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We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

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Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.
 Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

GERMAN PERIL WANING

London, October 23.—With the opening of the Balkan war have disappeared many of the tremors that preceded it. The general European outlook is now regarded almost optimistically. While the great political powers of Europe have been unable to prevent hostilities, the great financial powers of the world have succeeded in removing most of the fears with which the outbreak was associated. The prevailing view is that the war will be localized, and while opinion is fairly divided as to the probable victors, there is an almost unanimous belief that the result of the contest will be much the same, which ever party is successful.

Anglo-German Relations Better

It is a noteworthy fact that the more confident spirit which has grown up this week in regard to international relations, as affected by the Balkan war, has extended to Anglo-German relations. Prince Lichnowski, the newly appointed German ambassador to Great Britain, has been giving English correspondents in Berlin a series of interviews, which are indicative of a strong belief that Anglo-German relations are entering upon a period of improvement.

From another quarter it is understood that considerable progress has been made toward an Anglo-German understanding over the Baghdad railway, in which question England's opposition has always been regarded in Berlin as one of the most significant evidences of the British determination not to let Germany obtain that place in the sun which she desires.

English Opinion More Friendly

In England, too, there has been of late a marked amelioration of sentiment toward the Teuton. This is evidenced by the reception given to a letter published this week by Sir John Brunner, which is in effect an appeal to the government to follow up the entente with France by a similar entente with Germany, and take certain practical measures for removing the friction between the two countries, which has endangered the peace and progress of Europe for the last few years. It is thought certain that Sir John's proposition will be endorsed by the National Liberal Federation, and Premier Asquith and his colleagues are not likely to ignore such a manifestation of opinion.

Indeed, as the economist points out: "The desire for an Anglo-German entente has been strengthening steadily ever since the Morocco crisis last autumn. Business opinion is practically unanimous on the subject, and Sir Squire Smith, one of the foremost authorities on the woolen and worsted trades has been pointing out what the vast extent of British-German commerce is."

"An Anglo-German conflict between two great customers, who have nothing to quarrel about except Dreadnoughts, is unthinkable and would be impossible but for the existence of a few freetrades on either side of the North Sea."

ROOSEVELT WALKING ABOUT

Oyster Bay, N.Y., Oct. 21.—From morning till night Col. Roosevelt was up and fully dressed today, walking unassisted about the house. It was the first time since he was shot that he had been out of bed long at a time, but he felt so much better after his two days' rest at home that he refused to stay upstairs in his room another day. He put on his khaki riding suit and surprised his family by appearing in the living room saying that he was going to have lunch with the others. He was so much better that the physicians who have been coming from New York to care for his wound thought it unnecessary to make the trip today.

What War Means

"Bullet wounds, bayonet wounds, sabre wounds, shell wounds; men writhing all night on the ground with their bowels protruding; others with half their face shot off; others dismembered but alive; some stretched on red hot decks, their mutilated stumps frizzling; some staining the sea as they drown; some dropping in fragments from the sky; dysentery, enteric, typhoid, cholera, plague; farms burnt, harvests destroyed, factories stopped, mills closed; grain, flour, cotton, wool, all that men need for life, sunk at sea, or wasting useless at the ports; credit ruined, employers bankrupt, workmen starving; riot and arson; crowds bludgeoned by the police or cut down by the troops; debt piled up, progress arrested, a few speculators enriched and the rest of the world impoverished; none of the professed objects of the war accomplished, and no one knowing or caring what they were; a legacy of hatred and lust for revenge, promising in a few years a renewal of the struggle; funerals in Westminster Abbey for those who were responsible for producing this result, and ignominy, contempt or martyrdom for all who oppose it."

News from Ottawa

Interesting Case of the Foss Lumber Co., Winnipeg, vs. British Columbia Lumbermen Heard Before Supreme Court—Feared that Decision Regarding the Import Duty Will Hit the Farmer and Consumer.

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—The Supreme Court of Canada last week heard the argument in the celebrated case of the Foss Lumber company, of Winnipeg, vs. the British Columbia Lumbermen and Shingle Manufacturers, and which involves the highly important question of whether or not a duty of twenty-five per cent. is to be collected on large importations of lumber planed on one side and manufactured and reduced to regular dimensions on three sides with a saw. It will be recalled that early in the summer the matter was referred to the Supreme Court by the government, the customs department being unable to arrive at a decision as to the interpretation of clause 504 of the statute under which it is claimed similar lumber has been admitted into Canada ever since rough lumber was made duty free. In connection with this case it must be confessed that the Government occupies a peculiar position. While statements have been made to the public press that it is the desire of the Government to get an interpretation under which the lumber would continue to enter Canada duty free, there is nothing on the records of the court to indicate its desire or policy in regard to the matter. At the hearing before Judge Cassels, of the Exchequer Court, who decided that the duty should be collected, Mr. Travers Lewis, counsel for the Crown, in company with the lawyers for the British Columbia lumbermen, argued that this class of lumber should not be taxed. He helped to build up the case which resulted in that view being taken by the court. The case was a reference from the government, which pays the counsel for the Foss Lumber company, and for that reason it can be reasonably maintained that it was in the interests of all parties that both sides were ar-

gued. As a matter of fact, in the hearing before the Supreme Court the counsel appointed specifically to represent the Crown practically retired from the case, leaving the fight between W. D. Hogg, K.C., representing the Foss Lumber company, and Eugene Lafleur, K.C., the able lawyer representing the B. C. lumbermen, to fight the matter out. The absence, however, of any opinion of the customs board or the minister as to the Supreme Court seemed to be a bit puzzled about it. The contentions advanced were practically the same as heard by the Exchequer early in the summer. On behalf of the farmers and the consumers generally it was urged that the lumber on which duty was collected in order to make a test case was rough lumber such as has been entering the Dominion duty free for many years. On the other hand it was asserted that the lumber had gone through more than one process of manufacture, and for that reason should be subject to a duty of twenty-five per cent. So far as one could judge from the questions put by the bench, the majority of the judges seemed inclined to the view that the lumber in question should be given free entry. What the opinion will be when they have looked up all the references submitted to them and studied the evidence given in the court below no one would care to predict. That a decision will be made shortly is probably the most satisfactory thing in connection with the case, because if it hit the consumer there will be time to make demands for the withdrawal of the duties thereby imposed before Hon. W. T. White delivers his annual budget, which will contain any tariff changes which are to be made at this session of Parliament.

HON. F. D. MONK RESIGNS FROM BORDEN CABINET

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—After one year and twelve days as a member of the Borden cabinet, Hon. F. D. Monk, formally relinquished his portfolio of Minister of Public Works at noon today; bade good-bye to his associates in the department and retired to the more obscure position of representative in the Dominion House for the constituency of Jacques Cartier.

The passing of Mr. Monk was characterized by an entire lack of demonstration. He handed over the reins of office to Hon. George E. Pedley, Minister, without portfolio, who, in an acting capacity will assume the duties of the department until a permanent successor to Mr. Monk has been appointed.

People Should be Consulted

"I will be back for the session," said Mr. Monk before leaving this afternoon, "and," he added with a smile, "I think we will have an interesting time."

In an interview granted by Mr. Monk



Hon. F. D. MONK
 The Minister who Resigned from the Cabinet on a matter of principle

his attention was called to the conviction attributed to him in a semi-official ministerial statement to the effect that "the situation so far as Great Britain was concerned was grave and even critical."

"I don't think that correctly expresses my views," said he, "while I think assistance from Canada would be gladly welcomed by Britain, yet I do not believe that the need is so urgent that the government would not be justified in waiting long enough at least to consult the people before embarking upon any policy of the nature contemplated."

"I expect to spend three weeks in the south where 'the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest,'" he concluded. "But I'll be back again for the session, and I expect we shall have an interesting time."

LLOYD GEORGE HISSED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, Oct. 20.—"Terrible as the fascination of the war in the Balkans is, we in England during the week have been absorbed with our own tremendous conflict," writes T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist M.P.

"This conflict received additional impetus and enormously increased bitterness owing to the violent scene between Chancellor Lloyd George and the Tory landlords in the House of Commons on Tuesday night.

"Challenged as to the private com-