

in every local association in the three prairie provinces.

A Board to Remove Obstacles

An example of the best omen towards the general adjusting of the relations between labor and capital upon a basis of good feeling and good sense, which is one of the problems of the most urgent importance which will have to be worked out to a solution in the no distant future, is furnished by the agreement which has been arrived at between the six great brotherhoods of railway employees and the Canadian Railway War Board, by which any and all railway labor disputes, whether in regard to wages or to working conditions, which cannot be settled between the men and the officials of the different systems will be referred finally to the Railway Labor Board of Canada, consisting of six labor leaders, one for each of the brotherhoods, and six executive officials of the railways. These twelve men have been chosen, and it is announced that they will begin work at once on the various questions which have to be worked out in connection with the application on the railways of this country of the McAdoo scale of wages for railway employees in the United States.

The example which has thus been given by the formation of this joint board to prevent a stoppage of railway operation through a strike is one which, it is to be hoped, will find itself being widely followed by like getting together of capital and labor in the other great services and industries which are of such vital importance to the general welfare. Trouble between capital and labor which takes the form of a resort to violence, whether in a strike or a lockout, is nothing less than warfare within the state. Good will and common sense are the only means of safeguarding against such internecine strife, just as in international relations the right spirit and understanding, the desire to act reasonably and justly, are needed to ensure against warfare. It will be a happy day when capital and labor generally have joined hands together in a spirit of determined good will to strive with all their joint might to remove any obstacles that may be found arising to obstruct their harmonious working together.

Straying from Sound Principle

There is the stuff of good, sound, fundamental logic in an article in the Toronto News, headed "No Class Separation," which begins by declaring that "citizens of Canada cannot be separated, the sheep from the goats, the producers from the consumers, the rural from

the urban." We read in that article—

The farm and the factory are interrelated in a thousand ways. If there be a few blind manufacturers, demanding special treatment for their "class," there may be also a few blind farmers requiring action for the sole benefit of their class. Both plans are hopelessly wrong. It is impossible in this country by legislation, or by any other method to provide reserved seats at an a la carte table for a favored few. There are no reserved seats.

The News thus begins its article by laying the foundation for an argument in favor of the justice of free trade, and then, with singular obtuseness, proceeds to erect an edifice of protectionist special pleading upon that foundation. Its article closes with these words:

There is a revenue to raise. After the war it will be of swollen proportions. To meet these heavy charges it would be wise for our people to understand that heavy production both on the farm and in the factory will be necessary. That presupposes stiff prices at home and an export trade of growing proportions.

This is an example of one of the favorite fallacious assumptions of the advocates of protectionism that tariff taxation is an equitable method of raising public revenue, and of their favorite superstition that a people can be made prosperous by taxation of the many for the benefit of the favored few. A protective tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because, as the Farmers' Platform points out: "For every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury, at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, thereby building up

a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer."

The Toronto News begins its article seemingly with a clear principle shining ahead; but it soon loses sight of the clear shining of that principle of equal rights for all, in its protectionist arguing for special privileges for some. The logical thing for it to do would be to apply to its consideration of the economic problems of our country the sound principle which it begins by enunciating, in effect; that is to say, the principle that all classes and interests should be equal before the law, and that no favor or special privilege should be given to any class or interest.

Owing to the scarcity of feed for livestock in certain districts, and the abundance of feed in other districts where there is little or no livestock, it is desirable to have the livestock and the feed brought together. The Guide is willing to assist in this by allowing either parties to announce their situation freely in The Guide for the next few weeks. Details of this will be found on page 14 of this issue.

The German war lords today are very busy explaining things to the German people. They are trying to make the German people believe that everything is still going well with them. It is safe to assume however that they will not get away with that kind of buncombe.



Clearing the Track

NOTE.—The new board representing both railway managers and the railway unions it is hoped will prevent further railway strikes.

The war news these days is extremely encouraging, but as Lloyd George says, there can be no peace by which the German sword will be clanking at the peace councils. An unconditional surrender is the only sure guarantee of a permanent peace.

In the State of Indiana farmers this year are building silos by the hundreds. Some day in the future silos will be common throughout the prairie provinces.

The protective tariff will never increase the yield of wheat per acre.

When a person buys "Made in Canada" goods, none of the tariff duty goes into the public treasury. When the same person buys foreign-made goods, all the duty goes into the public treasury. Here is a little problem in patriotism that was put up to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Thomas White a few years ago, but both of them failed to give a solution.

We have had woman suffrage now for quite a while. It seems hard to locate those disastrous results that some of the opponents used to predict with much eloquence.

ON the eve of the M. Canadi gathering, the past, but improvement and The conclusion war left Mar record that b any other par war began. July 31, Ma alone for th This sum m per head for Today the Re toba has a s names. These their pledges humanitarian ever been in But Manit ceaseless wyr ing the Red fortified and work than convention concluded the had outgrow it on, and th made. It was that the Ma general meet ers' represe efficient org was planned necessary bu of any conve tion, a stim for the wo Those who could not b greater effor there.

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