



# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:  
E. N. Hopkins  
President:  
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw  
Vice-President:  
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer  
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large  
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors  
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

### THE ORGANIZATION PLAN

The following has been sent out to our district directors, and in order to better enable the local officers to assist them, we publish it for their information. All those wishing to co-operate, should communicate with their respective district directors.

#### District Directors.

Dear Sir:—You will note by the report adopted at the recent directors' meeting, a copy of which has been sent you, that the district directors, of whom there are eight, are to be responsible for the organization in their respective districts, with such help as they may get from the directors-at-large, and from the central office.

They are expected to make whatever work they do pay its way, that is, to secure enough new annual members and life members, with such other help as locals will give, so that the association will not be worse off financially in the current year for whatever effort is put forth. Every life member secured, adds \$2.00 to the current account, and every annual member 50 cents, so that any day you secure 5 life members or 20 annual members, you add \$10.00 to the current account, and we wish to strengthen our financial as well as numerical position, but as soon as it is discovered that any outlined campaign will put the association in debt, steps should be immediately taken to avert such a result. All our efforts should tend towards our mutual educative affinity.

You are doubtless well aware that the Central Association has not a large sum of money for distribution, fifty cents per member not being much for the upkeep of a central office. If this were all to be spent by organizers what would we run a central office with? But we are rather trying to organize a force, and store up sufficient energy and skill to work with, we are trying to build a machine to reap with by-and-by, incidentally clearing up things as we pass along. The motive power is not in the central, but in the local associations.

A statement is attached showing as near as possible, the outline of your territory and where the associations are located in your district, to enable you to lay out a propaganda to suit yourself. Under separate cover a number of bills have been mailed to you; should you desire to use them, fill them in to suit your purpose.

J. Robinson is director for crop district No. 1, comprising that territory lying west of the Manitoba boundary to range 18 west of the 2nd meridian and south of township 22 to the U. S. boundary.

J. R. Symons, of Fairview, is director for crop district No. 2, comprising that territory lying directly west of district No. 1 to range 9 west of the 3rd.

T. Wood, of Covington, is director for crop district No. 3, comprising that territory lying immediately west of No. 2, to the western boundary of the province.

J. F. Reid, of Orcadia, is director for crop district No. 4, comprising that territory lying directly west of the Manitoba boundary, north of district No. 1, to township 42.

Macbeth Malcolm, of Hanley, is director for crop district No. 5, comprising that territory directly west of No. 4 up to range 9 west of the 3rd.

Dr. T. Hill, of Kinley, is director for crop district No. 6, comprising that territory directly west of No. 5 to the western boundary of the province.

Thomas Cockrell, of Melfort, is director for crop district No. 7, comprising that portion of territory directly west of the Manitoba boundary and all north of township 42.

Andrew Knox, of Prince Albert, is director for crop district No. 8, comprising that territory immediately west of No. 7 to range line No. 9 west of the 3rd.

A. J. Greensell, of Denholm, is director for crop district No. 9, comprising that territory immediately west of No. 8 to the western boundary of the province.

Look up last week's Guide for Mr. Partridge's report, and in this week's Guide for a report of our directors' meet-

ing. Acquaint us at once with any plans you may wish to carry out, so that we may assist you as much as possible. Send us reports of all meetings. Send life membership fees and any other fees received, belonging to the central, to this office as quickly as possible after receipt of same. Kindly write names and places distinctly.

Any further information you may require, we will endeavor to supply on application.

I trust this idea will meet with your approval, and that you will be able to devote some time to this work. If not, write us and state your position and oblige.

Yours truly,

F. W. GREEN.

### INVERMAY AT WORK TO-DAY

F. W. Green, Esq.,  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—The Invermay brethren held a meeting to-day with about 15 members present. "Organize, educate and co-operate" was the keynote of the meeting. It was decided to have a Grain Growers' Banquet some time in February and to invite some good speakers to address the people on the interests of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan. Can you suggest any good speakers close by in our district? We would be glad to have any help along this line. I think it would be a great stimulus to each sub-association to visit back and forth as much as possible during the winter months and exchange views.

Arrangements were made for our annual meeting to be held on Saturday, December 2, at 2.30 p.m. The members here are taking an interest in local affairs and are striving to do what they can to improve municipal affairs. With best wishes from the Invermay Association, I remain,

(Sgd.) H. A. LOUCKS, Sec'y.  
Invermay, Sask.,  
Nov. 4, 1911.

Good, Good, work away. Write J. F. Reid, Orcadia.—J. F. Reid, Note.

### MANITOBA GRAIN ACT

F. W. Green, Esq.,  
Sec'y Grain Growers' Association,  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—Could you kindly furnish me with a copy of The Manitoba Grain Act. If not, could you tell me where I could secure one, and oblige.

(Sgd.) T. HUMPHREY.  
Parkbeg, Sask.  
Nov. 7, 1911.

Sure! We mailed this at once. Billed him with 25 cents.

If at every shipping point there was an Association regular meeting, and at the beginning of each shipping season, this Act was run through clause by clause, until every member was thoroughly acquainted with its provisions, and each Association had a weigh scale there of its own, there would be more members, more money, and less grain stolen.

### OFF FOR BONNIE SCOTLAND

Oh, Idaleen—Oh, Idaleen—  
What might have been—  
What might have been—  
What is writ is writ,  
We have writ,  
We hope it will do a bit,  
Idaleen will make up yet.

F. W. Green, Esq.,  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Sir:—I am enclosing postal note for \$1.65 for payment of two membership tickets and reports sent to us some time ago. We haven't had a proper place to meet in all summer, I hope Idaleen will wake up again this winter and have even a more successful season than last one. I am retiring from sec.-treas. as I am going a trip to Scotland. Write the new sec.-treas. and tell him to wake up his district. A letter from you can do a lot.

(Sgd.) JAS. MCGREGOR.  
Idaleen, Sask.  
Nov. 6, 1911.

### HONESTY IN BUSINESS

"Are successful business men, as a class, honest?" is a question which is receiving considerable attention in the United States, particularly in Philadelphia. Keen interest in the subject was aroused by a statement reported to have been made in the city of brotherly love, by the Rev. Reginald John Campbell, of the City Temple, London, that "no successful business man of modern times can be honest." Philadelphia, being a city containing a large Quaker element, among which is to be found numerous merchants who have been very successful in business, conducted on what they consider principles of the strictest integrity, has resented this statement and the Rev. Dr. Collyer, one of the oldest and most highly thought of local ministers, has replied as follows: "If successful business men were not universally honest the country would go to the devil in short order."

"Here are two diametrically opposed statements made by two ministers of wide experience and high character. What is the public to think? Are successful business men as black as the Rev. Reginald John Campbell has painted them or are they not? Does successful business life really rest on a basis of trickery, fraud, deceit and down right dishonesty? Whether a man can, by legitimate methods, pile up millions upon millions of dollars is doubtful; but a little reflection will soon bring a reasonable man to the conclusion that it is not difficult for an honest man to be successful in business."

Well! is not legitimately successful honestly successful? All Western cities, however, are not Quaker cities. Once a man secures \$500,000, if he invests this for 40 years, allowing the interest to accumulate, he would have \$8,000,000. We are told that money doubles itself in ten years. He may secure this \$500,000 by legitimate speculation and any kind of legitimate purchase in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. But are not our standards of legitimacy, slightly wrong, consequently our ideas of honesty? A few good wideawake local Grain Growers' Associations meeting regularly, might throw some light on the matter and discover a remedy. It must be clear that this interest accumulation must cause numberless people to pay tribute. Nevertheless there has for a long time been a question on the issues raised by Rev. R. J. Campbell. As Tennyson has said:

"These are the days of advance,  
The works of the men of mind,  
When who but a fool would have faith  
In a tradesman's ware or his word.  
Is it peace or war?  
Civil war as I think.  
And that of a kind the viler  
As underhand, not openly bearing the sword."

### A DRIVE AT FARMERS' BUSINESS HONESTY

The following was clipped from a recent issue of a Methodist Sunday School paper.

"A farmer sold a load of corn in a town one day. When it was weighed he slyly stepped on the scales, and then drove off to unload. When the empty wagon was weighed he took good care not to be on it, and congratulated himself that he had cheated the buyer in good shape. The grain dealer called him in, and after figuring up the load paid him in full."

"As the farmer buttoned up his coat to go out, the buyer kindly asked him to smoke with him, and then talked over his crops and the price of hogs, and the likelihood of the Maple Valley Railroad building up that way, until the farmer fairly squirmed in his chair with uneasiness about his chores at home."

"At last he could stand it no longer, and he said he must go. The dealer quietly said that was not to be thought of: that he had bought the farmer at full weight and paid him his own price, and that he would do what he pleased with his own property."

"The farmer saw that he had indeed

sold himself, in one sense at least. He acknowledged his cheating and compromised the affair. Now when he markets his grain, he does not stand on the scales or sell himself with his load.

"A good many men sell themselves at a still cheaper rate. The man who drinks, sells himself to sin and Satan at a price ridiculous to contemplate."

It would be only fair to farmers to show present conditions, by reproducing the following clipping from a Winnipeg daily paper, which will not likely appear in a Sunday School paper, and show how farmers are sold whether they get on the scales or not:

"Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—Nearly a dozen city coal dealers will appear in the police court tomorrow morning on the sworn information of Market Supt. Ridd, charged with giving short weight from the city, thirty pounds all the way up to four hundred. The names of the firms are as follows:—Mackie & Co., J. G. Hargraves, D. E. Adams, T. Robinson, Halliday Bros., Harstone Bros., Portal Coal Co., and the Central Wood & Coal Co., (not to mention the elevator men's fine for infractions of the Grain Act.)

### QUITTING LUMBER BUSINESS

"Edmonton, Nov. 7.—One of the most influential lumbermen in the district in the person of John Walters, of the Strathcona Mills, will almost certainly make no preparation this winter for next summer's lumber sawing. Mr. Walters states as his reason the fact that he cannot afford to compete with American lumbermen who are alleged to be shipping their material into the prairie markets at a figure that is no higher than the logs cost him delivered at his local mills, which means that he has been operating at a steady loss. The lumbermen of Oregon and Washington have been accumulating mill products for the last twelve months and with a view to securing a Canadian market they are delivering their goods in Saskatchewan at a price of \$13 a thousand. The lumber merchant says that he will devote his energies this winter in getting out railway ties, for which the returns are cash, while those obtained in the lumber business are to a large extent credit."

After reading the above clipping, who will question the power of the lumber combine? Wages are higher than ever, freight rates are no less, yet Americans can put the lumber in for \$13 per thousand. Our people will note what they have been paying for lumber, and the difference between what they pay and \$13 is evidently the price of keeping up our protected Canadian lumber concerns to sell us our own lumber, and still we farmers cannot take time to agree to put a few farmers into our legislative houses, or time to meet in a local association and secure proper information or discuss ways and means to evade being imposed on in this matter. Truly as a lamb that is led to slaughter being dumb and opens not his mouth, if we have not been led likewise to the slaughter, we have been led to the shearing; and though not dumb we did nought but kick, as we were regularly shorn. A few up-to-date local Grain Growers' associations might discover a way to evade this also.

Perhaps the man who talks so much about the independent life of the farmer, never tried it; crops are bossy things, not to mention wives and weather.