

THE FLOUR SHIPMENT

Such splendid time was made in transporting the train load of Patriotic Acre flour from the mills at Moose Jaw to the port at Montreal, and in transshipping the same thru to a trans-Atlantic carrier, that in all probability the flour will have been landed in Europe by the time this issue of the Grain Growers' Guide reaches the reader. The 40,000 sacks of flour in this shipment left Moose Jaw August 9 in one solid train load, and landed in the port of Montreal at 7 o'clock in the morning of August 15, having covered the distance in the remarkably short time of less than six days. Fortune seemed to favor this splendid gift of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, for a vessel in the service of the War Department was just ready to load a cargo principally of flour, and inside of twenty-four hours from the time of its arrival in Montreal some of it had found its way to the hold of the transport.

President Maharg and the secretary arrived in Ottawa on Monday morning, August 14, and at one o'clock made the formal presentation of the documents covering the gift to H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, at his official residence, Rideau Hall, the proceedings being photographed by a moving picture artist. The party was accompanied by several members of the Federal government, including Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. Robert Rogers, all of whom showed great interest in the gift and its presentation. Mrs. Musselman was the only lady in the party, the exceedingly short time in which to make arrangements—less than two hours—having made it impossible to assemble a large party at Rideau Hall for the occasion.

Moving Picture of Shipment

A good film picture was secured and will add greatly to the interest of the whole film which is being prepared with the co-operation of the provincial government. Excellent pictures of unusual interest were secured also at Montreal Harbor, where the officials took great pains to assist in this work. These pictures, besides showing the actual loading operations and a good view of the vessel, will show what few have been permitted to photograph, namely, the full mechanism of the powerful naval gun carried in the stern of the ship for defence against piratical German submarines. This latter feature alone would make a valuable and interesting picture. Purely by accident, the photographer caught the president at the breach of this gun, but this will make the picture none the less interesting when shown at next year's convention. For military reasons the name of the vessel carrying the flour and the gun for its defence is not now being made public. She is purely a freighter and was manned by swarthy Lascars from the East Indies.

The officers of the ship were most hospitable to our little party, lending every assistance most cheerfully and serving refreshments in the officers' mess. At parting the writer remarked to the captain, "The best luck that I can wish you is that you 'get' a German submarine with that splendid gun aft," and his eyes shot fire as he answered, "We're getting them." Characteristic of the president was his parting word, "If the Germans send you down we'll put up twice as much to replace the flour lost." One cannot meet these hardy men of the sea upon whose skill and courage depend the life and liberty of the nation, and who know so much better than we can know the fearful risks which they are taking, without feeling a deep sense of respect and gratitude toward them.

The vessel was scheduled to sail on Saturday, August 19. Her destination is not made public, but her hold contains 40,000 sacks each bearing the emblem of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, with its motto, "Equity," and declaring in unmistakable terms to our brothers across the sea the loyalty of the farmers of the wheat plains of Saskatchewan and to the world at large the solidity of the British Empire.

J. B. M.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

QUESTION RE FRANCHISE

We held our regular monthly meeting in my home on July 21. Owing to the yearly school picnic close by there was a small attendance but we had a good meeting. Having the promise of more members was encouraging, and we arranged for discussion at the next meeting. The women here are getting much interested in meetings, and I am sure we will soon be able to report very interesting letters to The Guide. I am thinking we women need more knowledge on the question of voting. I sent in one hundred signatures to Moose Jaw over two years ago to be presented to our premier, and surely these will still be in evidence for those who want the ballot, or will we have to go all over the work again? We hope you can enlighten and make plain to those of us women who are anxious for the franchise and feel it our duty to accept this privilege, and do all we can for the improvement of the laws in our province. Perhaps this is not directly in your line of work, but, knowing you to be in sympathy with us women, we solicit your advice in this most important problem. Thanking you in advance.

Yours faithfully,
MRS. H. AIKMAN,
Kenaston W.G.G.A.

Hanley, Sask.

Franchise for Women

The secretary of the Kenaston W.G.G.A., in the letter above, asks for advice on the question of the franchise for women, from the wording of which it would seem she is still in some doubt as to whether the women of Saskatchewan have won their freedom. It would appear from this that our members do not read the pages of The Guide as carefully as they might, seeing that a letter was published from the Hon. George Langley only a few weeks ago giving all information necessary on this point. However, in the absence of Mr. Musselman, I will try to make the position clear so that our women members will not need to be in any doubt as to how they stand, in view of the great opportunity which is to be presented to us, and to them, in December next of deciding on the abolition or otherwise of the government liquor stores.

First, our women members may dismiss from their minds all idea of their having to go over the work of winning the franchise again; the fight has been fought and won so far as provincial politics are concerned, and from this time forward the women of Saskatchewan may hold up their heads as free women, as they have never been able to do before. As far as municipal politics are concerned, those women who had the vote before by virtue of owning property have the vote still, and those who were shut out from this privilege previously will still find the door locked, bolted and barred against them, so that, in the language of the markets, "the position is unchanged"—they are still non-entities, and must extract from that fact whatever comfort they are able.

In regard to provincial politics, any woman who is a British subject, either by birth or naturalization, provided she is over twenty-one years of age, has resided in the province for twelve months and in the constituency in which she desires to vote for three months prior to the date of the election, will be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the provincial parliament, or on any question respecting provincial affairs, such as the closing or otherwise of the government liquor stores. A short time previous to the day of election a notice will be issued calling on all duly qualified persons to register, and all persons who are found to comply with the requirements will have their names placed on the roll and will be entitled to vote.

This is a great victory, and it is to be hoped the women of Saskatchewan will show themselves worthy of the trust thus reposed in them. It is a victory that would rejoice the hearts of

the women of England, who are still debarred from exercising this privilege, tho their strongest opponent, Mr. Asquith, has recently declared that they have presented an unanswerable case and must have their place in any future extension of the franchise. Victory is coming to women the world over. The war is removing every obstacle to their enfranchisement, and the women of Saskatchewan need to be proud of the fact that they are in the van. Let them show it by their actions.

S. W. Y.

GASOLINE FOR GOPHERS

We have recently found a very cheap and effective method of exterminating gophers which might be of some value to our Grain Growers, and if so, you might publish it in The Guide, if you see fit.

Take a wad of cotton or waste about the size of a walnut and saturate it with gasoline. Throw it in the hole and plug the hole with dirt, being careful that all holes are closed, and in about twenty minutes you will find the gopher dead at the entrance of his den.

You need not mention my name in connection herewith, but I should be pleased to hear of some who try this, as it works fine.

Yours truly,
J. R. MOSIMAN,
Guernsey, Sask.

J. R. Mosiman, Esq.:—I am pleased to have yours of the 20th. The letter is characteristic of you, not only in that it shows how fully alive you are to every opportunity for service, but also that you desire no publicity for your own name. I think the suggestion a thoroughly good one, and I should like to see it tried out fully. There is, of course, more or less difficulty in finding all the holes to a gopher's nest, and plugging each one of them, but this gopher cure would be so simple that it might come very widely into use.

I will publish your letter in The Grain Growers' Guide, as well as The Prairie Farm and Home, and unless I hear from you objecting to the coupling of your name with it, I will permit your name to go with your letter. Why not? You are one of a number of men in the province whom I am anxious to have better known by our people.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

COMBINED ACTION URGED

Central Secretary:—Re the closing price of grain on the Winnipeg Exchange over the long distance telephone of Saskatchewan. I might say along with the article I wrote some time ago on the above subject, you also stated you would like to have a general opinion from the associations of Saskatchewan on the subject and, if wanted, to back the same up by writing articles on the subject, and as yet I have seen no further report in The Guide on the same, and would ask you again to call the people's attention to this important matter. If a thing is not worth asking for, it is not worth having. Surely we cannot expect our government to give us privileges if we do not let them know we want them, or even the officials of our association to work for us on such subjects if we do not speak our minds on the subject.

This is a matter that is very important to anyone on a rural telephone line who has wheat to sell, and if we asked for it in right style no government would refuse us such an important privilege, when it costs so little compared with the results. Hoping you will again try to get the public interested in the matter to make this a successful issue, I remain,

Yours truly,
ALEX. FOULSTON,
Tugaske, Sask.

Note:—From the correspondence reaching the Central office dealing with this matter of furnishing daily the closing price on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to all the public telephone exchanges throuth Saskatchewan, there

can be no doubt that the public generally would greatly appreciate such a service. The writer is in a position to state that this matter is being carefully considered by members of the government, but it would be wise for locals desiring this service to express themselves in the matter by forwarding resolutions to the Central office.

J. B. M.

DAILY GRAIN PRICES WANTED

Central Secretary:—At a regular meeting of the Redvers Grain Growers' Association the following resolution was passed, moved by W. Hopley, seconded by L. Foster: "That this local is of the opinion that the government should send daily grain prices to rural telephone centrals." Carried unanimously.

ALEX. COLEMAN,
Sec., Redvers Local.

HELP BLINDED HEROES

Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Hostel, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, N.W., August 3, 1916.

Secretary, S.G.G.A.:—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks your memo of July 12, enclosing draft for \$59.14 from the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, for which I send an official receipt.

Will you allow me, please, to make myself the mouthpiece of the gallant fellows here, who will so materially benefit by your substantial assistance, to offer you and all who have contributed, an expression of my sincere and most cordial thanks for this evidence of practical sympathy with what is being done here for their welfare.

I enclose a copy of the report of our first year's doings, which I hope will interest you.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman, Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.

MEMBERSHIP PRIVILEGES

Central Secretary:—Is a person who paid dues for 1915 considered a member in good standing for 1916 and has he a right to vote and hold office and have the same rights of members who have paid?

A. W. BURNELL,
Sec'y Hawoods G.G.A.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 10th instant, which enquires regarding the standing of a member whose fees are in arrears, according to the constitution of the association, and this is the law under which we are governed, once a party has been received into your local as a member, he remains a member without regard as to whether his membership fees are kept paid up or not until either he has resigned or he has been expelled from the local by the action of the local.

Technically there is no fee for joining the association, but a membership fee of \$1.00 per annum must be paid by each member to the local secretary, and, of course, every member who has joined the local, and who has not resigned nor been expelled, can be held legally responsible for the \$1.00 membership fee for each year during which he has remained in membership and for which he has fallen in arrears.

This arrangement leaves the matter entirely with each local, and each local will take such action as it sees fit. It was considered very unwise that the constitution should contain a provision which would arbitrarily cancel the membership of every faithful Grain Grower, who for one reason or another had fallen slightly in arrears in the payment of his annual membership fee. The responsibility of the member is to the local. The local, on the other hand, is responsible to the Central for 50 cents per annum for each of its members whether these members have paid their membership fee or not. It should be borne in mind, however, that the local does not require to pay any membership fee to the Central for any of its members who are life members of the association.

It follows, of course, that if members in arrears are members, and they are, they have the full right of members, and must be accorded such at all meetings which they may attend. The remedy, of course, lies with the local organization as it can expel any member, as provided in section 13, sub-section 4 of the constitution.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.