

forget, I, the consumer, have got an extra shirt. You see the advantage to the consumer. What of the producer? Not the man who owns the factory, but the employee who works in the factory making woolen shirts. I presume it is the worker you are interested in.

About Woolen Shirts

In Canada there is an estimated population of over 7,000,000. Say half this number are men who wear woolen shirts. Three shirts can be obtained now for the same price as we could get two before. There will be a demand for 3,500,000 extra shirts, for you know it is an economic law which follows as surely as the night the day, that if you lessen the price of a commodity you increase the demand for it. With this extra work for the producer, the maker of shirts, things will be busy in the factory. Plenty of work means good wages. Workers will be scarce, work plentiful. When two men are after one job, wages come down. On the other hand when there are two jobs for one man wages rise. Thus free trade benefits all round. The consumer gets his wants supplied cheaper. The producer gets more work and better wages. The employer gets more profits which if he could only see it would fully compensate him for his 35 per cent. protective duty. Protection raises the price to the consumer. The effect of high prices is always to lessen demand. In these days of machinery large works can only be kept in full time by a large demand. Fortunes, nowadays, are made by small profits on huge transactions. Raise prices and you get for a little while large profits, but the high prices prevent the trade from expanding. With a fall in the demand there necessarily comes a fall in the supply, which again means dismissal of workers and unemployment. Two men after one job means a reduction in wages.

In all affairs of trade the consumer is the dominating factor. Make prices artificially high by tariff walls or any other means, his (the consumer's) demand falls and together consumer, producer, and employer suffer. There are other points in Mr. Blodgett's letter I should like to deal with, but my time and your space forbid.

"UNITAS."

MR. KENNEDY'S LETTER

Editor, Guide:—I sent the enclosed letter to the Winnipeg Telegram on Sept. 21st but as they did not publish it I should be glad if you would publish it in The Guide.

JOHN KENNEDY.

"The Editor, The Winnipeg Telegram. Sir—On September 8th, you published in your paper a letter signed by J. W. Robson, of Swan River, to which I should like to make a brief reference.

Mr. Robson accuses the Grain Growers' Grain Company of dishonesty in dealing with the farmers; so do others who seek to injure the Company. He is a shareholder of the Company and had the privilege of attending the annual meeting and making his charges where they could have been dealt with. Mr. Robson's charge that the Company is dealing in options, on its own account, in a speculative way, is untrue. We do handle options for our customers, when requested, and get a commission, the same as any legitimate broker.

Mr. Robson says I wrote letters and took an active part against him in the Swan River election. The truth is that I wrote only one letter and it was to Donald McDonald, and any journal or individual is welcome to a copy of that letter, and I will gladly supply it upon request. I took absolutely no part in the Swan River election, and I defy Mr. Robson to prove to the contrary.

I am sorry that Mr. Robson saw fit to make light of my misfortune in having a limited education. I know it is true and admit it; but I wrote the letter to Mr. McDonald without help or inspiration. Though my learning may not be quite as great as that of Mr. Robson, yet I hope I may never try to profit by another's misfortune.

If you (the Telegram) had published Mr. Langley's letter, Mr. Robson would have known the truth about his statement. The Company never asked farmers to ship grain to hold, and then sold it and charged them with storage. It was, however, the practice, when Smith had a car in store, ordered to hold, and

PUT YOUR FEET IN A PAIR AT OUR RISK! STEEL SHOES

We want you to slip your foot into a pair of Steel Shoes—to FEEL and SEE and KNOW how much LIGHTER, NEATER, STRONGER, more COMFORTABLE they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special FREE EXAMINATION OFFER, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you IMMEDIATELY you can notify us to send for them at our expense and we will refund your money.

Must Sell Themselves

We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better Than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made.

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting.

They are lighter, than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on.

Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, repair or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctor's bills and medicines.

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users know no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in the neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows.

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as water-proof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff! The soles and sides are made out of one-piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 20 extra rivets cost only 50 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.



FREE!

Send for Book, "The Sole of Steel," or order Steel Shoes direct from this ad.

For Men—Sizes 5 to 12, 6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.
Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

N. M. Ruthstein
Sec. and Treas.

STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 471, Toronto, Can.
Main Factory: RACINE, Wis., U.S.A.
Great Britain Factory: NORTHAMPTON, Eng.

Overwhelmed by the World-Wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis., Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The Public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are GOOD FOR THE FEET! GOOD for the HEALTH! GOOD for the Bank Account!

These Shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocket-book than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year
by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 3 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

Free Examination And Your Money Back Promptly if It Looks Better Than the Shoes!

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

For Boys—Sizes 1 to 5

Boys' Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.
Boys' Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Why Wait? Send Now!

No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Supply state size of shoe you wear, enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For General Field Work we strongly recommend our 9-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair or the 9-inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of our requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

THE HEAVY TOLL

Editor, GUIDE:—Minister Graham states that more than 410 of the 1500 million invested in our railroads has been paid by the government, that if they build the Hudson Bay railway as a government owned enterprise they must build other roads, the people call for. Would it not be as easy and possible to get a commission to build and operate the railways, as it is to get men of satisfactory calibre for our present railway commission. \$410,000,000 with more to follow, justly used to promote transportation, but in a way the people have no share in the profits.

Sir Wilfrid stated we cannot resort to direct taxation in a new country. We do it in municipal affairs, we do it in school affairs, and Saskatchewan has a provincial tax on all land to make the non-resident help support our educational system. Why not pay Sir Wilfrid his salary and the appropriations he passes (a tax that would make the speculator who buys cheap land, watches it rise in value as we break up our homestead patches of Prairie, pay his share). Instead we collect these federal bills out of those who eat food, wear clothes and buy machinery, asking nothing from the non-resident land owners, but to accept the higher price we make his land sell for.

J. H. HOLMES.

Midale, Sask.

ALBERTA LAWYER'S VIEW

Editor, GUIDE:—I notice that some of your correspondents present tariff for revenue as the ideal system for Canada. I believe this to be an unsound principle, and that the only justification of a general tariff is for protection. When protection is no longer needed, there is no excuse for a tariff except possibly on luxuries. A revenue tariff makes the poor man pay for the support of the national government the same amount as the rich man, and this conflicts with the maxim that a tax should be in proportion to a man's ability to pay. Free trade is another question. A tariff for revenue is not, and does not give free trade.

C. E. A. SIMONDS.

Leduc, Alta.

The Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau have worked out a plan for assisting English workmen in Winnipeg in bringing their families to Canada. They have raised a fund of \$12,500 dollars to carry on the work.

The United Irish League of the State has voted \$150,000 to assist the Irish in the next parliamentary campaign.



Prof. Bedford examining a Crop of Hungarian Grass at the Manitoba Agricultural College

Mr. Editor, I take the liberty of expressing myself on some matters. I like The Guide. I think it is doing good work. The numerous articles on economic questions are worth a great deal and the readers of The Guide cannot help but become broader minded men.

The co-operative movement in the West is hindered more by the narrowness of thought of the western farmers than all other obstacles together. The Guide is doing a work that cannot be done by any other publication in the West. It will in years to come be the most influential paper among the many of the prairie provinces. It behooves then the editor of The Guide to exercise great care in the

their views on all economic questions.
H. N. THOMPSON.
Sourisford, Man.

Note.—Such letters as this, written in such a spirit, help very much. We try to be just to all in The Guide, but it must be remembered that we have a great fight on. The enemies of the farmers are very active. Many of them are unscrupulous. Of course, all honest men are not of the farming class. We realize that and every reader, of course, knows it. Human nature is the same everywhere. Some of our readers say we are too mild in our articles, so we try to "hew to the line" and protect the interests of our readers as much as possible.—Ed.