



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. S. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Malarg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Chas. A. Dunning, Beaver
dale

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred W. Green - Moose Jaw
Directors at Large:
E. A. Partridge, Estabrook; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Pelly; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.
District Directors:
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Waples; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, V. Wood, Corralton; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Danford; No. 6, Dr. T. H. Kinsley; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Balfour; No. 8, A. A. East, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Grounall, Dunsdale.

SOME HENRY GEORGE NUTS

"This is a world of sword, not peace."
"A fundamental law." "Men will seek to satisfy their desires with the least exertion." "Wealth is that which tends to gratify men's desires." "All wealth is the product of labor applied to land or its products." "The demand for wealth cannot be satisfied, and it is bound to increase the price of land." "The mass of men want more wealth and are willing to give the base of all wealth, namely, labor for it."

Now, we fail to understand Mr. George, perhaps, but it seems to us, that if men will seek to gratify their desires, with the least exertion, it is they are unwilling to give the base of all wealth for it, which might mean the reversal of many of Mr. George's conclusions, the fact being that more men are trying to escape honest toil than there are looking for it and cannot get it. If those who hate manual labor but love its products are able by any kind of extraction, scheming, secure all or part of other men's labor product without rendering a good pro quo in labor, does it not follow that some poor unfortunate will be compelled to labor harder, while all the time he hates the work as much as the schemer, and will not this work gail him just as hard as it would to work for some one who wanted to work and was unable? Would not this schemer be a plunderer whether he called the spoil rent, interest, or higher calling? Does it make any difference morally whether his weapon is skill, cunning or force, if he takes it? If he compels me to accept in exchange for my product, something I cannot afford to use, or which I do not need, is he any less a Dick Turpin, though he calls himself a Barnabas? Do you think a single tax will catch these cunning highwaymen, whose methods of evasion and extraction are legion, or a land tax, a wolf bound whose every thought is how not to produce wealth and still secure what others produce. So long as competition is the rule of life, will not men combine to evade the effects of it? And so long as some men combine to evade the law of competition, will not the unorganized mass be at their mercy? Do they not in this country where land is given away succeed in putting any kind of tax they see fit on the farmers' produce, by holding up money, boats, railway facilities, a gamble on the exchange, or an impenetrable trust, and think you, will any kind of tax change the desire and methods of gratifying them? If men will gratify their desires by the least exertion and organize themselves into associations, companies, or armies to prey on others, will they not prey on the unorganized mass? At present it appears that the necessity remains for Western farmers to organize, educate, and co-operate, or you may be sure there will be a single tax, a farmers' tax.

"Rent, interest and wages are factors in production." "There are three things necessary to production, labor, capital and land." "Only three parties can share in product, labor, capitalist and land owner." "The land owner will claim as rent all produce which exceeds what a man could get for some investment of labor and capital in any other land." "With increase of production, labor and capital gets no more than before, the land owner must get it." "Rent and increase of land values are one and the same thing." "If rent or land values increase, the laborer or capitalist cannot get it." "Increase of land value is always at the expense of the laborer." "The contest is, therefore, not between labor and capital, but the real struggle is labor and the land owner." "For to whomsoever the soil belongs at any time, to him belongs the fruits of it."

Now, if this is all true, what are Western farmers kicking about? Here, who ever will come may come and take 160 acres of land freely. Is it not clear as mud that Western farmers must do a little of their own thinking? Shall we not organize to co-operate?

FRED W. GREEN,
Sec'y Saskatchewan G. G. Assn.

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

In addition to speaking at Yorkton on the morning of July 1, the leader of the opposition will hold a meeting at Melville on the evening of the same day. The following officers of our association have been asked to co-operate in the way of sending delegates and placing their views before Mr. Borden. Yorkton, H. D. Kirkham and officers of Salt Lake Association; J. F. Reid, Oyadite, Melville, H. R. Waite and officers of Waldron Association; J. F. Reid, Oyadite, Rutherford, in addition to Messrs. Elstos, of Lullwood, and Matthews, of Silver Grove, we have asked Mr. John Wieher, of Laird Association to meet the Conservative leader at this point.

CO-OPERATION

If our farmers would press on the principles of co-operation and self-help, they would secure the indispensable means of improving agriculture in presence of organized competition. In the Old Country there are two co-operative wholesale societies which bring together some 1,000 units and cater to two and one-half million members. In all, eight million people—men, women and children—are united through the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale societies. This immense number of people eat, drink and wear things that are bought at the retail co-operative stores, and participate in the profits at the end of each term. These

incident to the production, storing and marketing of grain. This, in a broad sense, means that they can sell or purchase co-operatively, practically everything that a farmer requires in every day life. There is no question but that the powers vested in the company are far-reaching and a great future is in store for its shareholders. The farmers of the province have everything in their favor to co-operate in the way of reducing their cost of living and generally speaking, to materially swell their banking accounts.

JAS. L. MIDDLETON, Asst.-Sec'y

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

There is no question but that the Hudson's Bay Railway will prove a great boon to the farmers of Western Canada; it will carry our farm products, grain, and all perishable goods to the Old Country and European markets much quicker than if they were transported by any other route. Transportation is a heartburning question with our members and is of vital importance to the Western community at large. Not only will the Hudson's Bay route prove beneficial in the way of a quicker mode of transit, but we shall be more prosperous, have more money to our credit through reduced freight charges, and be able to place our goods in a far better condition before the consumer. The Dominion government has, we admit, recognized the need of this railway, but they are not making progress consistent with the demands of the West. The

First General Meeting

A meeting of the provincial board of directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was held at Moose Jaw on June 12. The twenty-five locals required by the Act have been formed, and the board decided to allot the stock at those points. There are, up to date, about 1,500 shareholders, holding amongst them about 4,000 shares. The first general meeting of the company, under sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Act will be held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, Moose Jaw, on Thursday, July 6. Business will commence at one o'clock p.m., to enable delegates from the East to arrive at Moose Jaw on the morning train and be in time for the opening of the meeting. The office staff is busily engaged, at present, mailing registered letters to each shareholder; the Act providing that twenty days' notice be given of the general meeting. The provisional directors are gratified at the response from all parts of the province approving of the scheme, also the number of requests for organization which have been received. The organization of twenty-five locals in a period of six weeks, and that during the season when farmers are unable to attend meetings owing to seeding operations, is also an indication of the desire of the people to take part in the enterprise. Organization will proceed as usual up to the time of the general meeting and will probably continue after that date, although organization with a view to building for operation this year must soon cease, owing to the short period between now and the time the elevators would be required to take grain. It is impossible for the company's organizers to reach half the points who desire to build for this season's operation. It is not expected, however, that this fact will have any effect on the demand for organization as many communities desire to be organized with a view to being first on the list for next season's building.

CHAS. A. DUNNING, Provisional Sec'y-Treas.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

are the organized consumers of Britain who have the intelligence, integrity and solidarity to carry on business without the aid of capitalists. They buy immense quantities of produce, sell at the ordinary retail rate, and, out of the surplus which arises, pay dividends according to the purchases of each member. This is the principle on which these two large organizations work. The capital consists of five dollar shares upon which a fixed rate of interest is paid, and each member is limited to a certain number of shares and has one vote. The majority of the units declare dividends of from 10 to 15 per cent. These dividends are declared not on capital but on purchases. The sheer immensity of these exceedingly large institutions makes it very difficult for an ordinary person to grasp their magnitude. One thousand one hundred and sixty-three units are federated in the English section and 276 in the Scottish.

While studying the principles of the foregoing societies brought to my mind the undoubtedly great possibilities of our new co-operative company in this province, namely, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company. This institution has very great powers indeed, being authorized by an act of the Saskatchewan legislature to buy and sell grain and generally to do all things in-

estimated cost is in the vicinity of \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, which will include elevators, wharves, etc. The railway itself is a comparatively small undertaking, but when one takes into consideration that a steamship service will be run in conjunction, and that the distance from, say, Regina to Liverpool is lessened by over 1,000 miles, the necessity for such a service is too obvious to require much comment. This railway will not only enable us to have our produce shipped by a quick and safe route but will ensure our getting the highest prices for our goods. The building of the road will not constitute a burden on the public treasury, provision having been made by the government whereby funds are in hand, provided for by the sale of Western lands. In addition to materially benefitting the farming community, the road to the bay will benefit the coal areas in the eastern part of the Dominion, enabling vessels sailing from the old land to make Sydney a port of call, where they could take on a cargo of coal and proceed to Hudson's Bay, thus giving the people of the West the advantage of the splendid quality of coal that is produced in Eastern Canada and developing inter-provincial trade. Another good feature in favor of the road is that there is no reason why a bush-

el of wheat should not be carried as cheaply from Churchill to Liverpool as from Montreal to Liverpool. Regarding the shipping of wheat, suppose we commenced shipping in September; this would give us two clear months to rush the traffic. There is also no reason why wheat will deteriorate in an elevator at Port Churchill any more than Port Arthur. Before the scheme can become a success from a Westerner's standpoint, however, we must have government ownership and operation, otherwise the purpose for which the road is advocated will be defeated. "Competition is the life of trade." The oppressive character of our present system in regard to freight rates is too well known to those who have to face the music, hence the reason for a remedy on this score. In conclusion, I will give the resolution passed at Regina in this connection: "Whereas, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, both at Regina and when addressing the delegation at Ottawa, definitely declared that it was not the policy of his party to operate the Hudson's Bay Railway and, whereas, nothing short of government ownership and operation will render the road the factor in making the rates as required by the West, and, whereas, by the sale of Western lands, \$21,000,000 has already been acquired toward building and equipping the said Hudson's Bay Railway, therefore be it resolved, that we re-affirm our former position and demand government operation of said railway and all elevator facilities. Further, that we instruct every Western member to work with this end in view."

JAS. L. MIDDLETON, Asst.-Sec'y
Moose Jaw, Sask.

NEWS BRIEFLY

Convention Reports.—Secretaries please call for your mail this week. One dozen reports have been sent to each local.

Grenfell is very much interested in the elevator proposition.

Bredenbury sends us membership fees. They are to send a delegate, their president, S. J. W. Taylor, to meet Mr. Borden at Yorkton.

Dubue.—This association is entirely composed of Scandinavians. They have sent us a donation towards our coronation fund. This shows their patriotic spirit.

Tugaske have arranged a picnic on a large scale to be held on July 12. We have arranged for E. C. Tate, of Waseana, one of our directors, to attend to discuss association matters. We hope they will have a great time and capture many more members.

Newberry has thirty-six members. These are made up of Canadians, English, Scotch and Americans. They have also sent us a donation towards our coronation fund.

Invermay held their regular meeting on the 3rd inst., when the members who turned up had a good time. Another meeting has been called to appoint a delegate to meet Mr. Borden at Yorkton. They are after buttons also. Wouldn't it be great if all our members would turn up at those meetings decorated with buttons? Secretary Loucks also informs us that the president and himself are to help Rama to organize a branch of our association. This is indeed good news.

Laura sends us a contribution towards our coronation scheme and wishes us every success.

Sequin Grain Growers are arranging a picnic to be held at Gooseberry Lake, when six associations are expected to

Continued on Page 26

The Can

differing
of the Hon
to a great
British Ho
ing to spe
selves to
and not to
motion is
or "nay"
or "no"
In other
more aris
The Senate
ings is us
Commoners
While ord
mosaic is
the House
the corridor
paved with
decorated
ished expe
Compares
House of
things easi
afternoons
o'clock and
six on 7
Thursdays,
2:30 until
journs unt
Then when
for a few
Senate us
of holiday
labors, bein
the Comm
refusing to
of want of
so prolific
Dis

A debate
thing, Ther
ing which
in the Com
use that up
with an "I
A speaker
along with
and unapp
atmosphere