


The West
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 WEDNESDAY FEB. 16, 1910

THE NAVAL PROPOSALS

The News does not understand that the Opposition in the House of Commons is opposed to the organization of a Canadian navy. The resolution presented by Mr. Borden proposes an immediate contribution of two Dreadnoughts, with a reference to the people in order to determine the permanent national policy. Probably the country would favor an immediate contribution in view of the unusual situation which prevails in the Old World. It is doubtful if it would sanction a permanent policy of contributions as distinguished from a Canadian fleet. The speakers for the Government declare glibly enough that there is no danger to the Empire, and no emergency which makes an immediate contribution from Canada desirable or necessary. They cannot find in the speeches of the responsible leaders of either party in Great Britain support for their position. They profess an assurance respecting the pacific intentions of Germany which the foreign minister and Mr. Balfour would give much to possess.

It seems useless to argue that Canada, considering its wealth and population, and the extent to which it leans for all industrial purposes on Great Britain, is either keeping pace with New Zealand or Australia, or doing its duty towards the defence of the Empire to which it professes so much after-dinner devotion. The News does not pretend to have much sympathy with the proposal to refer the naval policy to the country. It is not in that way that Canada is governed, nor in that way that British institutions are developed. The News is, however, strongly favorable to such an immediate contribution as Mr. Borden suggests, as it believes that the organization of a Canadian navy is the sound permanent policy for the country.—Toronto News.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The farmers' parliament of Saskatchewan had their annual meeting in Prince Albert last week and discussed questions of the greatest importance. In point of numbers, the assembly was the greatest in the history of the Grain Growers' Association. This is a serious question with the association, as the convention has become unwieldy and has ceased to be a deliberative body. Next convention will at the present rate of progress consist of at least seven hundred delegates and it will become a field for the mob orator instead of the sane adviser. If the association is going to continue to do good work the representation must be kept under two hundred.

Hall insurance was one of the important matters discussed. That the government defeated the wishes of the farmers when they abolished government hall insurance is a fact, if the Grain Growers' Association is representative of public opinion among the interested parties. The scheme devised by the grain growers is only compulsory to a certain extent. The owner of an average farm may escape the tax and also the protection he wishes.

It was government ownership of internal elevators that furnished the excitement of the convention. Mr. Langley had led the convention to believe that Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, had important announcements to make. The minister of agriculture in his first address made no announcement and his reception was not cordial. His speech was interrupted by hisses and jeers on the part of the disappointed delegates. The following morning the minister attempted to square himself but found that his colleague had placed more confidence in the secretary of the association than in himself. The minister of agriculture must have lost the confidence of his colleagues. From any standpoint, the premier knifed his colleague. Mr. Green, the secretary of the association, adopted a peculiar attitude. He did not scruple to quote from a letter

to the executive and yet was determined not to make the letter public. The incident resolved itself into the question of who represented the government, the minister of agriculture or the secretary of the association.

The question of representation on the elevator commission was a burning question. The matter is left in the hands of the delegates.

No doubt good men will be appointed but if the grain growers show their usual wisdom they will insist on having the appointment of a majority of the commission.

PRESS COMMENT

(Moose Jaw News)
 What does the Scott Government intend to do about the C. P. R. tax exemption? As the Premier and the members of the Cabinet well know, it weighs very heavily upon the people of this province. In the three prairie provinces the C.P.R. holds, it is said, about 13,000,000 acres of land, of which probably one-fourth is in the Province of Saskatchewan. This land is exempt from taxation for twenty years from the date of the issue of the patents by the Crown. In addition the roadbed and general property of the company is for all time exempt from taxation, both provincial and municipal.

While he was in parliament Premier Scott denounced this exemption with all the vigor at his command, as the country well knows. Indeed, it might be well to reveal his words, uttered in 1903, reported in Hansard in part as follows:

"Let me say in conclusion that in fact of the position of this Canadian Pacific Railway tax matter, in view of the millions of acres of land that are involved, of the millions of value in railway property of the company that are involved, it appears to me that the people of the Northwest should be simply crazy as at present to accept autonomy unless driven to it as a last resort."

These words were uttered when Mr. Scott was advocating delay in the matter of granting autonomy, delay until all such matters were settled satisfactorily. The Laurier government re-enacted the C.P.R. tax-exemption in the Saskatchewan Act. This created an awkward predicament for Mr. Scott and he professed to be very much disappointed. He had to do something to mollify the irate people of the West who had been lashed in a kind of frenzy by the rhetoric of the member for West Assiniboia. So he told them that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had publicly promised to bring about the abolition of the exemption.

In his address to the electors of Saskatchewan in 1905, Premier Scott said:

"I have, Sir Wilfrid's promise that his government will bring about the complete abrogation of these exemptions (C.P.R.) and free the hands of Saskatchewan in this respect."
 If Sir Wilfrid made this promise what has he done to implement it? Four years and six months have since passed away. Does Sir Wilfrid require longer to finish this work? In the meantime the school grants have been reduced one third, the grants to agricultural societies have been also reduced; while during the last two years the ordinary expenditures on Public Works have been reduced by 50 per cent. And all this has been done in spite of the fact that population has been gaining rapidly.

It has been denied that Sir Wilfrid made such a promise as he has been quoted above. If that is so then Premier Scott deceived the people of this province. For he did not make the statement referred to in any out-of-the-way place; he made it in numerous places. The people now desire to know when the C.P.R. tax exemption will be removed.

Col. Matheson Improves

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 15.—Hon. Col. Matheson, provincial treasurer, was moved today from the hospital to his hotel, where he lies. The fractured bones in his arm are knitting nicely, and it is expected that in a few days he will be able to resume his place in the house.

Scott's Emulsion

is a wonderful food-medicine for all ages of mankind. It will make the delicate, sickly baby strong and well—will give the pale, anemic girl rosy cheeks and rich, red blood. It will put flesh on the bones of the tired, overworked, thin man, and will keep the aged man or woman in condition to resist colds or pneumonia in the winter.

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GERMANY AND CANADA

Alberta Government Loses Strong Man—Many Other Defections Probable.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—A provisional trade agreement between Canada and Germany was signed today by Dr. Karl Laaf, Imperial German consul of Canada, and Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance. This agreement evidently brings to an end the unfortunate differences between the two countries which arose in 1898, and had continued until the present time.

The German government concedes to articles, the product of the manufacture of Canada, enumerated in the schedule of agreement, upon their importation into Germany, on or after March 1st next, the conventional or minimum tariff rate of duty. Herebefore Germany had penalized Canada by subjecting Canadian products to the high duties of the German tariff instead of the conventional tariff duties which had applied prior to 1898.

The question of a general convention for the regulation of commercial relations between Germany and Canada has been deferred for consideration to a time that may be found mutually convenient.

The story of the differences between the two countries is, in brief, that after the granting of a preferential tariff to Great Britain by Canada in 1897, the British government denounced a number of favored national treaties, including the treaty with Germany, which provided that no other or higher duties should be levied in the British colonies on the products of the United Kingdom. These treaties were terminated on August 1, 1898. After that date German goods were entitled to admission into Canada under the general tariff. Germany resented this state of affairs and imposed upon Canadian products the high duties of the German tariff. The Canadian government remonstrated against what was deemed an injustice to Canada, pointing out that the tariff relations between the United Kingdom and the colonies were matters of domestic concern which no foreign government could reasonably interfere. Germany, however, refused to accept this reasoning, and Canada retaliated by applying to the products of Germany the surtax authorized by the customs tariff of 1897. This surtax of one-third over and above the duties specified in the general tariff, was brought into effect on November 28, 1903.

Recently the commercial relations of Canada with foreign countries assumed a new phase, owing to the making of the Franco-Canadian commercial convention, which has now gone into operation. Germany naturally desired to be admitted to the benefit of this treaty on the same terms as France. The moment, however, appears to be an unfavorable one for entering upon negotiations for a comprehensive commercial treaty with Germany, but it has been deemed expedient to enter into this partial arrangement which will bring about a better understanding between the two countries. The agreement means that a surtax imposed by each country on the other's goods has been removed, and that trade conditions existing before 1903 have been restored. The schedule of the new tariff includes among others the following:

Canadian products to be admitted into Germany at conventional tariff rates: Wheat and spelt, barley, oats, rye, clover seed, white clover seed, and other clover seed, grass seeds of all kinds; horses, hives, cattle (live weight), sheep (live weight), meat, excluding bacon, greases and greaslike fat (hogs, lard, goose grease, beef marrow, oleomargarine and other analogous fats); meal, baked or roasted, or not; meal of grain, excepting oats, meal of malt (with the exception of baked or roasted malt meal), meal of rice or pulse.

An Annoying Joke

Early Tuesday morning a young man who resides in the Coldridge district, and was in town, decided to have some fun with his neighbors, and at the same time put the rural telephone into use. Evidently being imbued with some of Fax's jokes or Seagram's "joy," he stepped up to a town phone and disturbed the sweet dreams of the central girl, asking for the nearest phone to the home of his intended victim. A response being received, he informed them to make all haste through the frosty night air to the home of the neighbor and tell them that the lady of the house's mother had died at her home in Manitoba. Another message was sent in the same direction informing another neighbor, who fortunately has some grown-up girls, that the team that was to carry them safely home from the concert that evening had run away, and supposed awful results were the consequence. By this time there were lamentations and consternation in the Purple Hill and Coldridge districts, while the practical joker sat grinning to himself in the office of a local livery stable from where the message emanated. However, in a short while afterwards, the young ladies arrived home safely, and as early as possible the next morning, it was found that no message had been received regarding the taking away of an angel mother. Then the strong men of the north banded together and

ROBBING THE BANKS

Counterfeiting An Old Crime—Bank of France the Latest Victim—History of Crime.

Counterfeiting on a scale never before attempted has been successfully practiced on the Bank of France for the past three months, and still continues. Who the counterfeiters are, the leading detectives of Europe have no idea; the amount of their ill-gotten gains is equally a matter of speculation, but it is confidently placed high in the millions by Sterling Helig, who sends the story to the Pittsburg Dispatch. Apart from what appears to be an almost universal interest in daring crime, the frauds on the Bank of France are of absorbing concern to scientists, since they seem to assume the discovery of the long-sought process of color photography.

Color Photography Discovered
 A work of genius such as the discovery of color photography would appear to be necessary to explain the counterfeits; for the bank experts cannot tell the difference between the spurious and the genuine note. Had it not been for the fact that every note bears a different number and that hundreds of duplicates were discovered, it is doubtful if the fraud would ever have been detected. The bank might have been ruined by paying out gold for bad notes. Even today, it keeps on redeeming notes that are counterfeit, and will continue to do so until the 1849 issue of 200-franc bills, numbering some 26,000,000, has been called in. The new issue to take its place was sent out on the first of the year. If it can be counterfeited, a financial panic might well set in, unless the combined efforts of the best detectives in Europe bear fruit, and the counterfeiters are caught.

All Experts Baffled
 As Helig says, France enjoys clean paper money. The Bank of France issues 10, 20, 100 and 500-franc bills, the rest of the currency being copper, silver and gold. The French people have got into the habit of sending a soiled bill to the bank and exchanging it for a new one. Perhaps scores, perhaps hundreds, of these dirty notes are turned in every day. Their numbers are, therefore, crossed off a register, the bills destroyed and new ones, differently numbered, are issued. One day in October a clerk went to mark off a soiled bill, and found that it had already been canceled. It was supposed that some one had made a mistake, but next day the same thing happened. Then the officials realized that forgers were at work. In a week or so a formidable collection of duplicates had been made. Experts examined them, to pick out the counterfeiters. They were unable to do so. Engravers and printers, artists and detectives alike were baffled.

Europe's Best Detectives
 Had only one particular note been counterfeited, it would have been a comparatively easy thing to prevent loss, by warning branch banks against accepting it. However, there seems to be no limit to the numbers that have been copied. New duplicates are turning up every day. At once, the alarm was sent out to London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome and Madrid, and every great European city that has special detectives. The experts on counterfeiters hurried to Paris, and today scores of them, aided by hundreds of French officers, are searching the country for the counterfeiters and their plant. It is the turn of the Bank of France today; it may be the turn of the Bank of England or the Bank of Spain tomorrow.

The Map System Fails
 The Scotland Yard experts—who, despite delusions to the contrary on the part of novelists, appear to be about the most competent in the world—at once established their map system. This device was successful in leading to the detection of the band of crooks that emitted \$1,000,000 worth of 25 cent banknotes of England from Moscow last November. It consisted of a huge map, on which is plainly marked every hamlet in France. Whenever a duplicate note is discovered, a tiny flag is stuck in the map at the point where it turns up. Thousands of these flags have been placed; gradually they formed converging lines toward one spot—that of issue. Ten times the tell-tale lines of flags indicated a centre. Here the counterfeiters had been distributing their money; but the detectives arriving on the scene found no clue. It was the failure of the experts that led to the issue of the famous "rainbow" 50 note, on which the blended a dozen shades and colors in such a manner as to defy imitation.

If the Rainbow Fails
 That is the hope. But the bill that has been perfectly imitated had a wonderful rose-colored background and beautiful blue vignettes that were supposed to make it counterfeit-proof. If direct color photography has been discovered the rainbow note may be equally easy to imitate. But even granting the color process, where did the paper come from? The Bank of France's newspaper was considered imitable. It is made by hand, sheet by sheet, with a three-toned watermark, and the secret composition of the paper's "dough" gives the bills a peculiar metallic sound when crumpled, and a characteristic resistance to the hand, which have hitherto enabled bank tellers to detect imitations.

District Court

The regular sittings of the District Court of Regina district opened at Regina before Judge Hannan yesterday. The following is a list of cases to be disposed of:

- J. P. Appeals
- The King vs. McCrea
- The King vs. Lecky (Appeal from Disa)
- Civil
- Loon Creek vs. Newberry. Debt, \$176.72.
- Balocvski et al vs. Welsbrod. Lien note, \$185.85.
- Balocvski vs. Sauer. Agreement in writing, \$123.25.
- Deck vs. Hughes. Agreement in writing, \$204.70.
- Lockwood vs. Koltindowicz. Agreement in writing, \$224.94.
- Ferguson vs. Wilkerson. Bill of exchange, \$64.50.
- National Life vs. McCallum. Money received, \$161.87.
- Decker vs. Tasker. Damages, \$250.
- Regina Transfer Co. vs. Boranda. Money due on mortgage, \$288.95.
- McCaahin vs. McCarton. Promissory note, \$181.85.
- Kerr vs. Keay. Negligence, damages, \$298.00.
- Massey-Harris vs. Goyer. Lien note, \$110.85.
- Small Debt
- Krainean vs. Birjam. Lien note, \$37.37.
- Adams vs. Ehman. Goods sold, \$96.00.
- Maxwell vs. Widdowfield. Work done, \$55.92.
- Crappier vs. Watt. Work done, \$87.11.
- Chotemilnanky vs. Rielandier. Goods sold, \$37.20.
- Moler vs. Krainean. Work done, \$30.00.
- Regina Lumber vs. Weber. Goods sold and delivered, \$23.53.
- Keley vs. Irwin. Work done, \$100.
- Rothwell vs. Lynch. Professional services, \$35.00.
- Cooper vs. Crapper. Work done, \$69.20.
- Reid vs. Peart Bros. Work done, \$19.60.
- Regina Lumber vs. Hodel. Promissory note, \$54.81.
- Austin vs. Miller. Work done, \$25.65.

CUSHING RESIGNS

Commercial Differences Are Settled—Trade Relations Placed on a Friendly Base.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 15.—W. H. Cushing, late minister of public works, took his seat as a private member today. His resignation is to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor to the cabinet on Wednesday. As the government has not taken action on the resignation, the question of his successor was not in order. Among those mentioned to fill the vacancy are Geo. Smith, Cameron; E. H. Riley; G. Levis; Dr. Warnock; Pincher Creek. Mr. Cushing will not make any statement until the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway question is before the house. The expected split did not occur yesterday, the government giving satisfactory answers to questions by Bennett and Boyle regarding the guaranteeing of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific and Alberta and Great Waterways bonds.

Board of Trade

The annual meeting of the Regina Board of Trade was held in the city court room last Thursday evening, there being a fair attendance of members.

In the absence of the president and vice-president, H. W. Laird occupied the chair.

The report of the council was presented. It dealt fully with the work done during the year. The president's address which was read by the secretary in the absence of Mr. McCrea, referred to past work and also outlined a few problems that might be dealt with in the future.

The election of officers which followed the adoption of these reports, resulted as follows:
 President—P. McCrea, Jr. (re-elected).
 First Vice-president—T. B. Patton.
 Second Vice-president—J. H. Haslam.
 Secretary-Treasurer—H. C. Lawson.
 Council—Jos. Campbell, W. P. Wells, C. O. Hodgins, H. G. Smith, Geo. Cushing, J. K. McInnis, E. A. McCullum, W. F. Kerr, J. K. E. Williams, J. A. Allan, J. W. Smith, S. C. Burton, W. M. Logan, J. W. Nay and J. M. Young.

Seed Grain Distribution

Winnipeg, Feb. 15.—The statement was authorized this morning that the Dominion government will not distribute seed grain this year, except to persons living on unpatented lands, and who were burned out by prairie fires in 1906. The reason given is that there was practically no frost last year, and that few settlers are suffering.

YOUNG LAD KIDNAP

Interesting Manitoba Boy Was Hidden Stable—Case is Court.

Binscarth, Man., Feb. 12.—Appearance of twelve-year-old Woolgar from his home at on Thursday last, and the lad in the home of Mr. Garstone, seven miles away, developed into a kidnapping case causing intense excitement in the district. Mrs. Garstone is the mother of the boy, who charges her with keeping and concealing the woman will come up for morning at Binscarth before O'Keefe, J.P.

Interesting Case

The details of the case most interesting trial, and evidence will be the most submitted by the prosecution. On Thursday last, No. 10, sent by his mother to a man on an errand. As the man carried only a few hundred, the Woolgar home, the in returning soon aroused the parents became extremely towards night and party started out. Inform secured to the effect that been seen on the road near scarth and the boy's foot followed until darkness. A Saturday, Constable Ireland charge of the case, found Mrs. Garstone's home and him to his parents.

Hidden in Stable

The boy when questioned comtable, stated that he home of a family who of his parents. He had been hidden in the stable to the Garstone house on lay day. The lad stated kept at the later place until stable arrived.

Mr. Woolgar says that the house of the family by the lad and that the sure him that they had his son. Mr. Woolgar a section foreman and a resident of this district.

TORONTO MURDERER HOLDS AT BOLICEMEN—CONSIDERABLE CAPTURE

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Per sensational crime in the onto was perpetrated by the murder of his wife in-law, colored people, 17 Elliott Street, W. H. allas Hanning, held the three revolvers against and detectives, committed fore he was taken. D which assumed the pitched battle, policeman shot as he went into house. Later, members were summoned and re More than 200 shots falling before suicide. The women are known as Mrs. Mart aged 28 years, and by Thomas Davis.

Policemen Morris told by a boy of shots the house. Forcing a window, they found a Washington woman. entered under her policeman appeared at the and opened fire. The two the crime, who had his pitiful. His woman out.

A small army of police detectives, with 150 nition hurried to the Twig and Guthrie Twig taking the front stairs. The fire and they return. They finally withdrew the policeman had a front door with a p Withers to surrender by a shower of bullets. Policeman Howes tired and Policeman the back yard opens window with a shooting in return. gained the first floor treated to the attack, with Inspector Dutt charging an automatic Detective Cronin Mrs. Davis, who was still breathing after being taken.

"Well," Deputy Chief Strling the body out, meanwhile was at the exchange shot the five detective first floor had rec his fire down the floor. The de him to surrender. ing." The detect

A Good Investment
 You Can Make 50 Per Cent. on Your Money By Buying Furs Now
 The prices of all raw skins used in the manufacturing of furs and fur garments have taken a big jump upwards this winter, which means a big advance in the regular prices for next season.
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GENTS' FUR-LINED AND GOON COATS—A few bargains yet to be had. Gents' Chamois Lined Coats and Persian Lamb collars at \$90.00. A snap.
FURS MADE TO ORDER, REMODELLED & REPAIRED
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 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 85c for a half bushel, dundroo proof bag.
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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 Tyvan 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.

Horses for West
 Toronto, Ont., Feb. 15.—The horse exchanges here report a great demand for horses in the West. Dealers say that carload after carload is going west. During the last few weeks loads have been despatched to 20 different points in Saskatchewan alone. There is an insistent call from the Yukon, and a carload was recently despatched to the Canadian Klondike Mining Co. for delivery at Dawson City. Many carloads are also being sent to New Brunswick. The demand for high class draughts has not been as great nor prices as good for many years as at present. There is a good demand for all commercial horses, and in fact, any sort of a rugged work horse will find a ready market if in good condition. A few finished draughts sold at a range of \$225 to \$335, with medium and good draughts more active at \$150 to \$250. General purpose horses \$150 to \$190; expressers sell readily at \$160 to \$200; drivers \$100 to \$200; farm chunks, \$125 to \$165; serviceable sound, \$35 to \$80.

Lord's Day Alliance Tour
 Toronto, Feb. 15.—Rev. T. Albert Moore, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, leaves tomorrow for the West. He will visit all the larger cities between Winnipeg and the coast. Rev. Wm. Rochester, E.A., western secretary of the Alliance, will accompany him on his tour.

PILES CURED AT HOME
 by New Absorption Method.
 If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 52 Windsor, Ont.

No Canal
 Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The Georgian Bay canal will not be a government undertaking of the immediate future. Hon. W. S. Fielding tonight announced the conclusion of a debate on a motion by Gerald V. White, of North Kent, for papers in connection with the scheme, that it was "not good finance, not good politics, and not wise at present." No harm would come if they had to go a little slowly.

He granted that the project of a deep waterway, all British, all Canadian, was an attractive and a fascinating proposition and important as a matter of military and naval defence. He gave it his cordial support as a question of the future.

Hon. Wm. Parsley did not commit himself to the principle that it should be government. Personally, he was inclined to believe that it would be better to have the canal built by a company. Apart from the canal debate, the proceedings of the day were confined to answering questions.