

\$7,500 a year and a law which will not permit any candidate for the House of Representatives to spend more than \$5,000 in any campaign for his nomination and election, it is possible for a member of that body to maintain himself and his family upon his salary without suffering the financial embarrassment which makes politicians often the prey of unscrupulous lobbyists and patronage seekers. We do not believe that, by increasing the salary of our members, candidates who were seeking to get elected for what there was in it would be any more strongly attracted than they are at present. If we expect to get our most able and trusted men to represent us at Ottawa, we surely should be prepared to pay them a salary sufficient for them to live upon in comfort and to safeguard them from the temptations and influences which would prevent them from worthily representing the people who elect them.

PROTECTION THAT DESTROYS

The Toronto News, in commenting upon the advice given to the farmers of the West by The Guide to elect Free Traders to Parliament, makes the assertion that "Free Trade would make the grass grow in many streets in Older Canada, and throw tens of thousands of people in every industrial centre out of employment." The News, as well as other Protectionist newspapers, frequently makes assertions of this kind and there are many people who do not stop to reason things out for themselves who believe this statement to be correct. Its truth, however, has never been demonstrated. On the other hand it has been proven over and over again that many industries would be benefited and

encouraged by a policy of Free Trade, which would give the manufacturers and their employees cheaper raw material, cheaper machinery, cheaper homes, cheaper food and cheaper clothing. The Canadian Government employs a large number of trade agents in British and foreign countries for the purpose of finding markets for the natural products and manufactures of Canada. In competing with their rivals in foreign markets, Canadian manufacturers are, however, very greatly handicapped by the higher cost of production caused by the Protective Tariff of Canada. Some Canadian industries, notably the agricultural implement industry, are able to hold their own in foreign markets in spite of this handicap. But if all duties were abolished in Canada our manufacturers would be able to reduce their cost of production considerably and so increase both their profits and their sales abroad to a very great extent. The same conditions exist in manufacturing for home consumption. The "Protection" of one industry always means the placing of a burden upon every other industry, and one reason why British and foreign manufacturers are able to successfully compete with Canadian manufacturers in the Canadian market is the high cost of production in this country caused by Protection. In other recent articles The Toronto News has pointed out that the development of agriculture and the settlement of large areas of vacant land after the war will naturally result in a normal and healthy growth in the cities, and we would suggest that The News confer with itself and see if it cannot be convinced that in order to build up the prosperity of Canada it would be wise to relieve the agricultural industry, and all other productive industries, from the

burden and incubus of the Protective Tariff.

ENSURE PAYMENT FOR PRODUCE

Evidence of the pressing need for some adjustment of the farm produce market is coming to hand daily. Every year farmers are robbed of thousands of dollars' worth of farm produce. Why is there not more agitation to remedy this state of affairs? By passing legislation making it compulsory for produce merchants to be licensed and bonded before being allowed to do business farmers would have a guarantee that payment would be made for all the produce handled. In the July 14 issue of The Guide the problem was discussed and a detailed remedy was suggested. Farmers must look after their own interests. If a sufficient number realize the importance of this matter and persist in having matters looked into, the remedy will soon be forthcoming. Every farmer should do all he can to have the farm produce trade placed, by means of proper legislation, on as satisfactory a footing as the grain trade.

It was a lovely fight in Alberta but the liquor gang was up against the real thing at last and the inevitable happened.

The organized farmers in Alberta acquitted themselves nobly in the fight against booze.

Wise men will get ready for the harvest in advance. It will pay to have the machinery in good shape and the help engaged before the crop is fully ripe.

What will Manitoba do on the temperance question?



WHAT HAPPENED IN ALBERTA ON JULY 21, 1915