

G.C.G. Co. Bill Passes House

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 12.

The bill incorporating the Grain Growers' Grain Company was passed by the House of Commons tonight after some slight amendments had been made, and the bill now goes back to the Senate for its approval of the changes made by the Commons.

The bill has certainly received careful scrutiny by the House, the discussion of last week being renewed on Monday and again tonight. Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who remarked that some people would probably say he was opposing the bill simply because it was a Grain Growers' bill, renewed the objections previously made by Conservative members to the wide powers given by the bill. He pointed out that in addition to dealing in the products of the farm the company would have power to manufacture plows and harvesters or anything that might be used on a farm, including shirts, shoes and other articles of wear. In spite of the fact that it was pointed out to him that a clause following the one he was criticizing, specifically prohibited the company engaging in banking, insurance or railroading, Mr. Foster repeatedly complained that the company would have these powers, and said he did not think the government had looked into the matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the government had looked into the bill. The minister of public works had gone into it thoroughly and found that the powers given under the bill were not wider than the company could have obtained by going to the secretary of state for letters patent. He could see no interest that could be prejudiced by the bill, and gave it his support.

Opposition to the bill was continued by Richard Blain, S. Barker, E. A. Lancaster, A. Haggart, J. D. Reid and others on the Conservative side, who expressed their desire to prevent innocent and unsuspecting farmers from being misled by the promoters of the company, and the bill was supported by W. W. Rutan, W. E. Knowles, J. G. Turriff, A. H. Clarke, Hon. W. Pugsley on the government side, while E. W. Nesbitt (Liberal) objected to some clauses and defended others.

Tonight, J. D. Reid objected to a Grain Growers' company having power to deal with electric power, but agreed to withdraw his objections if a suggestion of W. S. Middleboro to change the name to "The Grain Growers' Trading Co." was adopted.

W. D. Staples, the Conservative member for Macdonald, finally brought the matter to an end, however, by defending the present name of the company. He said the company had been doing business for some years, under a Manitoba charter, as the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and was just as jealous of its name as any other company. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "as a farmer myself and having had some experience of shipping grain through the Grain Growers' Grain Company, I do not see any objection to allowing them to extend their powers throughout the Dominion."

GRAIN BILL IN HOUSE

Ottawa, May 13.—The Canada Grain Bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Hon. Frank Oliver. It was read the first time without discussion.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continuously be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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THE BEST EVER



W. G. McMAHON
General Agent - - WINNIPEG

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

BOOK DEPT. - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

C.N.R. Bond Guarantee

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, May 12.

The early completion of a third trans-continental railway by the construction of a new line from the present terminus of the C.N.R. at Port Arthur across New Ontario to Montreal was foreshadowed in a resolution laid before the House of Commons on Thursday by Hon. Geo. P. Graham.

The new road will be a thousand miles in length, and its construction by the C.N.R. will be secured by the guaranteeing of bonds by the Dominion government to the extent of \$35,000 a mile. There was practically no opposition to the general scheme, and the resolution unanimously carried after three hours of discussion. Mr. Graham stated that he did not believe the new transcontinental would cost the country one dollar, explaining that while the government became responsible for the principal and 3½ per cent. interest on the bonds, it took a first mortgage on the portions of the line to be constructed and in addition had the guarantee of the whole Canadian Northern Railway standing between the government and the liability. The first two years' interest will be paid by the government, but will afterwards be repaid by the C.N.R., with interest on the interest at 3½ per cent. until such time as it is repaid.

The resolution declares that the aid provided for is granted by the government for the express purpose of encouraging the transportation of goods through Canadian channels, and the company will be required to enter into an agreement undertaking that all freight originating on the line of the C.N.R. not specifically routed otherwise by the shipper, will, when destined to points in Canada, be carried over Canadian railways, that the through rate on export traffic from the point of origin to the point of destination shall at no time be greater via Canadian ports than via United States ports, that all such traffic not specifically routed otherwise shall be carried to Canadian ports, and that the company shall not in any manner advise or encourage the transportation of such freight by any other than Canadian routes.

The route of the new line from Montreal to the West lies through Ottawa, North Bay, Sudbury, and then traverses the southern portion of the great clay belt of Northern Ontario lying between the lines of the C.P.R. and the G.T.P. It will connect at several points with the C.N.R. Ontario Railway, the C.N.R. Quebec Railway, and with the Intercolonial, the agreement with regard to routing by Canadian railways being designed to provide traffic for the government road from Montreal to Halifax and St. John, to which a number of new branches are shortly to be added.

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS

Ottawa, May 12. — An important measure in connection with the conservation of natural resources was under discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday, May 8. The bill is one introduced by Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, respecting forest reserves and parks, and its chief feature is the establishment of a forest reserve which includes the whole of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The reserve contains some 16,000,000 acres and Mr. Oliver stated that the primary object of establishing the reserve was to conserve the sources of water supply by the protection and reproduction of timber around the sources of the rivers which take their rise in the mountains. The consideration of the bill was not completed.