

# VOTE FOR HAULTAIN AND YOUR RIGHTS

## Press Comments.

(Continued from page 4)

of good and efficient government. In 1905 by what argument was the retention of the public lands by Ottawa justified? By the argument that the robber who takes away one's possessions leaves the unhappy one in the enjoyment of those things which are commonly called rights as distinguished from property. For these the robber holds generally a contempt. Let others have principle, he is satisfied with pelf. But not so with Ottawa. Not only does it withhold our rightful inheritance, but it arrogates the right of determining when and how we shall vote. The dissolution of the legislature within sixty hours after the premier returned, was one of the most cynical acts that could be applied to a people supposedly enjoying a wide measure of autonomous government. Even the chief Liberals of Saskatchewan had little more to do with the action of the premier than the Liberals of Ontario. Ottawa suggested the act and the date, and the premier obediently acquiesced. Such complete self-surrender must be the marvel of the older provinces.

Again we repeat the question: Is the people of Saskatchewan content to be governed from Ottawa? We think not.

(Regina Standard.)

When Premier Scott spoke in Regina it was quite natural that he should state the reasons why a local firm, or at any rate the lowest tenderers, did not get the contract for the erection of the new Legislative and Administrative Buildings here. Some tall explaining has to be done to convince the people of Regina and of Saskatchewan that the Premier's motives in awarding the contract as he did were those stated in his interviews and on the public platform, but after the meeting last week when the Premier opened the campaign here, he felt satisfied that he had made himself square with the people on that deal at least.

But not so. Since the Premier made his statement some more facts have come to light which show up anew the attitude of the government toward the western men. Mr. Scott stated that he had chosen to pursue the easy course he would have awarded the contract to the lowest tenderer. He had asked his deputy, he said, for an estimate of the required resources of any firm undertaking to do the work, and the figure had been placed at \$400,000. The architect had also been independently asked for his estimate and had given it as \$450,000. Reading from the architect's letter he pointed out that the local company, Snyder, Willoughby and Co., had a capital of \$140,000 and while it was composed of eleven of the most reputable citizens of Regina; many of them old personal friends of his; the majority of them personal political supporters; and most of them of considerable wealth, the architect held that the capital of \$140,000 was inadequate.

But Mr. Scott added: "IF THESE MEN HAD BACKED THEIR TENDER WITH A PLEDGE OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES, THEIR TENDER MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED."

Now, what are the facts? On June 26 the deputy commissioner of the public works department wrote Snyder, Willoughby and Co. as follows:

Sirs,—By direction I am to request you to inform the Commissioner whether in the event of the contract for the construction of the Legislative and Executive Buildings being awarded upon your tender, you intend to proceed with the work as a partnership or as a limited liability company. Your reply should be signed by each person who signed your original tender.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) F. J. ROBINSON, Deputy Commissioner.

Steps were thus taken to find out whether or not the contract was to be carried out as a limited company, or whether the members of the firm of Snyder, Willoughby & Co. were prepared to BACK THEIR TENDER WITH A PLEDGE OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES.

What was the answer? The men who comprised the firm of Snyder, Willoughby & Co. replied the following day with the appended letter, sent direct to the deputy commissioner of the public works department:

Dear Sir,—We have your letter of June 26, and beg to advise you that it is our intention to form a limited li-

ability company. We have entered into an agreement whereby such company shall be formed should our tender be accepted. Shares in the proposed company are to be taken by the different members as follows:

Messrs Snyder Bros. .... \$50,000  
Charles Willoughby ..... 20,000  
William H. Duncan ..... 20,000  
William Wilson ..... 5,000  
William A. Wilson ..... 5,000  
James Balfour ..... 10,000  
William T. Mollard ..... 5,000  
Thomas B. Patton ..... 5,000

Total ..... \$140,000

We, however, are quite agreeable that we should form an ordinary partnership to carry out the work, if such latter organization would be preferable to the Government.

(Signed),  
A. J. SNYDER,  
J. W. SNYDER,  
W. A. SNYDER,  
V. L. SNYDER,  
W. A. WILSON,  
W. H. DUNCAN,  
T. B. PATTON,  
WILLIAM WILSON,  
CHAS. WILLOUGHBY,  
W. T. MOLLARD,  
JAMES BALFOUR.

What more did Mr. Scott want? Every member of that company had fulfilled the condition, under which he has declared "their tender might have been considered." Was that not enough?

Of course Mr. Scott was only making excuses. He did not intend to let the contract to a local firm at all, because it had to go to Peter Lyall & Sons. Mr. Scott had orders to that effect, and he carried out those orders.

Saskatchewan has to "swallow" again, and the eastern contractor gets the money. Incidentally the province pays \$120,000 more than would have been necessary had the lowest tender been accepted.

## EXCLUDED FROM TEXAS

American Book Co. Cannot Do Business in Texas but Calder Thinks Them All Right for Saskatchewan.

We quote herewith from the Dallas Morning News, (Texas), a part of the report of the attorney general's department of Texas regarding their investigation into the workings of the American Book Co.

The origin and development of the American Book Company covers a period of more than a third of a century, when consideration is given to the establishment of that formed the foundation of that concern and made its creation possible. Its growth has been marked by so many ramifications, touching so many of the great publishing houses of this nation, that a thorough investigation naturally brought many things to my attention while not included within the scope of the resolution under which I was acting, yet their very nature are such as concern the public schools of this commonwealth and affecting the welfare of the educational interests of the entire country. Such matters in some respects also involve the laws of this state, the enforcement of which devolves upon this department, and leads me to the conclusion that my duty to the state, to your excellency and to the interests of public education, demand that such matters as are pertinent to a proper understanding of the conditions that exist and to the administration of the laws enacted to safeguard the welfare of the public schools should also be included in this report in order that they may receive such consideration as their merits suggest to the board is meet and proper.

I will first deal with the subject generally. The school book business here during the past twenty-five years experienced the same process of development through consolidations and combinations incident to the history of many other important industries of this country. This process has been more or less evident in the career of nearly all the large publishing houses. There is scarcely a publishing house that does not carry on its list books acquired from concerns, many of which were absorbed and eliminated from the field of competition.

The methods employed by some houses in securing adoptions of their books have been so notorious, in the States, as to bring the business into public reproach. It is believed that collusion and fraud have in many instances controlled the adoptions in many of the States. That some of the smaller and supposedly independent houses are controlled either directly or indirectly through financial obligations to large concerns is evident from the facts.

I will explain more in detail hereafter the general statements above set forth, and will now proceed to a discussion of the status of the American Book Company.

The American Book Company represents the highest development that

any establishment has yet attained through combinations and consolidations of rival concerns engaged in the book business. The sources of its development place it in practicality the same relative position in the field of its activities that the United States Steel Corporation, Amalgamated Copper, Standard Oil Company, National Packing Company and the International Harvester Company bear to the trade in their respective lines.

The elements entering into the structure of the American Book Co. compel this conclusion, yet, I am not prepared to affirm that its management has gone to the length of some of the concerns mentioned in attempting to secure commercial supremacy nor does it bear the same degree of reproach among its competitors as is shared by the Standard Oil Company and such others of like character, nor has it achieved such a monopoly in its line as those mentioned. The spirit of combination has been the predominant factor in its development manifested before and subsequent to its organization in 1890. In 1890 five of the strongest houses publishing school books combined their school book business in a corporation known as the American Book Company, a New Jersey corporation with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The companies in the corporation consisted of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Ivins, Blakeman & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Harper Bros., A. S. Barnes & Co.

The American Book Company acquired all the school book publications of the first three, both common and high school, and all the common school publications of the last two companies named for which stock was acquired in the American Book Company by certain stockholders of each of the five companies entering into the combination.

The stockholders holding a majority of the stock of the new American Book Company also own a majority of the stock of the Electric Press. The Electric Press is a corporation of even more extensive charter power than the American Book Company, possessing the right to publish books and do every act necessary to make it a competing concern with the American Book Co., but by reason of its control and domination by both the old and the new book companies it has never been permitted to exercise its powers in that direction, but has actually been employed as an instrument to destroy competition between the book companies and other subsidiary companies acquired by the American Book Company. This very clearly violates the anti-trust laws of this state.

Again, the American Book Company sustains certain contractual relations with the Indiana School Book Company that do not meet the spirit of our laws. The American Book Company has also an exclusive contract not to publish any other Latin grammar in competition with the one now on their list, which is also not permitted under the laws of the States.

There are other pertinent facts which might be mentioned, but I deem it unnecessary for the purposes of this report to extend its length on this phase of the question. It is my opinion that the foregoing facts will exclude the American Book Company from the right to do business under the laws of this state and while some of the things complained of may not violate the laws of other states, yet it can be said that a concern may pursue a career such as marks the history of the American Book Company, and after years of secret alliance with supposed competitors, and after their final destruction through its will, many of which doubtless would have remained active competitors in the business, it can escape legal and moral responsibility for such acts by merely going through the form of securing a new charter, for its business, then indeed do the people stand helpless before the predatory aggression of corporate ingenuity.

It may be added that Mr. Seaborn is not the only one who is breaking away from the Liberal ranks. Others there, though following silently.

## HAULTAIN TO WIN

Many New Supporters Every Day—The Ministers Have Defeated—Excellent Provincial Rights Candidates.

The election campaign is being prosecuted with vigor by both parties in this province.

It is estimated now that the Scott party will not have more than 15 or 16 seats to their credit after Aug. 11. The people are fast joining the cause of Mr. Haultain and are fully convinced that the time has come to put an end to such conduct as the Scott party has been guilty of. Notwithstanding the promises being made on behalf of the government, Scott and his party feel now that they are beaten and are using unscrupulous means to catch the unwary voter. All kinds of political tricksters are at work throughout the province and the electors should be on the watch.

It looks as if not one of the cabin-

et ministers would be elected with the possible exception of Mr. Turgeon who perhaps has a fighting chance in Duck Lake. He will get a black-eye at Prince Albert. Mr. Mortherwell will get the drubbing of his life in North Qu'Appelle and it is probable that he will lose his deposit. Mr. Calder is putting up a hopeless fight in Milestone and there seems to be no doubt but that the popular Provincial Rights candidate, Mr. A. E. Whitmore will be elected by a substantial majority. The premier now feels that he cannot rely on election at Swift Current. At his meeting in that constituency on

defections from the government ranks among the farmers.

C. W. Ferry of Dundurn, was also nominated, but withdrew, and the nomination of Mr. Hendricks was unanimous.

Among those addressing the meeting were Messrs. C. W. and J. L. Ferry, W. H. Hornby, W. A. A'Court, the latter speaking at considerable length and vigorously assailing the government for its unfair treatment of the farmers.

Those from the outlying districts have but one story of keen resentment among the tillers of the soil at the unjustifiable action of the Regina combination in springing the elections at the beginning of harvest, when the farmers if they vote at all, must do so at great inconvenience to themselves.

The meeting adjourned at 11.30 o'clock with cheers for the king, Mr. Haultain and the candidate chosen.

The nomination of Mr. Hendricks to contest the constituency as a supporter of Mr. Haultain has created consternation in the Grit ranks, as he is considered by far the strongest man on either side in this constituency, and if one can judge by the reports which are being brought in by farmers, Mr. Hendricks will have the support of at least one-third of the Liberal farmers in this vicinity, as well as all the Conservatives, and those who have no set opinions in politics.

Mr. Hendricks is essentially the farmer candidate, and will have a strong support among the American settlers in the district, who are ready rallying to his banner. He is one of the best known men in the community, and a splendid candidate in every respect. He is an ex-member of the Minnesota state legislature and a first class campaigner. He was a supporter of the government at the last election.

Tuesday evening he had a strong time, and though the people are very fair, he was hissed. That shows the premier's standing in that constituency.

The Provincial Rights party has a splendid set of men in the fight; men who individually rank high as citizens, and men who are worthy of the confidence which will be reposed in them.

Liberals, who have cast Liberal votes all their lives, are out in this campaign supporting Mr. Haultain; men who worked for the election of the Scott party last time, are now out working for the return of Mr. Haultain. The most serious can see through the promises that the Scott party are making just now. In some places they promise a railroad, in others a bridge, in others a gaol, in others an asylum, and in others the university. These promises, however, are taken for what they are worth, for the electors have made up their minds that Scott and his gang must be turned out.

At a representative convention of the Provincial Rights party in the King Edward Hall, Oxbow, on Monday evening of this week, Mr. Archibald Riddell, a prominent farmer of this district, was the unanimous choice of the forty-five delegates present and will contest this constituency in the coming provincial elections. Each polling division had its full quota of delegates present, and harmony was the first and last expression of the meeting.

Dr. R. A. Lee, of Frohisher, was named temporary chairman, while M. McGregor of Carleton Place, acted as secretary. The nominations being opened there were five names brought out for the delegates' choice, namely J. J. Heaslip, of Alameda; Wm. H. Cooney, Gainsboro; C. Walsh, Oxbow; A. Riddell, Oxbow; Dr. R. A. Lee, Frohisher and Dr. J. Coade, Carleton Place. Each candidate was given five minutes to speak, and some splendid addresses were listened to during that time, which showed that the party did not lack for good platform material within its ranks. Chas. Walsh, in a short but interesting address, withdrew his candidature, and also Dr. Lee. After the second ballot had been taken, Messrs. Shaw and Coade withdrew from the contest, as did Mr. Cooney after the third, and the fourth ballot declared Mr. Riddell nominated, the announcement of which was greeted with loud cheers. The successful candidate then was then carried to the platform, where in a few appropriate remarks, he thanked the convention for the honor thus bestowed on him.

Officers of the association were then chosen as follows: Pres., J. D. Murphy, Oxbow. Vice Pres., E. J. Coade, Carleton Place. Sec., S. R. Wallace, Oxbow. Treas., S. McMurty, Oxbow. Executive, Messrs. Sadler, Coade, McGregor, Campbell, Lang, Cook and Lee.

In choosing Mr. Riddell as their candidate, the Provincial Rights party have secured the man, who, we believe, under any circumstances will stand by his convictions regardless of party affiliations. He is a successful farmer, a resident of this district for many years and should be very thoroughly in touch with the needs of his district and the west from an agricultural point of view. He has held many positions of trust in this district and his fulfilled his duty in such with equal credit to himself and his friends, and for those to whom he was accountable. In his dealings he has been open and above board, and an exemplary citizen. The game of politics is new to him, but his other qualifications for the position to which he is aspiring will more than offset the latter failing, if we can call it such, and commend him for the support of those who want an honest representative in the new legislature. A vote for Mr. Riddell in the coming election means a vote for honest government.

Dr. Mahan for Francis

A convention of the supporters of the Provincial Rights party in the constituency of Francis was held at Stoughton on Wednesday afternoon to select a candidate for the forth-

coming election. The constituency was well represented. Mr. J. T. Westgate of Francis was appointed chairman of the convention. Six nominations were made as follows: F. M. Gates and Dr. Mahan of Fillmore; D. Donnelly and Ed. Slater of Stoughton; Dr. Connell of Tyvan, and F. J. Woods of Heward. Dr. Mahan was unable to be present owing to professional business, but he wired his acceptance of the candidacy. Upon receipt of the doctor's acceptance the other nominees declined to stand, and Dr. Mahan was made the unanimous choice of the convention without a vote.

Dr. Mahan is well known and popular throughout the constituency; a man of sound judgment and business ability, he should make a creditable showing at the polls.—Heward Chronicle.

Turgeon in Prince Albert.

Prince Albert, July 29.—The Scott party supporters and government officials nominated the Hon. Alphonse Turgeon at their convention on Monday night. S. McLeod J.P., occupied the chair. A. J. Bell nominated the Hon. A. Turgeon and C. O. Davidson seconded the nomination. Among the speakers were S. McLeod, A. J. Bell, C. O. Davidson, Rev. Jas. Taylor, Mr. Moulton and James Wilson.

Mr. Moulton furnished the excitement of the evening. He said that he was surprised that no notice had been taken of the laboring man and the adverse conditions under which he labored. The laboring man had been completely ignored by the convention of Scott party supporters. He spoke for half an hour urging that some notice be taken of the men who had to work for a living. Mr. Moulton's pleadings were entirely ignored and his friends are quite aroused over the manner in which his remarks were received. Mr. Turgeon could not be present and the gathering gradually dwindled away.

Riddell for Souris

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Bott in Arm River

Bethune, Sask., August 3.—B. J. Bott, the chosen candidate of the Arm River Provincial Rights held a most successful meeting here last evening. He outlined the opposition's policy in a straight forward and lucid manner. He criticised the profligate expenditures of the Scott

Government in scathing terms. Mr. Bott, is a well known farmer of Craik, and at one time the lieutenant of the illustrious Sam Hughes. As a speaker he claimed the rapt attention of the mixed audience. If Mr. Bott is elected this constituency will be represented by a man of no mean ability.

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