

The cold storage warehouse, built, solely owned and operated by the share-holders on the plan, was put in motion recently by the cooperative Creameries, the plant has not been the demand has been merchants, farmers public for the service it was deemed advisable of the rooms ready as is, and these are now with eggs, butter, and farm produce. Machinery has been piping and insulation is and defects. Heavy of construction, with the results, and informally inspected it to be the finest in Canada.

A solid reinforced brick structure, some feet of storage main floor is the ship-elevators of 3,000 and platform scales of city.

passenger and freight gauge clock indicators inner or staff can tell operation going on in building without vision.

loading entrances and be chilling rooms are. The meat rail tracks some have storage car-cases. Other in floor are specially, butter and poultry, and vegetables.

ory of the building are rooms, and extra office ge room is specially gned for the cutting, ng and grading of provincial government and grader will have in this room. ly designed and finely the egg candling and The Dominion govern- or and grader, with the ading staff will have in this section.

ent are also several from 7,000 to 14,000 ty for storage of eggs, and vegetables.

Night Service

d machinery rooms are ent. The electric cur-by the City of Saskarefrigerating machines 50 horse-power electric or both of which are g up a continuous day eration from 40 degrees rees below zero. By a system a vacuum pres-ids to the square inch is made possible by stem used. The engines produce a cooling and sture at the rate of 20 down to 50 below zero. oms are protected by ntact spring doors, so oling insulation is as-

cooling insulation pro- side walls of the build- following construction: asphalt, one inch; cork asphalt one inch, and half-inch, all in even- tion.

storage rates for the storage plant have been ved by the Dominion ough the office of the storage commissioner. d in getting the rates e from the government the Saskatoon office. and temperatures are ferent classes of perish-

kept for six months for dozen case, or for one a case.

y and fish are kept for one-third of a cent per rate of 20 cents per er month.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 3, 1918

Canada

The Dominion of Canada passed its fifty-first birthday on Monday. For the past three years, this national anniversary has had a greater significance to Canadians than it ever had before. Our part in a war that is being fought for the sake of freedom—a part that has been waged from the very beginning of the world's struggle against the tyranny of Germany—gives new meaning to Canada's claim of nationhood. Physical qualifications do not make a nation any more than stature alone makes the man. In the past, our assertions of greatness have been expressed too often in terms of acres and dollars and cents and railway mileage. Today, without asserting claims of any kind, Canada is regarded in the eyes of the world as a nation of character as well as a region of vast physical resources. About the brave deeds of Canada's soldiers overseas, performed in behalf of humanity and not in the lust of military greed, there has been crystallized a new and well-defined Canadian national spirit. Sacrifices and deeds in the achievements of Canada abroad have formed invisible but mighty bonds of national sympathy throughout this Dominion. The strength of this growing and developing unity of spirit will give new vigor and purpose to Canada when the war has been won and peace has been declared. Looking forward to those days of peace, with the cause of human liberty re-established, the civilian mind of Canada rejoices at the thought of discarding the sword for the instruments of industry and art. In the meantime, and on this anniversary occasion, let the people of the Dominion of Canada take fresh inspiration from the words which have been their silent text and motto in this war: "the things which are not seen are eternal."

The Austrian Defeat

"Keep your eye on Austria-Hungary" is a sound axiom of the war, wrote A. G. Gardiner in 1914, in *The War Lords*. "There is the breach in the German fortress. The shortest way to Berlin is the longest. It is not by the front door of the Rhine, but by the back door of the Danube, for that door is very vulnerable. It might open at a knock. It might open without a knock."

The Italian armies supported by French and British troops last week partially opened that door through Austria-Hungary by their military successes along the Piave River. Following closely upon the revolutionary disturbances in Vienna, the great Italian victory in which 285,000 Austrians were reported to have been lost, may be regarded both from a military and a political point of view, as one of the most important events of the war. The military significance of the recent engagement along the Piave is contained in the fact that German troops and German leadership were absent. Austria was either urged or permitted to enter upon her vain attempt at an offensive against Italy, and as the military expert of the *New York Evening Post* observes: "Experience of nearly four years has shown beyond question that the Austrians cannot be expected to go it alone." Why was the weak ally of Germany allowed to undertake alone, "the most ambitious enterprise of the war, an assault on a front of a hundred miles?" Either Ger- was unable to spare troops from the western front where another powerful offensive is believed to be under preparation, or for political reasons the Kaiser's general staff thought it advisable that Aus-

in blood. It is quite possible too that the Central Powers entirely underestimated the strength of the rejuvenated Italian armies. In any case, the failure of the Austrian offensive indicated a favorable military situation for the allied armies under the command of General Foch.

The political importance of the Austrian defeat lies in the circumstance that it came at a time when Germany, according to the best unofficial opinion of the United States and Great Britain, was about to combine a shrewd policy of diplomatic penetration with military tactics. In order to weaken the military strength of their enemies, and if possible divide them with dissension, it is believed that Germany was planning to submit proposals of peace which would offer a settlement of the war on the basis of the complete evacuation of France and the re-instatement of Belgium on the west, and on the east of the Brest-Litovsk and Roumanian treaties which give Germany a dangerous hold upon the whole Russian territory and its outlets to India and China. Such a peace proposal would be calculated to play one section of the Allies against the other, and as, up to the present time, no well-constructed political alliance has been formed amongst the principal allied nations, Germany's calculation in this regard, might not prove to be very inaccurate. At the moment, President Wilson's expressed attitude of tolerance and non-interference toward Russia, is not entirely shared by strong elements of opinion in France and England, which believe that a new military line should be established immediately in Russia, even to the extent of employing Japan, so that Germany would be forced to withdraw troops from the west front. Kerenky's recent visit to the United States and Great Britain has seemed to add strength to the claims for interference in Russia. The whole political relationship of the Allied nations to Russia, therefore, would appear to be most uncertain and unsettled.

Had Austria-Hungary been able to make the same headway over the Venetian plains, that Germany has made in France during the past three months, the prospect for a strong political offensive against the Allies would have been favorable to the Central Powers. The defeat of Austria, however, has greatly changed the psychological situation which Germany hoped to capitalize to the very utmost. It remains to be seen whether or not the next German offensive on the west front will be able to regain some of the political advantage that was lost to her last week. In any event, it will take much stimulating to bolster up Austria. Bismarck once likened the Austrian Empire to a ramshackle house built with bad bricks, and held together only by means of German cement. The supply of German cement has been heavily drawn upon in Finland, Poland, the Ukraine and Roumania. There is not much left to uphold the Austrian structure.

Political Position

On page 29 of this week's issue of *The Guide*, a special contribution entitled "What Protectionists Want," is published over the initial letters, A.B.C. We hope that our readers will pay careful attention to this letter which appears from the pen of one who has been a friend of long standing to the organized grain growers, and whose name is known throughout Canada as being actively connected with programs of economic and social reform. His letter is an appeal to the

the writer's own words, "by making Union government possible last December, put themselves into an extraordinarily strong political position in Canada." It is an appeal to the grain growers to prevent the protectionist forces in Canada from regaining an exclusive hold on the flagstaff, from which the good old Union Jack was flapped so vigorously in 1911. Our contributor sees a grave danger of such a possibility in what he describes as "the recent tendencies to weaken at the conference of the United Farmers of Ontario, in Toronto, and through the memorandum of the United Farmers of Alberta to the government." "Let the organized farmers make no mistake," he writes; "nothing could please the Tory press of the East more than to see the western farmers break with the Union government over conscription." Recognizing that the present government has made mistakes, he says, "but the government's mistakes make the reasons all the stronger why the cool heads of the organized farmers' movement should not be carried away into surrendering the forward position they have won for themselves in the public opinion of Canada, as they certainly would, if they were made to appear to be weakening on a war measure, the war measure, the Military Service Act."

There is doubtless much truth in A.B.C.'s statement that the protectionist forces would be quick to seize an opportunity to rally their supporters again to the false, loyalty cry, which was used against the West seven years ago. The Guide is of the opinion, however, that A.B.C. is unnecessarily agitated over the possibility of the organized farmers of the West weakening in their attitude towards the Military Service Act, which they expressed so positively last December. The most careful reading of the Alberta memorandum which was recently submitted to the government by H. W. Wood, does not suggest in the slightest degree anything but the most earnest desire to share in the responsibilities of the war, as they are borne by this country. True, the Alberta memorandum impressed very strongly upon the government the inevitable effect of "further measures" such as the recent amendments to the M.S.A., upon food production. They indicated clearly that the output of foodstuffs from Alberta could not be maintained unless sufficient farmers were left on the land. They did so without expressing any prejudices whatsoever. They simply stated facts for the benefit of the government, with the implication that the authorities at Ottawa would be well advised if they would take the trouble to keep people informed, as far as possible, of the actual condition of military affairs in Europe. In speaking thus frankly to the government, the Alberta farmers deserve approval, for if there is one thing more than another in which the Union government has been remiss, it has been in its stupid policy of isolating itself from public opinion, from the very day it was returned to power. There has not been sufficient definite educational work pertaining to the facts of the war, on the part of the government. When that condition exists in a democratic country, only one thing can happen: the people will undertake to tell the government its faults.

No, the whole people of the West, farmers and town people, are as determined to see the war through to a finish as any group of protectionists that ever flourished on a tariff. They stand exactly where they did last December, devoted to the country and to the