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Saskatchewan

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 Grain Growers' Association

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Enclosed please find money order for \$14.00, being membership fees due Central for 28 more members, making total of 52. I expect a few more yet, as some are in arrears and are waiting for their wheat to get away. Am calling next meeting for October 11, when we hope to make arrangements for co-operative buying and to discuss accumulated correspondence. I find it hard to get a good turn out in town, but having visited some of the outlying locals, am satisfied that the movement for better conditions is by no means dead nor sleeping, but we want education. What about the uniform program of study that the Dominion Council of Agriculture were to formulate? Is it going to materialize? Wheat here is 90 cents for 1 Nor. Cars coming in fairly well, but price is too low. Fall ploughing will make seeding easier next spring; generally too little done in this district.

A. T. R. DANIEL,

Sec'y Bethune Local.

Well Done

I have pleasure in returning to you the "Votes for Women" petition form with 49 signatures attached. Our ladies inform us that if it were not for the difficulty of getting around, they could have secured many more signatures. I also enclose the sum of \$1.50, membership fees for three new members. We have dropped several meetings during harvest and threshing, but now that threshing is about wound up, we are looking forward to good attendance again.

HERBERT H. HATLEY,
 Sec'y Horfield G.G.A.

Woman's Ways

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
 Shall I tell you where and when?
 On the maps of the world you'll find it not;
 'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

It was not with cannon or battle shot,
 With sword or nobler pen!
 Nay, not with eloquent words or thought,
 From mouth of wonderful men!

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
 Of woman that would not yield,
 But bravely, silently bore her part—
 Lo! there is the battle field.

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
 No banner to gleam and wave!
 But oh! these battles! they last so long—
 From babyhood to the grave.

From Our Grain Exchange Correspondent

Your favor of the 16th inst. duly received and two copies of the Sample Market pamphlet, for which I thank you. I have read the pamphlet over once and I think all of it is to my mind; and I can see a great deal of the first few pages is very clear and convincing against mixing, as it relates to the value of our contract grades in the judgment of Old Country buyers, but one reading over is not enough; it needs to be studied to get it all fixed in one's mind. If there is to be no mixing of the product which is to have official stamp as to grade, then there is no use in a sample market, no profit to the farmer in it, independent to the damage it would bring in congestion and confusion in transportation. The principle to be upheld clear and high is "export the 1 Nor. in its average run of grade as it comes from the country and let all other grades find their value as compared with 1 Nor." My idea is, make 1 Nor. the "standard" and make it as high as the natural average of the crop will allow, and then have the farmers' aim and effort lie in the direction of coming up to the standard as near as possible, instead of tempting him to laxness in effort by allowing him to think that the competition in sample market will get him the utmost value of his grain, whatever kind of sample he may produce. The question is

primarily the farmers' question, but it is also a national question, what is best for the highest interests of all Canada. But I don't think it is a question in which the grain dealers' interest need to be consulted. I look upon the grain dealers, every branch of the trade, merely as grain handlers, part of a line of machinery economically necessary or expedient at least, to move the grain from the producers' hands to the consumers' mouths, and to advance or bring back to the producer the value of the grain, less the fair and necessary cost and expense of turning it into money.

The trial of Ex-Governor Sulzer and his statement relative thereto should be read by all interested in the government of the people, by the people, for the people. After some two or three centuries of attempt on the part of the American people to govern, in line with the principles enunciated by the fathers, reiterated by Lincoln, our people should compare their attempt in the light of this trial, with government in old England and be careful re tampering with underlying principles of British law. Ex-Governor Sulzer says in part: "I now hand back to the people the commission they gave untarnished. During my trial I have silently, patiently, submitted to abuse and vilification. My trial was a Tammanized farce, a political lynching, the consummation of a deep political conspiracy to oust me from office. I am tired of being hunted; tired of doing my duty and being traduced for it. My foes controlled the assembly, ordered the impeachment, controlled most of the members of the court, dictated the procedure, read the judgment, were judge and jury, prosecution and bailiff. The court meetings were in secret. It was a star chamber proceeding where the enemies of the state could work for my conviction undiscovered. They called it a high court of impeachment. History will call it the high court of infamy, a human shamble, a libel on law, a flagrant abuse of constitutional rights and disgrace to our administration. Future historians will do me justice, and posterity will reverse the findings of the court."

"I want to thank Judge Cullen and the members of the court who voted for my vindication; they, the able lawyers who stood by me and gave me wise counsel; and the friends of good government throughout the state whose belief in my honesty and whose faith in the rectitude of my intentions never wavered."

"I have fought a good fight against tremendous odds for honest government. I have kept the faith; I have dared to defy Boss Murphy, and I did it in the face of threats of exposure and personal destruction."

"Had I but served the 'Boss' with half of the zeal I did the state, William Sulzer would never have been impeached."

Many local associations do not pay sufficient attention to the mental, social and ethical side of our community life. The liquor traffic might also well be considered and its demoralizing effect on the farming industry. Take the average way-side shipping point and the result of the operations of the licensed bar; the aggregate result to Canada of such institutions, with its annual toll of 6,000 lives, 6,000 widows, with its general desolating, debauching influence. It is a question farmers cannot afford to absolutely neglect. For instance: At many points this fall when the storm came on, threshing operations were suspended, gangs of men were set free, paid off in whole or in part, and both farmer and thresher in some instances were glad to get rid of the men until the storm should blow over. Many were driven to town, cold wind blowing, snow or rain falling. In the town or

village only one place presented itself as a refuge from the elements after the restaurants and dining rooms had contributed their part to the satisfaction of the men, and that was the public bar. The office and sitting room in the ordinary hotel being for regular guests, the poor fellows have no place to go, no home, no friends but their chums; too proud to beg, too honest to steal, half ashamed of their threshing garb and dirty condition, because the general bunking arrangements for threshers is not conducive to tidiness.

On such a day and in such a condition the only place where they are welcome while their money lasts is the public bar. Into that institution with hat and coat in place, with pipe or cigar adjusted, they may enter. Comradeship develops the treating habit, and there they pay for their public accommodation by drinking at the bar until they are doped and they are either stupefied and robbed or carried off to the lock-up by the police.

Does it pay? Is it fair to treat our men in this way? Is there no other way? Cannot an institution be introduced to take the place of and supply the need of a decent, home-like stopping place, without having to resort to this grafting, demoralizing method of making it pay some party to perform such a housing function for the workers who are without home or regular lodging place.

Dr. Shearer is reported to have said in a recent address in one of our cities, "Before we begin flag waving we ought to begin flag washing. With the exception of five, all the States in the Union have declared against gambling on the race track as criminal. In Canada we tolerate what is regarded everywhere else as a vice." This, said the Dr. was a stain on the British flag, and he would be ashamed of the British flag until the stain was wiped out.

This is only a very common way of hunting for something to say regarding the British flag. Why did the Dr. not say he would be ashamed of the Canadian people who permit such practices, or why did he not, like many other Social reformers, blame all Canadian incapacity on the British land laws? It would be just as sensible.

It will take men of different calibre than ordinary to wipe or wash stains out of the British flag. Let Canada rather get down to business and place the flag high enough to avoid being splashed with corrupting influences of Canadian incapacity.

The learned Dr. is also reported as saying that every year in Canada thousands of young girls, loving daughters of our citizens, are ensnared, bought and sold for purposes of vice to supply our white slave traffic. Surely in a self-governing country like Canada this also is not to be a charge against the British flag. Is it not rather a blotch on Canadian city life, and should not Grain Growers take a hand in protecting their sisters and daughters from such a withering, pernicious practice or from the city groups, or any aggregation of men who will acquiesce in the necessity for the protection of such a vice, which demands many of our women as victims to the beastliness of men. One way is to give women the vote. There are many others.

The District Convention at Swift Current, District No. 14, was not as well attended as was expected. The district comprises an area of 160 miles long by 60 miles wide. The weather being exceptionally fine and threshing not all done as yet, perhaps as many were on

hand as could be expected. It was a mistake, perhaps, to have the meeting called so early. But doubtless the small attendance indicates that little grievance exists. A splendid list of speakers was widely advertised, the chief one being J. E. Paynter, provincial hail insurance commissioner, who delivered two very interesting addresses, one on the hail insurance act, and the other on Direct Legislation. Mr. Chipman, editor of The Guide, also gave a very humorous address, which also proved a scathing denunciation of the present method of collecting taxes by tariff. Hon. George Langley, Mun. Min.; Chas. Dunning, manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and a special lecturer from the Saskatchewan University, had also been widely advertised to address the meeting, which also failed to materially increase the numbers. District Director Burrill had a plan for local assistant organizers adopted, and officers were appointed to assist him in his work, which is fairly well understood by the new men appointed.

AN UP-TO-DATE LETTER

Officers for 1913: President, Wm. Stones; vice-president, Wm. Taylor; Directors, S. Brownell, R. Chambers, W. Hopley, D. Hutton, J. Little, N. Patterson; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Heal. I am enclosing an order for \$2.00, being fees for four members. I have previously sent on \$14.50. Our present paid-up membership is 34, which includes one life member. There are still a few who were members last year who have not yet paid the subscription for 1913, but we hope shortly to hear from them, so that we can at the end of the year report our paid-up membership as equal to that of last year. I am returning the petition form re votes for women, fully signed. It was presented at one of our meetings and at the suggestion of the members, handed over to the president of the Ladies' Aid meeting being held in the same school-house. It has just been handed back to me with the name of nearly every woman in the locality attached. Only one woman who was asked refused to sign. I might add that the prayer of the petition has, I believe, the support of nearly every member of our Branch. Our best wishes for its success go with it. Re your circular of the 8th inst. We held a meeting the day after receiving same. It was read and we hope to discuss it at our next. In this neighborhood "threshing with its labor problems" is by no means over. We have had about five snowstorms, which have very materially delayed threshing and depressed the spirit of the farmers.

Here are one or two of the questions I should like to answer:

1. All members in regular attendance at the meeting wear the G.G.A. button.
2. The present secretary is a farmer, lives on the farm, takes a great interest in it. He is interested with nearly all the other members, in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.
3. Our president is a capital fellow, well read, a good authority on rules of debate and a thorough believer in the farmer "working out his own salvation" through co-operative methods.
4. The correspondence from Central to the local secretary is always the first communication read at our meeting after the minutes are adopted.

The reply to most of your questions must be postponed for the members themselves to answer. About the District Convention—We will place ourselves in communication with our director for further particulars. With best wishes for successful work throughout all the branches of the association during the coming winter.

W. J. HEAL,
 Secretary, Hutton Association.