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LA FOLLETTE ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

In a picturesque, spontaneous outburst during the debate of the president's wool tariff veto in the American Senate on August 17, Senator La Follette attacked the new Progressive party and swore new allegiance to Progressive Republicans.

The "original insurgent" quivering with emotion, with clenched hands and strained face, poured out a flood of impassioned oratory that kept the floor and galleries of the Senate rapt and silent. Senator La Follette assured his associates that he intended to "keep up the fight in the Republican party, to make that party really progressive," and to "keep on until the last bell rings and the curtain falls."

After reviewing briefly the trust record of Colonel Roosevelt, Senator La Follette declared that the former president was "not the man to find the way out now." He asserted that "no obstacle dragged across the path of the progressive movement in the Republican party can now stop its advance."

He declared that when the Republican party, through its progressive associates, had reached a point where it would "respond to the purposes for which it was born, an attempt is made at Chicago to divert it."

Senator Stone asked Mr. La Follette whether he meant the nomination of President Taft or the nomination of ex-President Roosevelt.

"I am awfully surprised," began Senator La Follette, "that I left the Senator from Missouri in doubt. I hope I did not leave doubt in the mind of any one else."

Then moving down the centre aisle until his outstretched, shaking hands almost touched the stenographers' tables, he continued:

"On the day Theodore Roosevelt was made president of the United States there were 149 trusts and combinations in the United States. When he turned this government over to William Howard Taft there were 10,020 plants in combination. When he became president these trusts had an aggregate capitalization of three billion dollars, and when he left the presidency they had an aggregate capitalization of thirty-one billion dollars, and more than 70 per cent. of it was water.

"Their power has gone on growing and spreading. There has been no diminution in the present administration. The present administration has sought to apply the Sherman Anti-Trust Law more vigorously than its predecessors; but the time to have applied the Sherman Anti-Trust Law effectively was in the infancy of these trusts, when there were only 149.

"I don't believe that the man who was president seven years while the greatest trust growth occurred, at the very time of all times in the history of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law it could have been made potential in deterring trust organization—I do not think that the man who was president then is the man to find the way out now."

Then turning to Senator Stone, Senator La Follette bowed and inquired: "Does that answer the Senator from Missouri?"

"That does fairly well," responded Senator Stone dryly, amid the laughter of the Senate.

Senator La Follette's outburst came without warning to the Senate. He arose to make an analysis of the President's veto message on the wool bill, but had spoken scarcely a dozen words when the break came.

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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Three Quarters of a Billion Dollars in Canadian Industries

An interesting comparison of the growth of the manufacturing industries of Canada from 1900 to 1910 has been prepared by the Census and Statistics Bureau at Ottawa. The figures show that the percentage increase in the number of establishments over that term amounted to 31.07 while the increase in the amount of capital employed rose from \$446,916,487 to \$798,102,394, the increase being 178.58 per cent. This increase, implying that the amount of capital issued by manufacturing concerns is six times greater than the increase in the number of businesses, is quite striking in its own way, especially when compared with the increase in the number of employees over the ten year

	1900.	1910.	Increase.	Inc. p.c.
Establishments	14,650	19,202	4,552	31.07
Capital	\$446,916,487	\$1,245,018,881	\$798,102,394	178.58
Employees	339,173	511,844	172,671	50.91
Salaries and wages.....	\$113,249,350	\$240,494,996	\$127,245,646	112.36
Materials	\$266,527,858	\$600,822,791	\$334,294,933	125.42
Products	\$481,053,375	\$1,164,695,032	\$683,641,657	142.11

The capital employed in manufactures increased during the decade by 178.58 per cent. and the value of products by 142.11 per cent. The number of estab-

lishments employing five hands and over last year was 19,202, being an increase of 4,552 in the decade.—Toronto Saturday Night.

term. Although the increase was at the rate of 178.58 per cent. the number of employees has increased just a trifle over 50 per cent. The table also shows, however, that over the same term, salaries and wages have advanced from 1900 to 1910 at the rate of 112.36 per cent. Doubtless the capital increase contains quite a per cent. of water, but even so, when compared with the increase of salaries and wages, it does not seem to be as abnormal as at first sight. The table sent out is as follows:

The census of the manufactures of Canada taken last year for the calendar year 1910 as now compiled gives the following comparative statistics, compared with those of the census of 1901 for the calendar year 1900, viz.:

lishments employing five hands and over last year was 19,202, being an increase of 4,552 in the decade.—Toronto Saturday Night.

What War Would Mean

(From The Nation, London England)

Professional experts and the political opinion which follows their views have, we are afraid, inoculated a considerable body of British opinion with the idea that an Anglo-German conflict is inevitable. Such a war, far from being inevitable, far from being profitable to either party, would be extremely difficult to bring about, would involve all the commercial interests of both countries in something like ruin.

For its size (say 400 miles square) the North Sea is probably in a commercial sense the most important in the world. From London, Hull, Sunderland, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen, leaving out a host of smaller ports, and taking no account of the commerce from our southern and western harbors, there pours an immense stream of merchandise to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Bergen and all the Baltic ports of Prussia, Russia, Finland and Sweden.

A war between Great Britain and Germany, under the present system of naval warfare, would disorganize the whole of this commerce. Unless by some miraculous event at its very beginning the whole fleet be mysteriously destroyed, we must suppose that British merchant and passenger steamers would cease to visit the ports either of the North Sea or of the Baltic.

Whatever commerce could be carried on with these countries would have to be carried on in neutral ships—Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Danish or Dutch. There is no law or convention in existence to prevent the North Sea being sown with mines, which would make it unsafe for any ship of any kind to venture over it. Our exports of thirty millions to Germany, and the corresponding exports of Germany to England, would be reduced to a fraction, and such cargoes as actually found their way to Germany would go in neutral bottoms through Belgium or Holland.

Anyone who looks at the map will conclude that our important commerce with Denmark and the Baltic would practically be put an end to. Imagine one year of war. Imagine Hull without its vast supplies of timber from the Baltic, faced with the suspension

of all its shipping services to Germany, Norway, Sweden and Russia. Imagine the other North-Eastern ports, from Newcastle to Aberdeen, cut off from their chief communications! Imagine London cut off from the East and the North! Imagine Grimsby with its great fleet of trawlers, which supply almost every fish market from London to Leeds, laid up idle in port! It is not necessary to think of the sufferings of Bremen and Hamburg, of Denmark, of Sweden, of Finland, and of the Baltic provinces.

There would be an appalling slump on the Stock Exchange. A huge loan must be negotiated, and in a week or two Consols would drop to 60. All our Home Railway stocks and all our industrial securities would fall as fast as the shares of Vickers, and Armstrongs, and all the other purveyors of war material rose. A host of merchant houses and financial houses would immediately be involved in disaster. It would be extraordinary if all our great banks survived the failures of many customers. The effect of the partial, and perhaps almost complete, cessation of a trade which must run up well above a hundred millions sterling annually can hardly be exaggerated. It would be felt in every corner of England and Scotland.

Let us suppose that only a quarter of the population of the towns and villages on our East Coast were thrown out of employment. That would surely be a very moderate estimate. But the disaster would not end there. A great part of the trade of Bradford and district is dependent on the German market, and it is probably no exaggeration to say that most of the Yorkshire mills which did not actually stop altogether would be working half time so long as the war lasted.

There is not the slightest danger of such a war taking place, if its consequences are clearly brought before the eyes of the people, and if members of Parliament, Ministers of the Crown, captains of industry, merchants and financiers can only be brought to see the ruin and confusion which would wait upon such madness.

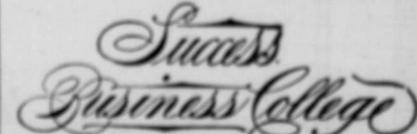
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offers courses leading to degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, Civil and Electrical Engineering. The faculty consists of twenty-seven professors, lecturers and demonstrators, and six colleges are affiliated. A wider range of courses is offered in Arts than ever before, also excellent course in Medicine, with facilities for clinical work that are surpassed in few institutions on the continent. The course of study for degree of B.Sc. has just been instituted. For terms of admission, details of courses, curricula of studies, information as to fees, etc., apply to

W. J. SPENCE, Registrar
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE

The preparation of appetizing and nourishing food is often a perplexing matter but variety in food is essential and the troubles of the housewife have been greatly lessened by Bovril which is the most convenient form in which a complete food can be prepared. In a minute you can have comforting and nourishing bouillon or Bovril Tea. Bovril Sandwiches, thin bread and butter with Bovril spread lightly between, or hot buttered toast with a little Bovril are positive delicacies. Bovril is excellent for gravies and soups and a little used in reheating meat adds a choice piquancy and improves digestibility. G.S.18

BEST YET TO BE

"We must realize as the great dominions grow in power and influence, and attain a population greater than that within the boundaries of these islands, there will be need for further modification of the constitutional relations and that certain responsibilities now assumed absolutely by the people of these islands and their parliament, must be shared by the great overseas dominions. We are convinced that the way across the sea must be kept secure. In no other way can the great British Empire be kept together. The security of the seas is as essential to the Empire as the breath of life to an individual. Great as has been the Empire's work in the past a greater work lies in future."—The Right Hon. R. L. Borden at Glasgow, August 16.

AN ILLUSTRATED STORY

"The barber told me a very interesting story as he shaved me." "Indeed." "Yes, and also illustrated it with cuts."