

A BUSY ORGANIZER

Our friend, Thomas Conlan, well known to delegates who attended the Prince Albert convention, called in to see us recently. He is ploughing with gasoline, and is just preparing to go out threshing. He has promised to go to Red Lake to give an address on "How to ship your own grain" (Red Lake is one of our new associations). He has also promised to write us a letter soon on Sir Wilfrid's tour. He seems dissatisfied with our presentation at Moose Jaw, and Sir Wilfrid's reply. He has taken exception to some of Mr. Graham's statements about protection being necessary for investors. "When," says our friend, "did he ever make a speech showing what ought to be done to protect farmers." He also raked us over the coals for allowing the Standard of Empire to say that the Toronto Globe said that the Western farmers' spluttering about the tariff was only a little joke, and that the farmers were not in earnest; that they only wanted to show Sir Wilfrid that they would not stand for a tariff increase. "Not in earnest," said our friend, with a look in his eye that Sir Wilfrid ought to have seen, because if this look was indicative of a general farmers attitude, it bodes no good to present tariff supporters. Strong men are evidently wanted. As chairman of a school board our friend recently undertook to move the country school house and enlarge it. Opposition, however, developed. A meeting of ratepayers was called to restrain this anti-democratic proceeding, but the monarchial spirit is strong here, and the action of the chairman was heartily sustained. This is one of our most lively association centres, and there are continually interesting doings.

F. W. G.

MUST HAVE GONE ASTRAY

We have discovered that the mail is not infallible, also that our own mechanism is human; we also do sometimes err. I will tell our secretaries that, as otherwise they might not know. Below is another side to it.

"I notice in this week's GUIDE that I am down for failure to report. I filled out the form you send me and posted it the same week as I received it. I received a second form which I did not fill out, as I considered one enough. I think it must have gone astray, so I will fill report here. 1. McTaggart Grain Growers' Association. 2. M. Simlin, Sec.; A. V. Ward, pres., both of McTaggart. 3. I did. Fall, 1908. 4. I called a special meeting. Had written previously for literature and constitution. 5. Twenty-two members, annual. 6. In village of McTaggart. Sent 17-9-15 W. & M."

Note.—But you see he gave us the information. We would thank any others who may have been treated similar to emulate this gentlemanly attitude.

LINCOLN'S VISION: ROOSEVELT'S REALIZATION

"It has so happened that in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have managed to secure without labor a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue."

"To secure to the laborer as near as possible the whole product of his labor, is an object worthy of any government."

"Most good things are the production of labor. It follows that all good things belong to those whose labor has produced them." "As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow. The money power will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people. I feel now, even more anxiety for my country than I did in the midst of the war. Monarchy is even hinted at as a refuge from this powerlessness of the people. God grant that my forebodings may be groundless."—Lincoln.

"Many years have passed since Lincoln spoke. But the ugly Beast of the Jungle is now evident to all."—Roosevelt. "The issue is now joined," says Teddy, "between special interests and the popular will." (Yes Teddy, but human nature, self interested as ever; says "Competition is a law of life," and the weakest goes to the wall. Let him cry who loses. He's bound to laugh who wins. "It is naught, it is naught," saith the buyer. Then he goes his way and boasteth.)

"We must eliminate special interest from parties," says Teddy. (Good boy,

Teddy.) "We must have publicity to Corporation affairs." (Well done Teddy.) "We must supervise corporation capitalization." (Oh! say, Teddy.) "Let us have personal responsibility for Corporation officials." (Now you're talking, Teddy.) Yes, Teddy, sure. A strong national government is wanted to erect an ideal, strong enough to compel every special interest to submit to that which is best for the whole.

This is a great task, Teddy. It is one for which the British Constitution is best fitted, any nation on earth. It has the elasticity. It is in the building, not one to break at a touch. Why should not we farmers, we Grain Growers', yes, Saskatchewan Grain Growers take a hand in this great game. "Yes," you say, "Yes," but will you explain how the producer of foods is going to secure his proper share; so long as competition is the law of life and the regulating standard of business conduct? Will you explain how this can be done; unless we organize a corporate force powerful enough to enter into the competition, with some possibility of success? Otherwise we are not bound to be the under dog? Just as sure as we breathe, under this law of competition the weakest will go to the wall. "Will you explain," you say, "how we producers of foods can win in the race, so long as we allow our competitors to have control of legislation. Will you explain how agriculturists can get a say in legislative enactments so long as they are aimlessly divided?"

Will you explain? Certainly. Stop dividing. Build the Grain Growers' association along lines indicated elsewhere from time to time. Make it permanent, intelligent, strong. Make it a unit. Not at one jump, but get at the A.B.C., the foundation. Be a life member. Can you not see this is a great, big war, requiring an army well trained, not armed with guns and spears, but an intelligent, well balanced, well educated, associated, brotherized, Saskatchewan yeomanry, seeking to discover the secret life of Equity, and establish her on her throne. The men of the land. Why not? Why should we not see the points these U. S. presidents make? Shall we not try to discover that which is best for all, and make that the law? We have the strong national government in principle. Teddy says: "Our weakness is that we ourselves are divided." Join the Grain Growers' parliamentary school, and go in to make the discovery of that which is best, and the method of its application. Show Teddy the way out. Teddy realizes what Lincoln feared.

F. W. G.

STEADY MEN, STEADY

That was a good strong pull re the terminal elevators. We certainly have the ball rolling. Above everything else we must get complete control of the terminals. Party feeling is hardly strong enough for us to stand any more side-tracking on that matter. Party be hanged! But of course party won't be hanged. As we have party government we have to get our legislative enactments through the party. And so it is up to us to get the party, to see that it is to the interest of the party to see the way we see, and the way to get the party to see the way we see is for us to let the party see that we don't care a red cent for any particular party. To let the party see that the party that don't see the way we see is likely to be out of a job. If we can reveal to the party that it has been revealed to us, that we do not exist for the purpose of serving the party, but that the party exists for the purpose of serving us. And unless the party can learn to see the way we see that party must cease to exist as the ruling party. The party must be taught that it is no longer wise to try to work us and we have to learn the art of working the party. Keep cool now men, steady. We have them going. Keep together now, lest we go out like a tallow candle. Oh yes, your old party. It's alright,—as your servant mind, not as your master. Steady, men, steady now!

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First Commercial: "Yes I'm just back from a three month's trip on the road."

Second Commercial: "Get many orders old man?"

First Commercial: "You bet, I took my wife with me."

Dry Farming Progress

At Spokane, Washington

The Fifth Dry Farming Congress and the Third Exposition of Dry Farming Products, opening at Spokane, Wash., October 3, promises to eclipse any previously held, in point of attendance, exhibits, enthusiasm and importance. The leading agriculturists of several foreign countries, the most famous experimenters and demonstrators of the United States and Canada, and the new students of dry farming methods from all arid and semi-arid sections of the world are coming. Hundreds have already announced their intention of attending and many of the brightest and ablest minds will contribute to a program that will be the richest in agricultural learning and practical experience ever given at one convention.

These men, who have been doing something for agriculture in all parts of the world, will discuss and establish more thoroughly the methods by which the now unoccupied agricultural acreage may be made to produce profit-bearing commercial crops by the use of proper tillage, adaptation of crop to soil and climate and the sowing of drouth resisting grains. Every topic will be of interest to every farmer in the whole world. The most progressive methods known will be discussed, and the lesson that will be learned by all attending will be stored up for future usefulness and profit.

Five billion acres of farming lands will be represented, and all the leading commercial organizations in producing cities and towns of the United States and Canada will send delegates. Thousands of members of the dry farming congress have sent word that they will attend. If you are coming, write to the secretary at once, and you will be promptly furnished with full information as to the railroad rates, hotel accommodations and entertainment in Spokane. You should come, and bring your wife and children.

You have products that should be shown at the great exposition, and the prizes should induce you to send them. You may enter also for a like amount of prizes in the Interstate Fair, which holds an industrial exhibit in conjunction with the Dry Farming Congress. Premium lists and entry blanks will be forwarded upon request to the secretary.

Every reader should do his duty! Attend the Fifth Dry Farming Congress! Get ready your exhibits today!

The United States government, recognizing the importance of the Dry Farming Congress and Exposition, has decided to make a large display of products of its experiment stations at the Spokane exposition, and G. H. Powell, chief of the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture, has appointed E. L. Adams to take charge of it. Mr. Adams is connected with the experiment station and demonstration farm at Philbrook, Mont., and is one of the best men that could have been chosen to have charge of selecting and arranging an exhibit of dry farm products. The exhibit will surely be a credit to the government and of great educational interest to all attending the congress. It will occupy 60 linear feet of space, and will consist of grains, plants and roots crops from the experiment stations and demonstration farms at Belle Fourche, S. D., Philbrook, Mont., Akron, Colo.; Caldwell, Idaho; Nephi, Utah; Morrow, Ore.; Newcastle, Wyo.; Mitchell, Neb.; Delhart, Tex.; and Dickinson, N. D.

One of the most interesting features of the great exposition of Dry Farming Products at Spokane, October 3 to 8, will be the display of agricultural machinery and implements. This show will be held in connection with both the Interstate Fair and the Dry Farming Congress, and will probably be the largest ever seen in the Pacific Northwest. Nearly every manufacturer of farm machinery and implements has made entries of his best products, and scores of them have donated modern machines and implements as premiums, and will give physical illustrations of their working during the week. There will be the great traction engines climbing steep inclines, threshing machines, combined harvesters in action, harrows, plows, windmills, in fact every

known device that aids man in increasing the production of the soil by the most improved methods.

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SIR WILFRID AND THE WEST

From the Toronto Globe Sept. 3.

Neither the Prime Minister nor the West can ever be the same as if this tour which is now closing had not been undertaken. In itself the tour is conspicuous among the events of the year having a bearing on Canadian history. Its full significance may not as yet be appreciated either by the people of the West or by Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. No such tour, so extensive or so intimate, was ever made by any Canadian Prime Minister. The fruits of it will be seen after many days.

For one thing, western life will be more vitally Canadian because of Sir Wilfrid's touch. No native-born Canadian can appreciate what it means to the thousands of foreign settlers to meet for the first time the Prime Minister of Canada and to come under the spell of his inspiring and magnetic speech. The fact that he, a man not of British blood, is so frankly loyal to British ideals and institutions is itself a most potent influence in transforming the mixed multitudes of foreign immigration into harmonious and loyal Canadian citizens.

Not the least significant aspect of the tour is the way in which mere party considerations were swallowed up in the larger national sentiment. In the East the narrower type of Conservative journal persisted in discounting the trip and in carping at everything the prime minister said or did. But in the West all this pettiness was made contemptible, and without distinctions of politics Sir Wilfrid was welcomed as the worthy head of the Government of Canada. The Conservative premier of British Columbia and the chief conservative editor of Victoria both spoke and wrote words of the finest appreciation. A character-study by the editor of The Colonist in the current issue of a Vancouver magazine, a Laurier number, is as sympathetic and as unreservedly commendatory as any chapter in the standard biography of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. That attitude represents the spirit of the West.

The reflex influence upon Sir Wilfrid himself will be one of the most important and most enduring effects of this trip. He returns to Ottawa not only a greater Canadian, but one more heartily devoted to Canada's development. He knows the situation now as he never could otherwise have known it. The great problems of transportation will be to him more vividly pressing than ever in the past. He sees now where before he only dreamed. With confidence based on knowledge he will set himself to make his dreams come true.

Not in transportation alone, but in trade as well, it was brought home to him again and again, and with an emphasis not to be misunderstood, that Canada not only needs an outlet from her eastern seaboard, but that trade with the Orient must also be encouraged, and that free trade with the United States is greatly desirable on local, on national, and on Imperial grounds. He will not soon forget the protests of the Western people against being taxed first under a protective tariff and then by excessive freight rates. He comes back to Ottawa with a determination that these burdens shall be reduced.

Looking back over this tour, recalling its outstanding incidents, having regard to the quality and the impressiveness of the many addresses made by the prime minister, the minister of railways, and the other members of the party, one cannot but feel that the very highest imperial interests have been served as never before, that national sentiment has been greatly stimulated, and that Canada is to-day more than ever united at home and conspicuous abroad. The cause of true Liberalism not only in the West, but in the East, has been given a great push forward. Not in a decade has there been such a sowing of Liberal ideas as in the past three months. And that is not the least important result of Sir Wilfrid's tour through the West.