

The Brain Growers' Guide

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What Will Win the War

Not any one factor alone, of the several factors which are essential—not men alone, nor guns alone, nor munitions alone, nor airplanes alone, nor ships alone, nor food alone, nor money alone—can win the war. All these and the other essential factors must be supplied in full measure, all the time, and on time, until the war is won.

Every shot fired, every pound of food for Canadians at the front, every dollar paid to them and their dependent families—in a word, everything essential to Canada's continued participation in the war until the war is won—must be provided for by the Canadian people. There are only two ways of raising the money required to keep Canada's participation in the war effective—one is taxation, the other is Victory Bonds.

Money invested in Victory Bonds is money put into the most essential investment in the world today, namely the winning of the war. If the war is not won, money held back in Canada from this investment will be of little use to those who hold it back. An investment now in Victory Bonds is not only the most essential of all investments; it has behind it all the resources of Canada, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, resources which the planners of this war had arranged, in Berlin, before they began the war, for partitioning out with the other spoils which they counted upon securing by the workings of the system based on ruthlessness and treachery which they had been building up during more than 40 years, with world-dominion as its purpose.

Every dollar invested in Victory Bonds will help bring peace, and will be worth more when peace comes. It is the duty of everyone of us Canadians at home to ask himself how much he can put into Victory Bonds, and let his conscience, as well as his self-interest, make answer for him.

The question is not: "What can I easily spare for this investment?" The question for each one of us is: "How deeply can I cut, in reducing my expenditures, in order to be able to contribute more to this loan to Canada, so that I shall not be thrusting upon the shoulders of others my share of the immediate self-denial which is the duty of all in this emergency?"

The Reply to Berlin

President Wilson, after as short an interval as was necessary to give him time to consult with London and Paris, sent, by way of Switzerland, a reply to the German transparently false "peace proposal" from Berlin, which asked for an armistice. That reply, admirable in its decisive brevity as in its piercing directness, was immediately given the strongest public endorsement by Mr. Balfour and President Clemenceau, speaking for Great Britain and France, respectively. And proof was instantly piled upon proof, that it spoke the mind of all the Allied peoples.

It refuses to give any attention to the German suggestion of an armistice while a German soldier remains on Belgian or French soil, and it demands an explicit reply to two questions. The first is in regard to the principles previously laid down by President Wilson as the essential foundations upon which peace must be based. The proposal from Berlin stated that Germany "accepts the problem stated by President Wilson as a basis for negotiation." The reply asks whether Germany accepts them as the basis of peace. The other

question is whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking for the masters of Germany who have carried on the war thus far, or for the German people.

As to the armistice, what would Germany have said, if General Ludendorff's great offensive had captured Paris and smashed its way to the Channel ports, and then the Allies had proposed an armistice. The German "peace proposal" falsely so called, was designed as a blow at the morale of the Allied peoples; it was hoped at Berlin that it would play upon their war weariness, and it was also figured that, if it were rejected, the rejection could be used to strengthen the morale of the German people, by showing them that they were fighting for their existence against implacable enemies. But the instant effect of the monstrously impudent proposal from Berlin was to make the Allied morale give proof of itself as being stronger than ever. And meanwhile the Allied armies are continuing to drive the German legions back towards the Rhine.

A New Head of the C.P.R.

The announcement from Montreal last Thursday that Baron Shaughnessy had abdicated the presidency of the C.P.R. and that E. W. Beatty, who has been standing close to Baron Shaughnessy, was to reign as his successor, has created a stir throughout all Canada.

Though there will be no coronation pageant, it is a cold fact that there are monarchies in the world, and republics, too, less important and powerful than the C.P.R., which is the world's greatest railway corporation; and there are few dynasties in the world which wield as much power in the countries over which they reign as the C.P.R. wields in this country. No wonder, then, that the accession to power of a new head of that system is stirring public attention.

The whole inside story of the change, if it could be made known, would almost rival in interest the records of some of the old-world court intrigues. Human nature is essentially the same in palaces and in the palatial structures which house the head offices of mighty corporations. Sir George Bury, who was first vice-president was forced out by ill-health, says the official announcement, which states the truth in as far as it states that he was forced out.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Beatty, who is the third president of the C.P.R., is the first who has not come to that place of immense power without having worked his way through an experience of actual railway operating. He is a lawyer and financier, and as general counsel of the C.P.R. and a member of the executive, he has been the head lobbyist at Ottawa and political manager for that corporation; a smooth, agreeable, shrewd, able man, whose experience in handling politicians has given him skill in that exceedingly important branch of railway corporation management.

Canada is face to face with a problem of formidable magnitude and complexity in connection with the C.P.R., which was described a good many years ago by a public man at Ottawa who afterwards became a minister, as "the government of Canada on wheels." Since that time the power of the C.P.R. has increased enormously, and is being constantly consolidated and strengthened. It is more than suspected that the immensely enlarged revenue from the increases in rates are being absorbed as far as possible by the system, and that the proportion that will go into the Dominion treas-

ury is not likely to be at all as large as some statements made at the time of the rate increases were designed to lead the public to believe they would be.

It may well be that the Canadian people are going to find themselves up against a problem which may be stated thus: Is Canada going to nationalize the C.P.R., or is the C.P.R. going to C.P.R.-ize Canada? It looks like a fairly safe thing to predict that Mr. Beatty is destined to play an important part in Canadian public affairs.

Titles and "Abstract Facts"

The Guide has received from London the current number of The Round Table, which describes itself as "A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire." It contains, as usual, an article on Canadian affairs. The Canadian article in this number is divided into four parts, one of which deals with titles in Canada, referring in a tone of restrained indignation to "an effort of an ultra-Radical wing in the House at Ottawa to carry a measure to prohibit the award of any titles in Canada."

The Round Table commends Premier Borden for his action in that regard, "thus curbing the iconoclastic zeal of certain members of the Unionist party." It adds that "his policy is a true interpretation of the sober opinion of the electorate." In this, The Round Table manifests a lack of knowledge of Canadian opinion.

In another of the four sections of its Canadian article, The Round Table speaks of the farmers in Canada as "a privileged class." It says that "especially in the West" the Canadian farmer lacks "breadth of outlook"; and it concludes that he "is likely to continue to concentrate unduly on his own affairs, and to think of the world in terms of his local requirements." Moreover, "his mind does not easily grasp abstract facts."

Some "abstract facts," it must be admitted, are not easily grasped, especially when they have very little, if any, real connection with actual facts. For example, some of the calculations designed to show that the farmers of the West are all rolling in wealth. These "abstract facts" with figures are a favorite indoor sport in certain localities in the East, where the prevailing sentiment is strongly in favor of high tariff protectionism for the purpose of abstracting money from the farmers' pockets and slipping it into the pockets of the beneficiaries of the fiscal system of special privilege.

Fantastic Profit Figuring

An article by a contributor to last week's issue of The Monetary Times, of Toronto, under the headline, "Farmers and Prices," contains some remarkable figuring. Plunging into the consideration of the cost of growing wheat, the writer of that article says:—

Let us try and get at the facts. In the first place, there is an obvious fallacy in arguing that because the farmer pays twice as much for his labor and machinery, he should, therefore, get twice as much for what he produces. To begin with, he does not pay twice as much for either.

He lays down, as his first fact, this:—

The farmer does not buy a new set of farm equipment every year. His needs in that regard are spread over an average of about 20 years, and a liberal allowance would be about \$120 per annum. The higher cost in 1917, as compared with 1914, would certainly not exceed 60 per cent. all round.



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