

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

How Much is the G.G.A. Worth?

THERE are many members of the G.G.A. who value the association so high that they are willing to invest more of their money, as well as more of their time, in extending its benefits to others. Are other members willing to put forth a little effort to help their organization in a critical time? You want the association to work for you, how much will you do for it?

Great as is the need for capital the need for more members is greater. More members are needed to enable the association to do the really big things which it is organized to perform. Everyone recognizes there is strength and influence in large numbers. Think how much more could be accomplished along all lines if the association had 60,000 members. When the splendid power of the association is considered does not every loyal member desire to increase that power and make it more effective for good.

There never was a time when the association was more needed than today and at no time in our history was it easier to secure new members. It is simply a matter of the members of each local getting out for some real hustling. There is no use in putting this matter off and simply "marking time." Let all "get busy" and put a little real, live "win the war" pep into this campaign and put this thing across!—H. H. McK.

Citizen's Ten Commandments

1. Thou shalt love thy country which has redeemed thee from tyranny and bondage.
2. Thou shalt not worship political idols, nor bow down to them, nor serve them; for their iniquity will be visited upon thy children unto the third and fourth generation.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of patriotism in vain, nor use it as a cloak to hide thy selfish motives.
4. Remember the day of election to keep it holy.
5. Honor the sanctity of the ballot that the days of thy country may be prolonged.
6. Thou shalt not kill the spirit of freedom by neglecting to exercise the prerogative of a free man.
7. Thou shalt not adulterate the purity of civic life by entering politics for gain.
8. Thou shalt not encourage public servants to steal by thy indifference.
9. Thou shalt not let greed for political rewards bear false witness against thy patriotism.
10. Thou shalt not covet a public office which thou art not able to fill.

Freeman's Oath—1834

"I do solemnly bind myself that I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in my own conscience may best conduce to the public weal; so help me God."

International Co-operation

In addition to his reputation as a statesman David Lloyd George, the British Premier, is something of a philosopher. His speeches are pregnant with wisdom and suggestion. During a recent address in an appreciation of Herbert C. Hoover and the American nation the British premier described in his characteristic way the co-operation which has been established between the English-speaking nations, which contained the following impressive paragraph: "We are learning many things in this war. We are learning to know each other. We shall never meet as foreigners again; we talk to each other now exactly as though we were old friends and of the same race. Foreigners no more. There is a common cause, a common table, a common larder, a common cellar. In shipping we are making that common as far as we can. It is a common cause, a common struggle, and a common sacrifice. And from the common cause and common conflict, and the

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. H. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

common struggle, we shall have a common triumph; we shall have a common brotherhood; which will be the surest guarantee for peace on earth, goodwill among men of all races, creeds and nationalities to the end of all time."

C. M. Hamilton on Railway Board

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business he shall stand before kings and not before mean men," is again exemplified in the appointment of C. M. Hamilton, of McTaggart, a well-known grain grower, to the Government Board of Directors of the Canadian Northern railway, which was announced a few days ago.

Mr. Hamilton first saw the light of day in the village of Whitechurch, near Wingham, Ontario, which important event occurred on January 17, 1878. At 14 years of age his father, Andrew Hamilton, with his wife and family, were lured to the west and located at Indian Head, where the subject of this sketch received his early training in the public school, who later attended the high school and Normal College in Regina, at a time when the population of the capital city was less than 2,000 people. For the next three and a half years Mr. Hamilton taught school, after which he further fitted himself for his life's work by attending Manitoba College, Winnipeg.

The Call of the Wild

Man's natural vocation is a cultivator of the soil and resisting the superficial attractions of professional life which his education amply fitted him, Mr. Hamilton yielded to the lure of the land by locating a homestead on the Soo line, at McTaggart, where he has ever since resided. Immediately following his location in this district it was recognized that Mr. Hamilton was a "man o' parts" and when the rural municipality of Wellington, No. 97, was organized he was elected its first reeve and has been re-elected every year since.

But it is outside of his own district that Mr. Hamilton is best known, having jumped into the calcium glare in 1914 when he was appointed the executive head of the Rural Municipalities of Saskatchewan. During the first year of office his success was so pronounced that he has been re-elected by acclamation every year since. During the early part of the present year he was unanimously elected the first chairman of the newly Western Canada Municipal Council, in which sphere he gives promise of achieving an equally successful record.

President at Big Political Caucus

Mr. Hamilton's achievements as a presiding officer earned for him such general recognition that during the famous Liberal convention held in Winnipeg during August 1917 he was unanimously elected chairman and added further laurels by the able and impartial manner in which he conducted that historic caucus.

During all these activities Mr. Hamilton has always found time to utilize his gifts in the work of the Grain Growers' Association, of which he was one of the first life members. He was also the first president of the McTaggart Grain Growers' Association, which position he held for several years. His training in the study of political economy and the principles of the Grain Growers' movement was as a disciple of E. A. Partidge, whose long association with the movement is gratefully remembered.

Mr. Hamilton is the proud father of five children and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He stands foursquare for all that is clean and most worthwhile in the political, social and economic life of the community. The Grain Growers' Association in congratulating him on his elevation to this responsible position predict for him a

repetition of the success and achievement which has hitherto characterized his career and is justly proud in recognizing in his appointment another step towards the realization of their goal in securing in the council of nations a greater representation of those who produce the world's wealth.

Re Seed Grain

On August 24 the Lilydale Grain Growers' Association adopted a series of resolutions, calling upon the provincial government to consider the need of providing financial assistance for the purchase of seed to farmers of this province, who, during the late summer, have been made the victims of drought, hail or frost. Attention was also directed to the need of inspecting the distributed seed grain, for the elimination of noxious weed seeds. The third resolution demanded that a minimum price should be fixed on seed grain sold by any other person than the regular seed merchants.

These resolutions were published on this page last week, in addition to a copy of the same being sent to the Hon. W. H. Motherwell, minister of agriculture. A copy of the latter's reply to the Lilydale Grain Growers' Association has been received at Central, which reads as follows:—

"I note the resolution enclosed and can assure our friends at Lilydale that all necessary steps are being taken as expeditiously as possible to carry out the conditions in the resolution. I expect Mr. Calder and W. W. Cory here from Ottawa next Tuesday, after which probably more details will be ready for the public with respect to this important matter. I might point out, however, that the seed grain situation has been very largely solved by the splendid harvest weather of the past month, which will leave the anticipated distribution much smaller than was at one time estimated, and for this we all feel extremely grateful."

Farmers Saved Morally

Are the farmers rolling in wealth? Is an interesting question which John Glambeck, of Milo, Alberta, has attempted to answer in response to the invitation recently offered by President Parsons of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

In the course of an interview with a Calgary newspaper recently, Mr. Glambeck, amongst other things, said: "When the price of wheat went up to between \$2.00 and \$3.00 things began to look good for the farmers. Right at that time there was great danger that he would be spoiled morally, and no doubt, had the price been governed by the supply and demand it would have been \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel to-day and perhaps \$5.00. But the farmer was saved from all temptation when the government stepped in and set the price of wheat at \$2.21, which means around \$2.00 to the farmer who raises No. 1 wheat. Now, I do not claim that this was not a good thing for the country at large and the farmer has raised no complaint, and if the very things which he requires in order to raise wheat had been kept at a reasonable price the farmer could have done very well at that price."

Wheat Prices Only Ones Fixed

"But what the farmer is beginning to kick about is that his wheat should be the only thing fixed in price by the government; while all other things are allowed to go sky high. At the rate that labor, machinery and all other things are costing the farmer can only buy one dollar's worth with his two dollar wheat. Farm laborers were paid \$30 to \$40 per month and board before the war and even this pitiful wage

kept most farmers guessing how to pay it. To-day, in the district where I live, the lowest rate a farm hand will work for is \$80 per month and board, while quite a few are receiving \$100.

"Before the war you could buy a binder for \$100 on three years' payment. Today a binder costs from \$250 to \$300 and cash at that. You could buy the best seed drill on the market a few years ago for \$140. Today they cost from \$200 to \$300, and still going up. Plows, harrows, packers, mowers, rakes, wagons and every possible piece of machinery the farmer needs to raise his \$2.00 wheat have nearly doubled in price. Binder twine used to cost 10 cents per pound; this year it is between 25 and 30 cents.

Caused by High Tariff

"Of course, one of the causes of the high prices of machinery is the tariff and for years the western farmers have been down on their knees begging the powers that be at Ottawa to remove the tariff. Begging is the right name for it, for, as the farmers have no representatives in the government, they can only beg. While the manufacturers and others in whose interest it lies to maintain that tariff are well represented in the government, the farmers can beg and be d—d."

Foreclosure Proceedings

Conditions in the rural municipality of Prairie Rose, Jansen, are so discouraging that the secretary of the municipality, S. Moss, was instructed to send the following resolution to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa: "That the secretary-treasurer write to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, urging the necessity of some action being taken by the government to have distraint proceedings on account of unpaid interest and principal on real estate of farmers in crop-damaged districts deferred for one year."

In his letter to Central, Mr. Moss says: "This action of the council was dictated by the fact that many of our farmers have now lost their crops for three successive years; the last two years by hail and this year by frost and hail combined. As a result of losing their crops the farmers in question are now obliged to sacrifice their stock in order to live during the coming winter, inasmuch as the local storekeepers have stopped all credit and insist upon cash in every instance. Under these circumstances, therefore, it will be quite obvious that many of the farmers will be unable to meet their obligations this fall with regard to farm mortgages, and the council respectfully submits that the government should take whatever action is necessary to prevent foreclosure proceedings being taken in such cases. After such a series of disasters surely these men are entitled to this protection."

In accordance with his instructions Secretary-Treasurer Moss has forwarded a copy of the resolution to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, who has replied that: "This matter is entirely within provincial jurisdiction." A copy of this resolution is accordingly being forwarded to the provincial government in the hope that something will be done to relieve the circumstances of those so situated.

Concerning Free Speech

If there is one thing that we love more deeply than another in the United States, it is that every man should have the privilege, unmolested and untrammelled, to utter the real convictions of his mind.—President Wilson, 1916.

Another Factor

Teacher: Now Johnie, you understand "as you sow, so will you also reap."

Johnie: Yes, I know, but I heard father say to get a crop we need some rain.