

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

BALLOTS VERSUS CASH

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JULY 2, 1913

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Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

TREE PLANTERS IN CONVENTION

Citizens of Winnipeg and those in attendance at the Winnipeg Exhibition will have an opportunity on July 7, 8 and 9 of hearing addresses from some of the foremost exponents of tree culture and forestry in America at the convention of the Canadian Forestry Association, in the Industrial Bureau Hall.

It may be pointed out that the men who will address the convention are all intensely practical. They advocate forest conservation and forest development, not for some far fetched reason, but because it will be profitable to the people of Canada. While the full benefits of a proper method of protecting and utilizing our forests will not be felt for some years, yet many benefits will follow immediately upon their adoption. Two points should be noted; first, that it is proposed to maintain permanent forests only on lands unsuited to agriculture, and second, that such reserves, or national forests as they are better called, are not to be locked up and kept away from the people, but are to be made use of to the fullest extent while, at the same time, the future crop of trees is protected and promoted. Among those who will speak are George Bury, Vice-President of the C.P.R., V. C. Brown, of the Bank of Commerce, S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, R. H. Campbell, Dominion Director of Forestry, Norman Ross, Chief of the Tree Planting Division at Indian Head, and the chief foresters of Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and the State Forester of Minnesota. The convention opens on Monday evening, July 7, and both ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussions.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND

According to the report of the Federation of Co-operative Societies submitted to the congress held in Aberdeen at Whitsuntide, 1,520 co-operative societies existed at the end of the year 1912, of which number 1,512 societies reported a total membership of 2,876,892. The year's turnover amounted to over £122,000,000 and profit to over £13,000,000. The English Co-operative Wholesale Society, with its 1,162 branches, had a turnover of about £3,000,000, with a profit of £700,000. The Scotch Co-operative Society made a profit of £325,000 on a turnover of over £8,000,000. The Co-operative Productive Society and the Co-operative Wholesale Society produced goods to the value of over £13,000,000, while the goods produced by the Co-operative Provision Stores amounted to £8,250,000 in value. 760 Co-operative Societies have children's penny banks with a total balance in hand of £1,600,000.

POPE HONORS CO-OPERATOR

We have much pleasure in recording that our esteemed French Canadian fellow co-operator, Alphonse Desjardins, has been created by His Holiness Pope Pius X. a Knight Commendatore of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, the highest distinction which can be bestowed upon a Catholic layman for social services.

The honor has been conferred upon the pioneer of the Credit Bank section of the Co-operative Movement in Canada on the recommendation of the Archbishop of Quebec (Mgr. Begin), in recognition of the moral value of the many years of self-sacrificing work our fellow co-operator has given to the inauguration and development of the Co-operative Bank system in Quebec and on this continent generally.—Canadian Co-operator.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

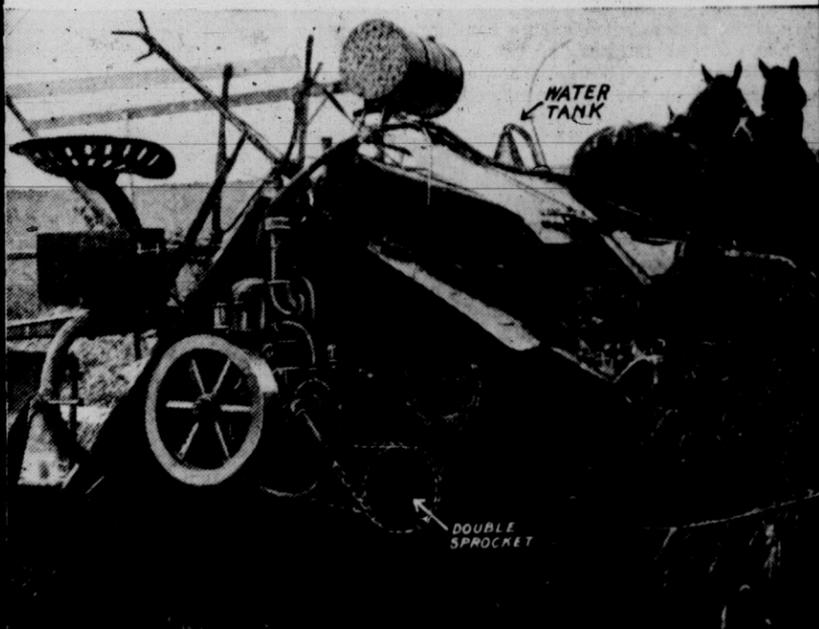
The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

SASKATCHEWAN CROPS

Special Correspondents of Government Report on Conditions

Regina, Sask., June 26. — Reports from thirty-six special crop correspondents of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture received today indicate that the crops during the past week have greatly improved under the influence of the welcome showers which have fallen throughout the province. During the past few days many fears have been expressed that the remarkable series of thunder storms, combined with cold nights and early mornings which have swept the province from one end to the other would have a bad effect on the crop.

Speaking generally, however, these fears have no foundation. While here and there crops have been badly struck, the prospects throughout Saskatchewan are of the best. The crops this year are not likely to be characterized by a rank growth of straw, owing to the dry, hot weather experienced in the early part of the month. Under favorable conditions wheat should be headed out generally by July 10th. The oat crop is looking well, although late and rather short in the straw.

In the district of Wilkie some of the summer-fallow wheat is 22 inches high and is in the shot blade. July 10 should see wheat headed out in this district. At Grenfell the correspondent reports that all the crops are thick and heavy, with wheat twelve inches high; oats, eight; barley, four. The Prince Albert district reports that the rains on Monday last put the crop in good condition, and that wheat will be headed out by the middle of July. In the Fort Qu'Appelle district 50 per cent. of the oat crop is good. Wheat should be headed out by July 8. Rain is not badly needed, says the government correspondent, but would do no great harm.

No Excessive Moisture

This last fact appears to be general throughout the country. No one point of the 36 reporting makes complaint of too much rain. At Battleford, for instance, they need rain badly, as the hot weather has kept the crops back quite a bit. Weyburn reports great damage from gophers; Rosthern reports that a plot of winter rye on the experimental farm headed out in three weeks; Estevan has a little crop washed out but are satisfied on the wheat. Up on the Bullock line there has been plenty of rain for the present. The weather was fairly dry from June 1 to June 20, but since then there has been plenty with beneficial results to the crop.

From all points comes the reassuring word that the crops are in the best of condition. Only one point that can be found has suffered from hail in the district of Chamberlain. A hail storm occurred Monday, reports of which have already been published. At this date, however, it is possible to estimate the damage to a certain extent, and it would seem, according to report, that the best part of the crop of the district has been ruined. With this one exception Saskatchewan's crop for 1913 has a brilliant outlook.

MELVILLE PLOWING MATCH

The second annual plowing match held by the Melville Agricultural Society was held at Melville on June 24. The following prizes were awarded: Sulky plow—G. Yackel, 1st prize. Gang plow—C. Auckland, 1st prize; G. Yackel, 2nd prize; D. Han, 3rd prize.

Walking plow—F. Hancock, 1st prize; J. Boyce, 2nd prize.

Thos. Doherty, of Balcarres, acted as judge to the satisfaction of all present.

IMMIGRANT TRAIN WRECKED Eight Lives Lost

Ottawa, Ont., June 25.—Eight dead and over fifty injured, two probably fatally, was the result of a railway accident, which occurred this afternoon when a C.P.R. westbound train left the track at McKellar, three miles west of this city.

A rail, insecurely fastened after recent repairs, or else "kinked" from the heat of the sun, is held responsible. The big westbound transcontinental number five, rushing along over the section, bumped and jolted, and was then derailed. Two cars toppled over an embankment and into the Ottawa River, and as a result one of the worst railway catastrophes in recent years in Canada.

Many Pathetic Scenes

One of the saddest cases was that of Mrs. Robert McNeally, who, with her three children was on the way from Scotland to meet her husband, of 621 Clark street, Edmonton. Mrs. McNeally was drowned in the car while one boy, James, aged 17, is at the Water street hospital and is likely to die. The other two children, Maggie and Robert, aged about 8 and 6 years respectively, were found after the wreck, weeping bitterly for their mother. The passengers told them that their mother would come soon.

Later the children were taken to the hospital where kind friends are tending them.

Mr. McNeally was to have met his family in Winnipeg. He has only been in Canada a year and was planning a joyous re-union.

Among the dead is Patrick Mulvena, from Antrim, aged 25, who was on the way to Winnipeg. Two others were John Moodie, of Sanday, Orkney, Scotland, and John Hogg, of Derry, Ireland, aged 30, John Pearce, of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 27, was on the way to Edmonton. Bishop Charlebois, of Keewatin, who lives at Le Pas, and Father Leduc, from Saskatchewan, were on the train, and assisted in the rescue work, comforted the wounded, and administered the last rites to the dying. Only two of the injured are not expected to live, James McNeally and Thos. Phillips, of Ireland, both going to Vancouver.

Victims Mostly Immigrants

All the immigrants were bound to meet friends in the West, but in the confusion it is almost impossible to learn where they were bound, or who their friends are. Amongst the injured was Mrs. Robert McCallum, of Greenock, Scotland, who had with her two young children. She had her arm and head injured but is not in a serious condition. She was badly frightened and telegraphed her husband in Calgary. He must meet her here and take her west. Mrs. Geo. Patton, with her family of several children, from Armagh, Ireland, on her way to join her husband in Winnipeg, was in the wreck. Mrs. Patton was badly shaken up and the children were all badly bruised, but none of them seriously hurt. "We were having a cup of tea," said Mrs. Patton to a reporter, "when there was a terrible jolt and we were hurled about in the car which turned over several times. Most of those in the cars were buried under glass and wood, while I was hit against the side of the car. All my goods were scattered and I had not even money enough to telegraph my husband in Winnipeg that they were all safe."

Cars Hurlled Into River

Crowded with tourists and immigrants, more particularly the latter, en route to new homes in the West, the heavy train left the Broad street station of Ottawa shortly before 2 o'clock. Between Ottawa and Britannia is a fringe of summer villages banking the Ottawa river. One of the newest of them is known as McKellar townsite. It was there that the accident happened. At the exact scene, the river runs into a little bay and two of the ill-fated cars were plunged over the side and almost completely submerged. They were colonist sleepers full of British immigrants. For the past few weeks section men have been

gaged on the line laying new ties and this work involved the removal and replacing of the rails.

The assumption is that in putting back a section of the track there was insufficient spiking.

The train was running at about 30 miles an hour when the point was reached. The big mogul engine, tender, and baggage car passed over safely, but when doing so evidently displaced the defective rail with the result that the two colonist cars next in line tipped over into the water and the remainder of the train, the diner and first-class sleepers were derailed, twisted and partially destroyed, but stayed on the bank.

Like all similar accidents it happened in the twinkling of an eye, and without warning. There was a bumping and jolting, which threw most of the passengers out of their seats. An instant later the colonist cars went over the bank, breaking the line, probably preventing the rear cars from telescoping.

An indescribable scene followed. The passengers who escaped without serious injury, many of them foreigners, ran about wildly and in a state of abject terror; women screamed and fainted, while from the overturned and partly submerged cars came muffled cries of pain and terror, and calls for help. The train crew, who escaped with a shaking up, lost no time in going to the rescue and utilizing the appliances for the purpose with which the train is equipped.

The Ottawa Electric Railway runs near by, and a gang of three men, employed by it, along with residents of the suburban village, got busy with axes breaking windows and getting, as quickly as possible, to the work of rescue.

In a few moments the injured, many of them covered with blood and dirt, or watersoaked, were brought out and carried across the fields to nearby houses.

A hurry-up call was sent in for ambulances, autos, and doctors, and there was a quick response. Many motor cars became improvised ambulances, and these were used rushing the injured to the hospitals three miles distant. Fully twenty doctors, whose services had been requisitioned, rendered first aid, and accompanied the sufferers to the hospitals. For the greater part the injured are not fatally hurt, but will recover.

The news spread quickly to the city and in a short time there were a couple of thousand people on the scene, street cars on the Britannia line being crowded, and scores of automobiles pressed into service. The auxiliary wrecking train from the Ottawa divisional headquarters was rushed to the scene, and gangs put to work lifting the derailed cars and clearing the line. The work was pretty well completed during the night.

Nearly All Were Killed in the Crash

While the fact that the cars were partially submerged would have meant death by drowning the condition of the bodies indicated that, with one exception, the victims were killed outright.

There were many exciting and pathetic scenes attendant upon the disaster. In the terrific impact mothers were separated from their children, and distractedly watched the work of the rescuers. Two children were numbered among the dead, while a score of others, temporarily missing, were restored to their relieved parents. One of them was calling for his mother when rescued from the shallow water.

A Scottish immigrant, feeling the train turn over, and realizing what had happened, grabbed his wife and held her aloft till the crash came, and then hoisted her to safety through a broken window. Then he got out himself, and though cut and bruised, went to the aid of others.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN IS SOLICITOR-GENERAL

Ottawa, June 26.—At a cabinet council meeting this afternoon an order-in-council was passed appointing Arthur Meighen, M.P., to the position of solicitor-general. He was later sworn in by F. K. Bennett, assistant clerk of the privy council.

Another order authorized the issue of a writ for the necessary by-election, nominations being fixed for July 19 and polling, in the event of a contest, on July 26.

Others Wanted Portfolio

The fact that the report came out before the appointment was really made caused some annoyance as there were several other eager aspirants for the position who had kept the wires busy since the report came out. Among these were A. C. Boyce, member for East Algoma, and E. W. Rhodes, member for Cumberland, both of whom have been strongly pressing their claims.

The appointment of Mr. Meighen will cause considerable heart burning, as this is the third position in the gift of the government held by a Manitoba man. The spending department of public works and the influential department of the interior are presided over by Hon. Messrs. Rogers and Roche respectively. Ontario and the maritimes think that Manitoba already has her share. The prominent part which Mr. Meighen took in the closure proceedings by which the naval bill was jammed through the Commons commends him strongly, however, for the vacant position of solicitor-general. It carries a salary of \$4,000 a year. Mr. Meighen, it is expected, will locate permanently at Ottawa.

Left for West

Mr. Meighen, after being sworn in, left for the West tonight. The solicitor-general does not rank as a member of the government, but exercises important functions in connection with the department of justice. It is the intention of the premier, it is understood, to make the position of greater utility than heretofore, and the new solicitor-general will probably argue some of the Dominion's most important cases before the supreme court and privy council.

Ocean Freight Rate Inquiry

It is also likely that Mr. Meighen will undertake at once, as solicitor-general, an inquiry into ocean freight rates. Mr. Meighen brought the question before the House last session and advocated an inquiry into the great increase in rates, especially in wheat and flour. This inquiry will now be placed in Mr. Meighen's hands.

GRAIN GROWERS' ANNUAL

The Grain Growers' Gain company has decided to change the date of closing their fiscal year from June 30 to August 31, as the latter date is the regular closing date of the grain year and affords a better opportunity for valuing the stocks of grain in the elevators. The change in the date allows the auditors time to examine the accounts and prepare the statement for the annual meeting, which will be held in the latter part of November, when farm work has ceased and farmers have more time at their disposal. The company has arranged for single fare for the annual meeting in November, so there will be no more expense attached to it than in the past when the annual meeting took place in July. It is expected that the directors of the company, at their meeting in July, will declare a 10 per cent. dividend and distribute it immediately afterwards, as the affairs of the company are in a prosperous condition. This part of the work will not be delayed until after the annual meeting.

The farmers of St. Pierre organized themselves into a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association on June 27, and the following officers were elected: President, Chas. Dandault, Vice-President, Alex. Carrice, Secretary-Treasurer, Ernest Hebert, Directors O. Cing-Mars, S. Lariviere, A. Lafrance, A. Pefnault, J. Desharnais, J. I. Gagne.



THEIR FAVORITE CHILD

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 2nd, 1913

FREIGHT RATE INQUIRY

Those who are watching the progress of the Western freight rate enquiry before the Railway Commission, and we trust that means every reader of The Guide, will be disappointed at the fact that the enquiry, instead of being finished last week, as was expected, has been once more adjourned. However, the chairman of the Commission, Mr. Drayton, has given counsel on both sides distinctly to understand that they must be ready to submit all the evidence and argument they wish to have considered when the next sitting is held at the end of August or the beginning of September. The present adjournment, while somewhat trying to the patience after a year and a half of waiting, is not without justification, for it is made necessary chiefly in order to give time for the completion of the work undertaken by J. P. Muller, the American railway rate expert, who has been employed by the Dominion Government to investigate the records of the C.P.R. and compare these with the business of United States railways. Mr. Muller's first report states that rates on the C.P.R. as a whole are not unreasonably high, compared with those of the United States railways. He adds:

"A comparison, however, of that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Fort William, with the averages for the entire property, certainly warrants the assertion that the western half of the property is, from every viewpoint, disproportionately productive of more net revenue than the average. And if the analysis is carried into operating divisions, Manitoba and Alberta show the highest profit rated."

Mr. Muller thus fully bears out the contentions made on behalf of the people of the West, that the Prairie Provinces are being discriminated against and made not only to pay higher freight rates but also to contribute a much larger share of the profits of the C.P.R. than the Eastern Provinces. In the face of that it is difficult to imagine on what grounds the Railway Commission will be able to refuse the demand of the West for a reduction of rates. The railway counsel, however, have yet to cross-examine Mr. Muller, and it will be interesting to see how his figures stand their criticism. There is certainly nothing to fear if their attack is no more effective than that made by the railways on the figures previously presented by M. K. Cowan, K.C., showing that freights in the Prairie Provinces are considerably higher than in the Western States. The attempt to controvert these figures was made by W. B. Lanigan, assistant freight traffic manager of C.P.R. western lines, who is generally recognized as the cleverest and best informed freight official in the Canadian Railway service. Mr. Lanigan submitted figures which purported to show that the cost of shipping freight by car loads was greater in the Western States than over similar distances in Western Canada. When his figures were examined, however, he had to admit that in many cases they did not correspond with the official tariffs, and that he had assumed that an American shipper would put only 24,000 pounds in a car, although he had to pay for the minimum of 36,000 pounds. If his statements had not been examined by such men as Isaac Pitblado, K.C., representing the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and M. K. Cowan, K.C., representing the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Mr. Lanigan's bluff would have been successful, as similar bluffs have been in the past.

At the next hearing of the case, Mr. Muller will submit proposed tariffs in which his theory that rates should be based on the maintenance of a certain proportion between revenues and operating expenses, will be worked out. The chairman of the Railway

Commission has also asked the representatives of both the railways and the people to put forward their propositions as to how rates should be made. Mr. Drayton has further submitted a list of questions which he desires counsel on both sides to consider during the adjournment. The most significant of these is:

Whether rates should now be fixed in the Western Provinces on the assumption of a sufficient existing railway mileage to enable the grain crop to be properly carried and affording lands settled or fit for settlement with railway facilities within a reasonable distance; or whether rates should be fixed on such a basis as will encourage further development.

This appears to be a rather difficult question to answer. It assumes that if rates are placed on a fair basis, the railway companies will not undertake new construction and farmers who have been waiting for years for transportation facilities will have to wait in vain. We believe, however, that this is a false assumption. We believe that wherever there is sufficient settlement to warrant the construction of a railroad sufficient business will offer to make the line pay, even at considerably reduced rates. The railroads are not often nowadays built in advance of settlement, and the fact revealed by Mr. Muller that the Prairie Provinces yield the bulk of the profits of the C.P.R. at the present time is sufficient proof that they can stand a reduction of rates and still make a fair return on their capital.

BINDER TWINE INDUSTRY "RUINED"

The Brantford Courier, a high tariff organ which every now and then works itself wheezy grinding out protectionist tunes for W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., contained a remarkable admission a few days ago. A three-column heading on its front page announced: "Brantford Cordage Company Will Make Big Enlargement." The report, as will be seen, referred to the increased production of binder twine. The Courier went on to say:

"The Brantford Cordage Company have decided to make a large addition to their plant, including the installation of at least 100 additional spinners and other preparation machines. There will be a large expenditure of money on the most modern machinery and devices, and the capacity will be increased over 3,000 tons of binder twine annually.

"This, of course, will involve the employment of a large number of additional hands. The popularity of the company's products and a fine organization are responsible for this increase in the factory facilities, as under present conditions it has been found impossible to handle the increasing home and export business, and many large orders have had to be refused."

At this point The Courier's sensitive conscience must have given a mighty twinge. How could W. F. Cockshutt's tried and trusty organ look itself in the face after so completely giving away the case for Protection? Binder twine being one of the few commodities manufactured in Canada without any tariff advantages, Protectionists have felt it incumbent on themselves to prove that since 1898, when the duty was removed, the binder twine industry has languished in weakness and anguish and is now as good as dead. The Toronto News, our readers will remember, in its controversy with The Guide on the tariff question, said, "The binder twine industry is one industry almost dead already, largely by reason of free trade." To support this statement eight factories are named which, for one reason or another, have closed down since 1898, and in every case free trade is blamed. The Courier tries to bring itself back to the approved Protectionist position by tacking onto its story the following statements:

"This is the last strictly Canadian Cordage Company in existence out of some nine companies organized at about the same time, and both prison plants are also closed.

"The placing of binder twine on the free list has made this particular line of business in Canada most difficult, but this individual plant is now three times as large as originally and in splendid condition."

Canadian manufacturers, practically without exception, are prospering. Yet it has not fallen to the lot of many industries to enlarge to three times their original size within a few years and despite this increased capacity to have to refuse "many large orders." This is exactly the kind of "ruin" which manufacturers are wanting. They would spare neither pains nor expense to get in that fortunate position. The Courier omits any reference to the Plymouth Cordage Company, established at Welland in 1906, which finds Free Trade so profitable that it exports large quantities annually to the United States. The prison plants were closed in accordance with the demands of the Canadian manufacturers, who objected to their competition. As for those Canadian binder twine factories which have closed down, the farmers know that many of them deserved their fate. Prices under Protection were excessive and the twine was generally of an inferior quality. Besides, Protection puts a premium on mismanagement, antiquated business methods and the use of old machinery, whereas free competition is a salutary spur to efficiency and up-to-date methods and machinery. The Brantford factory's successful career is proof positive that Free Trade is no barrier to industrial development, but is, on the contrary, the best kind of stimulus—one which benefits manufacturer along with the consumer and not at his expense.

GRADING IS IMPARTIAL

Ever since the Grain Growers' Grain Company was organized by the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces, to fight the farmers' battles and secure for them a fair price for their grain and a square deal in marketing the produce of their farms, the enemies of the Company have been very active. Every known argument has been advanced by the opponents of the farmers' company to keep business in private hands, and falsehoods are used whenever it is hoped they will accomplish anything. One of the arguments used very often during the past year by the elevator companies and other opponents of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, is that the Farmers' Company is not able to secure as high grades on grain as these other companies are able to secure. This is preached persistently and the result is that many farmers believe the story and consequently withhold their grain from their own company. Of all the falsehoods that can be scattered, there is none that has less foundation than this one and the fact that it is believed by farmers in the country is a reflection upon their own intelligence. Every ear of grain that is shipped is sampled and graded by government officials. Neither the man that takes the sample nor the man that fixes the grade knows who owns the ear. There are, no doubt, defects in our grading system, but it is absolutely impartial and no elevator company has the slightest advantage over the Grain Growers' Grain Company in respect to grades. There is a tendency on the part of some farmers to complain more easily about their own company than about a private company. Those farmers who believe in farmers' organizations should use their influence to meet these false stories of the enemy and should also assist in educating those farmers who have been led astray. "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Safety" is an old saying, and its truth has never been illustrated better than

in the fight which the farmers' organizations have been compelled to wage in order to secure a square deal for the farmers of this country.

R. M. HORNE-PAYNE

Much indignation has been expressed, and rightly, at the advice recently given to the British public with regard to Canadian investments by R. M. Horne-Payne, a London financier. Mr. Horne-Payne, speaking at the annual meeting in London of the British Empire Trust Co., of which he is chairman, advised British investors to avoid Canadian municipal securities, and invest their money in railway and industrial enterprises. He claimed that municipal credit had been destroyed by Canadian cities raising constantly increasing and practically unlimited sums on the same assets and their policy of borrowing for short terms only while money is tight and interest high. If British investors follow Mr. Horne-Payne's advice Canadian cities and towns will either be compelled to go without the waterworks, sewers, pavements, lighting plants, etc., which they need, or go to some foreign country for the money, while British funds are handed over to the keeping of Mackenzie and Mann and other captains of industry. Who is R. M. Horne-Payne? He is a director of the C.N.R. and representative of the company in England, he is one of "The 42" who own one-third of Canada's wealth, and he is the gentleman who sent out a circular to thousands of people in England asking them to support the Canadian Countryman, established by Sir Edmund Walker, Z. A. Lash and others for the purpose of inculcating political views favorable to Special Privilege among Canadian settlers. We give British investors credit for being shrewd enough to disregard the interested advice of Mr. Horne-Payne, but, nevertheless, he has certainly done his best to injure Canadian towns and cities for the benefit of the Canadian Northern Railway. It might have been supposed that Canada had been sufficiently generous to Mackenzie and Mann to prevent one of their satellites making such an unjustified attack upon the credit of her cities and towns, but there seems to be no limit to what a sordid financier will do in order to make his stock manipulations profitable.

'THE WAR AGAINST WAR

The Balkan war, regrettable as were the economic waste and loss of life, will not be wholly loss to mankind if its lessons are learned never to be forgotten. There is good reason to hope for this happy result, judging by the way public opinion is being marshalled in favor of international peace. The world-wide money stringency, as all economists agree, is due partly to the sinking of so much capital in the actual hostilities between Turkey and the Allies, and is still more largely due to the vast sums expended every year by the Great Powers in war preparations. The men of money, without whose support war would be impossible, will have to be reckoned with more than ever before, now that they see how even a third-rate war ties up normal business development the world over. Here is what the Bankers' Magazine says on war:

"Bankers have come to dread war as one of the greatest enemies of national prosperity, and the shadow of conflict which forever hangs over one country or another has grown to be one of the malign influences with which business calculations must always reckon. The world's capital is needed as never before for the development of enterprise—the building of houses, the construction and equipment of manufacturing plants, and for the production of food and clothing. War and the preparation for war absorb for purely destructive purposes a constantly enlarging portion of the capital sorely needed for beneficent employment."

If the world's bankers, who supply the money for war materials, and the working-men, who do the actual fighting, stand

shoulder to shoulder against unnecessary conflicts, the gold-laced diplomats will have to wage their wars on paper.

A PROTECTIONIST ARGUMENT

We do not know whether it is to be attributed to a wilful attempt to deceive, or just plain ignorance, but it is remarkable how often newspapers which support Protection attempt to mislead the public by statements which a very little intelligence must show to be absolutely incorrect. An error of this kind found in The News, a weekly paper published at Red Deer, Alberta, has been called to our attention. The News, in a recent issue said in its leading editorial:

MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURAL PROFITS

The President of the Bank of Commerce, in evidence given before the Banking Committee of the House of Commons, said that one hundred representative industrial concerns in Canada, with a total capital and surplus of \$176,000,000, showed profits last year of 17.84 per cent. This was done for the purpose of showing that industrial establishments are doing better than banks, which in the same year made an average profit on capital and reserve of 8.84 per cent.

Another comparison, along a slightly different line, will be found equally interesting. The amount of capital invested in Ontario farm property was placed by the Bureau of Industries in 1909 at \$1,241,000,000. In the same year, which was a normal one, the total value of all the field crops in the province were placed by the same authority at \$167,000,000. Allowing in addition to this \$2 per acre for the returns from pasture land, gives a grand aggregate of \$173,000,000 as the gross returns from all the field crops of the province in the year named. That figures out at 14 per cent. on the capital invested. In other words, the total value of the farm crops of the province, in a normal year, represented a very much smaller return on capital invested than was represented by profits alone in the case of one hundred representative industrial establishments. If to the returns from field crops are added the value of live stock sold or slaughtered (and this live stock was produced from the product of field crops), the gross returns from farming in Ontario amounted in 1909 to only \$237,000,000, or a shade over 19 per cent. on the capital invested, while the profits over and above cost of operation of one hundred representative industrial establishments was only a little over one per cent. less.

The above, though not so credited, originally appeared in The Weekly Sun, of Toronto, and is no doubt a perfectly accurate statement. The News, however, goes on to say:

This, at least, will be food for thought for the thinking farmer, as it shows that the manufacturer and banker is really making a less profit on money invested than he is, and that the manufacturer is not the monster some Liberal papers paint him.

In this comment the editor of The News fails to distinguish between gross returns and net profit. He takes the total value of the field crops and live stock produced on the farms, and compares it with the net profits of the manufacturers and bankers. He assumes that all the money that the farmer receives for his grain and cattle, and the value of all the grain and other feed which are consumed by his stock are clear profit. In his calculations the farmer has no expenses. He pays no wages, receives his twine as a present and has his threshing done free of charge. If these things were true, then, indeed, the farmers, on the figures quoted, would be making nearly two per cent. more interest on the capital they have invested than the manufacturers. But, alas, it is not so. If the Red Deer News cannot produce better arguments in favor of Protection at home, it had better devote its editorial columns exclusively to the ready-made stuff sent out to local papers from the Protectionist headquarters at Ottawa, which is often equally false but usually more ingenious and plausible.

Woman suffrage goes marching on. East Thursday Governor Dunne, of Illinois, signed a bill enfranchising 1,000,000 women. There are now nearly 2,000,000 women voters in the United States. The Illinois bill goes into effect on July 1, and already the women of Chicago are planning to clean up their city.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN'S APPOINTMENT

The appointment of Arthur Meighen to a cabinet position is only the fulfilment of general expectation on the part of the public. As the member for Portage la Prairie he has made a name for himself in the House and has easily outclassed in ability the rest of the members of his party west of the Lakes. In the five years he has been a member of the House Mr. Meighen's progress has been rapid and he has given other and older members an example of what hard work and much study may accomplish. Mr. Meighen is a keen student and a wide reader and is one of the best debaters in the House, and is one ready on a moment's notice to come to the defence of his party when skilful argument is needed. What Mr. Meighen's attitude will be henceforth on questions of vital interest to the West remains to be seen. During the last three years of the Liberal government, Mr. Meighen was a low tariff advocate and generally a good progressive. Since the change of government he has however, avoided subjects which cause strife within his party. Mr. Meighen has a brilliant career before him, but we trust that he will not allow the exigencies of the party game to blind him to the needs of the people.

A few weeks ago, when China was hard pressed for money, the Standard Oil Company, according to a London Times correspondent in China, came forward with a beautiful offer. In return for the sole rights to exploit petroleum in China for a term of years, Standard Oil was willing to give an immediate loan of \$135,000,000. Wasn't that pure philanthropy toward the struggling young Republic! The American trust could well afford, not a loan, but a straight gift of \$135,000,000 in return for the absolute monopoly in a country of 400,000,000. Fortunately the Republican leaders, Dr. Sun and others, are too firm believers in public ownership of natural resources to be caught with any such bait.

We are glad to note that several members of the Borden cabinet, including the minister of finance, are planning to visit the West during the parliamentary recess. If these ministers want their trip to be informing and profitable they should get out of range of the representatives of Special Privilege, away from the button-holing individuals who make a practice of filling up members of the Government with stories of the universal prosperity of the people and the impossibility of the Government doing anything more to better conditions—except, of course, a little more Protection here and there. If Hon. Mr. White and his colleagues can get out of earshot of these smooth-spoken folks and study conditions first-hand, they will see that the complaints of the West are moderate in tone and in harmony with justice.

With reference to the statement in The Guide that the Laurier government gave land grants to the Canadian Northern Railway, a contemporary points out that this is not strictly in accordance with the records. The Canadian Northern, we are reminded, secured its claim to land grants by buying two old charters dating from the old Conservative regime—the Winnipeg and Southeastern and the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay. These charters, however, would have expired through failure to construct if they had not been extended from time to time, and the Liberal government, in permitting them to be kept alive with the land grant clause attached, became equally responsible with their predecessors in office.

Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have government owned railways. Canada has railway owned governments.

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Getting the Franchise

The Story of a Street-Railroad President

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

I was born to my business. The very blood of railroading run in my veins. My father and my grandfather were in the business. My grandfather was a mason on the first railroad tunnel that was ever pierced through the rocky backbone of Manhattan Island, and for many years my father was a conductor on the Avenue Horse Railroad in New York. When I was a boy I could keep in touch with the handwork of each. We lived only a little way from Park Avenue and I had more than a passing interest in the Avenue Horse Railroad.

I was also born to poverty—not the squalid sort, but the kind that the college-settlement workers persist in calling middle-class; for my father had a decent, old-fashioned pride in keeping his family in a decent way. Not that his was an easy job or a well-paid one. For many years he was paid from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half a day and his day's work was sixteen hours long. For fourteen years his work began at one minute after four o'clock in the morning, and for those fourteen years he made a record of always being on time. He never missed a day, even Sundays—save for a week or so when he was laid up with a sprained wrist; and in that week the horse-car company docked his pay. When he worked late at night my mother used to sit up so that she might awaken him and he would have plenty of time to trudge a dozen blocks down to Eighty-sixth Street and start with his car from the barns at sixty seconds after the stroke of four. Remember, that was a day in which there were no alarm clocks. I can see her now—God keep her honest, patient soul!—sitting there by the dying glow of the fire, her shawl tightly drawn round her thin shoulders, reading. She was a great reader, and while all of us slept she read—that my dad might not break his record at the barn.

Out of his pay—mind you, he was on the cash end of the car—the old gentleman financed his living; and by-and-by he bought a little piece of land up in Yorkville, near where his car ran. That piece of land is today the prize asset of my family fortunes. It is in a fashionable part of New York and the desk upon which these lines are being written stands upon that land. So much for my father's forethought—and not one whit less for my mother's. I can remember seeing her go over to Third Avenue-day after day, so that she might intercept the truck-wagons that were toiling down toward Washington Market from Westchester way and buy potatoes at twenty-five cents a bushel. Last week my wife was paying a dollar and a quarter for the same amount of the same farm fruit.

If I have lingered on my mother and my father it has been because I wanted you to understand how they were the making of me. It was their force, their love—even their poverty—that hardened me. Work! It was the very grindstone upon which I was sharpened for contact with the world. When I was eighteen my father said he would speak to the starter down at the barn about getting a job for me. I shook my head slowly, at the suggestion, however. I could see a suspicion come into his eyes that he might have spent his time bringing up a loafer. I contradicted that.

"I'm not going on a car platform," I told him. "I'm willing to work as hard as any man, but I'm not going to follow your example and be a slave! I'm going to keep my boots blacked and my collar clean and sit at a desk."

At that the old gentleman fell to cursing, as was his prerogative—a right that had not been hindered by a proficiency attained in bringing his car through the crowded streets of downtown New York. I listened to him a while, then went downtown and got a desk job for myself with the Avenue Horse-Railroad Company.

I was born to my business. If I had not been I could not have stolen into the private office of James Daggett, the old president of that company, and forced

a job out of him. How I did that I do not now recall. I remember there was some profanity—on his part, of course—some determination on my part, and finally orders to report to the horse-car line's attorney. When I told my old gentleman of my interview with his railroad's president, and its result, he threatened to give me a licking for lying to him.

I was in a new school and it was a hard school. I went to work in the crooked claim end of the crooked legal department of a crooked horse-car line. You cannot run a railroad through the crowded streets of a metropolitan city without piling up a great product of accident claims. We were no exception to that rule. We met with fakers ourselves, but we could point no finger of honest-scorn at them, for we committed about everything short of grand larceny, arson and murder to avoid paying accident claims—and were rather successful after a fashion. We had internes in the hospitals on our lists, for they rode free on our cars, and we did not issue pass-cards just for fun. We had many policemen too. They drew nice fees and dined on the company at the old Astor House. We knew our friends—and we made few mistakes in choosing them.

However, that was not railroading as I wanted to know it. So it was really a glad day for me when I found myself outside of the organization of the horse-

The elevated railroads had just been built and New York was as pleased with them as a boy with a new pair of skates. People were saying that Central Park was going to amount to something after all; and the contractor of the Sixth Avenue line built a big sort of house-hotel facing it at Fifty-ninth Street that he called apartments, never dreaming that he was giving birth to a new New York. There were five-cent hours and ten-cent hours, and an awful fight when the politicians up at Albany made the elevated roads carry folks at all hours for five cents. The elevated-railroad managers said they would be bankrupt within twelve months; but they did not know even the beginnings of the city transportation business in those days.

Within forty-eight hours I had a new job. Big Jim Relligan, of our ward, had been watching me quietly—as Tammany politicians do watch the young men coming up within their balliwicks. Relligan had almost broken on paving contracts after the Tweed smash. As a boy, he had taken the old boss's fancy. Before he was twenty-five he was a rich man. Even when the smash came and there was scarcely cellroom in the Tombs for Tweed's friends Relligan came through smiling, unscathed; but he was sick of New York. The nasty business of the new courthouse had unnerved him a bit, after all.

"You would like X—," he told me,



Party of Hudson Bay Engineers sailing up the Nelson River in York Boats

car line. There had been a shake-up, and office politics—the great weakness of almost every railroad, large or small—was dictating every step of the reorganization. There was a new general counsel above me and he was a practical man. Before he had been at his new desk three days he sent an emissary to me. "You will have to come across!" said the emissary. Translated, that meant my pay would be raised five hundred dollars a year and I would give back to the new general counsel half of that amount. Those were the terms. I could accept them or walk out of the employ of the Avenue Horse Railroad Company.

I hesitated. I was just married. My soul was slightly calloused and I was afraid to get fired just then, with that young girl hanging on my arm and looking at her husband as if he were a master of finance to make Wall Street tremble—if he really wished. But the horse-car business was rotten then in New York and my soul was not so calloused that it could not see that plainly. Then the thing was quickly settled for me. My mother died—quite unexpectedly. There was a last minute of saying goodbye to an old friend; and in that minute she was giving me one parting thought:

"Larry," said she, "you're a good boy. Stay on the level!" After that I could not stay with the old road for any consideration.

So it was that I threw up my job with the horse railroad just as it was going into the hardest times of its history.

mentioning the name of a great state, historic in associations but fairly pulsing with new life and industry. "There's opportunity there. Incidentally I have a job for you in X— this very minute."

Relligan took good care of me. For more than twenty years I was his right-hand man, and I was still learning the transportation business, root and branch. It was a splendid post-graduate course and Relligan was no small shake as a faculty. We had taken over a little fly-by-night steam proposition when it was the traditional streak of rust across the face of half a dozen counties in two interior states and nearly ready for the sheriff, and we had made it pay its dividends in as pretty a fashion as any one might wish. So soon as the road was worth owning, however, the big A. & B. system came along and took it away from us by methods that are known to every railroader in the land. There was a little flurry in our securities—just as a stray bubble or two on a millpond's surface might indicate that fishes were fighting underneath, or a hungry pickerel was swallowing minnows—and we were no longer in existence. Relligan was swearing mad, with a two-million-dollar crimp in his bankroll; and we started for New York to raise ructions with Sam Kearney, the brains back of A. & B. Relligan went first into the banker's private office; but he was out after me in thirty minutes, with the old grin settled about his mouth. And Sam Kearney was saying:

"Why don't you get into this electric game before it is too late? I don't think much of the interurbans, but take any good husky city and it's worth while. See them turning the trick already in the big towns! Within ten years there won't be a city in the land without its railroads consolidated. Get into the game before it is too late!"

And that was a prelude to the fact that we went into it—Sam Kearney and Relligan and myself. Kearney put his credit back of us and we found the town—just a nice, unsuspecting American city that was going to have its first taste of big business. We took a night train out to Riverport—which will have to pass for the name.

II.

Riverport—a typical city of the Middle West—had just passed through what we used to call the fly-by-night period of trolley building. On the south side of the river—its chief civic center—had been the first horse railroads. They had already been gathered together, cheaply and poorly electrified, and they were being poorly managed—that is, they were poorly managed in the sense that they were wastefully managed. No one had ever come from the seaboard to tell the Riverport Citizens' Railroad Company that dividends rested in the folks who hung on the straps in the cars—not in those who were snugly seated for a long ride. The Citizens' Railroad was running with horse-car brains. As it united the old horse-car lines, it introduced transfers—voluntarily. That was a tremendous mistake. When I think of the way free transfers were made popular across the land in the nineties it still makes me sick at heart. Some of the towns on the Atlantic seaboard actually bragged about the number of miles they would carry a man for a nickel—a dozen miles on a straight run; twenty and twenty-five miles with transfers.

The Citizens' Company and the unorganized properties on the north side of the river were all managed by local talent when we reached Riverport. It was impossible at the beginning to do business with the Citizens' bunch. They had the cream property of the town—and they knew it. They were waiting to take the north-side properties when they were ready—and we knew that. The north side of the river was still the laughing-stock of Riverport. The directors of the Citizens' were saying they would buy the north-side lines when they came to them in the receiver's sale. While they were talking we were buying. We gathered up everything that the Citizens' Company had left untouched; and, lest it should become alarmed, we turned the entire trick in thirty-six hours.

When we were done we had a choice junkheap—about one hundred and ten miles of battered track, three or four hundred cars equally battered and of every variety, and some assorted real estate of questionable value. It had cost us a little over eleven million dollars—for two of the companies had come rather high—and we capitalized at twenty millions, so as to get the thing into round figures. We began to issue bonds for the regeneration of our property.

So was born North Side Traction. I realized the fondest dream of my boyhood and became railroad president, for Relligan did not move to Riverport, keeping his interest in the property through his holdings and his chairmanship of its board. Below me ranged an organization made up of the best men we had inherited with our properties. They ranked high in loyalty. We could pick up ability as we needed it.

We had hopes for the future. The South Side, because of its cramped geographical location, seemed to be nearing its limit of growth. Our cars monopolized the only highway bridge that crossed the broad river, and by grace of the Citizens' Company we were permitted to deliver our passengers at a stub-end terminal abutting Congress Street—the Broadway of Riverport—which I shall always remember as the

Continued on Page 15

The Mail Bag

OBJECTS TO POLITICAL ACTION

Editor, Guide:—I received a short while ago, forms for the signatures of any Grain Growers who desired that women should have the vote. To me this was almost the proverbial last straw. When I became a member of the association about one year ago I understood that the Grain Growers' Association had nothing at all to do with politics, but consisted of farmers of any and every political view banded together for their just rights. But I have had a rude awakening. I find that, instead, the Grain Growers' Association dabbles in all the politics of the day and officially have very decided views on all questions. I just want to say that if the association which was formed to look after the farmers' interests is going to continue along these lines, the Grain Growers' Association is doomed to be a dismal failure, so far as its original intention is concerned. It must be plain to everyone who gives the matter a moment's thought, that it is impossible to hold an association together as one man, to demand justice to the farmer, if one half of that association preaches no navy and votes for women, and the other half are in dead earnest against these things. There is bound to be a split sooner or later. I am an enthusiastic grain grower, but I have travelled, and am a strong believer in the necessity of a strong navy, and I am also, after a great deal of consideration, against the cry of "votes for women." How then, can I and many others feel at home in the Grain Growers' Association. We feel out of place and our interest is bound to grow less, and the end will be we shall drop from the association. This must come to all members who do not agree with the political views of those at the head. I say, away with politics, they are all right outside of the association, but they are bound to produce ill feeling inside. What is it to do with the Grain Growers' Association (directly, of course, I mean) what the naval policy of the country is, or whether women get the vote? The association's work and object and end is to look after the interests of the farmer. It might be all right to have a third political party, but let not the association make itself that party. May she rather resolve to know nothing as an association but farming and the needs of the Grain Growers.

W. S. GILBERT

Minnehaha P.O., Sask.

Note.—Mr. Gilbert overlooks the fact that practically every move the organized farmers make to improve conditions takes them into the political field. No matter whether the farmers want better car distribution, lower freight rates, public ownership of terminal elevators, free trade in agricultural implements or Direct Legislation, it takes them into politics. Naturally all the organized farmers will not always be unanimous on every question, but if they stand shoulder to shoulder and are willing to abide by majority rule, they can accomplish much. If every man drops out of the association just as soon as he disagrees with some move that the association makes, there will soon be no association. Let us each have our own opinion, but abide by majority rule for the common good.—Editor.

THRESHERS AND FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—I think it would be of great interest to all threshers in Saskatchewan to know of my experience in regard to collecting for threshing. As the law stands now, a farmer may get his threshing done and pay for just what he likes. Last fall I threshed 1,264 bushels of barley and 3,250 bushels of oats for a party here. He paid all but \$78.49, and claimed he was short over 100 bushels of barley, and 1,000 bushels of oats. This case was tried at Kipling on May 15, and judgment was reserved. The judge said the barley was alright (it was mostly shipped) but the defendant drew lots of the oats to his brother's place, and nothing was weighed. He measured his bins with a stick and guessed at the

rest. Also the oats were wet, and I told him they were not fit to thresh. They were hot before the cars left the station. But while the judge thought the automatic weigher was good for barley, it was not in regard to oats, as I have since heard that he only allowed me \$15.13, so you see unless a thresher has a written agreement to accept machine weight he might better be home than threshing for his neighbors.

C. F. WEST.

Langbank, Sask.

DOCKAGE ON SPECIAL BINNED GRAIN

Editor, Guide:—Would you allow me through the medium of The Guide to point out what I consider an unfair system of elevator companies. I am speaking of both co-operative and line elevators, but more particularly of the farmers' organization, as these being built or guaranteed by the farmers and for the farmers' benefit should lead the way in equitable and fair dealings. Now to come to the point. A farmer engages a special bin to ship his grain through. He brings in his wheat load by load and is docked for shrinkage from half a bushel to two bushels per load. That's all very well if the wheat shrinks that much, but does it? Never on short storage, and the bulk of the bins are filled and emptied within twenty days. Now what becomes of the overplus? A farmer puts say 1,050 bushels in, net weight, as per tickets, and he gets 1,050 bushels out all right, but he has been docked a matter of thirty or forty bushels perhaps. Then that car is consigned to a commission

DENOUNCE \$15,000,000 GIFT

Editor, Guide:—At our meeting on the 16th June, it was resolved unanimously "that this Association express its strong denunciation of the grant of over fifteen millions, given to Mackenzie and Mann, by the Dominion Government at Ottawa. We also regret that the opposition did not more strenuously oppose the gift."

It was also resolved unanimously at the same meeting that we convey to the Grain Growers' Guide our sincere appreciation of the stand it takes on all vital questions affecting the grain growers of Western Canada and trust that the farmers will give it more wholehearted support, as they are brought in fuller realization of what the fight it is putting up means to them.

A. W. PUGH, Sec.
Arlington Beach G.G.A.

A MISLEADING REPORT

Editor, Guide:—It is not often I take up my pen to contradict anybody's statement in the public press, but this time I am moved to contradict a statement that is given wide publicity by W. J. White, of the Immigration Department of Ottawa. It seems he has been through the West inspecting agencies and has telegraphed to the Immigration Department that "Never was there a year when prospects for the farmer were so bright as this."

To one like myself who has been growing grain for 21 years, this looks like deliberate misrepresentation, but then, Mr. Editor, we have to make allowance for a man travelling in a parlor



JOHN ALEX McPHERSON

The 16-year-old winner of the Halcynonia Grain Growers' Plowing Match, and his plowing outfit

house to be sold and he gets, all being well, his 1,050 bushels, but if the outturn of that car be examined you will find that the car contained more wheat than that and the overplus is claimed by the elevator company who loaded that car.

Can you wonder that men are deserting elevators that they have shares in to load their wheat over platform again? They can soon save the amount of their shares that way.

Now my contention is this: Is it a fair deal that the farmer who has paid for having his wheat loaded through an elevator should lose the amount of weight in wheat that his wheat has not shrunk, and what right has the elevator to that wheat? They I know will claim that they have to have a fair dockage for shrinkage to safeguard themselves, but when the wheat has been delivered to Fort William or elsewhere their risk is over and surely the farmer should have his own wheat. They will also put up another claim, that they often put extra wheat of their own into a car to make more room for farmers, but that argument does not hold water. If you special bin a car of wheat through an elevator that must be your own individual wheat. Is there a remedy? I don't know, but I think every farmer should see his bin was entirely empty when hiring same and also see that it was entirely emptied when his car was loaded and insist that all that came from that bin to his car was his alone.

F. B. YATES.

Marieton, Sask.

or observation car and spending money that others make. The crop, on the whole, is very unsatisfactory. The late sowing has made scarcely any growth owing to heat and drought. The earliest sown wheat is preparing to head out and only a few inches in height, and at the best it is thin on the ground.

I claim to know whereof I speak as I am just home after a 700 mile trip through Saskatchewan and Alberta. In many parts of Saskatchewan the wheat leaves had turned yellow owing to the hot winds of June 10, 11 and 12. The date of Mr. White's telegram is June 11.

Mr. White's message will be read likely in all civilized countries and I think, Sir, it is time the farmers who are already in this country, in practically a state of bondage, should take some means to prevent such a misrepresentation of facts, even if made for immigration purposes.

JOHN EVANS.

Nutana, Sask.

COST OF RAISING WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—In answer to S. L. Lamb's letter which appeared in your issue of May 28, I would like to ask if his figures are correct. If the labor is hired at the rates he quotes, then the interest on stock and equipment should be left out of cost, likewise the depreciation, for hired labor at this rate brings its own horses and implements.

Then his figures in some instances are very high. A four horse team and driver can harrow 50 acres per day, and

at 25 cents this would mean \$12.50 in wages per day—pretty high wages. Take his own price of wheat at 65 cents and allow 1½ bushels per acre; including cost of doctoring it would only make \$1.00 per acre for seed. A four horse team and driver can seed 20 acres per day and at 50 cents per acre this would bring \$10.00 per day. Subtract 20 cents for twine from his figure for harvesting and it leaves 90 cents per acre and 20 acres per day brings \$18 per day for wages.

The following estimate will show the cost per acre to be less than S. L. Lamb's figures and will still pay big wages.

	Cost	Average	per	acres	per	acre	day	Wages
Preparing ground for seed—plowing	\$2.00	4		\$8.00				
Twice harrowed	.30	25		7.50				
Seed at 65c per bu. and cost of doctoring	1.00							
Cultivation, once harrowed	.15	50		7.50				
Harvesting, twine	.20							
Stooking	.20	20		4.00				
Binding	.40	20		8.00				
Planting	.40	20		8.00				
Interest on land	3.00							
Haulage	.90	100 bu.						
		per day		5.00				
Threshing at 10c	1.80							
Total cost per acre	\$10.35							

Market value at S. L. Lamb's figures: \$11.70; profit \$1.35; wages \$4.35.

If a farmer works his own land, as most owners of quarter sections do, then he has a total figure of \$5.70 per acre for his wheat. Even at this it is low, for 18 bushels per acre is a low average yield. Will some of your readers give estimates from their districts, showing number of acres a man can handle per day and the rates?

DEEPLY INTERESTED.

TWO DOLLARS A MINUTE

Editor, Guide:—I saw, in a Saskatchewan newspaper, a cartoon which calls for a little comment.

In it Mackenzie and Mann occupy soft seats and the people of Canada are passing by. As they do so each person hands \$2.00 to the magnates (the recent gift of \$15,640,000 means \$2.00 from every man, woman and child in Canada). Now suppose Bill and Dan kept their seats 12 hours per day, including Sundays, every day in the year, and each person took one minute to hand over the \$2.00 in passing it would require nearly thirty years to collect that \$15,640,000 of tribute money. I think one minute is a very conservative estimate of the time required, as many would hesitate, falter and protest. For instance, the little tots, who had taken the last cent from their toy banks, to appease special privilege, would naturally protest; their eyes would fill with tears and they would hand over their pennies rather slowly. Why, it would take Bill and Dan almost a minute to count \$2.00 in nickels and coppers! The cartoon is somewhat misleading. Bill and Dan will not collect the subsidy at all. The government will do that and it will cost several millions to do so. And anyhow, before one-thirtieth of thirty years they will be back in Ottawa engineering another raid on the treasury.

What do the readers of The Guide think of giving two millionaires a sum of such magnitude, that it amounts to \$2.00 per minute, twelve hours per day, every day for thirty years? Think of it!

A SASKATCHEWAN FARMER.

I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor.—Thoreau.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE BUSINESS OF LIVING

Do you ever stop to ask yourself why you are slaving away from morning until night? Is it for the doubtful satisfaction of laying up money in the bank, of buying more land, of being able to retire to town in your old age. Are any of these objects worth struggling towards through good health and ill? Today, with its small measure of twenty-four hours is all we have to use. Shall we live today or shall we give it with its drudgery and weariness to buy some glorious tomorrow which we may not be spared to enjoy?

I am afraid that in too many of our homes we are trying to run a bank account with life in which we hope to deposit many years of toil and backaches and meagre living and loneliness and draw out a few years of comfort and sociability at the end.

I have seen it happen so often that just as a man or a woman had decided that they could give up and take it a little easier the over-worked machinery, which is the body, slipped a cog and they passed into the great beyond without ever having drawn their interest.

It always gives me a queer little gripping feeling at the throat to see this, for I feel that these people have passed through life without having learned how to live.

That is why I am writing today to ask farm men and women who are hoarding up money while they live in the same old inconvenient houses to bide-a-wee and think whether it is not better worth while to spend four or five hundred dollars now on installing a furnace, a water system, a lighting plant, a power washer and a gasoline engine to run it and the churn and the cream separator than to drag out an over-worked existence for another ten years.

Life is not measurable in dollars and cents but in the happiness and sweetness it has contained and it does not pay to put off taking its good things for too many years. It is better to gather the flowers of summer as we go and then if our summons comes early we will not have to leave behind us a barren stretch of years unfruitful in everything but wealth.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HAVE ORGANIZED WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Often I have thought of you since our convention at Saskatoon, though I have not written. You may be sure, too, that The Guide has been read even more carefully since that time.

When I came home in February it was cold and stormy, and that kind of weather prevailed throughout March, with few exceptions. For that reason, as well as the bad roads of April, I deemed it inadvisable to try to organize a Women Grain Growers' Association till later.

Accordingly I arranged for the ladies of this district to meet at my home on May 13, and you will be pleased to know that all who came were very enthusiastic about the idea. More than one said it would fill a long-felt want.

We meet every two weeks on a Wednesday, each one taking her turn at entertaining the Association. All the ladies have not been able to attend yet, on account of the busy season, but we expect a real, live association of twenty members or so. We are called the Mountain View Women Grain Growers.

You will be glad to know that we shall have one of those petition forms which Mr. Green has sent out, at our next meeting, to be signed by all in favor of woman suffrage, and I am going to ask each member to take a form to be filled by women who do not belong to our association, but who are in favor of equal suffrage.

We have the great majority with us alright, for I believe our western men are broad-minded enough to see the justice of what we are asking for. We shall be proud of Saskatchewan if it



MRS. MARY TERRILL WATTS

Who instituted the Movement for Healthier instead of Prettier Babies

leads the other provinces in this great movement.

Your page in The Guide is a great help to me, and to all who read it. Sincerely yours,

MRS. ALLAN I. LEFEBVRE.

A STRONG BELIEVER IN HOME INFLUENCE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I must thank you for your kind letter. I was indeed grateful to you.

No, I do not think I wished to take the stand that woman should not take any interest in anything outside of her own home—but I do believe that before women as a body can do the country any real good by taking a part in the country's affairs along with the men, they ought to look into home conditions—at least those of us who have homes. You see, I think if all the women to whom God has given homes of their own would really fill a woman's part (and what wife or mother is there who could not if she tried, or perhaps if she saw just what failure or success depended on) that then the men and women going out from that home would be capable of making the best of citizens.

Of course, as you say, Miss Beynon, there are many present conditions which ought not to be, and I know that for the well-being of the growing generation something must be done. But if the mothers in the land could be made to know the great things that depend on the loving and intelligent care of the home and children surely these ills would cease to be. I am afraid it would take a face to face talk to fully explain myself.

I have always thought that those in authority in the country and in each division surely ought to be broad and just and of the progressive type, so that the interests of the people, the real vital things, should be kept always at the best. I don't see any reason for any other state, only individual and bodily corruption, and why should men who have had real true women for mothers and sisters and wives, stoop to corruption? I don't believe they would.

As you say, I know that women and children should certainly take an interest in the great movement of our times and if we knew more of these outside affairs the boys would surely make better, stronger, purer men. And it is the strong and the pure and the faithful that we need. So, after all, it seems to me that the cause of good or bad government is still to be found in the kind

of home that is most common in the land.

I have read a little book entitled "As a Man Thinketh," written by James Allen, and this is what he says of it in the foreword: "It is suggestive rather than explanatory, its object being to stimulate men and women to the discovery and perception of the truth that 'They themselves are makers of themselves' by virtue of the thoughts which they choose and encourage; that mind is the master weaver, both of the inner garment of character and the outer garment of circumstance, and that as they may have hitherto woven in ignorance and pain they may now weave in enlightenment and happiness."

I believe this. I have taught school only a short time and I have been in my own home for nearly eight years and have had quite a little experience and lately have thought a great deal and have felt a great deal for the hurts and miseries of others, knowing a little by experience. And still I think the Bible truth alone will endure—"O that thou hadst harkened to my commandments to do them, then had thy peace been as the river and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea." If, by some wonderful miracle every mother and sister and wife and daughter could become intensely interested in all the wonderful truth contained in the Bible I think at once a great saving wave of happiness would cover all the land.

Perhaps I am not talking intelligibly to you, but at least I am grateful to you for so explaining to me your point of view. It is good to get a thinking woman's view and I am sure you have great opportunity for forming just and true judgments of the conditions of things and the remedy, and no one is more ready to help in the remedy nor to get a clear conception of conditions than I. I believe that the most terrible failures there are are just the dreadful failures in the home relationships, and I think it takes a firmly grounded righteousness to keep the home relationships at their best and I believe that all real progress and all noble and exalted leadership depend on righteousness in the home.

Is there anything in the command, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added"? I know there is everything in it, for the country as well as for the individual and the home. I wish every soul in the land believed it as I believe it. So you see I have the other sisters' true welfare at heart, though I have led you, perhaps, to be

lieve, and maybe you still believe, I do not know much about conditions. I am well aware that I need much enlightenment, and so I experienced a greater sensation of gratification than you can imagine when I received your letter. I will continue to try to get the broadest and most sane outlook, and so, when you have ready a plan for us country women, I'll be there to help.

It will not take you long to read this—not as long as it has taken me to write—and maybe you will have something more pointed still to give us in your pages. Sincerely yours,

HOMELOVER.

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT DRESS-MAKING COURSE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read with pleasure the many letters on the Country Homemakers' page in The Guide for quite a long while.

I have often thought of writing before, but somehow I did not do so.

Would the lady who wrote some time ago to this page, who had taken a dress-making course by mail, please write again and say where she took it and also the price, if she does not mind the trouble.

I think that women should have the right to homestead as well as the men folks. Everyone will not agree with me I know, but I think it would only be fair.

I have always lived on a farm and I can work outside as well as in the house and so I can talk from experience.

If any of the sister members are having any trouble with their chickens dying off, they might try feeding them dry food, and only give them water to drink, on a separate dish. They grow much stronger on food this way too.

Do the members know a good way to cool a room on a hot day, if not, just try washing the floor with cold water from the well; it makes the room quite cool.

If any of the members who are short of eggs, and wish for an egg pudding or omelet, would mix flour with the eggs before adding the milk they would have it as good as if it were all eggs.

I think the trees are lovely now and the flowers are very pretty also. There are lots of strawberry blossoms scattered over the prairie.

How many years will one of those I.X.L. Vacuum Washers last, that is if it were properly looked after? Will it wash soiled clothes, such as men's wearing shirts, that is with oil or such like on them? The washing machines will not wash out oil spots, or at least I have to turn to the hand machine to wash them. I will sign,

"ONE OF THE MANY."

I am afraid the washers are too recent an invention to be able to say how long they will last, but some of those who use them will likely be able to tell you about the shirts.

CHOCOLATE FUDGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Have read with interest the letters in the Country Homemakers, though I must confess I do not believe in wives publishing their grievances in the home and about husbands. Perhaps I do not know very much about it as I am only seventeen and unmarried. I really don't think women, a good many of them, treat their husbands fairly. I think the cause of a great many "hurts" is because in the home the family do not restrain their disagreeable feelings as they would were they among strangers. It is a bad habit I think to be always airing one's troubles. Be cheerful and others will catch the spirit.

Will you kindly send me your little book "How to Teach the Truth to Children." My mother wishes to get it. I do not know what price they are, but will send ten cents and if more kindly give the price on the page and I will write again sending more.

Here is a good recipe for chocolate fudge, which never fails:—2 cups of brown sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cut Bakers' chocolate, 1 teaspoon (small) of vanilla, 1 tablespoon of butter. Stir together, put on fire not too hot, boil till thick, take off and beat till fairly stiff, put on pans to cool. Cut when cold.

Sincerely,

LADY

OFFICERS:
 Hon. Life President: E. N. Hopkins
 President: J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
 Vice-President: C. A. Dunning - Regina
 Sec.-Treas.: F. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:
 F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Platt, Tantallon.

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

District Directors:
 B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Moosomin; J. E. Paynter, Tantallon; P. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildred; John N. Burrill, Cabri; and Thomas Conlon, Archie.

Co-operation the Magic Word
 Enclosed please find cheque for \$20.00, being Central dues for 40 members. Prospects are good for a stronger membership to this branch than ever before. We are pulling those fellows into the wagon that were hanging on behind and we intend dopping them with so much co-operative soothing syrup that they will never leave us.

EARNEST A. EARLE,
 Sec. Gledhow Assn.

A General Purpose Branch
 You will find enclosed \$2.50, membership dues from Wardenville branch and \$5.00 for a box of buttons and 50 cents for copies of the constitution and 15 membership cards, making \$8.00 in all. We are holding a meeting in Irene school to take orders for a carload of flour which we are getting in. We find that the only way we can live at all is in co-operative buying. We also intend getting in twine and fruit. We held a dance a short time ago in the schoolhouse and a large crowd attended. The proceeds amounted to \$47.00, which goes to show that the G.G.A. is not fading away in this district. We have a paid up membership of 15 now and hope to have double that number in a short time. At the last meeting of this branch a resolution was passed, asking Central to urge the government to pass legislation so that machinery notes should come due the 1st of March, instead of October, as at present some of our members have not yet received returns for their last year's crop, on account of car shortage. Also that they urge Ottawa government to hold no election until we have a redistribution and that the naval bill be referred to the people along.

ROBT. CAMPBELL,
 Wardenville.
 Why not set the pace? Refuse to give notes unless due date is satisfactory.

Please find enclosed postal note for 50 cents for membership tickets, which please forward as early a date as possible.

R. P. WILLOCK,
 Sec. Fern Glen Assn.

R. P. Willock, Esq.
 We enclose herewith our receipt for 50 cents for tickets, as per yours of recent date. The tickets are being mailed to you under separate cover today and we trust you will receive them O.K. I should be pleased to have any suggestion from you to make these membership tickets more attractive and beneficial. Send us a few lines or mottoes that would be striking and helpful to go on our next batch of tickets. Ask the members for suggestions along this line at your next meeting. We must have members. The force of our association is in its numbers and unanimity. If we can have a large organization politically undressed, who can come to anything like a unanimous conclusion in our conventions on certain questions of public moment, there is no power that will dare resist our request. That means, work to get members and work to educate. Work to undress and work to educate. We must have meetings for discussions in the local associations. They must be made attractive and each man must be given a chance to work, otherwise they will not come. Make

every individual realize that, to a large extent, the success of every meeting does depend on him or her, because you ought to have the women with the men in these matters. There is much to do to eradicate that which is bad and establish that which is good that there must be a powerful organization of farmers to look after the citizenship end of the farmer's duty as well as his bread and butter matters.

F. W. G.

Going Some
 Will you kindly send me 50 association buttons, 10 copies of the constitution, 2 pads, 100 membership cards and two copies of the Grain Act. I would also be pleased to receive any literature you may have that would be of assistance



JOHN ALEX McPHERSON
 Winner of the Oversea Trophy at the Halcyonia Grain Growers' Ploving Match, described in last week's Guide. Young McPherson celebrated his 16th birthday on the same day

to me in organization work. Since the Saskatoon convention I have not been able to give as much time to the work of the association as I hoped, as I have been trying to do two men's work on the farm, but as all seeding operations are now over, I hope to be able to do more after this; but, as you are no doubt aware from local secretary's reports, I have formed several local associations, both personally and by correspondence. Many locals write and request me to come and visit them, which are located from 20 to 75 miles from a railway, and as such trips necessitate spending three or four days, it is impossible for me to look after them except by correspondence, although I hope to visit most of them next winter. Would it be possible for me to have copies of a circular letter made on the multigraph machine in your office? I would esteem it a favor if you would have my address changed

in the Saskatchewan page of The Guide from John W. Burrill, Gerowville, to John N. Burrill, Cabri.

JOHN N. BURRILL,
 Director District 14.
 Get letter published in The Guide. Doubtless the editor would be willing to send sample copies to any list of names you might send him.

Twinkle, twinkle little star,
 How I wonder what you are;
 Up above the world so high,
 Like a diamond in the sky.

Enclosed please find cheque for \$46.75, being Central fees for 73 members for 1913, also \$10.00 for the Association's Emergency fund. The \$10.00 is part of the proceeds of a very successful concert we had some little time ago, when we came out about \$130.00 ahead, so the members thought we could not do better than remember struggling headquarters in our prosperity. This branch has gained 38 new members this year through its co-operative buying, and I enclose copy of letter sent to each member, showing what the Star City Association is doing in a practical way to help the farmers. We have an agent in town who handles the trading part of the association on a small commission. We were hoping to go right into a co-operative store before this, but the tightening of the money market by the "Big Men" makes the little men tight too, (that's why they do it I guess) and we are all too tight to move this spring (I don't mean tipsy tight). This fall, however, we intend moving a little. Part of the proceeds of the concert will be used to get up J. M. Hill, of Broadview, to lecture on co-operation. The association is holding regular meetings in Star City Town Hall, at 2.30 p.m., the first Saturday in every month. Our annual picnic will be held either on July 15 or August 1, but we will decide definitely later. Will you be able to favor us with a visit on that day? We will promise you a convenient place to speak if you will only come. Thanking you in anticipation,

SAMUEL SMITH,
 Sec. Star City Assn.
 I cannot go out with a petition form till July. Would that be too late? If not, kindly send me one.

P. R. M.:
 Replying to yours of June 7, re petition form to the Hon. Walter Scott, requesting votes for women. The petition will not likely be presented before some time in September. Doubtless there are many women in your neighborhood most anxious to secure their inherent right to full citizenship. Yes, and many men are doubtless keenly interested in the question. But what do you think is wrong with a husband that can be satisfied with a condition that leaves his wife helplessly bound by the laws of her country over which she has no word? What think you of the man thus satisfied to leave his partner, his equal, who is under a co-operative contract to continue to help him until death; a partner that has equally with him to endure all the ill effects of every pernicious enactment that has been foisted on the country from time to time? What is the matter with the brother or son who can con-

tinue to stand quietly by and see his mother or sister, for whom, equally with himself, the country has paid enormous sums in education, thus held in subjection? What think you of those who will practically deliver over mother, sister or wife to be controlled practically by the vote of foreigners who have only been a few short years and expect to stay only a few more short months in the country? How they can continue to be satisfied to see women, their equals, thus enslaved while they join in the hue and cry for Direct Legislation for the foreigner, is a mystery. Not that stigma attaches to the word foreigner, but to the condition which permits these to exercise this most sacred function of government (consequently control), whose purposes here are frequently only transient, whose knowledge of our ideals in home, church and state, in government and education is limited in the extreme, while our own educated, homeborn women are left helpless and precluded.

We herewith enclose you a petition form upon which the mothers and wives of the men of Saskatchewan can register their humble supplication to the Premier. Perhaps some day the men of the country will stand up in defence of their own women of the country.

F. W. G.
 Please find enclosed \$7.00, being \$6.50 membership fees and 50c for 25 tickets. I might say we have just handled successfully a car load of Robin Hood flour direct from the mills at Moose Jaw to our members. We would like to get prices and terms on a car load of twine. Should be pleased to receive any information along this line from you.

G. W. HILLIER,
 Sec., Fern Assn.

Obituary—for the Good of the Cause
 It is with great regret that I write to inform you of the non-existence of our local association at this point. Personally I attribute the cause to two things, which at the same time are entirely local; namely, lack of interest in the work, and the removal from these parts of many of those who were actively interested, with the result it has left our membership weak and sadly depleted. The president and myself, therefore, decided to let the matter drop until we could maintain a good live and energetic branch.

With regard to our finances. We have a small amount of cash on hand which the president and myself decided could not be put to better use than to be donated to the Central Association for the good of the cause at large.

JOHN CREAUGH,
 Sec., Phippen Assn.

Secretary, Phippen Association:—We enclose herewith our receipt for \$3.00—funeral fees. We feel satisfied, however, that it is only like the burial of a grain of wheat. There is a hidden life within and there will ultimately spring up a new association endowed with a new life. Thanking you in anticipation of further developments.

F. W. G.

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THE TARIFF WEDGE

A writer in the Round Table for June traces the effect of the tariff in Western Canada to the danger of definite cleavage between the West and Eastern Canada. He says:

"It has been calculated that the tariff burden on the equipment of the average homesteader amounts to \$213. They even assert that the effect of the tariff is adverse to the continuance of the West in the British Empire. The American, with his capital and his knowledge of pioneer life and the Galician with his primitive standards of comfort, can struggle through; but the Briton, who is often a novice at farming, and always at Western farming, is overwhelmed by the burden of the tariff, desponds and drifts away, with the result that eventually there may be comparatively few inhabitants of British-born stock engaged in farming on the Western plains."

As this is the opinion formed by a British writer, who has recently toured the country, and whose whole article is entirely sane and balanced, the statement may be given careful attention. It is quite certain that the British immigrant must be at a disadvantage compared to the American or Galician type of pioneer, and it becomes of vital importance that every opportunity be given to him to achieve success. In view of the fact that it has been stated with such vehemence that reciprocity would provide all kinds of wedges to pry Canada from the Empire, this other assertion that the tariff is operating in that very capacity gives at least material for thought.—Ottawa Citizen.

There is a certain noble pride through which merits shine brighter than through modesty.

Manitoba Section

TEMPLARS' AND GRAIN GROWERS' JOINT PICNIC

The Grain Growers' association and Royal Templars organization of Pine Creek and Edrans held a joint picnic on their regular picnic grounds between the two places on Tuesday, June 24. There were about 500 people present, gathered from a radius of 15 miles, and Dr. Armstrong, M.P.P., was amongst the visitors. The day was excessively hot and a roaring business was done at the refreshment booth. An address was delivered by Geo. F. Chipman, Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, on the Grain Growers' organization in Western Canada, what it has already accomplished and the magnificent work it is bound to accomplish in the future. The speaker outlined the rise and development of the Grain Growers' organization in all its various branches; showed the proud position in which the organized farmers stand today and indicated what the organization was bound to accomplish for the welfare of the people in the future, not only in the marketing of farm produce, but also in the great struggle that is coming between the forces of privilege and the common citizens. S. M. Battram spoke briefly on the temperance question. Several baseball games, together with an attractive program of sports, were then pulled off and supper was eaten at long tables spread in the shade of the trees. A terrific thunderstorm came on shortly after 8 o'clock and caught many of the picnickers before they reached home.

The Pine Creek and Edrans district is one of the good farming districts of Manitoba and practically all of the farmers are enthusiastic supporters of the Grain Growers' association, Grain Growers' Guide and Grain Growers' Grain company.

PLOWING MATCH

A very successful plowing match was held on June 19 on the farm of Messrs. Franks and Slutes, under the auspices of the Shadeland and Calf Mountain plowing association. This being the first match in the district, the entries were not as numerous as might have been expected, but what was lost in numbers was gained in the skill and efficiency of the competitors. Judge Earnest Martin, of Roland, needed all his judgment in the allocating of the prize winners; but when his decision became known, as per the following list, such was the general satisfaction and appreciation that not a word of disapproval was heard, either from the competitors or the spectators. The awards were as follows:

1st class—Gang or two furrow plows. 1st prize, George Jacobs, 87 points; 2nd prize, George Stepler, 84 points; 3rd prize, William Morrow, 82 points.

2nd class—Walking ploughs: 1st prize, William Lumgair, 88 points; 2nd prize, William Tremble, 86½ points; 3rd prize, Joseph Knisley, 86 points. 3rd and 4th class, no entries.

5th class—Boys under 15 years; gang ploughs: 1st prize, Bert Wilson, 86 points; 2nd prize, Alex Dudgeon, 85 points; 3rd prize, William Sandy, 79½ points; 4th prize, Thomas Duncan, 79 points; 5th prize, John Duncan, 77 points.

After the match the ladies of the district kindly entertained the vast crowd to a substantial luncheon, after which we gathered round for the distribution of the prizes. The president of the Association presided and after congratulating the competitors and the committee on the great success of the match, he called upon Dr. McConnell, M.P.P., Morden, who responded with a cheery speech, every word carrying with it the sense of his great interest in everything that stood for the welfare of the community. Roderick McKenzie, of the Grain Growers' association, spoke with force and conviction of the need for these social gatherings to develop the best in country life. Then William Compton, our versatile orator of the district, discussed, in his inimitable fashion, the problems of the farmer in the 20th century. Rev. G. M. Phillips then gave some very logical arguments, why the farmers of Manitoba must be united in organization as one. This brought the proceedings of the day to a close and as we returned homeward, it was with a keen sense of indebtedness to the President, James Dudgeon and the untiring Secretary, J. C. Smith, with their committee who had given us the opportunity to appreciate the difference between the "best," and "any old way will do."



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In thirty years nothing has proved so sure, so cleanly, so safe to use.

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If you doubt our ability we
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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

BENEFITS OF A WOMAN'S CLUB

One of our readers, who is anxious to organize a woman's club, has written asking me to write an editorial, setting forth the benefits that might be expected to accrue from such an association. She says it is hard to demonstrate in dollars and cents the advantages the members might expect to enjoy.

I should say that one of the first benefits that would come to the women would be another standard of measurement than dollars and cents. Where a good flourishing woman's club has been in operation for several years, you will find the women measuring the worth of things in terms of happiness and health and culture rather than in money.

They begin to realize that a fat bank account is of small value when one is too broken down in health to enjoy the good things it could buy and too habitually economical to spend it if their health were good.

They consider the beautiful care that is lavished upon the valuable mare, when her colt is tiny, and compare it with their own state of broiling over a hot stove for eight hours a day, when a little one is depending upon them for nourishment, and they weigh the economy of it.

They balance off the backaches they have endured against the cost of a gasoline engine and a power washer and decide to add several years to their lives by spending a hundred dollars for the latter.

So I must honestly say that as an investment in dollars and cents I don't think I can honestly recommend a woman's club. But if, for every dollar you put into it, you are content to draw out three dollars' worth of happiness and comfort and beauty, then form the woman's club by all means.

In the May 21 issue of The Guide, there was an article on "A Woman's Club in the Making," which covered this ground pretty thoroughly and sets forth the workings of such an organization.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A TRANSPLANTED ENGLISH WOMAN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been an interested reader of The Guide ever since it started and we think a lot of it. I think the Homemakers page is fine and enjoy reading the letters very much.

I like this country fine. I came from England six years ago, but there has been a great change here since then. We are living about 1 1/2 miles from town. I have five children and I have lots to do with so many little ones, but I would not like to part with one of them.

I do feel sorry for the poor women who have not got good husbands. I have a good kind husband. We always talk things over if he is thinking about buying anything and I think every husband should. A friend of mine, if she should happen to say to her husband "Wouldn't it be best to do so and so," he would say to her, "Is it any business of yours?" Why, I think my heart would break. The children are all in bed and hubby is washing the supper dishes while I write this.

I see in The Guide where you have some booklets of "How to Teach the Truth to Children." I am enclosing 5 cents for one, if you will be so kind as to send me one.

BLUE EYES.

HAS SEEN THE COUNTRY GROW

Dear Miss Beynon:—While reading the Country Homemakers page, which I greatly enjoy, I decided to send you a line. Like many others, I am the mother of two children, both little girls, the elder of which is beginning to ask questions which require a great deal of ingenuity to answer. I do not always like to tell the plain unvarnished truth and yet do not believe in telling falsehoods, which might prove worse in the end. So I enclose 5 cents for your book, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," also 10 cents for "The Most Beautiful Story in the World."

I don't know that I can be called a pioneer of the country, but I began housekeeping in a little one-room car-roofed shack and our part of the country contained a great deal of raw prairie.

Many improvements have taken place since then; new towns springing up; railroads being built, and raw prairie being transformed into beautiful fields of waving grain. This year has been very good, for which we are very grateful. Thanking you for the space in your page and for the booklets, I will sign

HELPLESS.

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading The Grain Growers' Guide for over a year and I think the Sunshine and Homemakers pages just fine.

I am a young married woman, age 19, with two children, two little girls; the eldest only two years old, so I have my hands full. I want to bring them up to know and do what is right. I enclose 15 cents for the two booklets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." I also enclose 5 cents for the booklet on "Maternity." Although I have had two children, I can learn lots more.

We live on a homestead and I like it fine. I think this part of Alberta is very healthy as I have not seen a sick day since I came West.

I agree with February in regard to unfortunate girls. It is not always their fault that they fall. I respect the girl any time more than I do the man and I will never look down on a girl that has fallen. Most girls, if they are treated with respect after they have had trouble like that, will try to be careful and will be, too, if people will let them. I know of several cases like that, and now they are married and have homes you couldn't find better wives and mothers.

Wishing The Guide success, I sign myself

WESTERN WIFE.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

- 7710—Bust Supporting Corset Cover, 38 to 48 bust. 3/4 yd. 36 in. wide, 3/4 yd. 44, 3 yds. of edging, for medium size.
- 7729—Infant's Night Gown, One Size. With or without Protective Extension on Back with Long or Short Sleeves.
- 7742—Fancy Yoke Night Gown, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust. With Straight or Pointed Sleeve Edges.
- 7575—Child's Overalls or Creeping Apron, One Size. 2 1/2 yds. material 27, 1 1/2 yds 36 in. wide.
- 7719—Men's Pajamas, 34 to 46 breast.
- 7715—Infant's Empire Dress, One Size. With Long or Short Sleeves, with or without Trimming on Skirt.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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- 6775—Girl's Apron, 8 to 14 years. With High or Square Neck, with or without Sleeves.
- 7143—Child's Apron, 2 to 8 years. With High or Square Neck, Long or Short Sleeves, with or without Seam.
- 7648—Fancy Tucked Aprons, One Size.
- 7264—Work Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust. With Separate Sleeves.
- 7521—Two-Piece Apron, 22, 24 and 26 waist.

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What a day of so passed you But if yo with a he let you sta inations' a work and highest ma they get o

So if the eyelash thi wipe it aw make up y out first i thing that girls despi

Having brave and forget abo jolly good mother and hard to gi school. Pi chance ver are grown glad to be spell well. It is very good Eng judge you you use. I don't," bu all gather them in a the well o hole in the more be f

Two

Last win here and v I got on-r we though so we put whip; then on the sle behind. T up and go in my face. we had to

Then, in would have caught a ca me off, but to run. I rope and i my thumb,

Well, me and my au teased me t sore hands to school ne

Sounding C

Once upon They were a pool in a a pool along lived in the frog that li to him, "C in the pool cannot kill over you." the road sa thing in liv So, the frog next week, came to pay along the r he could not across two c "Do you kr that lived. They said, that he is c wagon a fe ran off as f in the wood Hoping t place in you

Lethbridge.

For my Alcott, the

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HOLIDAY MAKING

What a glorious time is the closing day of school, especially if you have passed your examinations successfully. But if you have failed, don't go away with a heavy heart and beg mother to let you stay at home next session. Examinations are not the only test of good work and often the people who take the highest marks in school come lowest when they get out in the work-a-day world.

So if there is a salt little tear on your eyelash this year because of failure, just wipe it away and grind your teeth and make up your mind that you will come out first next year and don't be that thing that all staunch little boys and girls despise, "a quitter."

Having passed this resolution to be brave and go at it again harder than ever, forget about school work and have a jolly good time, playing and helping mother and father who are working very hard to give you the chance to go to school. Perhaps you don't want the chance very badly today, but when you are grown men and women you will be glad to be able to read and write and spell well and to speak good English. It is very important about the speaking good English because people always judge you first of all by the language you use. So be careful not to say, "I seen it," but "I saw it," and not "He don't," but "He doesn't," and above all gather up all your "Aints" and put them in a little bag and throw them in the well or bury them deep down in a hole in the ground so that they will never more be found.

DIXIE PATTON.

TWO NAUGHTY CALVES

Last winter a friend of mine was over here and we hitched up a yearling calf. I got on my hand sleigh. Pretty soon we thought we did not need any lines so we put them up and just used the whip; then the calf ran away. I was on the sleigh and my friend was left behind. The sleigh upset, but I caught up and got on. The calf kicked snow in my face. It ran over half a mile then we had to rope him to catch him.

Then, in the summer, I thought I would have some fun, so I went out and caught a calf and got on him. He threw me off, but I got on again and he started to run. I fell off, but I hung on to the rope and it burnt my hands and hurt my thumb, the nail coming off.

Well, mother and daddy were away and my aunt and uncle were here. They teased me till I was ready to fight; I had sore hands for a long time, but I went to school next day.

STANLEY MURRAY.
Sounding Creek, Alta.

THE TWO FROGS

Once upon a time there lived two frogs. They were great friends; one lived in a pool in a wood and the other lived in a pool along the road. So the frog that lived in the pool in the wood came to the frog that lived along the road and said to him, "Come and live along with me in the pool in the wood where bad boys cannot kill you and wagons cannot run over you." But the frog that lived along the road said, "No, I cannot see anything in living in a wood as you do." So the frog went back to the wood and next week, when the frog from the wood came to pay a friendly visit to the frog along the road, he got to the pool but he could not find his friend. So he came across two chickens and he said to them, "Do you know where Mr. Frog is today that lived in the pool by the road?" They said, "We are sorry to tell you that he is dead, he was run over by a wagon a few days ago." So the frog ran off as fast as he could to the pool in the wood.

Hoping this little story will find a place in your valuable paper, Yours truly,
HILDA GRAY.
Lethbridge, Alta., Age 10.

LOUISA ALCOTT

For my heroine I am taking Miss Alcott, the American authoress. When

she was a little girl of eleven she had to go and work as a servant. Every bit of money she earned had to be given to her mother and father, as they were very poor. She worked like this till she was about sixteen, earning thirty dollars a year. Miss Alcott had three sisters, one older and two younger than herself.

They used to let all kinds of people sleep and eat in their house, so one day a foreign man came and gave them all the measles. When they got over the measles Miss Alcott went to nurse wounded soldiers in the civil war. When she came home she made the house a little more comfortable. She then wrote a book entitled "Hospital Sketches." Miss Alcott wrote many other splendid books, which have made her a famous woman. She wrote "Little Women" in 1867, which, of all the books I have read, I like the best. She led a very useful life by setting a shining example for other young women. She died at the age of thirty, in 1888.

Now I think I will tell you why I like Miss Alcott. For one thing she had such patience and fortitude, and it was her whole ambition to write books when she was a child; she never gave up, but wrote about a dozen before she died. I have nothing more to tell so I will close.

DOROTHY MORAN.

Meota, Sask., Age 11.

AN ADVENTURE WITH WILDCATS

Once, about four years ago, when my grandma was here, we used to have great times and we used to go for walks up the hills to pick flowers and listen to the birds singing and get nice stones. We would look down at the fields all fenced in and it looked beautiful. One day, we were going up the hill and it was a very hot day and we got very tired walking, so we sat down for a rest. After a while we heard the bushes rattle and we looked up and saw two funny animals.

First we thought they were prairie wolves, but they did not look like them, and they turned out to be wildcats; one of them was running along and the other was sitting on the hill side. I was very frightened, but grandma wished she was closer so she could see what they were like and when we came home we came right through the same ravine that they came out of. Grandma wanted to go back the next day to see if she could see them, but mamma did not want her to go.

This ends my story, which is a true one.

EDITH THOMPSON.

Ellisboro, Sask., Age 9.

MY HERO

As many of the little boys and girls will be writing about the heroes of our own country, I thought I would like to tell you about a little hero over the sea.

Last summer two little boys, eight and nine years old, were playing down by a river. While paddling in the water by the edge the little fellow eight years old got out above his depth. He was frightened and began to scream. The other little boy, instead of running away, as most children would have done, tried to think of some way by which to save his little chum. At last he noticed a large tree hanging over the river where his little boy friend was just disappearing. At once a daring thought came into his mind. He clambered onto the tree carefully, but swiftly, crawling to the end of a large low branch. He let his feet down into the water and hung on to the branch with his hands. The little boy in the water was able to catch hold of his feet and so keep himself above the surface of the water. The little hero now clung desperately to the branches of the tree and called for help. When he was nearly exhausted his cries were heard by a passer-by and both little boys were saved.

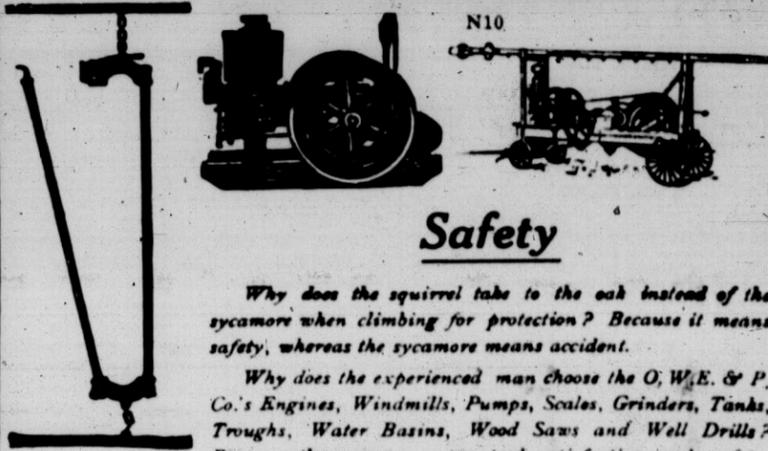
I saw this little boy's picture in the Daily Sketch, a paper we get from England. They had given him a medal.

GEORGE RANDALL.

Silver Stream, Sask., Age 9.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's

LINES ARE SUPREME



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Heart to Heart

NOT QUITE, BUT TRYING

I have taken your paper for a year and think it is an ideal paper for farmers.—Geo. A. Hanson, Yellow Grass, Sask.

THANK YOU

The Guide has become a great power to benefit the cause of the farmers. I appreciate it very much and will do all in my power for its welfare.—W. C. Smith, Laford, Alta.

A BIG FIGHT

The Guide and the Sun have and are doing more to expose and fight out the battles with the trusts and combines than all the public press put together, and success is attending your efforts in a marked degree. That the work of these two journals goes on is my wish.—Bruce E. Johnson, Bounty, Sask.

WE'LL TRY

The Guide shows what fools the farmers are. But keep it going for perhaps you may be successful in rousing us to action.—Van R. Chase, Irricana, Alta.

HIS WIFE HAD NO SAY

I did not intend to extend my wife's subscription to The Guide, but on looking through the paper, I find that you cannot publish a paper without a lot of rotten politics. That thing was threshed out last fall and I am sick of it and so I have decided to pay no more money for a thing that is no good to me.—Thos. Ross, Moosomin, Sask.

AMEN

The good work is going on and none are doing a greater work along educational lines than The Guide. Long may she stand and educate the farmer.—Chas. R. Miller, Stavely, Alta.

ADMIRE THE GUIDE

I admire your stand for the rights of the people, and wish you success.—Neil Cameron, Basswood, Man.

KEEP IT UP

You are doing good work for the farmers and it is the best paper I take. You are doing alright. Keep it up. Hit the money power hard. They deserve it.—C. Hendrickson, Milestone, Sask.

WE HOPE SO

I partly agree with the gospel that The Guide preaches and I hope that the teachings may be heard and pondered by every farmer and laborer in this broad country of ours.—Cleveland Dye, Milk River, Alta.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

All your barking and mud slinging has not so far as I can see benefitted the farmers yet. Perhaps I am blind, but a good bite would open my eyes more than all the barking, so I must be one of those you hold up to ridicule because I do not see "eye to eye" with you.—Percy Fordham, Vegreville, Alta.

STOOD IT FOR A YEAR

I have read your paper now for about a year and I think you take the right stand for the farmers and I wish you every success and it is sure to come if you keep on.—Joseph Weber, Hoodoo, Sask.

KEEP RIGHT ON

Keep right on publishing The Guide. It is the only genuine farmers' paper we know of and we think it is just splendid.—R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

THANKS THE GUIDE

I thank The Guide for the good work it has done in the past and hope it may continue to do the same in future.—H. S. Djuve, New Norway, Alta.

KEEPS HIM POSTED

We can't get along without The Guide. It keeps us so well posted and does it in such an inoffensive way.—Wm. Reid, Morris, Man.

SOLD TO MANUFACTURERS

Renew my subscription for another dollar's worth of your medicine and send the "Siege of Ottawa" so that I can look at it in the years to come and say: "That was the time when the farmers were beginning to think for themselves." Mr. Editor, I don't claim to be a prophet, but I think the farmers will be in the majority in the next House of Commons. Canada was up for sale on the 21st of September and the manufacturers bought it. We have learned a lesson.—Chas. Blunden, Rocky Coulee, Granum, Alta.

ENJOYS THE TRUTH

We enjoy The Guide very much and have all confidence in what its pages contain. Wishing you all prosperity and success in your good work.—Geo. H. Knox, Lauder, Man.

CERTAINLY

Having read several copies of your valuable paper when in Alberta last summer, I think it is a paper every farmer should read: both for its valuable hints on farming and the way it stands up for the farmers' cause against all the powerful interests. I am convinced if the farmers of Canada had put aside their party prejudice and stood up for the principles of free trade, there would have been a different showing on the 21st Sept. last.—Geo. Clifford Bennett, Carleton Place, Ont.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

SOME PICNICS I HAVE BEEN TO

In the early part of May I received a cordial invitation from the secretary of Alby Union to attend a joint picnic which was to be held some thirty miles west of Taber, on May 24, so accordingly, on the evening of the 23rd, I boarded the 6.15 train for the south and after the usual change and wait at MacLeod caught the night train and arrived in Taber about 2 a.m. Following instructions, I registered at the Palace Hotel and turned in for a few hours to fortify myself for the "holiday." Shortly after 6 a.m. I rose to take breakfast and about half-past seven an automobile called around, having received instructions to take me to the scene of the picnic. On my arrival at the grounds, I found our director, Mr. Rawlins, of Alby, already on the spot, and several other energetic members of Alby, Sunny Hill, Rolling Green and other unions. The building, which was to serve our purpose, was a large barn, which was apparently very little used. Downstairs some of the stalls were fitted up as a refreshment booth and the large loft, capable of holding some 200 persons, upstairs had been fitted up with temporary seats, etc. I found that an extensive program had been arranged for the day, a regular meeting being timed to start at 10.30 a.m., and a program, with some fifteen odd subjects for discussion, had been prepared. The elevator question was, of course, one of these and that was taken up first of all. Fruit, eggs, cold storage, transportation facilities and several other questions followed. About 12.30 p.m. we adjourned for one hour to take lunch and shortly before 2 p.m. the meeting was again called to order. The discussion was continued and it must have been well past four o'clock before our work was all completed. We then adjourned, as a program of sports had been arranged, and everyone settled down to enjoy themselves in real earnest. A number of interesting events were run off, including a bicycle race, which caused much fun owing to the roughness of the ground over which the contestants had to travel. Considerable amusement, and some alarm at first, was experienced in the boys' horse race, as the saddle on one of the steeds competing in the race worked loose shortly after the start, and the rider found himself trying to hang on to the saddle, which was more underneath the horse than anywhere else, and at the same time the horse strenuously objected to this method of riding by giving an exhibition of buck jumping, which was really surprising in a horse that could look so gentle under ordinary circumstances. The sports were doubtless kept up for an hour or two longer and a dance had been arranged for the evening, but these things I was not able to enjoy, as shortly after five it was necessary to once more get into the car and make our way back over the trail to Taber. Taber was reached about 8 o'clock and after an impromptu supper and a walk I took the opportunity of resting for a few hours before the train from the East came through at 2.15 a.m. Waking at 1.30, we repaired to the depot and after much waiting the train finally came through about 3.15 a.m. It is very necessary on this trip to keep wide awake, as I have found from a previous experience. On that occasion it happened in the late winter and at an important place which I had been visiting on organization work, the railway authorities had not seen fit to provide any sort of accommodation for those wishing to catch the train from that point, and the result was that from the close of the meeting until about 3.30 a.m. I had the privilege of walking up and down the track with a lantern, waiting for the train to come along in order to flag it. The thermometer was only about ten below zero and when eventually the train did come along, it was so warm that I found it absolutely impossible to keep awake. The next thing I remember was being pushed and shaken by somebody who evidently wished to wake me up, who proved to be the conductor and a trainman inquiring for a ticket. After an argument, which lost nothing by its shortness, I found that some official had come along and very kindly relieved me of the usual slip at MacLeod without

doing me the ordinary civility of advising me that it was time to get off. The train had, of course, continued on its way along the Crow's Nest line. At the first station I got off, but, being Sunday, that few hours sleep on the train made nearly 48 hours difference to the time I got home; however, on this occasion, I managed to keep awake and arrived home safely without further adventure at noon on Sunday.

A few days later I received an invitation from the secretary of Needmore Union, which had just recently been organized south of Langdon. The members of this union had decided to hold a picnic at very short notice; in fact, they had only allowed themselves about six or seven days to prepare. However, the secretary was in town the day before and, as we were very busy at the office, it was decided to go through on the morning train, which leaves Calgary at 7 a.m. The trip to Langdon was safely accomplished and from there arrangements had been made to drive us to the scene of the picnic at Mr. McKinnon's ranch, on the banks of the Bow river, some twelve miles south. The spot was certainly beautifully chosen and I would think that hardly any more suitable place could be found in which to hold a picnic. On the one side of the river there were high cliffs, covered with poplar and spruce, etc., and on our side of the river was a flat of several acres in extent, with hills all round and all kinds of shade provided by poplar trees of large size. There were already several on the scene when we arrived and from then on was an almost continuous procession. Various games occupied the time until luncheon, which was served on tables under the trees and provided by the ladies of the district. After lunch a few minutes were given up to speeches and then the members of the Needmore Union and delegates from Langdon Union adjourned to the house for business, which consisted in ordering a carload of twine, and then repaired to a section of level ground where a baseball match and other sports were to be held. Passing the refreshment tent en route, we found everything cleared out. There must have been some three or four hundred people present and the most that the committee appointed to look after this end of the business had expected, taking into consideration the short notice, etc., was about half that number. Fortunately the main supply of provisions held out well. The baseball game created much fun, the teams being married versus single. The game was very close and, I believe, ended in favor of the married men, with a score of seven to six. Various sports for the children and grown-ups were run off until about 6 o'clock, when everyone again repaired to the tables beneath the trees for supper. After supper many started to go away and others amused themselves in various ways, and still some others went to the assistance of one or two automobiles who had ventured down the hillside and found it impossible to get off themselves and were eventually hauled to the top, with the assistance of a husky team of mules. Towards dusk, those who were left were invited to the house, where music and songs were indulged in, the party eventually breaking up for good shortly after nine. The picnic certainly was a great success and speaking for myself and Mrs. Woodbridge, who accompanied me, we cannot speak too highly of the many kindnesses shown us by the members of the Needmore Union, and particularly the hospitality shown us by Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon and family, who very kindly put us up for the night, next day driving us back to town in time to catch the midday train for Calgary.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

The thing for thee to do is, if possible, to cease to be a hollow sounding shell of hearsays, egotisms, purblind dilettantisms; and become, were it on the infinitely small scale, a faithful, discerning soul.—Carlyle.

Calumny would soon starve and die of itself if nobody took it in and gave it lodging.—Leighton.

PROGRESSIVE LITERATURE

We have endeavored to secure the best books and pamphlets on every progressive subject in which the Western farmers are interested. Those marked * are kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail. Others will be ordered from the publishers, which will require about ten days longer.

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- The Tariff in Our Times: by Ida M. Tarbell \$1 50
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- (small type) 3 for 25c. or each 10 c.
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- Co-operation Among Farmers: by John Lee Couiter \$1 00
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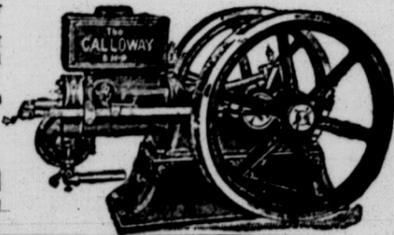
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CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRALIA

The cabled news that 585 boys have been convicted in Australia for having refused to register under the Defence Act—i.e., to submit themselves to compulsory military service—and that over a hundred of them were in one month consigned to a military fortress is indeed terrible reading. Surely the Crown can step in and determine that none of

its subjects—for after all Australians are British subjects—should be coerced in this fashion. Perhaps, however, we may take consolation in the knowledge that the youth of Australia obviously detests the idea of conscription, and accordingly we are furnished with a new argument against those blunderbuss Tories who contend that the boys themselves are one and all keen to serve.—London, Eng., Citizen.

Wheat
June 24
June 25
June 26
June 27
June 28
Oats
June 24
June 25
June 26
June 27
June 28
Flax
June 24
June 25
June 26
June 27
June 28

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Date
June
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27 95
28 95

TH
Winnipeg

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No. 3 Nor
No. 4
No. 5
No. 6
Feed

Cash C
No. 2 C.W.

Cash B
No. 3

Cash I
No. 1 N.W.

Wheat F
July
October
December

Oat Fut
July

Flax Fut
July

October
December

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	July	Oct	Dec
June 24	98	93	92
June 25	98	93	92
June 26	97	93	91
June 27	97	93	92
June 28	97	93	91

Oats	July	Oct	Dec
June 24	35	37	37
June 25	35	37	37
June 26	35	37	37
June 27	35	37	37
June 28	35	37	37

Flax	July	Oct	Dec
June 24	116	121	120
June 25	117	121	120
June 26	117	121	120
June 27	116	121	118
June 28	117	121	121

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
(Sample Market, June 26)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	80	94
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	95	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	93	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	93	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	92	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	92	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	92	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	92	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., choice, to ar.	93	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	93	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	93	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, choice	94	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	93	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	93	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	93	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	93	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	90	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	90	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	91	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, in transit	91	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	90	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	91	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	91	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	91	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	88	
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	88	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	88	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	87	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frosted	87	
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	90	
Rejected wheat, 1 car	85	
No grade wheat, 1 car	90	
No grade wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	87	
No grade wheat, 1 car	80	
No grade wheat, 1 car	81	
No grade durum wheat, 1 car	82	
No. 3 corn, 1 car	55	
No. 3 corn, 1 car, billing	58	
Screenings, part car	8 00	
Screenings, 1 car	9 50	
Timothy, 19 sacks	3 35	
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, Willmar, transit	37	
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	35	
No. 3 oats, 1 car, black oats	35	
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	35	
No. 3 oats, 1 car, seedy	35	
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	37	
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	38	
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	37	
No. 3 oats, 1 car	36	
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, Willmar	38	
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	37	
No. 4 white oats, part car	37	
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, transit	39	
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, sample	37	
No. 3 white oats, 1,700 bu., to arrive	38	

No. 4 white oats, 1 car	38
No. 3 rye, 1 car	53
No. 2 rye, 1 car	56
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	54
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	53
No. 3 feed barley, 3 cars	54
No. 4 feed barley, 3 cars	52
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	57
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	58
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	49
No grade barley, 1 car	54
Sample barley, 2 cars	53
Sample barley, 1 car	56
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	51
Sample barley, 1 car	56
No grade barley, 1 car	51
First sample barley	53
No grade barley, 1 car	52
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	56
Sample barley, 1 car	51
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	51
Sample barley, 2 cars	55
Extra barley, 1 car	56
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1 35
No. 1 flax, dock, 1 car	1 34
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1 34
No. 2 barley, 1 car	1 31
No. 1 flax, sacks	1 31
No. 1 flax, 159 bu., to order	1 38
No. 1 flax, part car, sacks	1 37
No. 1 flax, 109 bu., to arrive	1 38
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1 30
No grade flax, sacks	1 15
No. 1 flax, 1 car, sacks	1 37
No grade flax, hot, part car	1 25

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET
Chicago, June 27.—Official statements that excessive dryness had set back Kansas wheat as much as 26 per cent. in the last month, put the market today in an upward whirl. There was a nervous close at an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 to 1 net. Corn showed a gain of 1/4 to 1/2 over last night and oats a rise of 1/4 to 1/2. Provisions finished unchanged to 1/2 decline.

Trading in wheat, as in other grains, reached a volume, considered by some to surpass that of any previous day this season. Bullish figures on the Kansas crop were available before the opening and had a powerful effect from the start. It was estimated that the yield in that state would not amount to more than 72,000,000 bushels, whereas speculators had been counting on about 90,000,000. Heavy selling checked the upturn, but the top prices of the day were current within fifteen minutes of the close. The late strength was influenced by assertions that rains northwest had failed to appear where most wanted in South Dakota. It also was believed that the continued advances in coarse grain would help the rise in wheat. Total clearances of wheat and flour equalled 403,000 bushels. Primary receipts of wheat were 681,000 bushels, against 229,000 a year ago.

Intense heat and dry weather over the states of largest production were regarded as even more adverse to oats than to corn. Special interest was aroused by the Kansas state report, making the crop condition there 49 against 75 a year ago.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS
Ottawa, June 27.—Government weekly report announces quantity of grain in storage terminal and eastern elevators, 26,111,056 bushels, compared with 14,920,375 a year ago; of this 9,593,750 bushels wheat.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS
Liverpool, June 27, 1913.

Spot	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1	81 13 1/2	81 13 1/2
Manitoba No. 2	1 10	1 10
Manitoba No. 3	1 06 1/2	1 07
Duluth No. 1	1 08 1/2	1 09 1/2
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter	1 10	1 10
Australian	1 13 1/2	1 13 1/2
Rosafie (New)	1 09 1/2	1 10

Futures Steady

July, Manitoba's	1 08 1/2	1 08 1/2
October, Manitoba's	1 06 1/2	Unqtd.
December, Manitoba's	1 07	1 07

Antwerp

June-July—La Plate	Unquoted	
June-July—Kansas	1 05 1/2	1 08 1/2
June-July—Canadian No. 2 Nor.	Unqtd.	1 07
June-July—Manitoba No. 3 Nor.	1 02 1/2	Unqtd.

Flax Markets

Antwerp—June-July—Plate	1 33	1 33
London—June-July—Plate	1 39 1/2	1 39 1/2
London—June-July—Calcutta	1 47 1/2	1 47 1/2
Hull—Spot	1 33 1/2	1 33 1/2
Hull—Plate—June-July	Unqtd.	1 37 1/2

Note.—Basis of exchange for wheat is 4 86 2/3. Basis of exchange for flax, 4 86; and all on basis of pure.

Market influenced by easier American cables, continued favorable weather and crop advices from Russia.

Some covering by shorts on fewer Manitoba offerings, talk of smaller American shipments this week, and resultant lighter world's shipments. Reports here of possible reduction in American spring wheat yield and dryness in Australia is causing some apprehension.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT OUTLOOK
Minneapolis, June 27.—Further beneficial rains fell in Minnesota and the Dakotas over night and as a result the wheat market displayed an easier undertone. In addition to the recent rains, the weather-forecast predicted further general rains in the entire spring wheat country. Business in the local pit was of only moderate volume. Minneapolis mills were recent buyers of July wheat, probably with the idea of taking deliveries. With the improvement in the crop outlook the speculative interest in the situation was materially reduced. Operations were confined almost wholly to the professional element.

Present estimates were for a spring wheat crop of around 200,000,000 bushels, or about 63,000,000 bushels less than last year. In many sections damage was extensive and now beyond repair and in others the outlook was favorable. Generally the spring wheat sown on fall plowed ground will probably show a big return. Most of the damage reported to date was where the soil was not properly prepared before seeding.

Southwestern messages told of harvesting progressing under very favorable circumstances. Popular estimates on winter wheat crop are as follows: Kansas, 80,000,000 bushels, Nebraska 61,000,000 and Oklahoma 16,000,000. The four leading soft winter states have a promise of 138,000,000 bushels. Many returns show that the yield was larger than previously expected. It was believed that the total winter wheat crop this year would be about 100,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Cash wheat was in good strong demand today and the market was a trifle firmer. Offerings were light and all choice grades were eagerly sought after. Bluestem No. 1 Northern sold in a range of 14 to 34 cents above the July contract and velvet chaff No. 1 Northern for 14 to 2 cents above July.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, June 27, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0 97 1/2	\$0 93 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	80 94	80 91
3 Nor. wheat	80 89	80 86
No grade	71 88 1/2	71 85 1/2
3 White oats	32 1/2	32 1/2
Barley	45-46 1/2	47-50
Flax, No. 1	1 16	1 35 1/2

Futures—

July wheat	97 1/2	90 1/2
October wheat	93 1/2 (Sept.)	92 1/2
December wheat	92	94 1/2

Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
Hogs, top	8 75	8 92 1/2
Sheep, yearlings	5 50	6 00

Winnipeg Live Stock Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the local stockyards consisted of 615 cattle, 184 calves, 3,790 hogs and 602 sheep as compared with 871 cattle, 137 calves, 4,405 hogs and 323 sheep the previous week. For the corresponding week last year the receipts were 1,724 cattle, 2,508 hogs and 809 sheep.

Cattle
Best grades of cattle held steady last week. The bulk of the best dry fed cattle sold from \$7 50 to \$7 75, with a very few extra choice ones touching the 8 cent mark. Most of the cattle coming in are showing grass and there is a wide spread between these and the dry fed stuff. Farmers and buyers are being warned by the commission dealers to leave the slippery half fat kind at home where they are worth more than on the Winnipeg market these days.

Very few stockers and feeders are coming forward and the demand is limited, the best selling from \$5 00 to \$5 50. Few real choice milkers and springers are showing up and these are selling steady, but on the lower grades it is hard to get satisfactory prices. While best fat cows are worth \$6 00 to \$6 50, the medium kind are lower, \$4 50 to \$5 25, and common cows \$3 50 to \$4 00. Veals are unchanged, \$7 50 to \$8 00 for the choice ones.

Hogs
Hogs are still coming in plentifully and while the 9 cent price for choice ones was maintained up to the close of the week, on Saturday dealers cut down quotations to 8 1/2 cents. The cuts made by the packers are very heavy. An Eastern shipper bought eight loads on Thursday to go to Montreal. The decline is in sympathy with lower Eastern markets, coupled with continued heavy supplies.

Sheep and Lambs
The number of sheep and lambs shipped in during the week, 602, is the largest for some months. But the bulk were from South St. Paul direct to the local packers, and the market is dull. Spring lambs, weighing 50 to 60 lbs., are selling around \$5 00 each and best mutton sheep from \$5 00 to \$5 50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
Butter has been coming rather freely for the past week, the recent rains general throughout Manitoba helping along the production of milk and butter. Prices are still on the down grade, one cent being taken off every grade of dairy. The fancy kind is now quoted at 21 cents, No. 1 dairy 18 cents and good round lots 17 cents.

Eggs
The receipts of eggs have largely increased and values are slightly lower. New-laid are worth 18 instead of 18 to 19 cents. Dealers are expecting still lower prices if a spell of hot weather comes along.

Potatoes
Old potatoes are a drag on the market and the country seems to be full of them. With the new crop almost in sight values have declined to 25 cents a bushel. New potatoes from the States are on the market, retailing from 5 to 7 lbs. for 25 cents.

Milk and Cream
Plentiful showers in most parts of Manitoba have stimulated milk and cream receipts. The prices stand level with last reports, 27 cents for sweet cream, 22 cents for butter-making cream and \$1 50 per hundred pounds of milk. The same values will probably prevail for a week or two longer.

Dressed Meats
Little change is noted in dressed meat prices, and the Winnipeg butchers are able to find more or less choice quality on Manitoba farms. For best grades prices run, beef 12 1/2 cents, pork 12 1/2 cents, veal 14 cents and mutton 13 cents.

Hay
Hay prices are at last week's figures, best quality commanding the following prices: Timothy \$19 00, Upland \$14-\$15 and Red Top \$15-\$16. Within three weeks or so it is expected that some of the Manitoba hay will be ready for market.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
Chicago, June 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,090 head; slow, generally steady; beefs, \$7 30 to \$9 00; Texas steers, \$5 90 to \$8 10; western steers, \$7 10 to \$8 20; stockers and feeders, \$5 75 to \$8 10; cows and heifers, \$3 90 to \$8 50; calves, \$6 50 to \$9 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; strong, 5 to 10 cents higher than yesterday's average; bulk of sales, \$5 70 to \$8 85; light, \$8 65 to \$8 94; mixed, \$8 55 to \$8 90; heavy, \$8 55 to \$8 85; rough, \$8 55 to \$8 55; pigs, \$8 80 to \$8 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000 head; strong; native, \$5 00 to \$6 10; western, \$5 30 to \$6 15; yearlings, \$5 85 to \$6 00; lambs, native, \$5 80 to \$7 50; western, \$6 00 to \$7 50; spring, \$5 75 to \$8 50.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from June 24 to June 28 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Pd	1Pd	2Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.	
June 24	97 1/2	94 1/2	90 1/2	86	76 1/2			34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	116	113 1/2	103		
25	97 1/2	94 1/2	90 1/2					34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	29 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	116 1/2	113 1/2	103 1/2		
26	97	94	89 1/2		75	71	59	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	30	48 1/2	47 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	116	113 1/2	103 1/2		
27	97 1/2	94 1/2	89 1/2	84	75	71	60	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	30	48 1/2	46 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	116 1/2	113 1/2	103 1/2		
28	97	94	89 1/2	85 1/2	75	71	60	35	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	30	47 1/2	46 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	117	114	104		

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO SATURDAY, JUNE 28

Winnipeg Grain	SAT.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	Saturday	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	Saturday	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. 8 c.	\$ c. 8 c.	\$ c. 8 c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	97	97	108	Extra choice steers	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 25	Fancy dairy	21c	22c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	94	94	105	Choice butcher steers and heifers	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	6 50-6 75	No. 1 dairy	18c	19c	19c
No. 3 Nor.	89	89	100 1/2	Pair to Good Butcher steers and heifers	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 25	Good round lots	17c	17c-18c	17c
No. 4	83 1/2	86		Best fat cows	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	83 1/2	86		Medium cows	4 50-5 25	4 00-5 50	4 75-5 25	Strictly new laid	18c	18c-19c	19c
No. 6	75	76 1/2	76	Common cows	3 50-4 00	4 00-4 75	3 25-4 25	Potatoes (per bushel)	25c	30c	35c
Feed	71	73	62	Best bulls	4 50-4 75	4 75-5 25	5 00-5 25	Milk and Cream			
Cash Oats	35	35	43	Com'n and medium bulls	4 00-4 25	4 00-4 50	3 50-4 25	Sweet cream (per lb. but-ferlat)	27c	27c	25c
No. 2 C.W.				Choice veal calves	7 00-8 00	7 00-8 00	6 50-7 00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. but-ferlat)	22c	22c	20c
Cash Barley	47 1/2	48 1/2		Heavy calves	6 00-7 00	6 00-7 00	5 50-6 00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50
No. 3				Best milkers and spring-ers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$65-\$80	\$45-\$60	Hay (per ton)			
Cash Flax	117	115		Com'n milkers and spring-ers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$27-\$38	No. 1 Red Top	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	28
No. 1 N.W.				Hogs				No. 1 Upland	\$14-\$15	\$14-\$15	27
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	\$8 50	\$9 00	8 25-8 50	No. 1 Timothy	\$19	\$19	21 1/2
July	97 1/2	98 1/2	108 1/2	Heavy hogs	\$7 00	\$7 00	7 00-7 50				
October	93 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	Stags	\$5 00	\$5 00	5 00-6 00				
December	91 1/2	92		Sheep and Lambs							
Oat Futures				Choice lambs (each)	\$5 00	5 00-5 50	\$7 00				
July	35 1/2	35 1/2	43 1/2	Best killing sheep	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	5 50-6 00				
October	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2								
Flax Futures											

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Getting the Franchise

Continued from Page 7

very worst operating proposition I have ever seen. The North Side had its hopes, and they were ours. It had room to expand; and we let two or three clever real-estate men into our inner circle. We planned in an optimistic way for the development of our territory—and that was perhaps the best thing the poor old North Side Traction ever did.

"Poor old North Side?" you ask. I shall not tell you here in detail of my troubles with that property during the first half-dozen years I lived in Riverport. It seemed as if the sheriff was always standing in the outer hall, and as I now look back upon it all I wonder how we escaped bankruptcy. It always seemed impending. There were many, many nights when I was awake, thinking that it would collapse in the morning and the bankers of Wall Street would be pointing me out as a man who had tackled a big job and failed in it. It was my wife who held me to my task with that patient optimism of which she seemed to have an inexhaustible store.

"Remember you are a railroad president now!" she would tell me every time. I fancy she must have imagined a railroad president something hardly less than a king; but it was her loving fancy that kept me breasting the nasty currents, finding some resource in each of those bad times to keep off the hungry creditors of the logy corporation that we had launched.

We had creditors because we were forever spending money. Fashions in electrical equipment were changing faster than fashions change in women's hats, and we were forever ripping out perfectly good engines and generators so that we could effect operating economies. That sounded well when I was running over to New York and doing tall explaining to Relligan and to Sam Kearney; but it took a lot of real money, just as it took money to buy new rails and new cars, twenty-five and fifty at a time. All this time we were being cordially damned by the folks who rode in our cars. To make at least an even break and dodge the sheriff, we had to skimp the service. We showed the local talent in the Citizens' concern that the profit rested in hanging folks up on the straps. We cut down the service—and the North side got up and yelled. We let it yell. We were not in business for our health. And after a little while the Citizens' Company was taking lessons from us.

Then—just as we were getting on our feet and giving our common stock a measly little two per cent—there came a panic year, and Riverport almost went to smash. The big mills shut down; the department stores cut down forces, and we lost our short-haul riders—the cream of the business. It made a big difference in our receipts and at a time when we could not afford to lose them. We were finishing our first modern power plant—an A.C. station, with three twenty-five-hundred-kilowatt generators—and we were hard up for ready money. Sam Kearney could not help us. He was squeezed himself for the moment. We faced the music and cut the dividends off our common stock.

After that came a twelvemonth of recuperation and of wearisome explanations to our stockholders—and after that a morning when my wife came to me as I was shaving, kissed me on the forehead and told me our men had gone on strike. That was not news to me. I had known for weeks they were organizing. Our wage scales were low compared with other traction companies in large cities, and we knew it; but there were our common stockholders threatening to lynch me if I did not give them at least their two per cent. back!

I determined to fight my men—and fight them I did to a finish—with the aid of the local police, a trained army of strikebreakers and the state militia. We won—that is, we won our points against the men. Nowadays I think we lost that strike, because we lost the final shreds of public sympathy that we then held; but we won our points and they were beaten—beaten and broken—their organization bankrupted and their hopes crushed. We did not let them renew their organization. We put in our application blanks a clause which stated that in accepting employment with the North Side Traction Company a man accepted as a reasonable cause for instant discharge the fact of his join-

ing any organization without the consent of the company. That settled them. When they signed their applications they also subscribed to that clause and we had them. However, to show that we took no risks, I made every tenth employee in our service a detective in the separate employ of our secret-service department. That worked. Every attempt that the men made thereafter to organize—and there were many of them, for our road was a fair mark for the walking delegates across the land—we nipped in the bud and heads went off as they did on a brisk day in the time of the French Revolution.

III.

All these things were but a preface to the big battle in Riverport—the fight with the Citizens' Company for final control of the streets of that town which we were bound to have some day. From the beginning it had been apparent to us that eventually the two companies must merge. That has been the traction, eventually in every big city in the country. We were in no hurry. When we merged it was likely to mean free transfers between all the lines in Riverport, and we were already seeing that fundamental error of earlier days. Moreover, there was some reticence on the part of each company upon approaching the other in so delicate a matter. We were polite, but distant—that is, we were distant until the day the state legislature jammed through the measure for a second highway bridge, leading straight from the foot of Congress Street to the manufacturing district upon the north bank.

Congress Street, you remember, is the Broadway of Riverport, itself known as a one-street town. Sentiment for years had operated to keep Congress Street free from trolley tracks; but Riverport woke up one day to find that it had its own problems of congestion, just like Boston or New York or Chicago, or any other big town. For a decade it had been growing like a child in its teens. The North Side had justified each of our hopes. We used everybody—real-estate promoters, commercial bodies, banks and manufacturers—adroitly for the development of our territory, and North Side traction was beginning to be worth its oats; in fact, prosperity had increased our problems. Riverport bridge became a nightmare to every one of us. It was, in truth, the neck of a bottle and constantly subjected to tremendous strain. Sometimes in the busy December days when we were hauling Christmas shoppers, we handled from two hundred and fifty to three hundred cars an hour over its single pair of tracks, and any street-railroad man can tell you what that meant to us.

Still, I think we should have worried along with it indefinitely if it had not been that we had still another fellow in our territory and if every blessed one of us had not been looking forward to the day when we were going to absorb him or else be lost ourselves in a swallowing process. That was the idea that returned to us in Sam Kearney's office as Relligan and I sat there one day making explanations about the new situation, which the plans for the Congress Street bridge had developed. We had been showing the old man how that one old bridge was beginning to bottle us up. I had photographs of the old spans in rush hours, and our traffic sheets, which were vastly more impressive than photographs; but before Kearney had fairly looked at any of these exhibits he took off his glasses and said:

"Raise hell with them!"

Relligan smiled and Kearney was hot. Kearney brought his fist down on the table. "Smash 'em!" he swore. "Get in under their slats! Send them into bankruptcy. I'll back you—if it costs a million!"

Then Relligan explained. The Citizens' Company was a pet vested interest of a great city—its banks, its trust estates, its money in every form. To smash the Citizens' Company would be to smash Riverport—it would mean civil war. And Kearney's brow slowly clouded.

Concluded Next Week

Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving.—Shakespeare.

Against the superiority of another there is no remedy but love.—Goethe.

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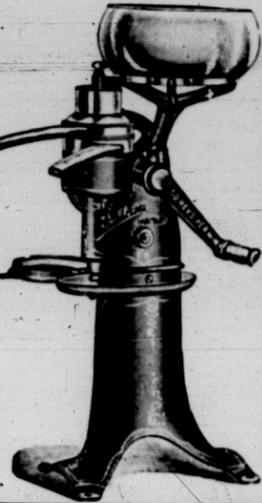


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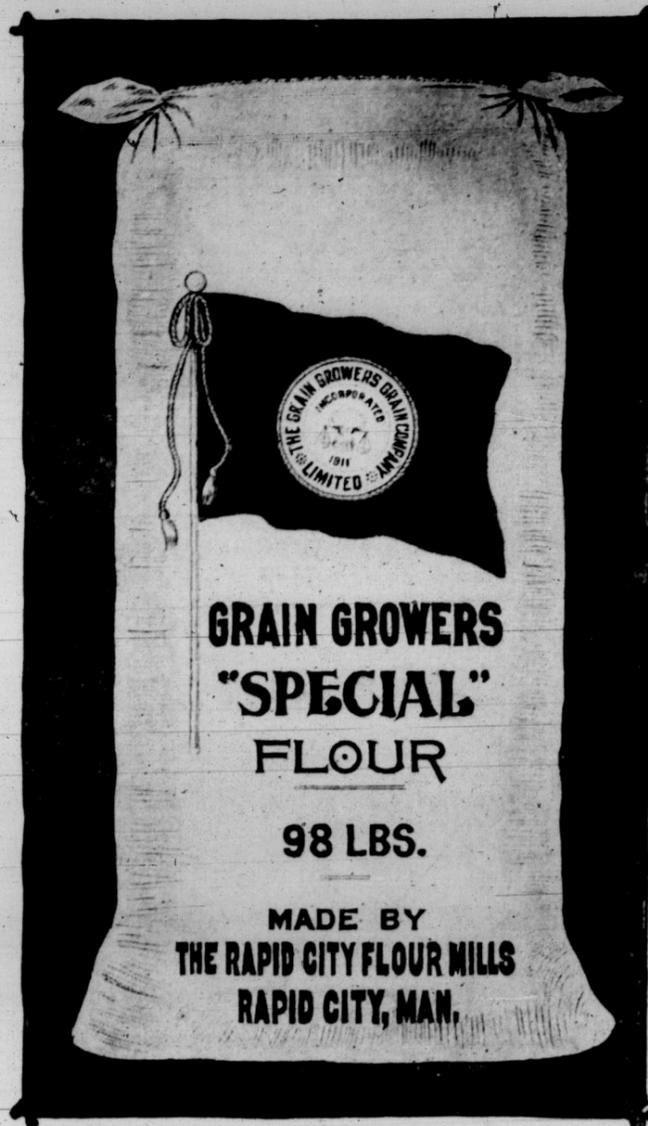
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