

on their fangs on the
dional government.
Canada has been to
certainly been an
capitalist. First of all
illions of acres of the
dollars per acre and
dit, after the home-
and proved what the
for. The railroad
reaped a great har-
getting enormously
vne of the settler.
en have what the
can charge whatever
the other hand rail-
for freight and the
little for the farm-
er is little left for
ing notes and buying
life.

combined capitalist
just where they want
in morning till night,
in order that the
revel in luxury and
ow, then, if it is an
fact that this class,
y, who oppress and
in absolute control
in our provincial and
a short they are
ent, how then can
ny relief from that
to sound reasonable
ll look into it that
a class, can expect
is condition he must
rom the government
itself. As long as
list class to control
y will care little for
s, resolutions, pro-
enterprises; these
hem and at times
u a few crumbs to
hey will manage to
id get back at you.
laboring class con-
firming majority in
and have a consti-
control of the gov-
see fit, it should be
sh and we have no
ther this or forever
l robbed. We are
lation for a great
remains for us to
one right or wrong,
depend the future
ten.

s, this may sound
ome of you. Per-
ing me names, but,
and I challenge
wise. From now
time to get every
nization. As soon
local is fairly es-
of your best organ-
the neighboring
other, until every
e country has been

and things for the
se locals. Buy and
henever you can,
a this way results
fit and happiness.
a moment that the
ween the farmer
his toil have control
and that they will
move the farmer
them off his back.
must stand alone,
and be satisfied
the control of the
owner he realizes
his "great" look so
are on our knees.

AMBEEK.

wn Local No. 160
ers of Alberta.

CHANGE

Mr. E. A. Par:
June 15th issue of
like to state that
areholders of the
in Company, do
of paying dividends
on. Shares in this
ound here on the
ids to shareholders
bout co-operation.
know is who would
e company fails?
did not ship grain

to the company but should have, and thus
caused the failure through lack of trade.
Or would the shareholders have to stand
it? I guess it would be up to us. I am
in favor of giving the shippers all that is
coming to them and no more. If the grain
can be handled cheaper so as to give
the shipper more, do so, providing the
safety of the company is not imperiled,
but pay dividends to shareholders only.

Now, you shareholders, get into the
game and let the directors know what we
want. Don't let a few socialistic members
run the whole show to suit themselves.
And, finally, I demand that if the directors
see fit to carry through the idea of sharing
dividends among the shippers, that they
make provision to buy up the shares
held by dissatisfied members at par value,
plus reasonable interest.

Also I would state that this letter pre-
sents the views of six shareholders, each
of whom hold four fully paid shares.

D. S. NUNN,

Copley, Man.

AN EARLY ORGANIZER

The letter produced below was written
by the undersigned in the fall of 1890,
when No. 1 Hard wheat was 40 cents
a bushel. Others claim to be the father
of this great association and now I think
my time has arrived and any time you
wish the true history of our wonderful
S. G. G. A. I am at your service.

FRANK BRAZIER.

Le Ross, Sask.

IS THE CRISIS COME?

To the Editor of the Brandon Sun:

Dear Sir,—When I look about me and
see so many of our farmers failing and
going downward because of the great
burden they have to carry in order to
support and keep up the large milling
and manufacturing concerns of the present
day, I am inclined to ask myself the ques-
tion, "Is the crisis come?" If it has not
then it must be very close at hand. The
great cry in our towns and cities today is:
"We are not doing anything, times are
so dull and the farmers have no money."
How can the townspeople expect the
farmers to have money when they cannot
get a reasonable figure for their produce.
Think of it! Forty-two cents for wheat,
the best quality that Manitoba has ever
produced. It is awful. A farmer cannot
make a living because the cost of material
and help which are necessary for him
to harvest his crop will cost him as much
as the grain is worth, leaving him nothing
for himself. What are the causes of such
terrible depression? What keep prices
so very low? Is it because there is
more wheat grown than the world can
consume? No; it is not that; it is the
old story, the rich oppressing the poor; the
millers and machine companies grinding
down the poor man until there is not a
drop of life's blood left in him.

I fancy I hear someone ask, "How can
the farmers better themselves?" There
is but one answer presents itself, and that
is, combine. Well, how are we to do it?
How can we poor people fight against
the millionaire and the capitalist? Look
at the immense amount of money it
would require to be able to effect anything
definite. Yes; it does require capital
to fight capital. Let me illustrate this
point. How is it that the different
societies in our midst such as the I. O. O. F.,
the Masonic order, and others I might
name, obtain their large capital? Also
loan companies, insurance companies?
It is by fees paid in by their members.

Now, take strict notice to this point.
Here is an order, the I. O. O. F., founded
in New Jersey in 1874, has been in opera-
tion a little over nineteen years, and have
to their credit a little over half a million
dollars, besides paying out nearly a
million more for sick benefits and death
claims. Think of it! A million and a half
dollars by one order alone; and many
others have done the same.

Now, why cannot the farmers do the
same and form themselves into one
vast concern having for their object the
erection of mills, where they can get their
grain ground into flour?

Have the grain ground here and save
the expensive rates now charged for
shipping wheat to eastern points to be
milled.

Get command of the flour market and
then you can fix your prices instead of
having them fixed for you.

How is it to be accomplished? But
one may combine and raise the capital.
Don't throw away valuable time and

money listening to the seductions of these
men, who wish you to take a share in
some certain elevator or grange or some
other such thing. They are after your
money and you never reap a dividend.

Form yourselves into one vast company
and fight capital with capital.

How are you to obtain capital? Sup-
pose there are 75,000 farmers in Manitoba.
Each man pays in the small sum of two
dollars in one year. In one year this
would mean a sum of \$150,000, and in
five year's time would mean an immense
sum of \$750,000, without interest. Over
half a million dollars. Then, if all the
farmers of the whole Dominion would
combine the sum which could be raised in
ten years' time would be enormous.

Have your company incorporated and
protected by the government, with officials
at its head to do the company's business,
the same as any other organization,
and I can safely say that the farmers can
compete with any milling company of the
world. He can go farther. With the
profits he will reap by selling his crop
direct to the retail dealers he will do away
with the pilfering buyers, and, by directly
avoiding the capitalist, he can build fac-
tories to manufacture his necessary
implements and materials, wherewith to
harvest his crop.

And last, but not least, vote for a gov-
ernment who will look after your interests
and not the interest of the capitalist.

Employ a man of good genuine ability
to agitate the people and get the machinery
in motion. Many a man would be
willing to give his full time and energy to
this work if the farmers would but merely
house him and feed him.

Stir yourselves, rise and be men and
not slaves; for we are little better than
slaves when we meekly submit to the awful
tyranny of the capital regime.

FARMER.

THE GOLDEN RULE

Editor GUIDE:—Having lately become
a member of the association and a sub-
scriber to THE GUIDE, I was much inter-
ested in the columns of THE GUIDE and
especially your avowed friendship for
labor. The labor problem seems to be of
some concern to the Western farmers at
the present time, but I have not heard
it discussed. Now, I think farmers are
themselves to blame for scarce and in-
experienced labor, for they invariably rob
and abuse the poor hired man. I am a
farmer myself but there is an experience
which has fallen under my notice just
lately. There was one miserly farmer that
hired his man this spring for the summer,
and the hired man being only a young
lad, but very willing and capable of any
form of work, hired with the miser, for
the summer, for what turned out to be
five dollars less per month than any other
farmer was paying, and then because
Mr. Miser had him for the summer he
made him work eighteen hours out of the
twenty-four.

This man had only from seven to nine
horses to feed and groom twice each day,
and to clean out all the stables which
included five cows and seven to eight
horses and a dozen pigs, besides milking
the cows, feeding the pigs and hauling
a few barrels of water up to the house.
Then when chores were done at last, the
boy had to sow from sixteen to eighteen
acres per day and in the bargain the in-
tolerant master cursed the boy for any
slight mishap, whether it was avoidable
or unavoidable, and when the boy could
stand it no longer, he gave Mr. Miser
two weeks' notice to get another man.
But when it finally came to settling up
the farmer kept back seventeen dollars
of the boy's wages, with the excuse that
the boy did not keep his contract, and
he also charged him for wrenches lost
off the plow, and for broken evergreens
when the rocks in the ground were the
cause of the breaks, and for other mis-
haps. Do you consider it is right to
make the poor laborer pay for all the
breakages that may happen in the course
of a man's work, especially when he has
vicious horses and stony ground to work?
Now, we farmers are crying against the
trusts and against the unjust capitalists;
but shall we not first purge ourselves of the
same inbred greed, that moves the com-
bines to squeeze the farmers? Are we
better than they if we crush down the poor
workingman? I say let every man or
farmer do unto others as he would that
others should do unto him, and this
would be a much happier world.

WILLIAM MEYER.

Wilkie Bay, Sask.

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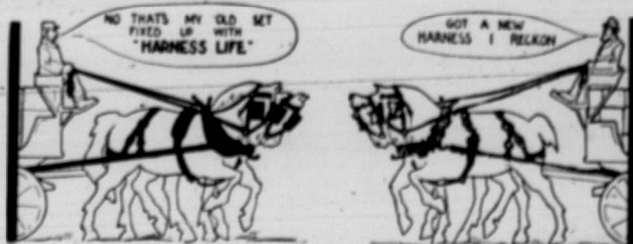
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Wm. J. CURRIE, Edrans

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