

Cost per Tire or Cost per Mile

EVERY man who drives a car soon learns that there is no economy in a cheap, inferior tire.

that, year in and year out, he pays less for tires when he buys good ones even at a higher cost per tire.

Goodyear business was built entirely on that idea. Men found that under fair treatment Goodyear Tires gave more mileage than other tires.

So Goodyear business made a rapid growth. That growth soon brought down the cost of Goodyear Tires and gave motor car owners still more mileage for their money. For, a gigantic institu-tion came into existence. Goodyear became a world-wide business. Goodyear made so many tires that the most modern machines, the most expert chemists, and highly skilled workmen could be

The result is that Goodyear Tires now more than ever are bought on value instead of price.

At any Goodyear Service Station you can learn why Goodyear Tires cost less per mile than other tires.

Once you try Goodyear you will never again buy on the cost-per-tire basis.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited



(Continued from Page 13)

other contributing causes. In any event, except as they may be so called in an appeal to the racial and religious prejudices, racial and religious wars are a thing of the past. Personal ambition of the despot has seldom been the prime cause of war, and this power also has been fully broken. No single man will again ever plunge a great nation into war.

The aggressions of man upon his fellow and of nation against nation, will in the final analysis be found to have been the chief causes of all wars, rather than the more romantic and picturesque causes which historians rather than the more romantic and picturesque causes which historians love to give. The well nigh universal cause of war has ever been, and will lever be so long as wars continue, the two contending forces of economic exploitation and of resistance thereto. The Indian and white man might never have warred if the latter had not robbed the former of his birthright, all the many wars of Spain in America might have been averted had Spain sought no unfair economic advantage in her dealings with the native population, or later with her own colonies. The United States second because of economic injustice perpetrated by the mother country.

Economic Causes

Economic Causes

Economic Causes

It is not possible to trace the economic causes of every war as clearly as the foregoing, but it is safe to state that the world has never known a great war which had not either as its chief or contributary cause, the desire either of some nation to take something from the people of another nation without giving adequate returns for it, or of a class within the nation to perpetuate its power to exploit the rest of the nation.

To this general rule, the great world war is no exception. Its fundamental causes were purely economic. There was no race hatred or religious prejudice and if Germany had not been persuaded, first, that she could quickly win the war, and second, that she could rob the rest of the world of much that it possessed, or had she been unable to persuade her Allies that great monetary gain would accrue to them and her avaricious merchant and financial princes that enormously valuable trade privileges with the conquered world would be theirs as a reward, even her autocrats would not have dared to make war. Germany had no longing for the mere possession of territory. Her treatment of those territories which she did overrun showed clearly that what she wanted was the wealth, both actual and potential, of other nations.

If all nations had equal opportunity of access to the natural resources of the earth, and if all nations knew that none might monopolize for their own exclusive use, what every democrat must confess is by nature intended for the maintainance of all, the maintainance of international peace would be a simple and easy rask.

Tariffs Conducive to War

Tariffs Conducive to War

But while those few nations who happen to be in possession of the great bulk of the earth's natural recources continue to show determination to hog them for themselves, and by all manner of artificial and aggressive trade restrictions imposed upon import trade, deny to other nations the free exchange of their own commodities for those which they must purchase, the maintainance of peace will be a task to be accomplished only by armed forces sufficiently powerful to crush every aspiration for development of the less fortunate nations. Indeed, a high protective tariff world will always be a warring world.

No one would contend that the United States of America could hold together or live at peace with each other if they departed from their policy of free trade within the Union. No more can the various countries of the world permanently live at peace while each seeks to exploit the other by the imposition of high import tariffs, and other burdensome restrictions upon the free exchange of commodities.

There is nothing which the best friends of the new nations in central Europe fear more than the setting up of tariff barriers between them. In such thrive all the fell germs of war, and with them, those small nations will never be free from strife.

Facts Well Understood

These facts are well understood by students of international jurisprudence, and this is why such opposition to the formation of any really effective League of Nations is already manifested. In the United States Senate recently, when President Wilson's proposal was under discussion, a good deal of opposition was offered from high protectionist legislators, and that at a time when the idea was still immensely popular. We shall perhaps not see very open opposition in Canada to the formation of such a League of Nations, but if it shows danger of being a really effective League, the opposition will be there, and will be none the less powerful because it is camouflaged. Watch for it. The peace of the world will be a small consideration for the protectionist to exchange the retention of his full power to "reap where he sowed not" and when he goes to offer sacrifice, he will do it in the same old way, in the name of patriotism, and he will do it shamelessly.

Subjects for Debates

Subjects for Debates

Word has been received by the Educational Committee of the Grain Growers' Association, from S. E. Greenway, director of the Extension Department of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College, to the effect, that his department is only in a position, at the present time, to supply material for debates on the following subjects: "Cooperative Trading"; "Co-operative Banking"; "Consolidated Rural Schools'"; "The Tractor vs. the Horse'"; "Military Training"; "Mothers' Pensions'"; "Government vs. Private Ownership'"; "Protection vs. Free Trade'"; "Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities'"; "Single Tax."

In explaining his desire to assist in this matter to the best of his ability, Mr. Greenway says: "My work is confined exclusively to Agricultural Extension. I regret to say that our facilities for doing this work are not nearly as great as I personally could wish, nor as the situation calls for. Any facilities for providing debating material for your locals simply does not exist. It is a matter which I have been most anxious to undertake, but I am not very familiar myself with the subject, I have been unable to give the service which I had hoped."

Concerning Microbes

"Spanish Flu" is apparently not the only thing which is infectious, judging by the Lawrence Local of the United Farmers of Alberta. According to a resolution adopted on September 23, they have imbibed the "strike" microbe, which appears to be very prevalent all over Canada at the present time and is almost as much so as the "Flu." Their resolution reads: "Whereas, the government has shown a disposition to

government has shown a disposition to refuse the entreaties made from time to time by farmers unorganized and otherwise; and whereas, the farmers at this time are laboring under severe difficulties, which handicap their su-preme efforts in producing to full capa-city their holdings; and whereas, the manufacturers of this country are obmanufacturers of this country are ob-taining excessive profits on their ma-chinery to the detriment of the farmers, and whereas, labor unions have recourse to 'strikes' to bring about necessary reforms; Therefore be it resolved, that this convention here assembled places itself on record as ordering a general strike of all farmers belonging to the union, until such time as the ent sees fit to remove the duties on all farm machinery."

December

delegates from Crerar, preside at the pany meetin was the most history of the marked by of business a and outspok complishmer many and co complishmer pany and co future. The clearly by the old bear for office.

In his o reviewed the company du profit or los of the busine and loss as and a detail C. Rice-Jo acting gene

acting gene discussion o unanimous directors w progressive in the past. The by-during the shareholder tions sent in ly consider on their me

tion of the shareholder group consutmost fre

The report Hon. T. A. tors, point was rather the first m Grain Gro The Gra of the fa formed in a large wa in existen partner in Co-operati being five

The a opinion sthe wisdo augury fo clearly in on the par of the val-ing togeth year had

business beyond former v forces for as one of of Canad strength great res influence widely us view of a the farm making

The restanding the busin of selling of selling had for t eliminate sities of Britain, taken th hands of and flour required through addition