time cured a Spavin on a valuable horse and have also treated bruises, swellings, etc. effectively.
Christian Bender

W. W. Brown, Content, Alta., writes: July 15th, 1909
"I have used your Spavin Cure for years, and have completely cured Foot Rot in my herd of cattle, and Splints and Spavins on horses. I find that it cures wherever it is faithfully applied."

No need to worry about your horse if you have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure on hand for emergency. Get a bottle from your druggist at once. Don't take a substitute. The great book, "Treatise on the Horse," free, of druggists, or write to
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Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Amesbury Falls, Vt.

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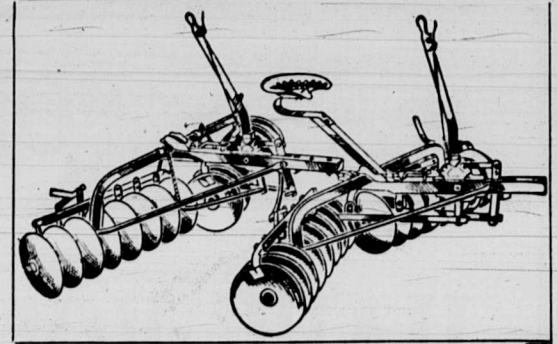
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prosperity. There might properly be query made as to whether dividends represent the fruit of production or extortion, whether they were produced by the use of plow and axe or spindle and loom, or whether they were "produced" at the point of a revolver or searched for in the pockets of victims rendered unconscious by sandbag or lead pipe.

As a freshman in this course of education, I cannot understand how a country can get rich by sharing its natural resources with all who chose to come, dividing patrimony, as it were, and at the same time keeping out all possible things that can be excluded that would go to increase the size of our hoard. Privilege clamors for cheap labor and immediate development of everything. Statesmanship calls for readjustment of opportunity for ourselves and our children.

The balance of trade argument is not entirely convincing to some of us. Whenever China or Russia improve their balance of trade by exporting foodstuffs in time of famine, there seems to be something the matter with the mathematical sufficiency of this theory. If a freezing tramp should sell his clothes, he certainly would improve his balance of trade, although not his condition. (Laughter and applause.)

Anyone who has lived on the Pacific coast cannot fail to entertain profound respect for the self-helping ability of the Japanese. They are the most remarkable self-helpers in all the world, and no one need ever again invite them to help themselves. Some two years ago, in the Island of Hawaii, just at a time when the cane-grinding season was at hand, the Japanese engaged in that industry unanimously struck. They did not appear to be satisfied with their wages nor disposed to recognize the contract they had made with the planters, which procedure was not entirely original on their part. In the course of the dispute they wrote a series of resolutions to the planters to the effect "that it was the duty of the planters, in accordance with the true American principle of protection, to get an increase in the sugar duty and thereby raise the value of sugar, and then out of the added profit they should divide with the laborers." Strange that this simple and excellent and wholly American plan was not at once adopted. (Laughter.)

The Sugar Pie

Let us consider some more phases of Hawaiian sugar. The business was built up first under subsidy and then under a protective tariff. The sugar land is nearly all of it in the hands of the great corporations. These corporations are paying large dividends on inflated values. This is the upper crust of the pie. Next there comes a filling of upward of 400,000 tons of sugar, for which, together with all other sugar, imported and domestic, the American people are paying heavy taxes. The lower crust consists of Oriental labor. The yellow man is everywhere displacing the white man, even in the skilled occupations. The white man of small means has little or no chance to inhabit the "Paradise of the Pacific." It is today a country of corporations and yellow men. The white men are so greatly outnumbered that there seems danger that the pie may be turned over, to the obvious benefit of the under crust, but to the destruction of the upper crust. To prevent such an unfortunate occurrence and to protect the protected sugar in-

dustry we are taxed for an increase in our Navy. To protect the Navy, which must protect the protected sugar industry, we must be taxed to fortify Pearl Harbor. To protect Pearl Harbor, to protect the Navy, to protect the protected sugar industry, we must keep near Pearl Harbor a considerable army of men, and these must be supported out of public taxation.

This is an illustration of the "American doctrine," and the American consumer can realize as he pays his grocery bills that he is not only patriotically encouraging an American industry for the benefit of corporations and yellow labor, but that he is encouraging an indefinite increase in our navy and a probable increase in our army, always with the possibility that the navy and army aforesaid may have to be actively used to further protect the protected sugar industry, with all the waste of life and of property incident to war, and at a very rough estimate with four hundred and eighteen thousand millions of dollars of pensions to pay in the years to come. (Laughter.)

Against Tariff for Revenue

I cannot agree with those gentlemen on the majority side who believe in a tariff for revenue. There is doubtless justification for a high tariff on certain luxuries, but there is no fairness in a revenue tariff laid upon necessities. The burden is not upon the proper shoulders. Mr. Rockefeller probably pays less government revenue on the food he consumes than does the average hod carrier. He would doubtless like to pay as much, but he cannot without eating as much. For the present we must look to the tariff for revenue. Eventually we shall provide for government funds from income tax, from heavy taxation of community-created land values, from rentals of the public domain, all of them direct and comprehensible. We shall have internal revenue taxation on articles not necessities.

I have discussed theory without any idea that we could afford or should make any sweeping changes at once. Too many people inhabit the rickety structure to permit of its immediate demolition. A revision downward, schedule by schedule, is the beginning of the work, and a notice to make preparations to vacate. (Applause on the Democratic side.) At some time or other these patients, the "invalid industries," must leave the hospital, whether to turn their steps to self-support or to the cemetery. (Laughter.) They cannot forever remain parasitic. The tariff has been too often revised upward by its friends. The people have commissioned its enemies to revise it downward. That we may have a more just system of distribution and a more equitable system of taxation, we must study the sources of our wealth and the means whereby this wealth may be saved and increased for the benefit of the many.

There is great hope in the growing ideals and the clearing outlines of the great policies of state and national conservation. By saving the common wealth for all our people and by wiping out the great special privileges in land and other natural resources, by breaking down the extortions of monopoly and by regulation of our public utilities, we shall make this country better for the average man, and no worse for any man. (Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.)

ILLOGICALLY LOGICAL

In making an after-luncheon speech, Admiral Evans, of the United States Navy, said of a naval policy he disliked, "It is mixed and illogical. It reminds me of Bob Backstay, who became engineer on a submarine. 'Bob,' said a friend, 'don't you find it dangerous work, this knocking about in a submarine beneath the sea?' 'Yes, very dangerous,' Backstay admitted; 'but a man's got to do something, you know, to keep his head above water.'"

The Real Rulers of Manitoba—Who are They?

Actually, who governs Manitoba? Is it the Manitoba Government, or the Federal Government, or the British Government? We govern ourselves, so we say. Actually, who has the most to say in the law making of this province? The people, or the land and grain speculators, the liquor interests, and other beneficiaries of Special Privilege?

How may we ensure, beyond all question of doubt, that government of the people shall be by the people and for the people?

How did California answer that question? By a vote of about 146,000 to 42,000 it placed the principles of the INITIATIVE and REFERENDUM in its constitution.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

WHAT IT IS; WHY WE WANT IT; AND HOW TO GET IT

Is the subject of addresses to be delivered by F. J. DIXON, of Winnipeg, throughout the province this winter. Mr. Dixon is touring as the official lecturer for the

MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

The Federation is comprised of an affiliation of several organizations, including the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, whose delegates on the Executive of the Federation are Messrs. R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie. Representatives on the Advisory Board of the Federation include Messrs. T. A. Crerar, G. F. Chipman, J. W. Scallion, N. P. Evans, Robert Cruise, G. H. Malcolm, J. S. Wood and others.

Mr. Dixon's services are now available for addresses before Grain Growers' Associations and other bodies. His services are free and the Federation will supply advertising posters. For full particulars, write

SEYMOUR J. FARMER,

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