

The Grain Growers' Motto

"Build Up Your Own Company"

HOW TO DO IT

1 When you have grain to ship, consign it to The Grain Growers' Grain Company :: ::

2 When you have money to invest, invest it in The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock :: ::

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the farmers' own Company. It was organized by the farmers, and is owned and managed by the farmers. In five years this Company has proven itself a great success. It has enabled the farmer to get a better price for his grain, and it has always paid him a good dividend on the money he has invested in its stock.

For fuller particulars regarding the shipping of grain or the purchasing of stock, address

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd., Winnipeg

Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, CALGARY

LAURIER'S APPEAL

Continued from Page 8

ing taken in parliament, by which the opinion of your representatives there could be expressed. Day after day when the presiding officer has tried to put the question, he has been met with dilatory motions, by endless speeches, by obstructive devices of every kind, each put forward on some specious pretext, but in reality nothing else than an abuse of freedom of speech in parliamentary debate. Such pretences are simply a clumsy attempt to give some color to unwarranted and undignified obstruction. To overcome that obstruction, after a session which has already lasted eight months, would not only mean the continuation of the unseemly spectacle presented by the opposition in the House of Commons since the resumption of its sitting on the 18th inst., but would also mean weeks and months of wasted time, and perhaps, in the end, the loss for this season to the Canadian producer of the free American market.

Dignity of Parliament

"In this condition of things, it has seemed to his excellency's advisers more in accordance with the dignity of Parliament, with the traditions of those British institutions which all true Canadians value so highly, and which the present opposition degrade with such a light heart, with the best interests of the country as a whole, to remit the issue to the people themselves, so that the people themselves may judge between the government and the opposition, and declare whether they have changed their minds, or whether they are still in favor of reciprocity in natural products, and whether they will or will not have the American market for the promising crop soon to be garnered in Canada."

"The issue, my fellow-countrymen, is in your hands, and to your decision his majesty's government in Canada are well content to leave it. It has been alleged by the opposition that this agreement, if consummated, would imperil the connection with the Mother Country, and finally bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States. It is impossible to treat such an argument with any kind of respect, if, indeed, it can be dignified with the

name of argument, or if it has any meaning, its meaning is that the people of Canada would be seduced from their allegiance by the prosperity to follow the larger flow of natural products from this country to the other. Indeed, the very reverse would be the natural consequence, for the experience of all ages abundantly testifies that trade is ever the most potent agency of peace, amity, and mutual respect between nations.

"Nor is that all; this agreement, which in no way impairs our fiscal policy, which still maintains at the topmast the fecund principle of British preference; this agreement, by opening new avenues of trade hitherto closed, would further improve the friendly relations which now so happily exist between this country and the Mother Country on the one hand, and the American republic on the other hand; and which it is hoped may, at no distant day, eventuate into a general treaty of arbitration, the effect of which would be to remove forever all possibilities of war between the great Empire, of which we are proud to form part, and the great nation, which we are proud to have as neighbors.

"(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER."

BORDEN'S STATEMENT

Continued from Page 8

and the fate of the government. Such a course constitutes an alarming and dangerous precedent which would not for one moment be tolerated in the Mother Country. It was the duty of the government to close up those charges before appealing to the people, and that could have been done in one week.

An Outrage

"Several witnesses summoned by the committee are in Ottawa today, ready to give their evidence on Tuesday next. That committee and all its powers of inquiry was wiped out of existence by the dissolution of Parliament. The course of the government in deliberately burying this inquiry on the eve of an appeal to the people was an outrage, an abuse of their power, and manifested in a most striking manner their utter contempt of decent public opinion.

"(Signed) R. L. BORDEN."

WHAT RECIPROCITY CANNOT PREVENT

(Montreal Witness)

The carpenter, the bricklayer, the clerk, the storeman, in fact, nine-tenths of the Canadian population, are very little concerned whether the Canadian forests, waterpowers, mines, and what not, are owned or leased or operated by so-called Americans or by so-called Canadians, so long as they do not own them. They get their bare wages for what they do, whether they work for a Canadian or an "American" employer. Neither do the capitalists care where their associates originate, or what national allegiance they profess, so long as there is profit in the enterprises for themselves. Mr. James J. Hill found it to his advantage to turn "American," and now he is being called a "renegade" Canadian; but if "Jim" Hill is a "renegade Canadian," what shall they be called who have deserted "America" for Canada, changed their republican opinions for monarchical ones, and their "American" allegiance for British allegiance? And all for profit—all for "what there is in it?" It is rather nauseating, is it not, to hear some of the latter or the sons of such, professing terror at the thought of reciprocity on the score that it means annexation. Truth to tell, among the business and manufacturing concerns in this country there are many of the largest influenced or dominated by "American" capital or brains. The Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Steel Company were planted and watered by W. H. Whitney, who, by the aid of our bankers and financiers, was able to return to his home in Boston with millions of Canadian money. The great pulp, steel, chemical and other works at Sault Ste. Marie were instituted and financed by an American, F. S. Clergue, and it is largely owned by "Americans" now. The British Columbia mines and timber limits, demanding protection, are principally in the hands of Americans. Some of the pulp mills of this province and of Ontario, are more or less "American," and of the enormous profits from them much is spent in "America."

American Capital

Mr. Grigg, the British Trade Commis-

sioner here, has even said, in a Blue Book, that "American" capital dominates Canadian industries, and there is probably, altogether, ten times as much "American" capital employed in Canadian industries as there is overseas British capital. Largely these are the industries which are demanding protection and opposing reciprocity. The Canadian workingman who earns his wages cares nothing about all this, and the appeal to him to save this country from the foreigner—an appeal which is being made by bankers who send large sums of Canadian money abroad; manufacturers who employ "American" capital, and have "American" directors for associates, many "American" workmen, and very often "American" managers and foremen; and by a subsidized press, which looks to these for substantial support, is laughable in the extreme. Mr. Fielding has warned the manufacturers plainly that if they should succeed in defeating reciprocity their last state will be much worse than their first, and they would be wise to respect his warning. Their cause would be like a boiler without a safety valve, heaping on the highest pressure of steam just before it bursts. We do not anticipate, however, that they can defeat reciprocity. It is not probable that they can fool or buy sufficient of the people for that. They will spend money lavishly, and their campaign will be freely assisted no doubt by the high protectionists of "America," who tried so hard to defeat reciprocity there, and now want to kill it by means of the Canadian electorate. It will also have the warm sympathy, if not the financial aid and comfort, of those of Great Britain who look upon it as almost their last ditch. But the thinking people know that reciprocity is for the good of the greatest number, and the case has only to be presented to them fairly to secure their vote for it. To shriek to the "working" man and the "professional" man that the "Yankees" are about to steal our water powers and timber limits, fisheries, etc., etc., is about as sensible as to shriek that they are stealing our sunshine. They have already a big share of both, and we still have our British Constitution left—and shall have. We mean to keep it!