

The West

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1910.

PREMIER SIFTON'S ONE-TIME PRINCIPLES.

It is well known that when Premier Sifton of Alberta was a member of the Haultain government he was a vigorous champion of that body of principles which have since become known as Provincial Rights. In 1902 and 1903, when the Territorial government was making urgent demands on the Dominion authorities for more money, he, in his capacity of Provincial Treasurer, presented the claims of the Territories with an urgency and persistence such as afterwards brought upon the head of Premier Haultain the charge of rank partisanship.

In a communication addressed to the Minister of the Interior during the early part of 1903, he had the following to say on the money question:

"I may say in connection with this matter that although the amount asked for may look large, in proportion to population or in proportion to the amount granted by the Dominion government as a subsidy to Manitoba, the fact of having the same population as Manitoba scattered over a territory four times as great means, more particularly in connection with public works, a very much larger expenditure than with the same population in a smaller area. I would also draw your attention to the most serious aspect of the case, but one which is entirely out of the power of the Territorial government to deal with, and that is, that the very large proportion of these expenditures are being made on what is practically called capital account, or should be; that the Province of Manitoba, for example, as well as all the other provinces, do not depend upon direct taxation or upon the revenue received from the Dominion government for their annual expenditure, but that at least a half, and in some cases a much larger proportion, of their revenue is received from the use of sale or disposal in some way of natural resources that have been given to the various provinces, and that it is from these resources that they obtain large revenues and are able to do the necessary public works in their various provinces."

"The Territories having all their assets in the hands of the Dominion government must therefore depend upon the Dominion government for this source of revenue, as well as for the annual subsidy which they receive for ordinary purposes, and until such time as the Dominion government is prepared to assume the responsibility for the formation of a province or provinces, upon terms that will enable them to assume their own responsibilities and if they so desire, incur their own liabilities, it rests with the Dominion government to furnish the necessary means to carry on the work in a proper manner, commensurate with the work that is done in other provinces of the Dominion. The same argument is used by Mr. Haultain and his followers today. The Province of Saskatchewan, having all its resources in the hands of the Dominion, must, therefore, look to the Dominion government to undertake certain work which is thrown upon the provinces. It is the Liberal leaders who have changed, not Mr. Haultain."

LIBERALS PROTEST.

The Liberals of the Tisdale district, in the constituency of Prince Albert, are up in arms over the delay in the building of the Hudson's Bay railway, and at a meeting held last week, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the government at the last general election made the immediate completion of the Hudson's Bay railway the principal part of its programme, and that through its large support was obtained in the West, and seeing nothing has been done towards the fulfillment of their pledges, we, the members of the Tisdale and District Liberal Association, do hereby express our great regret at the dilatoriness of the government, and urgently request the government to proceed forthwith with the building of the road and complete it during the present term of office."

No wonder the Liberals, even, are dissatisfied. The sum of \$500,000 has been voted for construction work this year. Now, at the rate of assistance granted by the Provincial legislature—which is a bond guarantee of practically \$15,000 per mile—the Laurier government has only voted money enough to build 35 miles. Every person knows that Hudson's Bay road will cost as much per mile as the

prairie section of the G. T. P., which is \$30,000 per mile. But placing the cost at so low a figure as \$15,000 it will take fifty annual votes to build the road and provide adequate facilities for the handling of grain at Fort Nelson. This means that at this rate of progress farmers will not be shipping grain out over this route until 1935.

In 1908 Premier Scott promised that this would be done in 1911. No person pays much attention to the promises of Scott; but nevertheless even Liberals will protest against the dilly-dallying policy of the government in this matter.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Scott will keep monkeying with that railway policy of his until he gets ditched.

That well worn liberal campaign song, "Standing on the promises of Scott," is no longer popular in Weyburn.

That Burgeon trick of proving that the government has a surplus, through the simple act of quoting from an old newspaper file, pretty nearly beats anything that "Buster Brown" ever did.

What was Scott doing among the pyramids? Asking the Sphinx what it feels like to be a dead one.

It is reported that very few applications have been received for service in the Brodeur navy. Can't be much in it when the young Quebec Grits don't apply for the jobs.

It is said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied to the protest of the Tisdale Grits over the slow progress of the Hudson's Bay railway, in the following terms: "Comrades in arms, remember Rome was not built in a day."

Rumour has it that Premier Scott has decided not to ship his 1911 wheat crop to Liverpool via Hudson's Bay.

Riley has resigned his seat in the Alberta legislature. With so much doing, it was too much to expect Riley to keep quiet. Riley is an insurgent in more than name.

Evidently Sifton selected Messrs. McLean and Mitchell for his Cabinet on the ground that men who are unknown have no enemies.

The course of recent events in Alberta shows that political insurgents afford much "copy" for papers, much food for reflection and few qualifications for office.

Laurier is coming West next month so we Conservatives may expect a hot summer.

Certain Winnipeggers have started a Free Trade movement, of which they have made Goldwin Smith the honorary president. Now, the Sage of the Grange is a sound philosopher, but he would never make a free trader were he to live to be as old as Methuselah.

Speaking of free trade, have any of our readers heard what became of W. E. Knowles' resolution calling for the abolition of the duty on agricultural implements?

It is to be noted the newly formed Industrial Commission contains several very industrious Grits.

Imagine Alphonse Turgeon, who could not make out a list of the voters of the province without botching it, trying to make out a correct provincial balance sheet.

Ex-Premier Rutherford has passed into retirement of private life, which incidentally suggests the thought that eventually Nature puts every man in a very nearly his proper place.

AN INGENIOUS SAFE.

To Hold \$5,000,000,000 Worth of Radium.

London, June 2.—What is declared to be the most ingenious safe ever constructed has been completed by the Chubb company for the British Radium corporation. The problem presented to the manufacturers was not only to construct a safe that would bid defiance to burglars, but which at the same time would prevent the escape of the radium.

It is well known to scientists that radium emanations will pass through the thickest and hardest of steel. For this reason the inner cover of the safe was made of lead, three inches thick, inclosed within a burglar-proof steel shell. There are many other special features, including the means of collecting the radium emanations before the cover is opened.

This compartment safe is designed to hold 100 pounds of radium, valued at \$5,000,000,000. The total weight of the safe is one and a half tons.

CONSUMPTION

In the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested nourishment is necessary. For 35 years

Scott's Emulsion

has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption. All Druggists

HOT SHOT FOR TEDDY

Roosevelt's Injudicious Speech Arouses Wrath of English Papers—Compares the President to a Cook's Tourist

London, June 5.—The London papers discuss Col. Roosevelt's speech at length and all with more or less bitterness. Some of the leading comments are as follows:

The Saturday Review: "As Unionists we are distracted between a feeling of gratitude for the truth plainly spoken and our sense of the absurdity of the situation. Mr. Roosevelt has merely confirmed what we previously said, but we are not blind to the comicality of our ally."

The National Review: "It seems to make little difference whether one receives Theodore Roosevelt politely or not. The Pope refused to receive him and came off, on the whole, rather lightly. Sir Eton Gorst felt him and his reward was an amazingly crude and gratuitous attack upon our whole policy in Egypt. No summary can do justice to the vulgarity and ignorance of the oration delivered at the Guild Hall, in return for the freedom of the city."

The Nation: "Mr. Roosevelt has at least achieved novelty, if he has fallen short of originality. The views upon the state of Egypt, to which he gave a certain spluttering emphasis at the Guild Hall, are those which all the lesser members of the English colony at Cairo have been ventilating for some weeks past. The novelty lay only in this, that the person who expressed the same happens to be the former head of a great republic, whose Jack boot doctrine would make the martyrs and heroes of American liberty turn in their graves."

"Mr. Roosevelt's hunt and rapping sentences enable us to gauge the intellect behind them. They are worth exactly what criticism of some point of literature would be worth from a man who spoke in slang and mud grammar. But it does not even seem to have occurred to Mr. Roosevelt that the situation which he scanned at Cairo is one of complexity and delicacy. He boasted, indeed, of intimate acquaintance with the problems of Africa, acquaintance which he had acquired while hunting upon the lightning of the Uganda, but his views of Egyptian politics were fully formed and uttered to the world in a public speech with the day of his arrival in Cairo."

"He tore out the heart of the Egyptian mystery as he might have trampled through the jungle. The ablest men, familiar with the past and learned in Mohammedan lore, may doubt and question, hope and fear as they watch the struggle of old and new and the mingling of the oriental nationalist with the cosmopolitan modern spirit."

"To Mr. Roosevelt the Egyptian are simply fanatical and undisciplined people, and the suggestion that they are worthy of any destiny save that of being ruled by some European power is dismissed as race sentimentality. Frankly, we fail to see that such an opinion deserves more weight than that of the first 'Cook's Tourist,' who imbibes a casual prejudice in the smoking room at Shepherd's hotel, and vents it in a letter to a provincial newspaper. There is, however, this difference, that Mr. Roosevelt is a tourist who carries around with him his own sounding board and uses it for American more than for English ears."

The crude opinions, these tyrannical incitements, these contemptuous rhetorics, will go out to Egypt to form one more mount of difficulty in the position of vexation and anxiety which natives and Englishmen have alike conspired to create for Sir Eton Gorst."

The Outlook: "Mr. Roosevelt schooled himself into his own people's affections; nor has he diminished our regard for him by the frankness of his admissions. That he is doing a little electioneering in the United States while he preaches for our edification, does not count against him. This is quite understood in the United States where Mr. Roosevelt's lecture is regarded as tactless, while in this country it is ascribed simply to a breach of good manners."

(Toronto Telegram.) A modern British monarch needs a court laureate as little as he needs a court jester. A king's poet belongs to the day and generation of a king's fool. If Mr. Alfred Austin had a little more humor he might do the cap and bells and thus leave a vacancy that could be filled by the appointment of Rudyard Kipling as poet laureate.

AGAINST FRENCH.

Ontario English-Speaking Catholics Resent French Influence.

Toronto, June 2.—Next week a strong deputation of English-speaking Roman Catholics will wait on Sir James P. Whitney to protest against any additional privileges in school matters being granted to French-speaking people of the province. As soon as a few French Canadians are located together in a township they ask for a priest of their own and a school of their own, and if they can not get the latter they ask that one of the teachers be a French Canadian.

Some weeks ago several English-speaking Roman Catholics made a vigorous protest against school conditions in parts of the counties of Russell, Prescott and Glengarry. These gentlemen said their children could not get a decent English education as all teachers were French speaking and could scarcely speak English, let alone teach it. It is asserted by some of the laymen who are arranging for the deputation to Sir James Whitney that the prominent churchmen of Ontario are united in the demand that Ontario shall remain an English-speaking province, and that all schools shall teach English only.

Labor and Immigration.

The Canadian immigration situation is a curious one. There is a shortage of men for railway work, and of male and female help in many factories, and yet no assisted immigrants, excepting farm hands and domestic servants, are allowed to land without a specified sum of money in their possession. The Ontario Department of Colonization is authority for the statement that a party of newcomers recently brought out for farm work were grabbed up by manufacturers as soon as they reached Toronto. Not only this! Agricultural laborers already placed are being taken from farms where they get \$25 a month to work awaiting them in factories for which they are paid \$2 to \$2.50 a day. The manufacturers send men into the agricultural districts to pick up the workmen, and the railways do the same.

The result is a hardship to the farmers of Ontario, whose progress has long been hampered by the shortage of labor. Thus we have an odd condition of affairs. The British Isles are overcrowded with efficient male and female labor. In this country there is a real need for men and girls to work in large industrial establishments. Yet the restrictions imposed by the authorities prevent the supply from reaching the place of demand. On the one hand thousands looking for work! On the other plenty of work awaiting them! In the midst of an impossible barrier raised by the government.

England and Scotland are full of men and women anxious to better their condition, and give their children a good start in Canada. Under the enlightened gospel of Free Trade they earn from fifteen to eighteen shillings (\$3.75 to \$4.50) a week. This enables them barely to keep body and soul together. These poor but industrious people never have a penny over. They never have enough money to get out of sight of their own chimney smoke. Tens of thousands of such excellent people are found in the cities, towns and villages of England and Scotland.

There is nothing of the degenerate about them. They are excellent people, belonging to the same stock that pioneered this part of Canada in the early days. They eke out a bare existence at home. Not in a whole lifetime could they save enough money to cross the Atlantic and pass the immigration officials. A family, including the father, mother and five or six children, would require nearly \$200 to meet the Canadian Government's requirements for non-agricultural laborers. British emigration societies are willing to loan them the passage money, but the Canadian officials insist on them having a great deal more. So they remain in distress at home, while Canadian railways and factories, unable to get help, rob the farmer of his hired man.

When three Canadian railway officials were in England recently they selected a fine body of one hundred and fifty workmen, whom they proposed to place in immediate and regular employment on landing. It was arranged that the men and their families should sail last month. Then the Dominion immigration officials spoiled the plan by announcing that these people would not be allowed to land. Clearly there is not sufficient elasticity in our immigration laws and in their enforcement. The artisans of Canada have a right to be protected against any flooding of the labor market, but they themselves suffer when the agricultural and other industries of the nation lack adequate help. Restrictions on immigration that are suited to a time of commercial depression, such as that of three years ago, do not fit in with a period of rapid development and labor scarcity like the present. The whole immigration problem calls for a new and careful investigation, and for Imperial and Colonial co-operation on a large scale. There may even be room for a large fund devoted to the advancement of loans to carefully selected immigrants for or an inter-imperial system of labor bureaus so conducted as to direct British immigration to the overseas dominions and yet to safeguard the Colonial labor market against overcrowding.—Toronto News.

FAMOUS TAX EXEMPTION

Alberta Fighting the Disastrous Tax Exemption of the C.P.R.—The Result of Great Importance to This Province

Edmonton, June 7.—Before the highest tribunal in the British Empire, Deputy Attorney General Sydney B. Woods, has begun his fight in London, England, on behalf of the Province of Alberta, to force the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to pay over to the provincial treasurer some \$28,000,000 in taxes which the railway has so far refused to pay.

The action against the Canadian Pacific was begun by Hon. C. W. Cross during his regime as attorney general, and the province has won out in every instance so far and forced the railway to appeal direct to the House of Lords' judicial committee.

That the former deputy attorney general will return, with an order for the \$28,000,000 to be paid over to the view of many legal authorities, but the Canadian Pacific is fighting the case in a most determined manner and has the best talent available pressing their appeal.

Mr. Woods has had charge of this case since its inception, more than a year ago, and has been preparing for the final struggle for some time. It was in order to let him away to London to fight the case that he was one of the first witnesses called before the Waterways Commission. He went east immediately after his evidence was taken and proceeded direct to England by way of New York.

This case means much more than appears on the surface, as it will determine whether the C. P. R. must pay taxes to the province for all time to come and when the extent of their holdings in Alberta are taken into consideration it will be seen that it means much to the revenue of the province.

Upon the decision of the case will rest the liability of the C. P. R. paying taxes throughout the prairie province, including Saskatchewan.

NEW TRADE TREATY.

Canada and Italy Arrange a New Fiscal Treaty.

Ottawa, June 7.—The Dominion Government has concluded a trade treaty with Italy. Under the present legislation it is empowered to do so by an order-in-council. The treaty will likely be signed in a couple of days. It is expected that the conclusion of the trade treaty with Belgium will also be announced in a few days while there also is a possibility of Holland being added to the list.

The new treaty with Italy in some respects is practically the same as the French Canadian agreement. It is understood that the treaty is admitting treatment of the Canadian intermediate tariff as regards certain

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Alfalfa.

Why so much noise about alfalfa and so little about such clovers as Red or Broad Clover, Cow Grass, etc. Alfalfa, or old country Lucerne, has been grown in England for centuries, and so have most clovers, but for one acre of alfalfa some thousands and thousands of acres are growing red clovers. No farmer would think of seeding down alfalfa for a hay crop or pasture in preference to red clover and mixed grasses, and I have yet to learn that many of our best clovers can be so easily grown in this country as alfalfa. Alfalfa has its place. It is handy for cutting green to use as green feed, but it will never take the place, for hay or pasture, as the best clovers and grasses. Nor do I believe it is likely to succeed on our heavy Saskatchewan soils as well as the red clovers and grasses, when the latter receive the same attention, are better known and form part of the cropping rotation.

I don't want to throw cold water of alfalfa (it won't stand too much anyway), but I am just wondering if some more important forage crops will not be neglected during the excitement between now and 1914.

Not many years ago Broome Grass was lauded to the skies. Today it is a debatable point if it is worth growing at all. But less some alfalfa or Broome grass enthusiasts are inclined to deal harshly with me kindly let me say, Mr. Editor, that I am still growing a little of both.

FRANK SHEPHERD.

Weyburn, 9th May, 1910.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Loans made to farmers at lowest current rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. No time lost in completing loans. Expenses moderate.

General Agents in Saskatchewan for:—
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
The Rimouski Fire Insurance Company.
The Dominion Fire Insurance Company.
The Equity Fire Insurance Company.
The Calgary Fire Insurance Company.
The National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company.
The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company.

WANTED—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts.

McCALLUM, HILL & CO.

Real Estate and Financial Agents, REGINA, SASK.

Articles, chiefly silks. The effect of the intermediate tariff is to admit goods into this country at a rate about 2 1/2 per cent. higher than the British preferential tariff.

Overtures have been made to Canada by the Italian and Belgium Governments as the result of the accordance to France of better rates than under the general tariff.

The new agreement with Italy will go into effect immediately. The object is to remove the discrimination under which Italy labors as a result of the Franco-Canadian agreement. The exact terms have not yet been made public but it is understood that Canada will receive the same benefits as are obtained under the Franco-Canadian treaty.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

A Regina Man Slashes His Throat For Love of Waitress.

Brandon, June 7.—Because his love for a French waitress whom he had followed to this city from Regina was not returned, is said to be the reason of an attempted suicide on the part of a young man, Ernest Rolliston, who recently came to Brandon. Rolliston, who is twenty-three years of age is believed to have been badly infatuated with the French maid, having left Regina on her account. He was formerly with the R. N. W. M. P. of that city.

Of late he has been drinking heavily which is said to indicate that his affections were not reciprocated, and last night, at the Victoria Hotel, where he had been staying, he cut his throat and slashed his arm in several places while in a fit of despondency. Rolliston lost considerable blood

MEN—YOU NEED NERVE



EARLY INDISCRETIONS AND EXCESSES HAVE UNDERMINED YOUR SYSTEM

The nerves control all actions of the body so that anything that debilitates them will weaken all organs of the system. Early indiscretions and excesses have ruined thousands of men in young manhood. Unnatural drains sap their vigor and vitality and they never develop to a proper condition of manhood. They remain weaklings, mentally, physically and sexually. How you feel? Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, speck before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, kidney irritation, palpitation of the heart, headache, debilitating dreams, excitement, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, listlessness, prostration, loss of strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, premature decay, bone pains, hair loss, etc.

This is the condition of New Method Treatment is GUARANTEED TO CURE. We have treated thousands of men for almost a lifetime and do not have to experiment. Consult us FREE OF CHARGE.

We will tell you whether you are curable or not. We guarantee curable cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, AND SKIN DISEASES, GLEET, BLADDER URINARY AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. Free Booklet on Diseases of Men. If unable to call write for it.

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Wonderful Nervous System

DR. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

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NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat our patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DR. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

Blackstock, Flood & Co.

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SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan.

640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this.

960 ACRES near Kindersley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre.

960 ACRES near Rosetown at \$16.00 per acre.

640 ACRES near Milestone at \$8,000.00.

THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Taran 3 and 4 miles. Cheap.

640 ACRES 4 miles South of Richardson, well improved. Good buying.

WANTED—A list of your Regina City property.

WANTED—A farm to rent.

WANTED—A list of that farm you want to sell.

WANTED—A man with money to buy a section.

CHARCOAL

BEAVER BRAND

DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap, well yes, only 25c for a half bushel dustproof bag.

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The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company.

WANTED—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts.

McCALLUM, HILL & CO.

Real Estate and Financial Agents, REGINA, SASK.

NOTICE.

Take notice that The Saskatchewan Automobile and Gasoline Engine Company, Limited, intend to apply and will apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to have its name changed to "The Canadian Motor Car Sales Company, Limited."

Dated at Regina, May 30th, 1910.

HAULTAIN, CROSS & JONAH,

Solicitors for Applicants, Regina.

Money to Loan

We have large sums of private and company funds to loan at lowest rates on the security of City and Farm Property. No delay.