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We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advectisement in The Onide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our read-ers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frands, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or any thing classed by us as "undestrable." We sublish no fras "housters" and al

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as

such. Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in ad-vance of publication to ensure insertion.

### NEW LIGHT ON EDWARD VII

A very much discussed memoir A very much discussed memoir on the late King Edward by Sir Sidney Lee, derived from official sources, is published in the Dictionary of National Biography, of which Sir Sidney is the editor. It throws new light on King Edward's character and diminishes the importance of the diplomatic role, which importance of the optiomatic role, which the monarch was supposed to have played in foreign courts, by showing that he was not keenly concerned in public affairs and had neither the inclina-tion nor capacity to turn his visits abroad to diplomatic account. Rather the King was engrossed in the ceremonial and social side of life. side of life.

King Edward's most important in-cursion into home politics, says the writer, was his vain attempt to dis-suade the House of Lords from the re-jection of Chancellor Lloyd George's budget, although he disliked its provisions

### Hoped for Settlement

The assertion occasionally made that the Liberal policy hastened King Ed-ward's death is thus dealt with by Sir Sidney: "The king for his part did not believe that the deadlock between the peers and the Commons would be pressed

peers and the Commons would be pressed to the last extremity and was content to watch the passage of events without looking beyond the need of the moment. "The political difficulty caused the King anxiety and irritation which do-mestic policy had not previously oc-casioned him. He found no comfort in the action of any parties to the strife The blank refusal of the Conservative leader to entertain his warning was un-welcome to his amour propre. The welcome to his amour propre. The prospect of straining his prerogative by creating peers solely for voting pur-poses could not be other than uncongenial. poses could not be other than uncongenial. To the last he privately cherished the conviction that peace would be reached by some less violent means. His natural buoyancy of disposition and numerous social pleasures and interests outside of the political sphere eventually counter-acted the depressing influence of public

#### **Character** of King

strife

Sir Sidney sums up the character of King Edward as follows: "King Ed-ward cannot be credited with the greatness that comes of statesmanship, and makes for the molding of history. Neith-er the constitutional checks on his power nor his discursive tastes and training left him much opportunity of influencing political affairs.

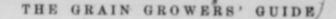
"No originating political faculty can be assigned to him. On questions in-volving large principles he had no very definite views. He preferred things to remain as they were. A man of the world he lacked the intellectual equipment of a thinker, and showed on occas-ion unwillingness to exert his mental pov

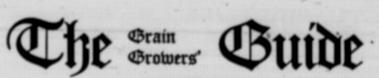
'He was no reader of books. He could not concentrate his mind on them, yet he was always eager for information and gathered orally very varied stores of knowledge.

"A rare aptitude for rapidly assimi-lating the outlines of a topic enabled him to hold his own in brief talks with experts in every subject. He did not sustain conversation with much power of brilliance but his grace and charm of manner atoned for any deficiency of matter." of matter.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE At the shareholders' meeting of the Bowsman Farmers' Co., at Bowsman, Man., held on April 26, the following Bowsman motion was carried by an almost un-

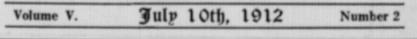
animous vote: "That 40 per cent. of the net profits" shall be applied as a dividend on paid-up stock and 40 per cent. dividend amongst the shareholders in proportion to the





### G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

O. F. CHLFPKAN, Bainer. Fublished under the surpices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Baskatchewan Orain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. The Guids is designed to give nucciored news from the world of thought and ac-tion and honset opinioms thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equilable, kinder and wifer relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material pros-perity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.



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Price	35c.	Our	Price	171/ac	
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Price	42c.	Our	Price	21c	
Price	46c.	Our	Price	23c	
Price	60c.	Our	Price	-30c	
Price	65c.	Our	Price	321/sc	
Price	\$1.80.	Our	Price	70c	
Price	\$2.50.	Our	Price \$1.00		
	Price Price Price Price Price	Price 40c.   Price 38c.   Price 42c.   Price 46c.   Price 60c.   Price 65c.   Price \$1.80.	Price 40c. Our Price 38c. Our Price 42c. Our Price 46c. Our Price 60c. Our Price 65c. Our Price \$1.80. Our	Price 35c. Our Price Price 40c. Our Price Price 38c. Our Price Price 42c. Our Price Price 46c. Our Price Price 60c. Our Price Price 65c. Our Price Price \$1.80. Our Price	Price 35c. Our Price 17½c Price 40c. Our Price 20c Price 38c. Our Price 19c Price 42c. Our Price 21c Price 46c. Our Price 23c Price 60c. Our Price 30c

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amount of their purchases, for cash or barter, the said dividend to be applied as payment on shares of stock until such member holds at least 5 shares; the divi-dend on stock to be paid in cash, and that on purchases in goods, remaining 90 per cent. to be put to a reserve fund." This By-law to become effective on and after May 1, 1918. By adopting the above rule a shareholder who does not purchase at the store will only get his proportion of 40 per cent. of the net proportion of 40 per cent. of the net proportion of 40 per cent. of the net proportion of a general dividend of 5 per cent. would be only 9 per cent. The share-holder whose purchases are highest will get the most dividend, which is only just, seeing the business depends on the success.

success. This now places the Bowsman Farm-ers' Company in the front rank of Co-operative Societies and by following the above rule they are getting into line with those societies whose work has proved most successful and of the great-est benefit to its members in other parts of the world.

of the world. This important step dispels at once the false impression which, amongst others, has been circulated by ill-advised or misinformed individuals, that the objects of the promoters of this Com-pany were only to share in the large pro-fits which they hoped to realize, and which could only be gained at the ex-pense of their brother farmers. At pre-sent any farmer wishing to join may be-come a shareholder by purchasing one share of stock at \$5.00 and he will then have just the same rights and privileges as one owning 50 shares, and will be equally welcome: for we can only hope to attain the best results by strength in numbers. numbers.

numbers. They have now passed the experimental stage, and at a meeting of the share-holders on April 2, 1912, no less than \$1,270 worth of additional stock was taken and paid for in the evening, among less than forty who already had shares in the Company, showing their apprecia-tion of the benefits they had already de-rived from the existence and operation of their store, and their determination to increase its effectiveness.

### WHY DON'T FARMERS STORE WHEAT ON THEIR OWN FARMS?

The Western Farmers are not given much assurance that a condition such as that which left them in 1911 with 45,000,000 bushels of wheat that they could not get to market will not occur again. Everything would indicate that in the face of the enormous increase in population and the corresponding in-crease in acreage under cultivation, the railroads and elevators may be even less able for years to come to do their part than they were last year. The solution of the problem is up to

the Farmers themselves, and many are solving it by building Ideal Concrete Block Store Houses. If cars cannot be obtained at harvest time, if elevators are full, the farmer who has his own concrete block storage house simply puts his grain away and waits until the rush is over. His grain is safe from water, fire and dampness. He does not

have to pay storage charges. He can borrow money on it at reasonable rates. The Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, of London, Ontario, take up this subject very exhaustively in a new circular just issued. Our readers will do well to write for a free copy and see how Western Farmers' most serious problem may be solved in a practical and economical way.-Advertisement.