

contrary to the various committees they voted in meetings. In response to a resolution reprimanded every one about it is to the fact that this has been drop out. Members of this group their fellow is unfortunate. The majority of their obligations their name to quite a number the mere fact their local, in or local board and promising vent of those no obligation that they are they wish and the result of financial loss the local. The an who votes any property of the U.F.A. nation, is every had signed his cement. It is local of the ling, and from might be difficult on to who authorized but in an in- te of "yea" he minutes is a signature of the moral ob- rated local is a legal obliga- cal, or should professes to be a reasonably citizen.

P. P. W.

ANUM

nication has Stewart, sec- ry successful a House here ber 27. The served supper which a splen- and speeches sident of the forceful man- taking as his of Trade and remarks were eated a very be people of M.I.A., in the audience is on "The the intention V.A. to join usual gather- ave splendid community riet."

MEETING

ry of Sexton their annual ter the mem- oyster stew, al supply of ing off with re, they felt meeting was nongst other greed, unani- rease of the st year, and a work and coming con- appointed the expense rs were ac- attend at ended that given an The funds past year, is extended ent showed of \$628.70, 90, leaving This, with the coming sful meet-

THE COMING TIME

Even to the most superficial view it is apparent that the war has made many changes in our conceptions and in our modes of living. The world's thinking upon things political, economic, industrial and social is being profoundly modified. Just what the permanent changes which shall emerge after the war period will be it is much too early to say, and our topic to-day will not be dealt with in the way of dogmatic prediction, but rather a collecting of ideas expressed by widely varying thinkers as to the probabilities of the future.

The Religious Revival

"One of the indisputable things about the war is that it has produced a very great volume of religious thought and feeling. People habitually religious have been stirred to new depths of reality and sincerity, and people are thinking of religion who never thought of religion before. But thinking and feeling about a matter is of no permanent value unless something is thought out, unless there is a change of boundary or relationship. . . . The sin that is stirring the souls of men is the sin of this war. It is the sin of national egotism and the devotion of men to loyalties, ambitions, sects, churches, feuds, aggressions and divisions that are an outrage upon God's universal Kingdom. . . . I am coming more and more to the idea—not as a sentimentality or a metaphor, but as the ruling and directing idea, the structural idea of all one's political and social activities—of the whole world as one state and community and of God as the King of that State."—H. G. Wells.

Fewer Idlers

"Ten years hence there will be a much smaller proportion of idlers in the general community than ten years ago. The habit of steady and constant work has been acquired by many people for the first time. Many have been roused from their parasitism by patriotic enthusiasm; others by the pressure of new conditions. This remark applies particularly to the women members of households in comfortable circumstances. The typical 'young lady' who had no object in life beyond the fulfilment of what were euphemistically called 'social duties'—a dreary, unprofitable round of exchanging calls, attending at homes, and entertainments, and recuperating from the strain of such efforts—is now rarely to be found. She is no longer a passenger in the boat, but is pulling her own weight. She puts in several hours a day, day after day, in the munition works or the hospital ward, or, if she remains at home, is actively engaged on the tasks that used to be devolved upon cook and housemaid."—H. W. H.

Industrial Justice

"National reconstruction after the war will rest on foundations of sand unless some means are devised of eliminating from our industrial organization the bitter conflict between capital and labor, two elements which under a rational system would co-operate for the common good. The dangerous results of this cancer at the heart of the community are apparent in the carrying on of the war. In Britain and France particularly, the essential unity of the nation in face of the enemy has been secured by the virtual overthrow of the old industrial system, with its competitive commercial principles and class strife. True, the solution of the social problems that kept society organized for class welfare has not been completed by the revolutionary changes this war has brought in its train. But it is equally true that the final solution lies along the path taken. The disorganization of the old economic life of Britain, for instance, which state intervention has caused, will necessitate continued state intervention after the war. What were regarded by many, before the war as Utopian dreams or economic heresies are now welcomed as a way out of difficulties that formerly seemed insurmountable. It is not forgotten that the boasted industrial wealth of Great Britain meant that nine-tenths of the wealth was in the hands of one-tenth of the population, and that a quarter of the population of the British Isles was always on the border land of destitution. The old industrial conditions have been broken

Manitoba

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up by the war. Will Canada and the new industrial world that is opening up retain a system that has been found so imperfect?"

Peace Machinery

"Viscount James Bryce is right. The Archbishop of Canterbury is right. Lieutenant-General Jan Smuts is right. The distinguished members of the Lords and Commons and the common people of Great Britain are profoundly and undeniably right in their resolution of the other day, at the meeting of the League of Nations Society:—

"It is expedient in the interest of mankind that some machinery should be set up after the present war, for the purpose of maintaining international right and general peace, and this meeting welcomes the suggestion put forward for this purpose by the president of the United States and other influential statesmen in America, and commends to the sympathetic consideration of the British people the idea of forming a union of free nations for the preservation of permanent peace."—Selected.

An Imperial Executive

"A very interesting, and, so far as we know, novel machinery of Imperial consultation was suggested in the 'Nineteenth Century and After' of last February, by Herbert Samuel. What he proposed was an Imperial executive composed of the principal members of the British cabinet, with one representative from each of the Dominions, presenting its proposals (and herein is the novelty) to an Imperial assembly representing each of the parliaments within the Empire. The assembly would consider Imperial policies, examine estimates of expenditure, propose allocations of the burden among the different states, and frame Imperial laws; but none of its decisions would be binding on any part of the Empire until the parliament for that part had ratified it. Composed of the leading men of all the local parliaments (brought together for a short session once a year), it might be expected to enjoy great moral authority and to see its decisions normally adopted by the local legislatures. But the final power would still be in their hands, and in that vital respect the constitution of the Empire would be unchanged. The proposal seems to us a valuable one, because it adds to the continuousness of consultation (secured through the Imperial executive) that broadening and popularizing of the field of consultation which is scarcely less important. We like, too, the conception of a body which depends for its whole support on its moral authority, and will be under a continual inducement to reach unanimous decisions. Such bodies so often give excellent results outside politics, that we have long believed that a place may be found for them in political life."

"New Statesman," London.

A Basis of Liberty

"They saw clearly that it was only on a basis of freedom and the complete autonomy that the British Empire would continue to exist and would become stronger in the future. The British Empire was not a state; it was half a world. It comprised old nations as well as young nations, and all the vast congeries of states could only be kept together in the future on the basis of liberty. He was sure that when the final settlement came to be made of the constitutional arrangements of the British Empire that would be found to be the only solution. The spirit of comradeship, which was the only basis of union was there, and on that basis he was sure they would find the solution of our constitutional relations in the future."—Jan Smuts.

Free Trade

"It would be a wanton thing to imperil the unity of the Empire by destroying under the pretence of Imperial preference, the wide Imperial freedom of trade that now exists. Upon the policy of freedom we have reared a gigantic Empire, prosperous, powerful,

united and tolerant. We have done this less as a result of reason than as the result of instinct. From the earliest days of our history the spirit of freedom has been the pride of our race. It is the instinct thus bred in our bones that has taught us the greatness of Empire by following the path of freedom."—Harold Cox.

Progressive Evolution

We look for gradual changes in keeping with what has gone before, in the practical arrangement by which the Empire lives, to be followed after an interval of time, perhaps, by corresponding changes in our constitutional texts. As to this last, however, it is not a matter of marked importance. It is the spirit, not the letter, that counts.

In this development there will be certain tests to determine whether the right road is being travelled. Thus, for Canada, no change will be acceptable which will make any other legislative body—no matter what it is called, where it sits, nor the nature of its constitution—superior to the Dominion parliament in the disposition of Canadian treasure or Canadian lives.

Love vs. Law

The things necessary to the maintenance of the Empire can be done by co-operation. It is doubtful if they could be accomplished by a policy of centralization under which a twentieth century Lord North might smash the Empire a second time by an unwise use of the power of taxation. The re-organizers of the Empire would do well to remember that, in great things as in small, love binds and holds when law is powerless to do either.

Personal Responsibility

"War has brought to many people a new sense of personal and national responsibility. It would be an exaggeration to say this sentiment is universal, or even that it has developed as far as it might or will develop. Thousands, however, have thought for the first time of their duty to their country. Business has been shown to bear a direct relation to national welfare. Factories have turned almost in a day from their old grooves into war work. The new business usually brought profit, but the change was often precarious. Though private gain is still the motive of too many, a distinct trend towards a higher ideal, under the impulse of patriotism, has been observed. The organization of city employers to relieve the farm labor problem, and the willingness of employees to co-operate, have been inspiring examples of service and sacrifice. Men have organized for the collection of funds for patriotic purposes, and have given up their business for days at a time while they swept the city for money purely for unselfish objects.

"The social reactions of the conflict have been many and helpful. One can only hope that the spirit of unselfishness generated by the war will remain an active force in the life of the country. It is sorely needed."—Selected.

MARQUETTE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Marquette District Grain Growers' annual convention was held at Minnedosa on Thursday, December 6. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, R. Dalgarno, Newdale; vice-president, R. Griffiths, Binacarth; secretary, Fred Williamson, Strathclair; district director, T. D. Taylor, Minnedosa.

The following resolutions were passed: "That this assembly of delegates from Marquette constituency representing the G.G.A., pledges itself to produce all the bogs possible for the duration of the war, together with all other essential food products to help win the war."

"That this assembly of delegates from Marquette constituency, representing the Grain Growers Association, while second to none in its loyalty and determination to help to the utmost in winning the war for Great Britain and her Allies, also being fully cognizant of

the importance of food production as a factor which will enable the Allies to endure and sustain the inevitable in warfare, wishes to draw the attention of the premier and minister of militia to the inconsistency of asking the farmers to produce more and still more and at the same time drawing upon the already depleted number of farmers and farm laborers for military service.

"That in view of the fact that national service is the call of all good citizens and that the 'square deal' is the motto of our association, we would draw attention to the fact that whilst the British born are being conscripted for national service in the army and that those who are left are trying to do extra work short-handed, continuously, this meeting is of the opinion that something should be devised by which the proper authorities would place all able-bodied men in Canada in national service for the production of food on a basis of working all the year round instead of the casual way which now obtains in farm labor circles.

"Whereas, it is very desirable and important that Canada should do her best in helping to win the war; and, whereas, the item of food production is occupying one of the foremost positions in the considerations of how to win the war, for the Allied nations, and whereas, Canada has the best opportunity owing to location on the world's map and the immense amount of fertile lands available to help the Allied nations in this respect; therefore, be it resolved, that in order to encourage production of food to the greatest possible extent, all implements and machinery used in primary production and food manufacture should at once be placed on the free list.

F. WILLIAMSON,

SEED GRAIN

Local branches, secretaries and members should take notice that the special seed grain freight rate is available right along and not only as formerly, after some set date. The intention is that the actual farmers shall secure the benefit of this special rate—not any middleman or dealer. Wherever a supply is wanted there is no reason why local farmers should not go about getting it in a co-operative way and secure the full benefit of the arrangement between the railways and the organized farmers. Secretaries may have a supply of the certificate forms at any time on request to the Central office.

TO WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

To win the war it is absolutely necessary to defeat Germany's plan of starving Great Britain and her Allies by her illegal use of the submarine. To do this it is urgently needed that we increase the amount of wheat, beef and bacon exported. It is calculated that the Allies need 971,000,000 bushels of wheat. Of that amount they can only produce 394,000,000 bushels, a deficit of 577,000,000 bushels to be supplied by North America. Under normal consumption the States and Canada can supply only 207,000,000 bushels, a shortage of 370,000,000 bushels. That shortage can only be met by the substitution of other cereals for wheat flour, and by saving beef and pork by eating less meat and more meat substitutes.

The English housewife was appealed to, and when on a war ration. They have no white bread and very little sugar, half a pound per head each week. Even under those conditions the 41,000,000 housekeepers responded by a reduction in the consumption of bread of 25 per cent in two weeks. Can we match it?

Pauline Johnson wrote: "We first saw light in Canada, the land beloved of God, We are the pulse of Canada, its marrow and its blood; And we, the men of Canada, can face the world and brag That we were born in Canada, beneath the British flag."

Brag is a poor dog unless followed by deeds. What can we do to uphold the British flag? The song says: "There's a corner for you to hold." Canadian housekeepers—however numerous—there's a corner for you to hold.

A. TOOTH.

File, Man.