

mitted which was appointed and financed by Lloyd George and the other advanced land reformers to inquire into land conditions in England, Lloyd George refused peremptorily to promise that the names of witnesses should be revealed to the landlords. The obvious reason for this refusal is that the inquiry deals largely with the wholesale intimidation exercised by the landlords over all the rural landholders, and that unless the witnesses to this tyranny are protected from the landlords every one would refuse information lest as a marked man he could be ruined by the landlords' party.

Uproar Without Parallel

"When the Tories discovered that Lloyd George would not thus play into their hands they burst into a tornado of hissing, yelled continuously for minutes at a time, threw ferocious insults at Lloyd George, drowned his voice every time he attempted to speak, and when he had defied and beaten them after a quarter of an hour's fierce struggle, took their revenge by hissing and hooting him as he left the chamber, an unprecedented form of outburst in the annals of the House of Commons."

SHOE MANUFACTURE ILLEGALLY RESTRICTED

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Hon. T. W. Crothers today made public the detailed report of the board of investigation which inquired into the charge that operations of the United Shoe company in Canada constitute an illegal combination in restraint of the trade.

Perhaps the most salient and outstanding feature of the report is to be found in the declaration of the majority of the members of the board, Judge Laurendeau and J. C. Walsh, that "the United Shoe Machinery company, of Canada, is a combine and by the operation of the clauses of the leases, quoted in the foregoing which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is duly restricted and prevented."

The majority report gives an exhaustive but clear cut survey of the workings in Canada of the United Shoe Machinery company and its effect upon competition in that line of trade. It shows that in 1899 there were several sources from which the manufacturer of boots and shoes could obtain his machinery, there being various American concerns and one Canadian concern. Since that time all the American companies have either been absorbed by the United Shoe Machinery company in the United States or "in any event it appears that the United Machinery company, of Canada today controls the supply in Canada of all the machinery which was previously owned by these various companies."

A New Way to Make a Will

It will Save Many a Dollar

Many people hesitate to make a will because they think of expensive lawyer's fees. Everyone should make a will, but many think that they have not enough to leave. All such classes of people should now find no objection to performing this, one of the most sacred duties of life, because it is now possible to make an absolutely legal will, in the privacy of your own home by yourself alone, for the ridiculously small sum of 35c.

Copyrighted at Ottawa, we find the Bax Legal Will Form—a form tested by some of the best legal talent in Canada and found to be unbreakable—so simple that it can be made by any person without legal assistance and yet be a perfect will.

Anyone may obtain this form by sending 35c to the Bax Will Form Co., Room 154, 280 College street, Toronto. With this will form is sent full directions, and sample will, so that anybody will have no difficulty whatever in executing the document properly.

You should make a will, and you should do it now. A week from now you may keenly regret not having acted when you read this article. Send for your will form now. For sale by all druggists and stationers, or may be obtained from the T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Cheap Labor

By Stoughton Cooley, in The Public

The capitalist protests, with great show of disinterestedness, that a protective tariff is needed solely for the benefit of labor. Capital can take care of itself; but labor, beset by cheap labor abroad, must be hedged about, guarded and protected, lest it perish. And though the protection asked for goes primarily to the capitalist, in the shape of increased prices for what he has to sell, he assures us it is merely accidental. He does not need it; indeed, he would scorn to keep it. He passes it on to his employees, in order that they may not have to descend to the level of the Chinese, the Hindu or the Egyptian.

The solicitude of the capitalist for the welfare of labor is beautiful. It warms one's heart and tends to revive one's faith in the innate goodness of man. Yet there are those who question its sincerity. Or if it be sincere, they question the wisdom of his judgment. They say the so called cheap labor abroad is a myth, a bogaboo used to frighten ill-informed congressmen into voting liberal largesses to capital under cover of aiding labor. They say American labor is the cheapest in the world; and that the enhanced prices of home manufacturers go to swell the great fortunes of the employers, rather than into the pay envelopes of the employees.

Is there no way of determining the truth of this matter? Must we go on for ever fighting campaign after campaign, and never reach a decision? Administrations rise and fall, statesmen come and go, and parties wax and wane, while learned men dispute. Commissions are appointed, statistics are compiled, and reports issued, but still the discussion goes on.

Selfishness the Argument

The whole question would long ago have been settled but for the prejudice of self interest. If there were sufficient pecuniary interests involved it would be possible to hire able men to prove that Lake Huron is higher than Lake Superior. But if one, no matter how illiterate he may be, will take his stand at Sault Ste. Marie he will quickly determine for himself which lake is the higher.

The same simple test will dispose of the cheap labor question. Just as one can tell where wages are highest by watching the flow of labor so one can tell where labor is cheapest by observing the flow of capital.

Patriotism and sentiment have little to do with investments. Capital seeks always the highest return; and since labor is the highest single item in the cost of manufacture, it will go to the place where, other things being equal, labor is cheapest. Toward what countries, then, is manufacturing capital flowing?

England and the Orient

England has no protective tariff. The Englishman seeking a place to engage in the manufacture of cotton cloth may set up his mill in Lancashire, in Cairo, or in Calcutta. The cost of transporting coal to Egypt or India would be little if any greater than carrying the cotton to England, and the cloth back to those countries. But in the item of wages the pay of the Lancashire operatives, small as it is, is many times that of the Egyptian fellaheen and Indian ryot. Hence, if low wages are synonymous with cheap labor, should we not expect the mill to be erected in Cairo or Calcutta. Is not the fact that the English capitalist, seeking the largest possible return on his investment, and free to manufacture cloth in England, Egypt or India, yet choosing the former, proof that high wages mean cheap labor?

Wages and Efficiency

To one who will reflect, the reason is apparent. The low-waged peoples do not lend themselves readily to factory methods, and never become efficient enough with modern machinery to make their output for a given sum equal to that of a higher waged labor. And if by any ingenuity or advice it could be made as efficient, wages would quickly rise.

Japan offers an illustration in point. That remarkable nationality seems to offer an ideal location for factories. It combined high efficiency with low wages. But what was the result? No sooner was this efficient low-price labor discovered than there occurred such competition of capitalists to get it that there was a sharp advance in Japanese wages; until now

the labor of that country is no cheaper than that of any other country.

This must inevitably be so. As the aggressive, industrious, ambitious man moves to the country of the highest wages, so does the wide-awake capitalist put his plant in the country of cheapest labor. And just as the movement of population tends to equalize wages, so does the movement of capital tend to equalize interest. Tables of wages in different countries convey no more idea of the cost of labor than the color of cloth indicates that wearing quality of a garment.

Farmers' Wages

Consider the greatest American industry, farming. For a century past the American farmer has been exporting wheat and cotton to be sold in competition with wheat and cotton raised by the lowest waged people in the world; but the fact that his products sold in England and in free competition with those of India and Egypt did not prevent him from having higher wages, and enjoying a vastly better scale of living than the Indian ryot and the Egyptian fellaheen.

That the same thing is true of manufacturing industries has been proven again and again. Wm. M. Everts, as secretary of state, issued a report in 1879, based on the findings of the American Consul in Europe, in which he said: "The average American workman performs from once and a half to twice as much work as the average European workman." James G. Blaine, another good protectionist, made a report in 1881 on the cost of manufacturing cotton cloth in Massachusetts and

in Lancashire, in which it appears that although American operatives received nearly double the amount of wages paid the English operatives, they were so much more efficient that the labor cost per yard of cloth was less. Mr. Blaine's comment was: "Undoubtedly the inequities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor."

Protection Hypocrisy

That protectionists themselves do not believe that high wages mean dear labor is evident from their efforts to send manufactured goods into foreign markets. If they cannot compete with foreign goods in the home market, how can they sell goods abroad? And if the price of labor indicates its cost, and American wages are highest in the world, how can American manufacturers compete with those of any other country through the open door of China?

Query: Is the protective tariff a joke or a crime?

POLICE OFFICIAL GUILTY OF MURDER

New York, Oct. 24.—Police Lieut. Charles Becker was found guilty tonight of murder in the first degree by the jury which had been trying him for instigating the death of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. The verdict was "Murder in the first degree," and was pronounced exactly at midnight. Becker was remanded for sentence to the Tombs by Mr. Justice Goff until October 30.

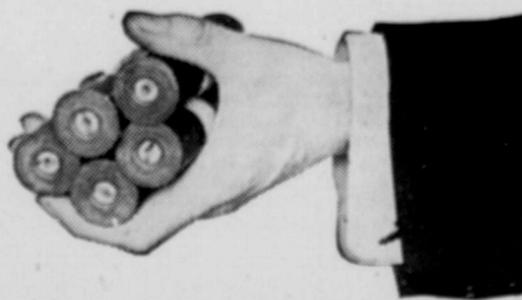
Becker did not flinch when he heard the verdict pronounced by Harold B. Skinner, foreman of the jury. Mrs. Becker, sitting outside the door of the court room, fell in a swoon when the verdict was announced.

Bring us your Vacation Films

Anyone can do Kodak finishing, but few can do it as well as we do. We are headquarters for

- Kodaks, Brownies, Premo and Graflex Cameras, Velox Paper

And everything for the amateur
WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE



Steele Mitchell Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships

FALL AND WINTER SAILINGS

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL	MONTREAL TO GLASGOW	MONTREAL TO LONDON
TunisianNov. 15	PretorianNov. 16	ScotianNov. 17
VirginianNov. 21	HesperianNov. 23	IonianNov. 24

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS

Reduced Rate Tickets on Sale November 7 to December 31.

Special Christmas Sailings

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL	MONTREAL TO GLASGOW	MONTREAL TO LONDON
TunisianNov. 15	PretorianNov. 16	ScotianNov. 17
VirginianNov. 21	HesperianNov. 23	IonianNov. 24
"VICTORIAN," to Liverpool, from St. John.....	December 6	
"GRAMPIAN," to Liverpool, from St. John.....	" 12	
"SCANDINAVIAN," to Glasgow, from Portland.....	" 12	
"LAKE ERIE," to Havre, and London, from St. John....	" 12	

RATES OF PASSAGE

FIRST CLASS	\$80.00 upwards
SECOND CLASS	\$47.50 "
THIRD CLASS	\$31.25 "

Ask any Railway or Steamship Agent for reservation of Berths and further particulars.

W. R. ALLAN,

364 Main Street, Winnipeg.

General Northwestern Agent.