

The West
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R. J. WESTGATE
Editor and Managing Director

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909.

Domestic Science in Schools.

The school board of Regina has appointed an instructor in domestic science to take charge of that department after the vacation. The progress made will be watched with interest for the question of woman's sphere is being discussed more and more every day. The following taken from the Winnipeg Tribune refers to the subject and is well worth reading:

Down in the State of Georgia the legislature has been asked to pass a law making it obligatory upon the public schools to teach cooking and housekeeping to the girl pupils. This petition was rested solely on the pleadings of a minister of the gospel, Rev. Dr. Broughton, pastor of the leading Baptist church at Atlanta. Dr. Broughton says that the south is being ruined by bad cooking and poor housekeeping. In whatever other way the education of girls and young women may be progressing, it is, he says, in a state of standstill or worse in respect to the culinary arts. The girls are marrying before they have learned the simplest lessons of preparing food for human beings.

Ill or well equipped for the work, they have to undertake it, and he, Dr. Broughton, points out that it is notorious that a bad cook seldom proves. Dr. Broughton had the satisfaction of carrying his point with the legislators. They warmly applauded him, and he received assurances that a bill on the lines he proposed should be introduced.

A Canadian exchange commenting on Dr. Broughton's ideas, says, social discontent would be far less prevalent were all wives good cooks, and it would go close to the vanishing point if all wives were all-round good housekeepers. If women generally had the knowledge and the will to make their homes the places of pleasantness and comfort they ought to be, there would be more money at their domestic disposal, and their own lot would be many times better. Men can be won from the dram shop by good housekeeping, as they have been driven to the dramshop by the opposite. Youth is the proper time and the school is the proper place for learning the principles of domestic economy, and home is the proper sphere in which to put these principles into practice. It is just as important that girls in our ordinary schools should be fairly grounded in the housewifery duties as that boys should be introduced to the elements of agriculture or of technical knowledge.

It is a crying shame of the age that thousands of young girls are being brought up in idleness, to lead lives of uselessness instead of usefulness. Mothers are largely responsible. They are interested in the time when the "society buds" come out; that is the expression is it not? Too many thousands of our growing girls are treated like mere butterflies, ready, however, to set a pace for the comparatively small salaried young men who may marry one of them, that will drive him to despair. The country is full of such instances. By all means teach the girls to be useful. One wholesome, healthy girl, trained to cook a meal and perform housework, is worth a score of the "butterflies" with a genius for nothing but genteel loafing.

Graft Punished.

The Saturday Sunset of Vancouver makes the following very interesting comparison:

"Twenty-three Japanese politicians members of either the present diet or of the preceding one were given sentences of varying lengths following their convictions of complicity in the graft revealed in the recent exposure of the sugar scandal."

"As a result of the investigations into the conduct of the marine department of Canada a few employees lost their jobs and with a reprimand to those in higher authority the incident closed."

"Japan deals with its political grafters in the same manner that it would deal with the criminal who deliberately steals from another."

"Canada deals with political grafters from the standpoint of that fatalism which accepts graft as inevitable in the body politic—something which may be condemned in theory, but which may not be curbed in practice."

"In Canada success is measured by the foot rule of attainment of political honors or cash. If a man wins to parliament or a cabinet portfolio, he is rated successful. If he gathers much gear on the way he is so much more successful. If he stands for principle and fails to win political honors or wealth, he is condemned as a failure."

"Canada's public conscience fails to teach Canadian public men that political honesty is the best policy. The only measure of success which Canadians appear to understand is that of gold on the purple mantle of power. Canada fails to distinguish between the crime that writes itself in golden letters on purple and fine linen and that which is chalked upon the state in the police station."

"But Japan makes no distinction between the crime of political graft and ordinary theft."

"Canada makes a distinction between political graft and common theft and glorifies the political grafter while the ordinary thief goes to jail."

"Japan has at least set one example which might be emulated with profit by Canada."

It is a fact in our politics, that hundreds of business men openly boast that if some of the bosses have been grafters, they have at least given some good service to the country; therefore do not punish grafting. If Japan's code prevailed in Canada, there are men prominent in our country who would be decorated with striped suits, and there is no reason why the degraded political thief, even if he has swelled it out and got into great prominence and social recognition, shouldn't go to jail for his crime like an ordinary thief.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Editorial Notes.

What was intimated in this paper a week or two ago has happened, and Ben. Prince of Battleford has been called to the senate.

Messrs. J. J. Stevenson, M.P., P. of Francis and Engineer Cowan of the Department of Public Works, interviewed the executive committee of the Liberal Association on Saturday last re road grants, and together they arranged for \$1,000 to be expended on the main roads leading to the town. An engineer will be down in a few days to go over the proposed work. This course is taken to ensure a better system of road making and to get the most for the money.—Stoughton Times.

Is it not about time that in the expenditure of money in this province the people should be consulted instead of having a few government beavers do the advising.

Press Comment.

(Arcola Star.)
It is a wonder J. D. Stewart was not appointed senator to succeed Senator Perley. It would have been a good time to shelve him before the people are given another opportunity to let him know what they think of his late stewardship.

(Toronto World)

Germany is waiting with unconcealed anxiety the outcome of the imperial conference over the matter of common defence. Her press is seized with avidity, on every, even the least indication that the overseas British states will refuse to accept a share in the burden and co-operate with the mother country in that regard. Even the presence of a German element in the foreign born population of these states is being discounted as likely to exert a deterrent influence.

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on the adoption of a united defence policy. Germany, it is gravely assisted, is not likely to support the increase of a navy directed against the laterland.

This last supposition is of course entirely without warrant. Aggression in any shape or form is not contemplated by the United Kingdom and is far from the mind of the daughter states of the empire. Britain's policy, said Sir Edward Grey, the other day, is to keep what it has, not to extend its responsibilities and obligations. Peace is necessary for the handling of the vast problems and undertakings which confront imperial statesmen and they are convinced that war will be best avoided if the Empire is made impregnable. That condition is well within the power of the British states and the irritability of the German press shows keen appreciation of all that it involves.

How imperial defence can be most easily and efficiently obtained is a matter best left to those who are conversant with the subject in all its details. Many considerations enter into it and whatever the ultimate arrangement may be, it must follow general lines which fortunately are known and accepted. They are marked out by the character of the imperial relationship as that has been settled by natural evolution. Local responsibility for local defence, the maintenance of naval stations and supplies, of lines of communication, and so on can all relieve the mother country and leave her free to concentrate her strength where danger threatens. If the spirit of union is present and the resolution to maintain it, the task of creating an impregnable empire is well within the capacity of the imperial commonwealths.

(Mail and Empire)

Canada spent last year \$84,071,000 on regular account, and \$46,838,000 on capital account. The total outlays were, therefore, \$130,909,000. Our revenues were \$85,093,000. There was thus a deficit of \$45,816,000. This deficiency was met by borrowing and as a consequence the public debt rose from \$277,000,000 last year to \$323,000,000 this year.

It is as well, in order that we may understand the situation, to make a comparison with some former years. In 1896, when the Conservatives went out, is a pivotal year, we make the comparison with that financial period. Here are the figures:

Expenditures—	
1908	\$130,909,000
1906	\$44,096,000
Increase	\$86,813,000
Taxation—	
1908	\$82,352,000
1906	\$27,769,000
Increase	\$54,583,000
Total revenue—	
1908	\$85,093,000
1906	\$6,618,000
Increase	\$78,475,000
Debt—	
1908	\$323,000,000
1906	\$277,000,000
Increase	\$46,000,000

It will be observed that the taxation has more than doubled, and that the expenditure has multiplied by three. The heavy taxes have kept down the debt, in the face of very great extravagance. But, now, with the Grand Trunk Pacific outlays bearing upon us the permanent obligations are creeping up, and we have added \$45,000,000 to them in one year.

Not in a party sense, but purely as a matter of public policy, we are impelled to say that this thing is going too far. Already we are feeling the consequence in the money market. Soon the government will impose new taxes upon us in order that the bills may be paid. It will be said that the country has endorsed this extravagance and the graft that accompanies it. True. At the same time the evil cannot be overlooked by those who have the interests of the country at heart.

(Montreal Star)

The boys at Bixley have covered the land whose colors they carried with glory. They have established a record not only for Canadian but for colonial teams which will always stand as a shining achievement and which may not be equalled again for many a year. Even the "rank out-riders," like Sergeant Blackburn who

just happened to drop in at the range while the shooting was going on, showed that Canada has marksmen to spare and does not by any means exhaust her resources in making up a Bixley team.

The Kolapore Cup itself would have been a pretty satisfactory net result of the voyage; but when to this is added the Mackinnon and the Jubilee with the Prince of Wales for an individual marksman and all sorts of other trophies and prizes, they have certainly "done us proud." So high an opinion had they created of themselves in this country that we were distinctly disappointed when they failed to land the King's prize, although we knew very well that it would have been distinctly selfish of them to have taken everything with them.

Immediate plans should be set on foot to give the boys a great welcome when they get home. Even if they do not all come together, it will not be possible to get them together again and let them feel that the country appreciates their achievement. More than that, the honoring of good marksmen as heroes of clean and high class sport will have its effect upon the rising generation, and may result in sending many of our young men to the ranges. If we could make target shooting as popular as "Marathoning" became lately we would do more towards improving the marksmanship of the next generation than many rifle clubs or much perfunctory attendance at the ranges could accomplish. Rifle shooting is good sport, and it would be worth something to get this idea well into the heads of our young men who take to sport as naturally as a duck takes to water.

(Winnipeg Telegram)

The disturbances which have broken out in Spain upon the occasion of the war in Morocco sound the sequel of Spain. So far as anything connected with Morocco is comprehensible, the war appears to have been one of necessity, if the African possessions of Spain were to be protected. And it might be thought that it would have been a point of honor, even if not of material advantage, with the Spaniards, to enter into it with enthusiasm.

But, on the contrary, the war seems to have stirred up deep popular resentment in Spain, and the Spaniards seem to be determined that not one drop of Spanish blood shall be shed with their consent, to prevent the encroachment of a foe, even if those encroachments threaten the integrity of Spain itself.

The riots in Spain may at any time reach a very deep important political climax. The anarchists, of whom a particularly virulent type flourishes in Spain, have taken the opportunity to incite riots which have now reached the status of revolution. These appear to be confined to the cities, and as most of the troops are in most likelihood, recruited from the country, until the country districts show their hand, a fatal blow to the monarchy may be averted.

It is not in those elements, however, that the end of Spain is seen. It is in the fact that a war involving the prestige and safety of the country, should be unpopular. What a change is there since the days when Spain was mistress of the world! After the sea power of the Turk was crushed at Lepanto in 1571 and he was penned in the Orient, only two powers retained their independence of Spain, France, by virtue of the Pyrenees, and England by virtue of the channel. And, as everybody knows, the independence of England was gravely threatened.

One has only to read the books of the Elizabethan period to know that the world dominion of Spain was regarded as an accepted fact, from which Britain might possibly maintain her independence, but against which no external power could hope to make headway. And that was less than three hundred years ago. The world dominion of the little city of Rome lasted ages longer than that.

Bacon, in making the very just observation that only those empires are fitted for endurance, which adopt really the principle of naturalization, thereby weaving the fibre of other nations into the woof of their own institutions, refers to the Spanish empire as a striking exception to the rule. But time has shown that it was not an exception, but an error. A naturalized Spaniard is as rare as an adopted Hottentot. Once a Spaniard ever a Spaniard, not a Spaniard never a Spaniard, should

have been the Spanish imperial motto.

In this respect, as in some others, the British has shown itself to be the legitimate successor of the Roman empire.

Spain is rapidly sinking into the class of Holland, once also an imperial power. She may be rich, prosperous, populous and contented; but for her action on the world's stage, it is over, the lights are out and the curtain rung down. All that can be heard from behind the arras is the requiem of her former greatness.

MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN

Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement Lays Out a Campaign for This Fall—Inter-denominational Work and Co-operation Suggested.

The Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, which has the direction of the work throughout the Dominion, has just issued a statement as to its policy and plans for the immediate future. The policy was adopted and then submitted to the different denominational committees and heartily endorsed by them. The denominational secretaries each agreed that the best results come to their work through the larger inter-denominational meetings, and will therefore all co-operate in the campaign of the fall and winter. This will include district meetings of two days each, in every province of the Dominion, so located that every church may be able to send one or more delegates without great outlay of time or money.

It is expected that invitations will be received from different centres, and the council will make selections with the best interests of the entire work in mind. The first few meetings will probably be held in Ontario in September, and those in the western provinces in October and November.

An earnest call to prayer for wisdom in locating and planning these meetings has been issued to co-operating clergy and laymen throughout the Dominion.

The following are the different items of the policy referred to above:

1. Encourage and secure in every centre inter-denominational action, and the appointment of an inter-denominational co-operating committee.
2. Recommend the promotion of the movement in cities and towns with as little organization as possible, that the work may continue a movement rather than an organization.
3. Secure names of men acceptable for public addresses at different points.
4. Push literature now available and watch carefully for new, up-to-date material several times in the course of a year.
5. Co-operate with New York International Committee in the Laymen's conference on Lake George, September 7-9, by urging the attendance of laymen from Canada.
6. In co-operation with the denominational committees and their secretaries, plan a series of district inter-denominational conferences at important centres, to be located by Canadian council in consultation with co-operating committees.
7. In each of these places the burden of securing delegates to rest with local co-operating committees, and all expenses, except those of laymen's secretaries, to be met by said committee. Said committee and local clergy to arrange to have all congregations, so far as possible, addressed on missions the Sundays immediately preceding and following the conference.
8. Each conference to cover two or three days, the day sessions to be largely educational and the evening sessions inspirational, with one or more addresses by men familiar with actual conditions on the home and foreign mission fields, each denomination, if possible, to be represented on the program, denominational conferences to be held each forenoon during the conference.
9. Each district covering one or more conference centres to be for two or three weeks preceding the conference, under the supervision of a denominational secretary or secretaries, as may seem best. The selection of the secretary to be sent to the several districts to be regulated, so far as possible, by the strength of the different communions in the section to be covered. The secretaries to become familiar with men and conditions, and so co-operate with the local committee that ample preparation will be made for the conference. They should communicate with the clergy and laymen and secure, where possible, the appointment of a men's missionary committee in each church, who shall be the special representatives of that church at the conference.
10. The educational work of the conference should be strong and definite, so that the delegates may carry out the details in their own churches in co-operation with the mission board and laymen secretaries.
11. The national missionary policy to be presented for ratification at each conference.

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12. The follow-up work to be done by the district co-operating committees in the endeavor to see that the details of the national missionary policy are worked out in each church so far as possible.
13. The Canadian Council invites the Denominational Committees to arrange that the denominational secretaries shall co-operate with each other and the general secretary of the Canadian Council in carrying out the above policy.
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