

a national disaster. The farmers are not bent on the destruction of any of our legitimate industries or institutions, but they are equally determined that these institutions have no right and shall not be permitted perpetually to levy tribute upon them. This is one place where Mr. Parsons and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have an opportunity to get "right out into the open" and discuss the question on its merits and not hold up the bogey of national disaster every time tariff reduction is proposed.

7.—Mr. Parsons is not as frank as he ought to be in discussing the millionaires in free trade England in proportion to the United States. A man of Mr. Parsons' intelligence knows full well that the millionaires in England have largely been developed out of the old feudal system, which gave the land of Britain into the hands of a few royal favorites. He knows that the law of entail maintained these great landed estates and that even to-day ten per cent. of the people of England own ninety per cent. of its land. Mr. Parsons also knows of other privileges which have been held by a few in England since the dark ages. There are other things besides the protective tariff which create millionaires and it is those other things that have operated in England.

In conclusion, we made no threat in referring to the political strength of the West. We were merely stating the fact. The organized manufacturers have never in all their history shown much inclination to consider other interests besides their own in making the tariff, and they have had the tariff made largely to suit themselves. From 1896 to 1908 the tariff was largely a dead issue in Canada because both parties had agreed to allow the Manufacturers' Association to make the tariff laws.

From that time on the tariff has become the subject of live discussion due entirely to the farmers' organizations. These organizations are growing in strength and spreading throughout Canada. It will be but a few years until they reach from coast to coast. Their educational work will undoubtedly develop into political strength. If the manufacturers' organizations continue to demand that the tariff remain absolutely where it is and that the other interests of the country shall not be considered, then there will most certainly develop political strife in this country over the tariff question. If the manufacturers are willing to negotiate, the organized farmers have never yet refused, and we believe will not do so on this question. It will not help the matter to ignore it. The western people have paid dearly on account of the protective tariff in years past and they will not continue to do so unless it is absolutely forced upon them or they can be shown that it is a benefit to them. It is well to face the situation and consider

Now, we shall be glad to give Mr. Parsons an opportunity to reply still further to this article. In doing so we would ask him to state frankly and sincerely and come "right out into the open" on the tariff question. We would ask him to let us know whether the manufacturers are determined that the tariff shall remain untouched and, if not, what is their proposition.

One Hundred Dollars, Please

One of our former grain growers of Manitoba, I. T. Lennox, of Melita, has been down to Ontario during the winter. He criticised in *The Farmers' Advocate*, of London, Ont., the address made by S. R. Parsons, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Parsons replied to Mr. Lennox and we publish his reply on another page of this issue of *The Guide*. Mr. Lennox pointed out that the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association in Winnipeg, a few years ago, had boasted of the strength of the Manufacturers' Association and how it could paralyze and starve the people of Canada. Mr. Parsons says that if this is proven to be true he will donate \$100 to some charitable institution. Now we must ask Mr. Parsons for that \$100. At a brilliant banquet held in Winnipeg, at the Royal Alexander Hotel, on February 2, 1910, G. M. Murray, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (and still in the same position) gave an address in part as follows:—

The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own powers. By the exercise of these powers, it could, if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation, or paralyze the industries of the whole Dominion. From the half-hearted 132 who comprised the whole membership of the association in 1899 (the year of its re-organ-

ation), it has grown with such strides that now in 1910 its members number more than 2,500.

This speech was reported in the *Winnipeg Evening Free Press* of February 3, 1910, and it was published in *The Guide* of February 9, 1910. At the time, in *The Guide*, we described this statement as "the most astounding challenge that has been hurled at the public in many years." It was, of course, a ghastly proposition and we can well understand that Mr. Parsons could not believe such a thing to be possible. He felt so sure that no officer of the Manufacturers' Association would ever make such a statement that he offered to give \$100, but here is the statement and we presume Mr. Parsons will not challenge it any further. Now, we will have to ask Mr. Parsons to make good. We would suggest that he send \$100 to the Red Cross Fund and make his check payable to *The Grain Growers' Guide*. We will be pleased to acknowledge receipt of the money and forward it to the Red Cross Fund. We feel sure, with Mr. Parsons' influence in the association, no other officer will ever come out making such statements again. We hope to receive the \$100 by return mail from Mr. Parsons.

Most of the European countries at war legislated to force their idle land into use as one of the first steps to meet the food situation. France, Great Britain, Germany and Austria have all conscripted their idle acres. Even neutral Switzerland has compulsory cultivation legislation. Canada should follow suit. Canada has more idle land suitable for cultivation than any of these countries. If put to proper use it would solve the food situation in the Allied countries. Here is an opportunity for the government to take

opportunity for the government to take action in the right direction.

The proposed embargo against manufactured goods entering Canada from the United States in return for the embargo which goes into effect across the line on April 15, rather suggests reciprocity in protection.

Does the government intend to pay the usual governmental tribute of "watchful waiting" to the recommendation of its Director of Food Production, Hon. C. A. Dunning, in the matter of "free" farm machinery.

Daylight saving is now being practised in the United States. This is a market which hardly can be restricted, and Canada will shortly be on a reciprocal basis with her neighbors in the matter of working hours.

The Board of Grain supervisors on April 4 fixed wheat prices for the 1918 crop, the same as last year, \$2.21 per bushel. Everything considered this is a satisfactory price for wheat, it being the same as the American price for the present year.



WHERE DAYLIGHT ISN'T WASTED

City Man: "This is to help you, Mr. Farmer, to increase production."
Farmer: "Great scheme! You should adopt my hours, 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. Surprising how much work you'll do."