

people vote for the maintenance of a protective tariff they cannot very well blame the manufacturers for profiting by it. The manufacturers at the present time are conducting a big campaign to induce people to buy goods made in Canada, but this increase in duty places the matter entirely in their own hands. Imported goods must necessarily be increased in price by reason of the increased duties, and our own manufacturers will no doubt be tempted to raise their prices to the same extent and so increase their own profits. We submit to the manufacturers, however, that it will pay them very much better to leave their prices where they were before the tariff changes. Their goods which were previously equal in price to the imported article, will then be cheaper, and the public, in addition to any sentimental preference they may have for Made-in-Canada goods will have the more substantial inducement of economy. Thus, the Canadian manufacturer can capture a very large portion of the market he has hitherto been sharing with his British and foreign competitors, increase his output, give employment to more workmen, and at the same time save the Canadian public to some extent from the burden of increased prices at a time when distress is perhaps more general than ever before in the history of this country.

Of course, if the Canadian manufacturers follow this course and oust competing imported goods from the market the customs revenues will disappear, except so far as they are collected on necessities which cannot be produced in Canada. But the manufacturers need not worry about that. When the Finance Minister is finally convinced that the tariff is a failure as a revenue producer he will be forced to turn to the taxation of land values, a form of taxation that would do more to stimulate and encour-

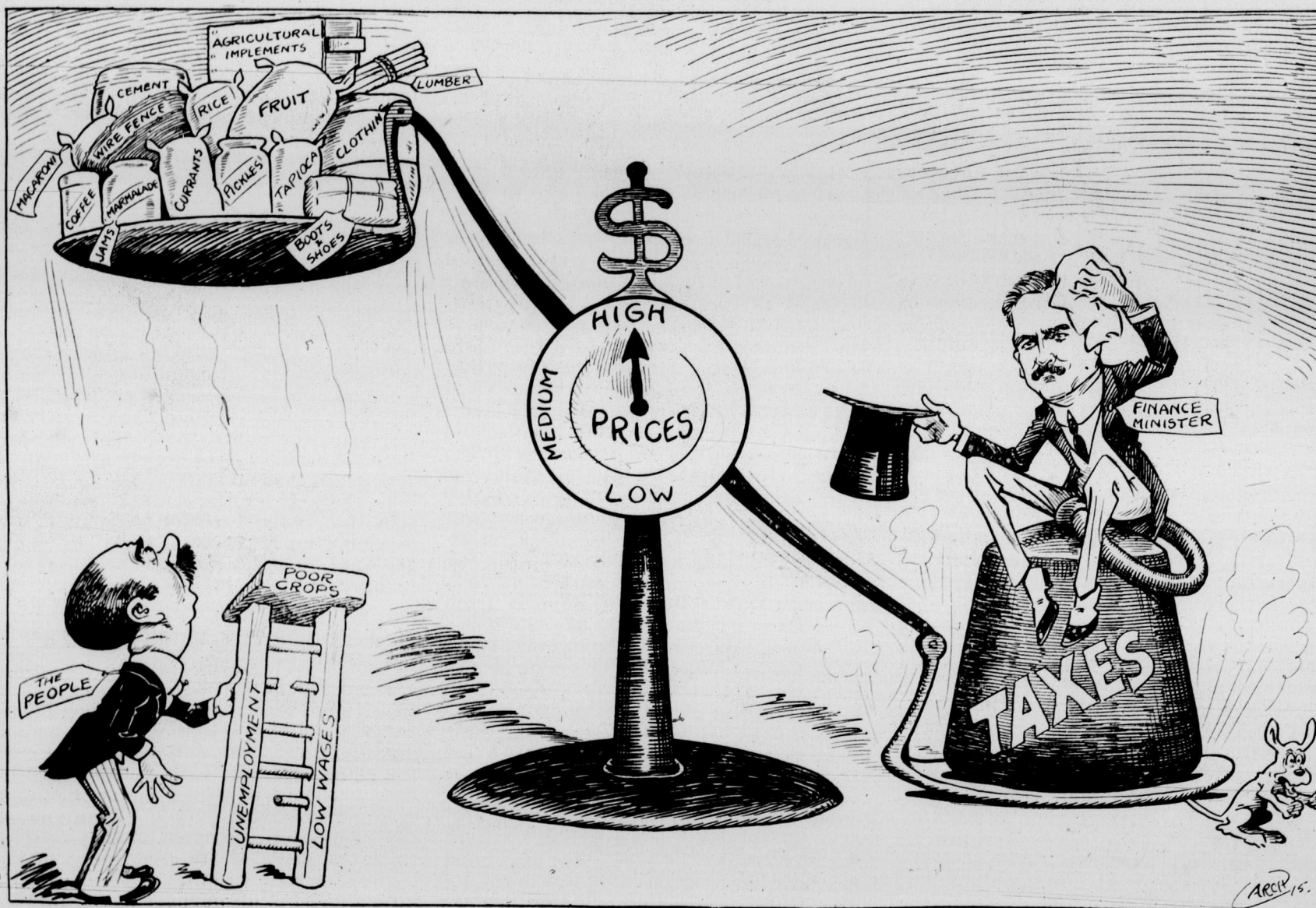
age legitimate manufacturing industries than any system of bounties and protection that has ever been devised.

OUR OWN FAULT

In the last analysis it must be admitted that the present tariff situation, and the increased burdens which it will bring, is very largely the fault of the people themselves. During the fifteen years prior to 1896 the Conservative party inaugurated and expanded the protective tariff system in Canada, and, of course, every loyal Conservative supported the party blindly without ever questioning whether the party was right or not. During this period all the Liberals in Canada followed their party leaders in advocating "Free Trade" or "tariff for revenue," and every leader was supposed to be a near Free Trader. In 1896, however, the tables were turned, the Liberal party came into power, and their leaders immediately turned a somersault and became as ardent Protectionists as they had previously been Free Traders. Much as the two parties dislike to agree with each other, the Conservatives were practically in accord with the Liberals in support of the Protective tariff from 1896 to 1911. Blind partisans followed their parties without doing any thinking for themselves. The tariff question was practically a dead letter in Canada and Protectionism was unchallenged until the Grain Growers' organizations conducted the famous "Siege of Ottawa" in 1910. The Liberal party in 1911 made an effort to get back to first principles by making the reciprocity agreement with the United States, which would have been a great boon to the Canadian people. But the Protected Interests fought it with unexampled fury and in the end the very people whom the

Liberals had taught to believe in Protection by their policy of 15 years, voted against the Government and threw them out of office. Since that date everyone knows what has happened. If the people of Canada would refuse to be led by the nose by their party leaders they could very shortly settle the tariff question in the interests of the Canadian people, but just so long as the people give blind allegiance to party leaders, just as certainly as night follows the day those leaders will betray them. The organized farmers of Western Canada have not today in the House of Commons a single, solitary spokesman either Conservative or Liberal. As long as this condition lasts the Protected Interests will enjoy reading the Free Trade resolutions passed by the organized farmers.

There is a company in Vancouver masquerading under the name of the "Grain Growers' Lumber Company" which is catering for business with the Grain Growers of the Prairie Provinces. This company is not a Grain Growers' company in any sense of the word, but purely a private concern that is using the name "Grain Growers" solely for the purpose of securing the support of the farmers. The company has no relation nor connection with The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg; nor the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. We have refused the advertisement of this "Grain Growers' Lumber Company" because the company is sailing under false colors, and we warn our readers to remember this when this fake farmers' company approaches them. There are too many companies endeavoring to secure the support of the farmers by using misleading names and it is time the matter was stopped.



HOW CANADA BECOMES RICH BY TAXATION