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KEEP THE MEMBERS POSTED

If the western farmers are to secure fair treatment at the hands of the Ottawa Parliament, it is necessary that the members from the Prairie Provinces should be thoroughly informed of the opinions and desires of their constituents. Our members are only ordinary men, who are elected to represent the people. It is not their own views that they are expected to present in the House of Commons but the views of the people who elected them. During an election campaign there is no opportunity to instruct the member as to his duty. The member does all the talking and presents his own views. Now the time has arrived to tell the members their duty. Here is a list of the members in the three provinces with their post office addresses:—

MANITOBA

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	POST OFFICE
Geo. H. Bradbury, M.P.	Selkirk	Selkirk
Glen Campbell, M.P.	Dauphin	Gilbert Plains
A. Haggart, M.P.	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Arthur Meighen, M.P.	Portage la Prie	Portage la Prie
Dr. J. P. Malloy, M.P.	Provencher	Morris
Dr. F. L. Schaffner, M.P.	Souris	Boissevain
W. H. Sharpe, M.P.	Lisgar	Manitou
Hon. Clifford Sifton	Brandon	Ottawa
W. D. Staples, M.P.	Macdonald	Traverse
Dr. W. J. Roche, M.P.	Marquette	Minneapolis

SASKATCHEWAN

J. G. Turriff, M.P.	Assiniboia	Ottawa
W. E. Rutan, M.P.	Prince Albert	Melfort
Dr. E. L. Cash, M.P.	MacKenzie	Yorkton
Albert Champagne, M.P.	Battleford	Battleford
W. E. Knowles, M.P.	Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw
R. S. Lake, M.P.	Qu'Appelle	Grenfell
Thos. MacNutt, M.P.	Salmon	Salmon
G. E. McCraney, M.P.	Saskatoon	Saskatoon
W. M. Martin, M.P.	Regina	Regina
Dr. Neely, M.P.	Humboldt	Humboldt

ALBERTA

Dr. M. Clark, M.P.	Red Deer	Olds
J. M. Douglas, M.P.	Strathcona	Strathcona
John Herron, M.P.	Macleod	Pincher Creek
M. S. McCarthy, M.P.	Calgary	Calgary
C. A. McGrath, M.P.	Medicine Hat	Lethbridge
Hon. Frank Oliver	Edmonton	Ottawa
H. W. White, M.P.	Victoria	Fl. Sask'wan

We would suggest that the western farmers, regardless of politics, sit down and write a letter to their member and tell him the attitude he should take regarding western interests. For instance, the farmers of the west are in favor of a lower tariff, and every western member of both political parties should demand a lower tariff. Every western member should also demand of the government a settlement of the terminal elevator problem.

and that the Hudson Bay Railway be really built and not played with. Then there is the chilled meat industry, of which most of our members know nothing. They should be instructed on this subject as well.

During the next session of the House of Commons we will endeavor to get the vote on all these important questions of the west, and publish the names of our western members, so that the farmers may see how they are voting, and be able to govern themselves accordingly. When a vote is taken in committee it is not recorded, but we will endeavor to ascertain the action of the Western Members in such cases and publish it. It is only fair that the western farmers should know how our members are acting.

OUR JUDICIARY ENDANGERED

The action of Chief Justice Sifton, of Alberta, in accepting the premiership of that province, is an act that demands the serious consideration of every right thinking Canadian. Throughout the British Empire, the judiciary has always been looked up to as the bulwark of national safety. Canadians have been proud of the system by which justice has been administered. There is no institution in our land which should be kept so free from political influence and so pure and impartial and should be so zealously guarded, as our judiciary. Our judges are the interpreters of our laws and are the dispensers of Canadian Justice. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that they be non-political. The history of the Canadian judiciary of the last few years is one of the most alarming features of our national life. We have seen active politicians placed on the bench. This in itself is bad enough, but it is infinitely worse when the judges come off the bench to go into politics. It brings to us at once the question, are our judges impartial? In recent years, we hear too frequently that a judgeship is too often the reward of an active politician. Such a statement shows the stain that has been cast upon the name of Canada. We remember how Sir John Thompson was taken from the Nova Scotia bench into the Canadian cabinet, and likewise Sir Oliver Mowat, in Ontario. We recall how Judge Henderson, of British Columbia, stepped from the bench into politics, was defeated and rewarded by a governorship. Governor McInnis, of the Yukon, went into the political field, suffered defeat and received as his reward a judgeship. We have seen the most active political workers in the West placed on the bench, and some ex-judges are now members of the House of Commons. Lastly we see Chief Justice Sifton stepping from the highest court in his province, into the premiership, and it is also stated that Judge Mitchell, of Medicine Hat, will also become a member of the cabinet. Without considering the ability of these men to fulfil their positions, the principle involved is a bad one. When a lawyer becomes a judge he should cast aside all political affiliations. If not, whether is our national life tending and how long will our judiciary remain free from the charges which are so frequently preferred against the judiciary of the United States. Let us pause and consider.

HOW TO DO IT

At the last meeting of the Grain Growers' Association at Minitonas, Man., there was a prolonged discussion on the subject of Direct Legislation and the question was laid over for still further discussion. Some of the speakers strongly favored the principles involved as the best methods of reducing graft and of making our governments and legislatures more representative of the people than they are at present. This is a splendid subject for discussion by the local branches throughout the country. Thousands of western farmers have declared themselves in favor

of the Initiative, the Referendum, and the Recall as a means toward the betterment of our system of government. There is no reason why Direct Legislation should not be a part of the statutes of each of the western provinces. The only way to get it will be for the farmers to take hold of the matter themselves. Every local association should thresh the matter out and pass a resolution in favor of or against it. We do not believe that the farmers will see it in their own interests to condemn such beneficial legislation.

One person asks us how we are going to get Direct Legislation on the statute book. The answer is very simple. How did we get the three western premiers to come down off the "Constitutional Difficulties" fence? How did the farmers of Manitoba get the elevator act passed by the legislature of Manitoba? Simply by the force of public opinion. No government and no legislature can withstand the force of public opinion. If the associations throughout the western provinces are anxious to see Direct Legislation in force it is not a difficult matter for them to have the necessary laws enacted. The western provinces lend themselves well to the system of Direct Legislation. The constituencies are small enough to make the Recall effective, and the petition necessary for the Initiative or Referendum on any big question could be secured with comparative ease.

Every local branch should have on hand all the information available on the subject of Direct Legislation and certain of the members should give the subject careful study and then give the other members the benefit of the knowledge. The method by which the Elevator Bill in Manitoba was passed was really along the lines of Direct Legislation because it emanated directly from the people and the government and legislature were forced to take action. This is what Direct Legislation means. It provides a system whereby the people really have something to say in the laws that are enacted. At the present time the people have very little to say. When election time comes the electors vote for certain candidates to represent them. But too often it turns out that these men misrepresent the electors. Under Direct Legislation every member will have to do his duty by his own electors or he can be discharged at any time through the Recall. Probably when the matter is brought before our legislators they will be willing to give legislation providing for the Initiative and Referendum but will withhold the Recall. This, however, can be easily remedied because if the people can use the Initiative and Referendum the first thing they should do should be to put the Recall on the statute books through their own efforts. Such action would at once show the legislature that the people of the country meant business. Direct Legislation surely provides a means by which a good deal of graft and corporation rule can be eliminated from our present system of government and we earnestly advocate it to our readers and urge them to support it.

BIG JOURNALS FAINT HEARTED

To bring the terminal elevator question to a successful settlement will require not only the united demands of the western farmers, but also the support of all others interested, and the whole backed by public opinion. The great daily journals of Canada have taken very little interest in the matter up to the present time. If they were as keen to protect the interests of the farmers as they should be the Dominion Government would get busy more quickly than they are at the present time. It is encouraging to know that two papers have at last taken notice of the terminal elevator graft. The Winnipeg Free Press recently gave the Dominion Government a mild slap on the wrist and said that the government must face the terminal elevator problem. The Free Press also says "That it