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

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Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

LOWER EXPRESS RATES ON CREAM Points Up To 400 Miles Now Included

Below is a copy of an order received by the shippers' section of the Winnipeg board of trade Saturday from the board of railway commissioners, as the result of an application filed by it on April 9 last.

Winnipeg dealers found it impossible to obtain sufficient cream in the close vicinity of Winnipeg, and when they endeavored to extend the district from which they desired to purchase cream from the farmers, they were confronted with an exorbitant express rate; the express companies refusing to apply the cream rate schedule ordered by the railway commission for distances up to 300 miles to points outside that radius.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1913.
D'Arcy Scott, assistant chief commissioner; S. J. McLean, commissioner;

In the matter of the application of the shippers' section of the Winnipeg board of trade for an order extending the application of the cream rates approved by order of the board, No. 17384, dated September 4, 1912, to permit of shipment of cream from Hubbard, Ituna, Kelliher, Punichy, Quinton and Raymond stations, in Saskatchewan, to Winnipeg, on the same scale as approved under the said order; and the notice calling upon the express companies to show cause why, in view of the board's judgment of October 27, 1911, the mileage covered should not be increased to 400 miles.

Upon reading the submissions filed in support of the application and on behalf of the Express Tariff association, and the report of the chief traffic officer of the board, and its appearing that the extension of the mileage to 400 miles will remove the discrimination complained of as between Ituna and Goodeve—

It is ordered that the said order, No. 17384, dated September 4, 1912, be amended to provide charges for cream up to 400 miles, as follows:

350 miles—Five gallon cans, each 71 cents; eight gallon cans, each 91 cents; ten gallon cans, each 96 cents.

400 miles—Five gallon cans, each 79 cents; eight gallon cans, each \$1.01; ten gallon cans, \$1.06.

The amended tariff to become effective not later than September 18, 1913.

(Sgd.) D'ARCY SCOTT,
Assistant Chief Commissioner.

Distinct Advantage

In the past it has been necessary for Winnipeg dealers to go outside of the country for their supplies at certain seasons of the year and vast quantities of butter have been imported from Eastern Canada. With reasonable rates from the added territory provided by the railway commission's present order, larger supplies can be obtained in Western Canada, which will be a distinct advantage to Western farmers.

QUEER ENGLISH NAMES

Among the names in the North Hackney voters' lists are the following: Frances Narrowway Heaven, William Paradise, Alfred Smaggersgales, Thomas Benjamin Bumpus, Thomas Stickalorum, William Joseph Napier Napper, Paris Needlestitcher and Fitzherbert Albert Bugby Lord.—London Globe.

Search for the truth is the noblest occupation for man; its publication a duty. There is nothing to fear, for religion or for society, in this pursuit, if it is sincere; and if it is not, it is then no longer the truth; it is mischievous falsehood.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions 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 equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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The Party System

By J. Botham Champness, Hamiota, Man.

Before you read this turn to the parable of the "Sick Man," given on the front cover of a recent Guide, and ask yourself if that does not fit the situation in Canada today.

THE SICK MAN

By F. W. Thomas

(Reproduced from the British weekly, "John Bull")

A certain poor man lay sick unto death and at last his relatives called unto him a wise man with a lot of letters after his name. And the Wise Man said "Um" and sent along a bottle of pale green liquid and a nauseous powder.

But the Sick Man grew worse. So the relatives called in yet another wise man with yet more letters after his name. And the second wise man said "Ah!" and went home for a knife and fork and chopper.

But it came to pass that the two wise men met at the bedside. Said the first, "He has the Lallapaloosa Euphangytis. I shall inject Ju-ju and give him a Hektolitre of Brass Tacks."

Said the second, "Tommy Rot! He has broken his neck. I shall amputate his left foot and sole and heel his Vermiform Appendix." Said the first, "You shall not!"

Said the second, "Go to blazes!" They argued and argued. But the patient got worse. They pulled noses. Still the patient got worse.

They fought at the bedside. Worse and worse became the patient. They struggled on the bed.

The relatives remonstrated. "While you argue, the sick man perishes." The wise men paused. "It is a matter of Principle," said they. And they went on scrapping. So the patient died, and nobody slew the Doctors!

Now the patient is the working people of England and the doctors are the Tory party and the Liberal party.

Moral.—What are you going to do about it?

The idea of two doctors fighting over a dying man because of a matter of principle, forsooth!

Neither of the doctors would accomplish any good if left alone. A Hektolitre of Brass Tacks will not aid any man's digestion, neither will the amputation of the left foot and the repairing of the Vermiform Appendix cure a broken neck.

Now then, you farmers who voted Conservative at the general election, tell me this:—"What has the Conservative government done to benefit you?"

And you farmers who voted Liberal, tell me this:—"How have the Liberals represented you?"

The government gives \$15,000,000 to Mackenzie and Mann and the opposition make no bones about it. There is no stipulation as to what uses the money should be put to, the government has no voice in the control of the railway. But when it comes to giving \$1,000,000 for the development of agriculture it is a different matter. There are so many restrictions, stipulations and regulations that it will cost approximately one half to administer the other half. This is a fair sample of our Canadian politics. What of the Bank Act amendments that were turned down? Any legislation that may possibly be for the good of the common people is either turned down or so hedged around with restrictions that it becomes almost valueless.

The two parties are desirous of contributing in some way to the Imperial navy. You Western farmers, judging from the resolutions passed at Brandon and Calgary, are opposed to this. Both

parties keep up the high tariff wall, despite pre-election promises. The Western farmers are in favor of free trade, or at any rate a sweeping reduction in the tariff.

The banks, railways and manufacturers get what they want from both political parties. Why? Because they contribute the cash. The big interests are the wheat, the farmers and common people are merely the straw, useful because they hold the wheat up.

How many members are there in the Dominion Parliament who really represent their electorate, who really consider the common good? You can count them on your fingers. Of course occasionally a member rises and "goes on record" as being opposed to the thing his party is doing, but it is a bark and not a bite, for they will never vote against their party. Either their convictions are not strong enough or pressure is put on them to prevent them showing their independence of party and their loyalty to their own convictions. Take the new solicitor-general as an example. Did he not "go on record?" Verily, but he did not vote against his party and he is now given a job which will keep him away from temptation for he will be exercising important functions in connection with the department of justice.

Now let us look into this party system. Admitting that men who hold opinions in common are mutually attracted, we must remember that insofar as every party professes as its aim and ambition the public good, the public good cannot in itself constitute a party. A party is formed by the special views it has of the machinery by which that public good can be effected. The root of the evils lies in the fact that we exalt the mere machinery above the public good. Like the two doctors, their way is the way, they forget the sick man in their zeal to prove that their prescription is correct.

The party system does not aim purely at the public welfare, but chiefly seeks to secure possession of office and the fruits thereof for a particular set of men. Party politicians are like trustees who are continually arguing and squabbling as to how the trust shall be administered and thereby injure the trust itself. They forget what should be a solemn sense of responsibility to the people, whose servants they are, and put in its place the official supremacy of their particular party.

Now mark this—The man who can be independent of party in forming, and acting upon his own political judgment, is not indifferent or apathetic in regard to social and political problems. With his clear vision he can see the removable social inequalities which exist, and being unfettered by party shackles he becomes more competent to devise and apply the remedies demanded by these defects. A real representative of the people should not be afraid to vote against the government if his conscience demands it, but should be honest to his convictions and conceptions of public duty, and not merely a tool or a cog in the wheel of the party machine. Where are such men in Canada? We lose through the entry into Parliament of incompetent men, who are content to be simply echoes, mere subservient supporters, whom every government and every party loves and favors. We forfeit the definite advantage of the presence of men in Parliament, who, while willing to enter, are chary of having their individual freedom and conscience narrowed down by the bonds of party.

I can imagine no more imperative or urgent national duty to which we should lend our united energies than the duty of attempting to remove the baneful

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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