The West

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UNION LABEL TRADE UNION CONGRESS REGINA, 1909

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1910

CANADIAN CRIME

Criminal statistics of the Dominion for the year ending September 30, 1909, have been compiled and the government blue book has just been issued. There were 15,350 charges and 11,449 convictions for indictable offences throughout the several provinces, as against 15,240 charges and 11,334 convictions in 1908, or an increase of 110 charges and 115 convictions during the year. Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island are the three provinces to show increases in both charges and convictions, while they have decreased in Manitoba, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia; as for Ontario and Yukon the figures show a decrease in charges and an increase in convictions.

Saskatchewan had 1,095 charges and 745 convictions during the year, as against 956 and 663 the previous year. In passing it may be noted that Saskatchewan had the questionable honor of standing third among Canadian provinces in the number of charges, Ontario being first with 7,179 and Quebec second with 2,964 but British Columbia with fewer charges had a larger number of convictions than this province. With the exception of Ontario and Manitoba the number of female offenders decreased during the year. Saskatchewan is the most moral province in this respect, having but ten convictions for a percentage of 1.34 of the total number. The list of young offenders also decreased in this province, as well as in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. In Saskatchewan there were but eight convictions as against 26 the previous year.

During the year 42 charges of murder were laid and there were but 18 convictions. Of the indictable offences there were 3,362 in all and 2,441 convictions. There were 28 offences against the electoral act and but half that number of convictions. Saskatchewan stood next to Ontario under the heading with four, the older province having 15, or more than half the total number of charges.

More than half the criminals are described as laborers, the percentage to be exact being 54.20. Other occupations are figured out as follows: commercial, 16.61; industrial, 13.68; agricultural, 7.56; domestic, 6.70; professional, 1.25. From 21 to 39 seems to be the correct age for criminals, as 55.19 are so classed; the others being as follows: Under 16 years, 12.57; 16 to 20 years, 16.67; 40 and over, 15.57. The big majority were of Canadian birth, the percentage being 65.20 as against 15.65 for British born outside of Canada and 19.16 who were foreign born. The religious denominations are given as follows: Roman Catholics, 34 per cent.; Anglicans, 12.9; Methodists, 8.1; Presbyterians, 6.7; Baptists, 2.1.

Over the previous year, an increase in summary convictions is recorded the total number being 78,503. Of this number, 31,105 were for drunkenness, and 14,918 for breaches of the municipal act. Of the summary convictions 4,375 were in Saskatchewan, Alberta having 6,181 and Manitoba 8,279.

BULYEA'S STOCK

Some time after Lieut.-Governor Bulyea was appointed to his position in Alberta, Dan McGillicuddy established a Liberal daily newspaper in Calgary. After the collapse of the McGillicuddy enterprise, an interesting list of creditors was published and among others was that of "non-partisan" Governor Bulyea. The Southern Alberta Courier has the following to say of the investment:

"It would be interesting to have Lt.-Governor Bulyea's explanation of the manner in which he became interested as a stockholder in the Calgary Daily News. He and many others may uphold the right to make such investments as he sees fit, but when he becomes identified in the ownership of a newspaper supporting any political party he thereby unfits himself for his high office. The lieutenant governor holds his position by appointment for the sole reason that to make his office an elective one would be to place him within the political power of either the Liberals or the Conservatives. The holder of this office is supposed to be the non-partisan representative of His Majesty the King. Were he not expected to be absolutely non-political he would be elected to office in the same manner as the premier, or any subordinate member of the legislature. To thus identify himself as one possessed of a definite political faith, is most distinctly not the faith of the lieutenant governor. If he is not open to suspicion, as the bedfellow of a discredited political administration, Lieutenant Governor Bulyea has at least committed an act of colossal stupidity sufficient to warrant his recall."

LOP OFF THE LUMBER DUTIES.

A large delegation of Canadian farmers is about to go to Ottawa to interview the government with regard to the tariff on agricultural implements. The argument is that as Canada exports agricultural implements and competes upon equal terms in the world markets with other countries there is no advantage in the way of protection in an import duty, and this positive disadvantage that it assists the implement manufacturers in charging a higher than reasonable price to the users of these implements at home. So far as the tariff goes this argument is perfectly sound, and the whole West is agreed that the duty should be abolished.

But the farmers should apply the same reasoning in regard to the duty on dressed lumber in their representations to the government. There is no difference in principle. Canada is also an exporting country of lumber, and finds no apparent difficulty in selling her output to advantage with heavy shipping costs added to the cost of production. Therefore, the duty is not necessary to the sawmills and can have no effect save that of unduly enhancing the price to the consumer. The duty on dressed lumber is the more absurd as rough lumber is admitted free so that is becomes a bonus at the expense of the consumer on a manufacturing process whose cost is a very small factor indeed in the total cost of protection.

Lumber is one of the prime necessities of the settler. It is quite as necessary to him as implements. Therefore, the cheapest possible lumber is a stimulus to settlement, enabling the farmer to improve the character of his surroundings and strengthening him in increasing his production. Anybody can see the national advantage there, but where is the national advantage in enabling some individual to take a profit which he does not need to keep his business prosperous, out of the farmer's pocket and put it into his own. That is a mystery which Sir Wilfrid should certainly be asked to explain.—Telegram.

DORRELL NOMINATED

The nomination of H. Dorrell by the Conservatives of the Moose Jaw district secures for Mr. Haultain a candidate in the constituency, who in point of ability has very few equals in the province. A successful and progressive farmer, a clever business man with a reputation for honesty and fairness unsurpassed in the province, Mr. Dorrell makes an ideal candidate and one worthy of the support of the people of his dictrict.

His chances of success are good. Last election he was defeated by only twenty-two votes. Since then he has acquired a greater knowledge of the district and has grown in strength and popularity. In public life there is a great future for Mr. Dorrell and we look to see him occupy many responsible public positions with credit and honor to himself and his people.

POLITICAL SPIES

Mr. Bourassa: "I asked Laurier one day why he saw fit to fraternize with such people, and he replied 'My dear Bourassa, political leaders are like generals in the army—they are obliged at all times to MAKE USE OF SPIES PURCHASED FROM THE ENEMY.'"

Premier Scott goes his political schoolmaster one better, as according to his evidence in the McInnis case he acts the spy himself.

COMPLETED IN 1913

E. J. Champerlain Speaks on Prospects for Early Finish of G.T.P.

Vancouver, Nov. 23.—"Our' line is now completed 100 miles east of Prince Rupert and nearly two hundred miles west of Edmonton. We hope before the end of January to have the track at the entrance of the Yellow Head Pass and the entire line linked up by 1913," said General Manager Chamberlain of the G. T. P., here today.

With Chief Engineer Kelliher he sailed for Prince Rupert tonight on a general inspection trip. The line from Winnipeg to Fort William will be opened for passenger traffic early in the spring. He regards the labor market as much improved although still short, due to the vast amount of railway construction in Western Canada.

If the present rate of progress in grading near Yellow Head Pass continues throughout the winter months, a contract will be awarded early in the spring for the line between Aldermere in Bulkley Valley and Tete Jaune Cache.

Seed Fair at Saltcoats

Saltcoats, Sask., Nov. 21.—The annual seed fair held under the auspices of the Saltcoats Agricultural Society was held today in the hall. The judging was done by Messrs. McCorkill and Smith of Moosomin. The prize winners were: Wheat, Red Fife, 1, E. B. Dand, 94½ points; 2, T. Burry, 90; 3, H. M. Miles, 87½; any variety, 1, R. D. Kirkham. White Fife, 85½; 2, R. Fraser, White Fife, 83½; 3, M. D. Barker, Preston, 80½; oats, 1, J. D. Mann, Abundance, 85½; 3, P. Trowell, Danish White, 85; barley, 1, C. A. Partridge, Brewer, 96; 2, J. D. Mann, Brewer, 88; 3, R. Fraser, Brewer, 86; potatoes, 1, R. Fraser; 2, W. W. Neilly and Sons.

PURCHASE OF RAINBOW

Mr. Monk Asks Government to Supply Full Information

Ottawa, Nov. 22. — Mr. Monk has given notice of a resolution of inquiry bearing on the purchase of the cruiser Rainbow, the date of the sale of the ship to the Canadian government, the price paid to the British admiralty for the ship, tonnage and armament. The inquiry also seeks to determine whether or not at the time of the purchase the vessel had been "scrapped" by the British admiralty, in other words whether Canada purchased a vessel which had been consigned by the imperial naval officials to the junk heap.

G. H. Bradbury, member for Selkirk, has given notice of an inquiry bearing on the sale of the St. Peter's Indian reserve lands. His resolution asks for the information whether Rev. John McDougall, who recently conducted a hearing at St. Peter's, was authorized by the Government to hear the complaints of the Indians, if he had made an official report to the government and at what time such report, if rendered, will be laid on the table of the house.

Notice of a resolution to provide a sum not exceeding $75,000 per annum, to cover the expenses of the international joint commission under the waterways treaty of January, 1909, is given by Hon. Mr. Pugsley.

Col. Sam Hughes will bring to the attention of the House the desirability of having a cadet corps of Canada as well as the cadets of the Royal Military College at Kingston represented at the coronation of King George.

A Big Swindle.

New York, Nov. 21.—In raids so important that Postmaster General Hitchcock took charge in person, his inspectors fell on two concerns this afternoon, which they charge with swindling the public out of $40,000,000 by fraudulent use of the mails. Sheldon H. Burr, president of Burr Brothers; Eugnene H. Burr, secretary, and Frank H. Tobey, vice-president, were arrested in the first raid and held in $20,000 bail each. The government charges that the firm sold between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 of mining and oil stock worth little or nothing. Charles L. Vaughn, a director of the Continental Wireless Telegraph company, incorporated in Arizona, was taken in the second raid, and held in $10,000 bail. The inspectors say his company has sold stock to the amount of at least $1,000,000, which has brought in no returns to the investors.

Fire at North Portal.

North Portal, Sask., Nov. 21.—The town of Portal, North Dakota, last night suffered from a bad fire, Daley's confectionary store, Johnson's tailor shop, M. Leflamme's restaurant, and W. Anderson's pool room being totally destroyed. The fire was caused by the explosion of the gas lighting plant in Daley's store. Merle Davis and Edgar Vollard were trying to locate a leak when the explosion occurred. Vollard was badly burned about the face and head. All the buildings were insured, but the loss in furnishings is considerable.

Another Strike at Hat

Medicine Hat, Nov. 21. — Another great gas gusher was successfully tapped on the Hargrave property in this city today. The depth is 1,042 feet, and the yield 3,000,000 feet per day.

The C. P. R. will experiment in the transportation of natural gas from Medicine Hat to points further west, and to this end has had two special cars made in Germany, each equipped with 36 cylinders, which are 15 feet by 8 inches in size.

Trains now running west of Medicine Hat have been using the gas as an illuminant for some time, and tanks will be built at points along the line.

Met Tragic Death

Strathcona, Alta, Nov. 21.—The first fatal accident to occur on the construction work of the C. P. R. high level bridge between this city and Edmonton, took place Saturday night at about 10.30 o'clock, when Luke McDonald, who was assisting in the operation of the pile driving machine, got his head in the way of the descending 2,200 pound hammer, which crushed him to a pulp. The pile driver was located on the ice at the site of one of the priver pieces, and McDonald was crushed between the ice and the weight. He was an unmarried man, 26 years of age. His mother, brothers and sisters reside at Lacombe.

Latest Markets

Winnipeg Cash—

Wheat—	Open	Close
No. 1 Northern		.94½
No. 2 Northern		.91½
No. 3 Northern		.88¾
No. 4 Northern		.86¼
No. 5 Northern		.79½
No. 6 Northern		.73½
Feed No. 1		.63
Oats—		
No. 2 white		.33¼
No. 3 White		.31½
Extra feed		.32

Raised Necessary Amount

Winnipeg succeeded in raising the necessary $350,000 for a new Y.M.C.A. building in eight days. Lord Strathcona donated $25,000 on condition the other $325,000 was raised in the stipulated time.

Winnipeg Fire

Fire in the Martin, Bole and Wynne wholesale drug plant at Winnipeg did $225,000 damage on Tuesday.

ELEVATOR COMMISSION

Synopsis of the Report Made to The Saskatchewan Government. —Solutions Offered in Vexed Question.

The report of the Elevator Commission appointed February 28, 1910, by the Saskatchewan government has been handed to Premier Scott. It is a bulky document embracing 188 typewritten pages, and the commission is unanimous in all its findings. Public interest largely centres upon the commission's finding in the matter of ownership and operation of initial elevators, and on this point it may be briefly stated that the commission favor none of the schemes outlined before them in their entirety, but have evolved a solution embodying what apears to them to be the best features of several Government ownership and operation, municipal ownership and operation, stated aided farmers' elevators, and all the various modifications of these plans are alike discarded as faulty in some important particular, nor does the existing system receive unqualified commendation.

The solution offered by the commission takes the form of a co-operative joint stock company, owned entirely by the agriculturists of the province, upon the directorate and executive body of which the government shall have no representation whatever. It is suggested that a minimum of 15 per cent. shall be paid up by the farmers upon such of the $50 shares of the company as are subscribed for, that the maximum number of shares allotted to any one person shall be ten, and that 25 elevators, be the minimum number proposed to be operated by the company before the central body can be organized and government assistance called for. It is suggested that this assistance take the form of a loan for each elevator, such loans to be secured by mortgages and to be repayable in twenty equal annual instalments, principal and interest. The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Gorwer's Association are named as a suitable provisional directorate to carry the plan to the point where a permanent directorate can be selected.

For the purpose of securing the maximum amount of local control consistent with ownership by the whole body of shareholders and managemen through a central board of directors, the commission recomended that each elevator be a separate unit or "local" in the company, with a local board elected by the local shareholders. Each such "local" shall contribute one representative to the organization and subsequent annual meetings, at which the board of directors of the whole company would be elected. It is further suggested that the stock subscribed at each "local" should be equal to the cost of the proposed elevator, and the aggregate annual crop acreage of the shareholders should not be less than two thousand acres for each ten thousand bushels of the capacity of the elevator, or one acre for every dollar of proposed expenditure at each 'local."

It will be generally remembered that the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission was composed of three members, these being Professor Robert Magill of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia; George Langley, M.L.A., of Redberry, Sask., and F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This body held pre-arranged and widely advertised sittings at leading centres throughout the province of Saskatchewan and received evidence from a large number of farmers representing all shades of thought and temperament. In response to a request from the commission for a draft bill embodying their views, the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association submitted a lengthy memorandum expressing their views and outlining what they considered to be a feasible and adequate solution of the problem.

The commission then adjourned to Winnipeg and there took evidence from the Chief Grain Inspector the Warehouse Commissioner ,and the various interests comprising the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Minneapolis Chicago, and Knsas City were also visited in order that the sample market, exchange, and inspection system of each place might be investigated at first hand.

The report based upon the information derived from the sources outlined above contains eleven chapters and an appendix comprising nineteen tables and documents. It is without a doubt the most complete and exhaustive analysis of the grain trade of Western Canada in all its bearings and ramifications that has yet been presented to the public, aside altogether from the recommendations of the commission, and the thanks of this country are due to the members of that body for their untiring efforts towards solving a most intricate problem.

Chapter one of the report deals with the farmers' claim upon the provincial government sets forth that "Agriculture is pre-eminently the industry of Saskatchewan, and grain growing is pre-eminently the form that industry takes. A more diversified agriculture would give a stronger basis for the prosperity of the country, but for the present, and probably for many years to come, the growing of grain must be regarded as the source of the wealth of the province." In closing this chapter the view point of the commission is thus set forth in no uncertain terms: "The point of view therefore from which this commission started was that in Saskatchewan the interests of agriculture are supreme. The commission may err in its view about any particular scheme of government aid, but its sympathy from the beginning to the end of its work was entirely and without qualification for the growers of grain."

Th charges against the present system are ably classified and summarized in chapter two. They fall naturally into seven groups according as they involve (1) the initial elevator companies and operators, (2) the banks, (3) the railway companies, (4) the terminal elevators, (5) the grading system, (6) the milling companies, (7) the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The public of Western Canada is now very generally aware of the nature, extent and gravity of these charges and they need not be detailed here. The setting of them forth occupies six pages of the report and they constitute a formidable indictment of the various interests concerned in the transportation, marketing and milling of Saskatchewan's grain crops. The commission content themselves with presenting the indictments as a matter of record, without either indorsing or refuting them.

In chapter three various schemes of Provincial Ownership and Operation that were presented to the commission are outlined and analysed. The far-reaching proposals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association executive, in particlar, are discussed at considerable length.

The first conclusion of the Commission is that there is no widespread demand for a provincial monopoly of storage facilities and that a scheme looking to that would not be feasible, or welcome.

The scheme proposed by the Grain Growers' executive does not call for a monopoly but for a competitive system which, by reason of its alleged excellencies, would drive competitors from the province and thus establish a virtual monopoly. Concerning this scheme the report says: 'The scheme outlined by the executive is at all events comprehensive, and, considering all its features, it is not surprising that they did not draft a bill to be submitted to the provincial legislature. In regard to initial elevators, the provisions of the scheme go far beyond mere public ownership and operation. They include features which, however good or bad in themselves, have at all events no necessary connection with public ownership, but are additions to it. Such for example are the methods of sampling, of grading before shipment, of giving certificates, of securing loans from banks, of government loans, of direct shipment from initial elevators, and of dealing with loss in transit. The bill of the Manitoba legislature is a bill for public ownership and operation but it does not contain such provisions as these. A public system that aimed at giving the farmers a square deal in regard to weights, dockage, and cleaning, special binning and shipping facilities would not meet the above comprehensive demands. It might be regarded as adequate to the removal of 'more dangerous 'evils. It is essential also to note that the arguments adduced to show that public ownership would pay, are founded mainly upon these extra features. These are features that give the facilities which will attract the patronage of the farmers; and the inference would appear to be that without them a public system would not be a financial success. In analyzing it the commission regard the proposal to permit sampling being done by operators at initial points as being a very weak feature. This would lead in their judgment to a lack of confidence all round as to the correctness and honesty of samples. After pointing out that in connection with the sample markets of Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago, sampling is most carefully done by groups of men under supervision and not by individuals, and at terminal rather than initial points, the report says: "The method of sampling proposed by the executive would prove unsatisfactory both to the inspection department and to the buyers in the sample market. The inspector could grade the sample, but he would know nothing about how the sample had been taken, and he could not have any positive assurance that it was a fair sample. The buyer on the sample market would have no positive assurance that the grade marked on the ticket was the real grade of the grain in the bin."

An important feature of the Executive's proposal which the commission could not see its way to endorsing was that which called for government loans or advances upon street wheat in government elevators. Says the report: "The proposal raises questions which are distinct from that of the provincial ownership of elevators. It raises the general question whether and how far the government should go into the banking business. It raises such questions as whether in case the government decided to give loans it should confine these to small farmers, or to the farming class, or whether there are no other people who carry on a business indispensable to the welfare of the province, and who find it difficult to borrow money from the banks, or who consider the rate of interest too high. And in regard to loans to farmers, it raises such questions as whether grain should be the only security, and whether loans should be limited to such as would enable the farmer to pay his bills pending the sale of his grain, or whether upon other security and for other purposes also, such loans should not be advanced."

"These are important questions, too important to be dealt with as side issues of or additions to a scheme of public elevators. Before making such loans a feature of such a scheme, the whole matter of government advances should be considered as an independent matter, and upon its merits. If it were regarded as impracticable upon its merits, it could not be tacked on to a system of provincial elevators; and if it were found to be necessary and practicable, it might demand a wider scope than could be provided for in such a system. Hail, smut, drought, and frost often leave farmers without grain, or with a small quantity, or with some of a bad quality. In such cases the farmers would have little grain to offer as security for a loan, and yet in such cases are to be found perhaps the men who most need loans."

The establishment of provincial owned terminals (should the Dominion Goverment decline to take over and operate the existing terminals), and the creation of a sample market at Winnipeg or elsewhere, are questions that the commission consider cannot be passed upon at this time by them, acting as they are, in the interests of one province. It is pointed out "The question of the terminals is now engaging the attention of the federal authorities, and it would be very doubtful policy for the provincial legislature to relieve the federal government from its acknowledged responsibility in the matter." Respecting a sample market they say in part, after pointing out that the difficulties in the way of sampling and transportation are not insuperable, "The difficulty in the way of a sample market in Winnipeg is not merely one of sampling, nor one of transportation. It involves the great difficulty about mixing the grain. In asking for a sample market and for special binning facilities in the terminals, the executive are asking for mixing by implication. And they are not alone in that respect. Apart from the exporters, some of whom are oposed to mixing, some and perhaps most of the grain dealers are in favor of a sample market, and of allowing mixing in private, if not in public terminals. And this view is held by the president of the Grain Grower's Grain Company." After outlining the argument for and against mixing they say: "Such are some of the arguments for and against mix-

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