

the habit or gift of

Wrong thinking or our rational powers, might be called on that time in man first took the to clothe himself effort, logic of some as been dominant in

precisely as those ere developed, man-ness. Therefore, with the editor of the wo- we beg to be per- opinion that logic and will continue to element in human mainspring of human only product of that like anything else in

If logic speaks why do we not is the question do we not follow it? offer an answer. A protection, whom we r, once said that free iful, lovely theory"—hence he was a this man thought hat it was true logic. ad" logic. Mark a kind, nevertheless. mistakes. First, free y! It is a natural ot the result of any lt of legislation. It ich the instinct and lead, brought about inevitable desire for commodities. This con- the birds that chirp

cation, but upon examination it becomes clearly seen that protection cannot protect any but a limited few, and the result in practice is that a few of those who are best organized and exercise the greatest influence obtain legal privileges to tax the many for their own special benefit. It accomplishes its purpose because the organized few by the skillful use of their power and wealth can manipulate the unorganized many.

The second mistake he made lay in the fact that he abandoned what he admitted to be a good thing—a beautiful and lovely thing, because all men (i.e., all nations), did not adhere to it; and then straightway began to sing the praises of protection! On the strength of the same "logic" he might as well have abandoned the Christian church because all men were not good Christians, and then straightway pronounced a panegyric upon infidelity! Here then is a man who is a protectionist because of two fundamental mistakes.

Who is it that has given the Christian Church to the twentieth century? Is it not those who have kept the faith? Who is it to-day who are making disarmament and the stoppage of war possible? Is it not those who are opposed to armament and war? The greed of protectionists grows upon what it feeds on. It would have gone to absurd extremes if it were not for the fact that there were always some men left to act as a brake upon the wheel it sought to turn to its own enrichment. They would have put it as high as Haman's gallows—and have hung themselves upon it.

Miss Robson says further: "Editor Hurley neglected to say that though the duty will be removed from honey, it will remain on the package, thus making it very difficult for the Canadian to compete for the fancy trade in the U. S." Bless you, my dear lady, it was beyond me to point out in a few lines all the injustices that arise from protection

when once its evil clutches get upon us. This is an instance that proves the truth of what we said last month. When a man makes the mistake of becoming an opium eater he cannot stop—he must go on and on. How well the protectionist knows how to work this subtle argument! First, he asks for protection and having obtained it, he then eloquently, and with a Machiavellian show of justice, says, "it is unjust to refuse this man protection on his finished article when he is paying duty on his raw materials!" And thus it grows. If we are opposed to protection we cannot compromise with it. If you are opposed to war you must advocate peace. If there are injustices remaining as the result of war, it is the fault of war, not of peace. If there are injustices remaining as the result of "protection" (and there are hundreds of them), it is the fault of protection, and not the fault of free trade or the free trader. "Logically the arguments for free trade, like those for woman's suffrage, are incontrovertible." If you believe this to be true, then in the name of morality and justice, in the name of those thousands of industrial slaves whose sweat and toil are amassing great wealth of which they are but the meagre sharers, grasp the truth as you would a religion. Also never lose sight of the great Christian principle, that that man is your brother who lives in the United States as well as he who lives in Canada.

* * * J. J. H.

"We are striving to publish a national journal," said the editor last month. Letters that are constantly arriving at the office from points all over the Dominion, as well as from the British Isles and the United States, encourage us to believe that our efforts to make the C. B. J. an organ worthy of the bee-keepers of Canada are appreciated by our readers. Since Mr. Hurley first undertook the task of reviving the Journal, he has journeyed along a toilsome and up-

nd "protection" IS striction upon trade, ouragement to cer- industries. As a ome apparent justifi-

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