

MANITOBA UNITED FARMERS NOT TO ENTER PROVINCIAL POLITICS, CONVENTION DECIDES

This Will Not Prevent Many Districts Putting Forward Independent Candidates—Question of Provincial Action Referred To Locals For Expression of Opinion—Brandon To Have 1921 Convention—Important Resolutions

Friday evening's session brought to a close an epochal convention which placed the United Farmers of Manitoba in Federal politics, lining them up with the Ontario Association in this regard, and practically forming the nucleus of what Association officials expect will be a coast to coast movement.

No Association candidates will run in the next Provincial elections. Following a discussion lasting seven hours, the matter of Provincial action was referred to the locals for expression of opinion. This will not prevent many of the Districts putting forward an independent candidate, it was stated.

Convention Here in 1921

Brandon will be the convention city for 1921, it was decided after the delegates heard a delegation headed by Mayor Dinsdale. An attractive invitation from Winnipeg was refused.

Mayor George Dinsdale asked the delegates to meet again in Brandon next year. He announced that the delegates would be guests of the city at a dance in the convention hall, before leaving.

Ald. Geo. R. Coleman said Brandon felt wedded to the United Farmers of Manitoba. Next year Brandon might have a memorial hall to accommodate the delegates. He compared the advantages of Brandon as a farmers' centre compared with Winnipeg. He told how the livestock men had stayed loyal to Brandon, how also the Manitoba Winter and Summer fairs were housed in the city.

P. Kennedy, President of the Board of Trade, also extended a cordial invitation. He pointed to the exceptionally good railway facilities possessed by Brandon.

Joshua Bennett said when the Association was in its infancy Winnipeg didn't want them; now he would not go there at any price. His remarks, punctuated by humorous sallies, caused much enthusiasm, the cheers being equally as loud as on any other motion before this year's convention. The motion to meet here in 1921 was carried unanimously.

Mayor Dinsdale briefly tendered thanks from the city.

Resolutions setting forth the Association's stand on all important questions were passed.

The women had a share in all discussions and were complimented throughout on their co-operation during the past year.

The executive will deal with a plea from the Ruthenian delegates that the convention be not held on January 7th at any future date. January 7th is their Christmas Day.

The convention then went on to resume discussion on resolutions.

Many Resolutions

The resolution asking for greater emphasis on the study of political economy and agriculture was carried and sent on to the Manitoba School Trustees.

A resolution to the effect that the Board of Directors be instructed to definitely present the cause of the farmers to all who have not yet been brought into contact with it, was carried without discussion.

The Central Board will fix the date of a Grain Growers' Sunday.

Better telephone facilities in the rural districts was asked in another resolution sent to the executive.

The next resolution asked a supervision of creameries. It also went to the executive.

Resolution on Prohibition
Harris MacKee, Little Souris, introduced a resolution asking for provincial and Dominion action on the liquor question. The resolution carried amid enthusiastic applause. It read:

"Whereas it is resolved that we the United Farmers of Manitoba, in convention assembled in the city of Brandon, urge the Provincial Government

(1) To give under no conditions whatever any recommendation to the Dominion Government for the granting of any license to any liquor warehouse in the province.

(2) To immediately enact legislation, making it illegal for any individuals to purchase liquor for beverage purposes, and for the having of such liquors on their premises.

(3) To immediately request the Dominion Parliament to submit a referendum covering the situation.

Abolition of Board of Commerce
Immediate abolition of the Board of Commerce, or reconstruction of this body was the gist of a long resolution.

G. Lovell, Springfield, in support, declared that the milk producers could not deliver milk to Winnipeg at the prices fixed by the Board. He moved the resolution be adopted. W. H. French, Selkirk, was the seconder.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture was asked to take the matter up in a rider added to the resolution, which carried.

A proposal to hold the convention in July was turned down.

Thanksgiving Day
A resolution asking the Dominion Government to fix a day for Thanksgiving toward the end of November, to accommodate the farmer and rancher.

An amendment added asked that it be the second Monday of the month, a second amendment moved by George McKittrick, asked that it be the 11th of November, which day, he said, should be a National day of thanksgiving.

The motion was referred to the board to be drafted.

A resolution asking for legislation allowing the distribution of electrical power to rural municipalities, carried.

A resolution asking that members of the executive, being elected to parliament, resign their seats, was tabled.

There was no mover for the resolution asking that at least as much money be spent for the improvement of Canadian schools, as is spent on military and naval preparations, and it was dropped.

A resolution asking that the Central Association bring the matter of carelessness on the railways before the proper authorities, was carried.

A resolution reading, "Whereas, the Union Government holds the reins of power, and has lost the confidence of the people, therefore, be it resolved, that we ask them to resign," caused a deal of amusement and after being characterized as ridiculous, was tabled.

Income Tax Proposals
That the system and form of the income tax be simplified and the Act amended to include expenditure for female help, was the gist of a resolution that, carried.

That the present system of handling rural mail be changed, and the sorting be done by the post office staff instead of the carriers, was asked in the next resolution. It was tabled.

H. W. Coxsmith, High Bluff, Vice-President of the Canadian Postmaster's Association, made a plea for higher salaries for postmasters. Many of them, he said, did not get the pay of a common laborer. The executive was asked to fully probe this matter.

Better pay for rural mail carriers is also to be taken up by the executive with the Ottawa Government.

Greater gratuities for veterans as asked by the Manitoba G.W.V.A. was favored, in a resolution adopted.

Delegates argued that attention should be paid to the disabled men first, especially along the lines of inadequate pensions.

Major McLaren outlined the G.W.V.A. gratuity plan, which, he stated, was fair.

Mrs. Jane Elliott and Mrs. F. E. Gee moved and seconded a motion which was adopted and changed the name of the women's association to the United Farm Women of Manitoba.

District Directors

District Directors were elected as follows: Provencher, C. L. Stoney; Lisgar, Peter Wright; Souris, R. P. Chapman; Brandon, D. G. McKenzie; Portage la Prairie, P. D. McArthur; Neepawa, A. P. Poole; Marquette, I. B. Griffiths; Dauphin, R. J. Avison; Swan River, W. I. Ford; Selkirk, W. H. French; Springfield, Bruce Edie; Macdonald, A. Graham.

A vote of thanks was extended to the city and people of Brandon, the press, and the executive officers.

Reply to Mr. Henders
J. L. Brown, President, stated that a full statement from the Board would be made in good time and published in the press in reply to the statement published from the late president, R. C. Henders. He asked for united effort on the part of all to see that the platform of the farmers' movement be successful.

The convention was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. Following the adjournment a dance was held under the auspices of the city for the delegates and friends.

Resolution Passed on Political Action
Action

The resolution on political action read as follows:

Whereas the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has taken certain

definite action to put into effect the great principle embodied in the Farmers' Platform by organizing to elect in every Federal constituency a candidate pledged to support those principles and,

Whereas we recognize that the great issues of the immediate future are of a Federal nature and,

Whereas we believe that our whole energies at this time must be concentrated in giving effect to these fundamental principles,

Resolution Passed
Be it resolved that the question of taking Provincial action be left entirely to the local constituencies; and further, if the majority of constituencies in the province, after consulting the electors of their respective constituencies declare in favor of taking concerted action at the next Provincial election, the Provincial Executive be asked to call a convention of accredited delegates from the constituencies for the purpose of formulating a Provincial platform.

The delegates had their pictures taken at this point in the proceedings.

The Farmers' Movement
Norman Lambert, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, told of the proposed changes in the New National Policy. The Farmers' Movement had attracted the interest of all farming people East of the Rocky Mountains. Government barriers were breaking down, there was no room for separate political schools and the Canadian Council of Agriculture was trying to weld the farmers' organizations into the one great movement. The farmers' platform contained nothing new; it was the policy based on the past fifteen years' work by all associations interested.

The convention readily adopted the four amendments, one to secure unrestricted reciprocal exchange of natural products with the U.S.A.; second, to place all foodstuffs on the free list; third, that naturalization shall be based on personal naturalization only; and fourth, that in the new Dominion Election Act the Federal list shall be based on the Provincial franchise.

Endorse National Marketing of Wheat
A resolution asking that the Convention endorse for the present the national marketing of wheat read:

"Whereas the abnormal conditions of the war have rendered it necessary for the governments of importing and exporting countries to exercise measures of control over shipments of foodstuffs particularly wheat;

"And whereas possibilities of governmental control over the grain markets of the principal importing countries of Europe, including Great Britain, still exist;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian council of agriculture, while not at this date declaring upon the principle of the government control as a permanent policy, believes it is desirable to continue national marketing of Canada's wheat product, at least so long as the principle countries importing Canadian wheat retain government control of their imports and distribution.

Considerable discussion arose and an amendment was proposed to make the resolution one of disapproval of the continuance of the national marketing of wheat. The amendment was not seconded and was dropped.

Joshua Bennett, Pine Creek, speaking to the amendment, asked the convention if the farmers were going to let the gamblers at the Grain Exchange control the prices of wheat, and opposed the resolution.

Delegate Dearborn, Arnot, scored the Wheat Board when the resolution from the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the price of wheat was discussed.

Joshua Bennett declared the present system benefited the "gamblers" on the Winnipeg exchange.

James Bowfield, MacGregor, pleaded earnestly for publicity in all wheat selling transactions.

Norman Lambert, called upon, said that the resolution did not ask a continuation of past conditions. It made national market conditional on the buyers, also controlling their markets. Europe today had less food than at any time during the war. The Wheat Board had permitted domestic flour to go to the millers too long and the increase to farmers was somewhat deflated.

A Deforaine delegate declared that grain had been carried across the line for over a month.

Replying to many delegates, Mr. Lambert said the farmers' delegates on the Wheat Board were H. V. Wood of Alberta, F. W. Riddell, Saskatchewan, and Colonel J. Z. Fraser, Ontario.

Plea for Fair Trial

A. G. Hawkes, Saskatchewan, said

it was unfair to criticize the Wheat Board when the board was helping to keep down the manipulators in Winnipeg. He was sure the resolution would pass at the Saskatchewan convention. "The squeal comes because the price has gone up in the U.S."

"If it had gone down there would be no kick. 'Give the Wheat Board a fair trial,' he pleaded.

J. R. Murray said he has been repeatedly asked if the millers got the benefit of the recent raise. They had not. The strongest phase of the resolution was that it did not fix a permanent policy. Personally, he would not commit himself now to next year's policy. Reverting to the Wheat Board, he favored it being composed of farmers. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was then made unanimous.

The redrafted resolution regarding censorship reads: "Be it resolved that the government of Canada be urged to repeal immediately the orders-in-council curtailing the liberty of the press, as a violation of the British principles of justice as a contradiction of the very traditions of democratic freedom which English speaking peoples have taken over three centuries to establish and as a most formidable obstacle to the development of a strong and united Canadian people. It was carried.

It was announced that the Mayor and a committee had asked to meet a committee of the convention in regard to accommodation and entertainment.

Friday's Session
A Federal election next Summer and a plea to get ready before next seeding time were the main points urged by C. H. Burnell, Oakville, who moved a resolution from the political campaign committee. He urged every delegate to be ready for an election which will come sooner than most expect.

The resolution carried amid enthusiasm. Speakers, including W. R. Wood, Winnipeg, stating that an election would probably come before next Summer.

Provision of Machinery
Joshua Burnett, Pine Creek, seconded the motion for the adoption of the resolution, which reads:

"Whereas, we re-affirm the decision National Policy.

"Resolved, that for the prosecution of that action the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba constitute itself the motive and organizing machinery through which the voting strength of Manitoba must be mobilized behind the principles as enunciated in the Farmers' platform, and since immediate action is imperative, the Board of Directors continue under their supervision, the special committee for the effective prosecution of this work."

For Federal Action Only
The next resolution dealt with the entry into Provincial politics. Bruce Edie, Springfield, who moved that it be left entirely for the initiative of local associations, said that the Government had an awe for the farmers at the present time. He argued that the main object at present should be Federal action.

The resolution reads:

"Whereas the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has taken certain definite action to put into effect the great principle embodied in the Farmers' Platform by organizing to elect in every Federal constituency a candidate pledged to support those principles and,

"Whereas we recognize that the great issues of the immediate future are of a Federal nature, and,

"Whereas we believe that our whole energies at this time must be concentrated in giving effect to these fundamental principles, and,

"Whereas, our Association has drafted no provincial platform and believing further that any concerted action in the Provincial field would greatly accentuate the assertion that we are laboring for class legislation and class interests.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the question of taking Provincial action be left entirely to the initiative of each local constituency."

Strong for Provincial Action
A. D. Craig, Clearwater, was strong for Provincial action. He characterized F. J. Dixon as the only opposition in the present Provincial House.

R. F. Chapman, Nipaw, argued that Provincial politics should be entered, if only to hold the farmers solid for Federal action when the time came. He declared that the political parties in Manitoba were hoping the farmers would stay out of Provincial politics.

Suggests New Resolution
H. O. English, Harding, rose and stated that the amendment moved by Mr. Craig had been withdrawn and presented the following amendment in its place:

"Be it resolved that a special committee of the United Farmers of Manitoba be immediately appointed to draft a Provincial platform, and, further, that this convention go on record as endorsing united action in the Provincial field."

R. D. Craig seconded the amendment. Mr. English took some time running down the Norris administration, whose record, he said, did not warrant their reelection.

J. L. Brown, President of the Association, rose and declared, at the conclusion of Mr. English's argument,

that the United Farmers had not invited Premier Norris to attend. He had been invited, he said, by the Livestock Association. He was not, he said, either approving or disapproving of the matter.

Criticizes Premier Norris
Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, advocated entrance into Provincial politics. "We can't play party on and party off. We cannot take up politics in one place and not in another, he declared. He asked that the amendment be adopted. He characterized Premier Norris' address as "very indiscreet."

Delegate Brown from Souris, wanted to see a Provincial platform adopted.

T. Beveridge, Melita, wanted action at once in Provincial politics. "It will," he said, "hold the Association solidly prepared for Federal action. We cannot fight against each other in Provincial politics and fight together in the Federal field," he declared.

R. A. Hoey stated that he was closely in touch with public opinion and that it was behind the Farmers' movement as part of a great awakening and uprising against tyranny and oppression.

W. D. Harvey, Springfield, moved an amendment to the amendment that the action only be taken after ratification by the majority of the locals.

I. T. Lennox, Melita, said that he had attended twelve conventions and that this matter was the most important ever before the Association, and asked the younger men to see that no one pulled the wool over their eyes, and advocated Provincial action.

J. R. Murray, Winnipeg, declared the Association needed young men, but warned them against hasty and thoughtless action. He stated he was in favor of the original resolution and urged its adoption on the ground that it was in the fullest interests of democracy. He was, he said, opposed to the amendment because it suggests that a platform be formed by a committee and handed out to the people. "Is that not machine politics?" he asked.

Platform From The People
Delegates opposed Mr. Murray's statement regarding "machine made politics," and in a heated reply he declared he wished to see a platform from the people.

J. Rathwell, Brandon, advocated following the example of the United Farmers of Ontario. The question had, he said, been brought down to whether or not they were afraid to enter the Provincial field. "Let us," he said, "live up to our name. The United Farmers of Manitoba."

G. R. Coleman was strong for Provincial action to great and said he believed the United Farmers of Manitoba have not assumed the responsibility they should, in years past, in regard to Provincial affairs. Farmers, strong party men, have in past assisted to pass crooked legislation. "The farmers," he declared, "must get away from the partisan aspect of politics."

The farmers should have a platform before going into Provincial politics, and this platform should be put up to the Government and then if they fail to adopt it, united Provincial political action should be taken.

D. G. McKenzie, Vice-President for 1920, said the resolution failed to recognize the principle of establishment of a platform, and asked that before Provincial action is taken the public have something to show them what the Association stands for. It should be left to the people themselves, and that in spite of any action of the convention, many districts will put forward independent candidates at the next Provincial election. He warned against antagonizing the urban and rural electors in the Federal elections.

Resolution to be Re-Drafted
The resolution was referred to a committee to be re-drafted and put before the convention at this afternoon's session in a form more apt to meet with unanimous approval. A resolution to this effect carried enthusiastically and the convention adjourned for lunch.

Nominations for President
Twenty-two men and women were nominated for the position of President. They were R. J. Avison, J. L. Brown, C. H. Burnell, R. Chapman, T. G. A. Graham, W. I. Ford, R. Jones, D. McKenzie, P. D. McArthur, J. W. McQuay, J. S. Wood, W. R. Scallion, Ransome, Wm. Robson, J. W. Scallion, Mrs. J. S. Wood, J. S. Wood, W. R. Wood, Peter Wright.

Following adjournment all but six withdrew. The six remaining were R. J. Avison, J. L. Brown, H. English, D. McKenzie, J. W. Scallion, Peter Wright. Later, at the request of friends of Mr. Scallion who stated he was incapacitated, his name was withdrawn. The President of the local of which he is a member officially asked his name withdrawn.

No Discussion on Political Action
Delegates asked that the candidates be requested to give their views on political action. W. R. Wood rose and stated that the convention had never discussed political action. A hearty discussion arose and candidate after candidate rose and argued the pros and cons. A resolution to the effect that the resolution asking the candidates to air their views on political action was tabled.

This discussion, according to old timers, indicated that supporters of political action in the provincial field

would find difficulty in securing its adoption when it comes before the convention at 2:45 p.m. today.

Brandon Man Outlines Stand
In accepting nomination H. English, Brandon district, stated that he favored both Provincial and Federal political action by the Association and asked the convention to place a man at the head of the organization who would support this view. J. L. Brown while stating that he did not feel that he was the best man for the position, left his name before the convention.

D. McKenzie outlined his views and stated he would be honored to stand for office. Peter Wright merely stated that his views were well known by the convention and he would leave himself at the service of the Association.

The Balloting
J. L. Brown was elected President of the Association for 1920 by a majority of 78 over the total votes of the other three candidates. The result of the vote was: J. L. Brown 345, H. English 54, D. McKenzie 159 and Peter Wright 76.

Nominating ballot for Vice-President resulted in 17 nominations. Many dropped out and the six who were balloted for were: C. H. Burnell, H. O. English, A. Graham, O. A. Jones, P. Wright and D. G. McKenzie. The first ballot resulted in no election, and a second ballot returned D. G. McKenzie as Vice-President for 1920 by a majority of 132 votes over the total of the other candidates. On a motion of C. H. Burnell, the election was made unanimous.

Mr. McKenzie thanked the convention for the honor done him and promised to work for action along all lines endorsed by the convention. He asked for the co-operation of every man and woman in the Association.

The President announced for the information of the delegates that Mr. McKenzie was a son of Roderick McKenzie, a former secretary of the Association, and one of the founders of the movement.

Wan's Ban Lifted
A resolution asking that no ban be left on the entrance of certain literature into Canada and censoring the Government Board of Censors for classifying "The History of Canadian Wealth" with German propaganda, was returned to the Resolution Committee to be re-drafted.

To Recompense Parents
Mrs. John Dick, Winnipeg, urged for greater appreciation of those bereft of their sons through the war. She asked the convention to ask Ottawa to recompense the parents financially. She believed if the Government asked for a "loyal loan" for such a purpose it would be gladly given.

Mrs. Eli Toole moved, seconded by Russell Velwood, that the request be made. It was carried unanimously.

Ask Jury Trial for All
Considerable enthusiasm was shown when the resolution for trial by jury before deportation under the Immigration Act was carried. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, under a recent amendment of the Immigration Act, Canadian citizens may be deported without trial by jury, and whereas, the right which is supposed to belong to all British citizens to the Habeas Corpus writ, may be denied them, and whereas we believe that such amendment is a menace to the liberty of all Canadians, and an incitement to anarchy; be it therefore resolved, that we ask that all persons held under such amendment be granted trial by jury, and that the amendment be repealed at the earliest opportunity.

Sympathy With Labor
A general resolution expressing the sympathy of the Association with the legitimate aspirations of labor in Canada, and with the returned soldiers in seeking favorable conditions of re-establishment, was unanimously carried.

Military Training
A resolution asking that the military forces in Canada be reduced to a minimum, staffs cut down, that there be no compulsory training, and that the militia expenditure should not exceed the pre-war figure; was introduced by Lieut.-Col. C. D. McPherson. Debate was adjourned till the ladies could be in attendance.

Saskatchewan in Line
J. B. Musselman, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, brought greetings to the Manitoba convention from the Saskatchewan Central Board. He declared that the Saskatchewan Association would be with the Manitoba organization in its attempts politically. He assured the delegates that Saskatchewan would not be behind in attempting to put into legislation the new National Farmers' Association, R. M. Johnson, Saskatchewan, complimented the convention on the work being done, and told the audience that Saskatchewan was efficiently organized for political action. Wm. Orchard also spoke as an official of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The Movement Spreads
Rice Sheppard, Edmonton, spoke briefly, and complimented the association on the change of name and prophesied the time when the Associations would be united as the United Farmers of Canada.

J. A. Caron, Prescott County, Ontario, stated that they expected to have a farmers' convention in Quebec next month. He told of a marvellous development along farmers organization in Quebec, where they are following the lead of the West. He told the delegates that Hon. T. A. Crerar was becoming increasingly popular in Quebec. Mr. Caron is a director of the U. F. O. and a French Canadian.

Studies Recommended
A resolution asking that greater emphasis be put on the study of political economy and practical agriculture in the schools was introduced and the debate adjourned till the women delegates could be present.

To Investigate Spread
A resolution asking that the Provincial Board Institute an inquiry into the enormous spread between raw wool prices as received by the farmer, and the price the consumer has to pay for the finished product, was carried.

Endorse Veterans' Stand
The action of the Great War Veterans' Association in regard to the gratuity question, was endorsed in a resolution referred to the committee. R. Chapman, Souris, stated in support, that the G.W.V.A. was about to enter politics and contemplates lining up with the Farmers' Party, and stated that the boys should be supported in their requests for sufficient to enable them to return properly equipped to civil life.

Criticizes Settlement Policy
T. Beveridge, Souris, who seconded the motion, characterized the Government loan to soldiers settling on the land as "a millstone hung about their neck for years to come," and advocated a free grant to all returned soldiers wishing to establish themselves on the land. He wanted, however, he said, to see the grants controlled so they would not be squandered. He declared that if the Government could get money to loan they could just as well get it to give to the men.

The debate on the resolution to have the military forces reduced was resumed at the evening session with the women in attendance. It had been adjourned from the afternoon session. The resolution was explained by Lieut.-Col. C. D. McPherson of Portage la Prairie. It reads:

"Whereas, the Government of Canada has declared in favor of a standing army of 10,000 men and large staffs of generals and other officers of high rank are being retained on the strength at public expense;

"And whereas this policy is unnecessary, and particularly in view of the Dominion's serious financial situation, which is economically extravagant, and has a tendency to create a militaristic spirit entirely at variance with democratic Canadian sentiment;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That in the opinion of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the military forces of Canada should be reduced to a minimum or skeleton organization, staffs should be cut down, there should be no compulsory training and the militia department expenditure should not exceed that of the pre-war period.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.



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