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THE MONEY WE GET and WHAT WE DO WITH IT

ESTIMATING the 1917 wheat crop at 150,000,000 bushels, which seems to be a low conservative guess, and with prices almost double what they were in 1915, it is not difficult to see that the actual cash in hand owing the farmers of Canada will not suffer this year as compared to the great production year. In 1915, we had about twice the amount of Western wheat we will have in 1917. The price was a little more than half as high. On a cash in hand basis the country breaks even to the farmer.

The extra price of export wheat puts the cost of domestic wheat at an even price. We pay export prices. What makes war wheat high is exactly what makes war anything high—except in the matter of visible supply. After three years of war the cost of everything produced is high, not because of any scarcity in a great many lines of production, but because of the scarcity or the cost of labour, the cost of power fuel, the rise in wages, due to the general increase in cost of living, and many other causes. All cost of living is high. The price of wheat, flour and bread is but one item in that cost. They all go up because of general conditions. So that when wheat is at a top price, the country is paying a top price for the means of living. The old idea was that high prices for wheat we have to consume coupled with high wages for what we have to do, was on the whole a much better economic system than low prices and low wages. And in ordinary times this is true. In times like the present we begin to realize the limit of the principle. We all think we should be better off now, on the main, with lower prices. The farmer is the exception. Even he might be willing to take less for his wheat and other products if he could pay correspondingly less for his cost of living.

The war prices of 1917 will not affect our prosperity as low prices would. With an average of 12 to 15 bushels of wheat to the acre in the West, we can all see where the farmer would come out if prices were to revert to what they were at the outbreak of war.

The same argument applies in a

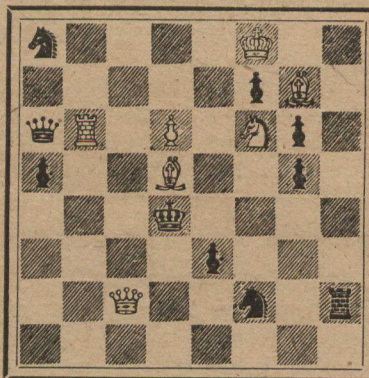
different way to people who are not farmers. The money that makes so many thousands of people better off than they were in 1914, is paid for things that must be had in order to carry on the war. The huge increase in our exports is due largely to the shipment of munitions paid for in British money. We are riding on a wave of artificial prosperity, which sometimes feels rather uncomfortable. We know it is not legitimate, economic prosperity, because one of these days it will suddenly cease. And a large number of people, so far as we know, are making no effort to adjust themselves to the time when we shall have to stop the munition wheels and try to start others.

CHESS

Conducted by MALCOLM SIM

Solutions to problems and other correspondence relative to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Canadian Courier, 30 Grant Street, Toronto.

PROBLEM No. 150, by J. A. Ros.
Prize Winner, Aftonbladet, 1900.
Black.—Ten Pieces.



White.—Seven Pieces.

White to play and mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 148, by G. Heathcote.
1. Kt—R3, RxQ; 2. Kt—Kt5ch, KxKt;
3. P—K4 mate.

1. . . . R—Kt5; 2. B—K5! any move; 3. Kt or Q mates.

1. . . . R—B5, Q—QR6; 2. Kt—Kt3ch, any; 3. QxR mate.

1. . . . Q—R7 or B5; 2. P—B3ch, PxP;
3. Kt—B2 mate.

1. . . . PxKt, Q—KB6; 2. QxQRch, any;
3. P or Q mates.

CHESS AMONG THE ENEMY.

The following was probably the best game played in the seventh and last Trebitsch Memorial Tournament, at the Vienna Chess Club. Schlechter proved the victor in this contest with a score of 10 points out of a possible 14. Score and notes from the B.C.M. Chess Annual, 1916.

Philidor's Defence.

White.

Dr. A. Kaufmann

1. P—K4

2. Kt—KB3

3. P—Q4

4. B—QB4!

5. Castles

6. PxP

7. Q—K2 (b)

8. R—Q sq

9. Kt—Kt5

10. BxPch

11. Q—B4

12. Kt—K6

13. KtxPch

14. Kt—K6ch

15. B—K3

16. Kt—B7ch

17. QxQ

18. KtxR

19. P—KB3

20. BxB

21. R—Q3!

22. R—R3

23. RxP

24. R—R5

25. Kt—Q2

26. Kt—B4

27. R—Q sq

28. RxR

29. R—Q3

30. R—R3 (l)

31. K—B2

32. KtxKt

Black.

G. Marco.

1. P—K4

2. P—Q3

3. Kt—Q2 (a)

4. P—QB3

5. B—K2

6. PxP

7. KKt—B3 (c)

8. Q—B2 (d)

9. R—B sq (e)

10. BxB

11. R—B sq

12. Q—Kt3

13. K—Q sq

14. K—K sq

15. Q—Kt5 (f)

16. K—Q sq

17. BxQ

18. P—Kt3

19. B—B4 (g)

20. PxP

21. B—Kt2

22. K—B sq (h)

23. K—Kt sq

24. BxKt

25. K—B2

26. B—Kt2

27. R—QR sq

28. BxR

29. B—Kt2

30. Kt—K sq

31. Kt—Q3

32. KxKt

33. R—Q3ch

34. P—KKt3

35. R—B3

36. P—KB4

37. R—R3

38. K—K3

39. R—R5

40. P—Kt3

41. P—QR4

42. PxP (k)

43. R—R8

44. R—K8

45. PxPch

46. P—R5

33. K—B2

34. P—B5

35. B—R3

36. K—Q3

37. Kt—B4

38. P—R4

39. B—Kt4 (j)

40. Kt—Q2

41. PxP

42. B—B8

43. B—Kt7

44. BxP

45. K—Q4

Resigns.

(a) This move occurs in a game, Kraetzer v. Mosback, in Walker's "Chess Studies" (1844), so that its attribution to the London amateur, Mr. W. Lord, or to the American, Major Hanham, is clearly incorrect. It is much stronger when postponed for a move, e.g., 3. . . . Kt—KB3; 4. Kt—B3, QKt—Q2, as Niemzovitch has shown in numerous games. In fact, that variation (commonly known as "the Hanham"), is a very strong form of the Philidor's Defence.

(b) Wolf played this at Monte Carlo, 1902, but without the preliminary exchange of Pawns. At this point the move seems to be a novelty worth consideration. 7. Kt—Kt5 has hitherto been held best. (If then 7. . . . BxKt; 8. Q—R5. Ed. C.)

(c) This does not turn out well now. It is hard, however, to find an adequate move, P—QKt4 looks risky.

(d) Q—R4 would have been better, in view of what is to come on move 12.

(e) If Black Castles, then follows 10. BxPch, RxB; 11. Q—B4.

(f) If in reply 15. . . . QxP, then 16. Kt—B7ch, K—Q sq; 17. KtxR, QxR; 18. BxP, with a very strong game. But 15. . . . P—B4 seems best.

(g) 19. . . . B—Kt2 would be answered by 20. KtxP, PxKt; 21. BxPch, leaving White with Rook and four Pawns against two minor pieces. Instead Black plays to win the imprisoned Knight; but White makes him pay dearly for it.

(h) If 22. . . . BxKt; 23. RxP, K—K2; 24. Kt—R3, threatening R—Q sq and Kt—B4. Nor is 22. . . . P—QR3; 23. Kt—B3, BxKt; 24. RxP, B—Kt2; 25. R—R4 more promising than the variation in the text, which it much resembles.

(i) He need not have troubled to prevent B—R3, proceeding simply 30. P—Kt4, with P—KR4 to follow.

(j) Now Black is fought to a standstill and must allow R—R8, which was perhaps White's best course at once. But the game is easily won anyhow.

(k) White, of course, must not play 42. PxP.

Winnipeg Convention

(Continued from page 23.)

morning gave the resolution the benefit of the doubt. John W. Dafoe was waiting to see what would be done about the leadership of the party.

He hadn't long to wait. Sir Wilfrid's leadership was endorsed in a flattering resolution, which was supported even by Hon. T. C. Norris, who a few nights before at Brandon had been publicly and loudly clamoring for a new leader from the West.

In the days that have followed it has been somewhat amusing to hear the "explanations" of South Winnipeg delegates and to observe the unholy glee of Winnipeg Conservatives who verily believe that the Lord has delivered the enemy into their hands. Evidently the conscience of Hon. A. B. Hudson has been troubling him, for he lost little time in giving to the press an "explanation" to the effect that his time had been fully occupied as chairman of the Resolutions Committee and he had had no opportunity to take part in the debates of the convention; also that the resolutions now being criticized so severely didn't mean anything in particular, and if they did, they didn't commit anyone to any definite line of action. It was a lawyer-like explanation, not worthy of Mr. Hudson at his best.

The Manitoba delegates undoubtedly allowed themselves to be overawed by the masterful man who came from Saskatchewan and Alberta. And there were some strong men among the Manitoba delegates at that. Great things were expected of Hon. A. B. Hudson and of Isaac Pitblado, both of whom were members of the Resolutions Committee. Both were known as out-and-out Win-the-War men, and they were believed to be strong ad-