

WHY SIR WILFRID WILL WIN COMING ELECTION

Saskatchewan Contest Shows Western Opinion to Be Unchanged--Premier to Complete Great Works He Has Undertaken

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The general election for the western or mid-continent provinces of Saskatchewan, one of those created by the so-called autonomy acts of 1905, held last Friday, was regarded by both federal parties as highly significant and important to the whole Dominion, says G. W. Thomson in the Boston Transcript. Its result would be a trustworthy index to the verdict of the general federal elections in Canada, which shrewd judges think likely to be set for October next. Saskatchewan's contest was of peculiar importance because it was the first provincial election held there since the initial one of 1905, which was held in considerable degree under federal tutelage. The ministry then appointed was necessarily nominated by the provincial governor, an appointee of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, before any provincial legislature was elected or any truly provincial sentiment had been aroused. In the election which three months later followed this nomination, the electors may be said to have assented to rather than chosen, the ministry of Mr. Walter Scott. He has held provincial power ever since by virtue of the support of nineteen "Liberals" to six "Conservatives" in the assembly. This result disposed of temporarily of the question whether the prairie people of Canada are content with the constitution given to their two new provinces in 1905. The instruments preserved to Roman Catholics their pre-existing right to establish local separate schools at their own charges. At the same time it reserved the wild lands of the provinces to federal administration in order that they might be thus managed in harmony with the federal immigration policy. This plan was advanced as most promotive of the local demand for rapid increase of population.

An Excellent Liberal Victory.

Some months ago Mr. Scott, the premier, caused his assembly to be increased from twenty-five to forty-one members. The most important result of the general election of last week. It has resulted in sustaining him by a majority of ten or fourteen—equivalent to one of about sixty for a federal ministry at Ottawa. This result tallies closely with what seem the best forecasts of Sir Wilfrid's majority in the coming federal elections. But the estimate, like the result, will be aided by harvest weather in the whole country. His prospects improve or decline according to crop prospects. Still, the Saskatchewan election shows that the western people are content with their provincial constitution. This cannot but affect Ontario and maritime provinces opinion favorably to Laurier.

Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, former premier of the Northwest Territories and now the opposition leader in Saskatchewan, is an able and personally popular man, backed by large railway interests, and a sort of hero to the cattlemen. His failure of 1905 was credited by them to Federal influence and the confusion of the starting period. His failure of last week shows partly that the people think Scott's administration progressive, and partly that they view Haultain's opposition to their constitution as dangerous to public welfare. He proposed to rip up the settlement of 1905. This would bring the province into lengthy, injurious turmoil. The West needs political rest.

Reasons for thinking Laurier sure to be sustained again at the polls are just what they were before Scott's victory. This has merely not contradicted confirmed broad reasoning on the whole situation of Canada. It is largely a replica of the situation of 1904, when Laurier obtained sixty per cent majority. Then his brisk and ever-hopeful opponents not only prophesied but reprehensively betted even money that they would bet him. That, again, was before the election of that state of belief in 1905. One cannot but admire combative spirits who never know when they are going to be wiped.

Canadians Don't "Swap Horses," Etc.

Canadians have been a remarkably steadfast people politically since 1867. They maintain their federal ministries for long terms usually. That has happened because their ministries engage in great public enterprises, such as canals or huge railways designed to open up new territory. It was Sir John A. Macdonald who initiated the Canadian Pacific transcontinental road. It involved the electors in enormous obligations, and therefore required them, as rational men, to leave the political friends of the enterprise in control until it could be thoroughly "tried out" by operation. To have put their enemies in power might have been to hamper, mar, or even ruin the vast work on which Canadian hopes and credit were staked. Hence the electors kept John A. and his friends in power at Ottawa for eighteen years.

In course of time the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, managed by able men, and steadfastly promoted and protected by friendly Ottawa governments, made a new Canada. It became full of business, progressive, of first-rate credit in the money markets of the world. But the company began to be too powerful politically. Its financial managers naturally wished to control Canadian transportation. They were strong, resolute and held firm opinion as to how the West might best be advanced politically. They naturally wished to give that region only such branch railways as would feed their main lines. In general, they wanted everything their own way. The people got tired of the increasing supremacy of that great corporation. They put Laurier in, whose friends were not subservient to the Canadian Pacific railway influence.

Beginning the Transcontinental.

In 1902, as soon as he had got through the troubles incident to the South African war, Laurier initiated the Grand Trunk Transcontinental railway. It may be fairly described as a competitor of the Canadian Pacific railway all along the line. It is secured so far as an amenable and repeating act of parliament can secure anything from union with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Its branches, terminals, all will compete closely with John A.'s great road. Its route is, in fact, not more than fifteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway. It traverses a rich farming and mining region. It fairly promises to give Canada that commercial development which the Dominion has ever lacked. It will make the united provinces a settled country from three to five hundred miles wide, from south to north. Instead of a "string of fish-poles tied together at the ends," as the Confederation was formerly described. It further seems likely to swell Winnipeg to huge dimensions, to enrich Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Rupert, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax, St. John and Canadian cities in general.

THE DOCTORS SAID "THERE MUST BE AN OPERATION"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED MRS. MCCREARY UNTOLD SUFFERING AND ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH.

"Publish this for humanity's sake," writes Mr. C. McCready, of Putnam, Ont., in his letter to the owners of "Fruit-a-tives." Physicians said that only an operation could save his wife's life. But again "Fruit-a-tives" proved its wonderful powers. The doctors were wrong—Mrs. McCready is to-day well and strong—and "Fruit-a-tives" have made friends of every one for miles around Putnam.

"Dear Sirs—My wife suffered for over a year from indigestion and bowel trouble. Several doctors treated her for this trouble and advised her that only an operation would save her life, as they said it was a tumor that was causing the trouble. The operation was to cost \$200.00, and, while she was debating in her own mind about being operated on, she was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives," which I procured for her from our local merchant. From the first box she improved, and after having taken four boxes she is completely cured and is now as well as ever.

"I decided then that 'Fruit-a-tives' was the most wonderful remedy in the world and it certainly saved my wife's life. She still takes one tablet every night, and she has given them to the children with excellent results, and they have to thank 'Fruit-a-tives' for the fact that their mother is now—well, they fully expected she would die in her grave. Publish this for humanity's sake."

(Sgd.) C. McCready.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness—for all troubles due to defective action of bowels, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" is a certain cure. These tablets are made of fruit juices and tonics, are pleasant to take and quick to act. Trial size, 25c—regular size, 50c a box or 6.

At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

menting Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman called it. There Laurier effected what may well establish his name among the real statesmen of the British world. He, more than any other man, is the father of the doctrine that "the independence of the dominion is the strength of the Empire." The independence meant is one under the common Crown, their political equality in an indivisible, inviolable union with Great Britain, and with one another. At the Quebec festival of last month Sir Wilfrid declared, with emphatic general assent, that Canadians recognize no allegiance to any other political authority except the Crown, whose is what Sir John Macdonald plainly meant by defining Canada as "an auxiliary kingdom." He was of a period when Canada was not far enough advanced to do the thing which would promote his idea as it has been promoted by Laurier. Sir Wilfrid's persistence in this matter has not merely advanced his own country's freedom, but the freedom of the world as well.

As to the "scandals" arising from administrative mismanagement or ministerial responsibility—two or three appear to the present critic as of no serious moment. One was the case of the Saskatchewan Valley Land & Colonization Co., Ltd., which that of the North Atlantic Trading Company. Both were ventilated by me in the Transcript two years ago. In both cases I alleged, at the time, that the Canadian people will throw out Laurier while he is still engaged in securing that fabric of freedom and Empire. He has done more than any other man, living or dead, to mould it right. Will they risk sending to another imperial conference a gentleman who wants to abolish the Canadian trade preference? Mr. R. L. Borden thinks it should not be given without getting out of Great Britain in return. To send him to conference would be to root up what Canada, per Laurier, has been doing for twelve years. It would assist those centralization imperialists who do not, as Lord Milner has done, accept the ideas that ruled last year's conference. There is no exaggeration in asserting that a Canadian premier hostile to the system of voluntary preference might at the next conference complicate affairs so as to be remembered among destroyers of the Empire. Until Mr. R. L. Borden, the opposition leader, shall have publicly reported of his hostility to the voluntary preference plan, it would appear to be impossible as a Canadian premier.

Race and Creed Calm.

If the Laurier government did not seem safe by reason of the two specified great matters, one might mention the extraordinary degree of race and creed calm which now prevails in Canada. This conduces much to commercial benefit. It could hardly continue if Canadians in general, like a certain element in Ontario and Manitoba, were disposed to "oust" the great statesmen simply because he is a French-Canadian and Catholic.

Again, it would seem almost needless to mention the obvious vanishing of the short period of business depression here. Laurier's luck, or good management, held good in this, too. He seems entitled to be regarded as "The Pilot Who Weathered the Storm."

The question now arises, can anything true be said against Laurier's

government of such importance that the electors may be reasonably thought likely to disregard the foregoing considerations. This brings up the "scandals," real or alleged.

The alleged "scandals" may be brought under two heads: (1) those in which officials of the ministry are charged with having been negligent, extravagant or corrupt; (2) those in which the policy of the ministry is said to have caused public money, land or timber to be given to private persons, often supporters of the ministry. It is noteworthy that there is not one alleged "scandal" in which any minister has been charged with malversation, or the use of his fiduciary position to make personal profit. This only is the sort of "scandal" that has hit hereto injured or destroyed Canadian cabinets.

Charges of Corruption.

It is certainly true that some officials of the ministry and fishermen have been negligent and extravagant, but none have yet been proved corrupt. The system of ordering and purchasing goods for ships, lighthouses, etc., was not the fault of the ministry. It was radically bad. When the present minister, Mr. Brodeur, found reason to suspect that evil was resulting from this system he took measures to amend it. He has recently completed the cabinet empowered a commission of three men, two of them famous in Canada for their inquisitorial energy and rhadamanthine severity. They have reported, and the minister the civil service generally. They found a good deal of fault with the marine and fisheries departments. They intimated their disapproval of some unscrupulous officials in the former must be corrupt. The government suspended the men against whom insinuations were thus directed and appointed a severe judge to investigate the business. He has not yet reported, and there was no sign of ministerial trespass in any of these proceedings. Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues appeared just as the directors of some business houses might appear, did they order experts to look into the system of accounts and into the acts of administration in some departments which go on all day long. To this his defence is available. It is (1) that he had got out of investigation and reform as soon as he suspected any need for it, and (2) that, if he did not continuously push the matter, that was because he was required to spend a certain time in Europe at the imperial conference and in negotiating the French commercial treaty.

A very pleasant incident in connection with the opposition invectives against Mr. Brodeur may well be related here. It is creditable to Canadian public life. When Brodeur's character and honor were first assailed by Mr. W. D. Lighthall, a Conservative and with one another a Liberal and political opponent of the minister, came out over his own signature, indignantly declaring that everybody in Montreal who knew Mr. Brodeur knew him to be a man whose character no man could assail in Montreal without coming under general contempt there as a liar and slanderer. Nobody took up the cudgels against Mr. Brodeur.

From time to time, as the "scandals" against officials developed, I looked into every one of them pretty closely. In a good many cases there was some reason to suspect, or even charge, petty fraud. But the sensible people of Canada know that such things are incidental to carrying on every large business. It seems absurd to suppose that the political fate of Sir Wilfrid Laurier can be affected by them.

Two Real Scandals.

As to the "scandals" arising from administrative mismanagement or ministerial responsibility—two or three appear to the present critic as of no serious moment. One was the case of the Saskatchewan Valley Land & Colonization Co., Ltd., which that of the North Atlantic Trading Company. Both were ventilated by me in the Transcript two years ago. In both cases I alleged, at the time, that the Canadian people will throw out Laurier while he is still engaged in securing that fabric of freedom and Empire. He has done more than any other man, living or dead, to mould it right. Will they risk sending to another imperial conference a gentleman who wants to abolish the Canadian trade preference? Mr. R. L. Borden thinks it should not be given without getting out of Great Britain in return. To send him to conference would be to root up what Canada, per Laurier, has been doing for twelve years. It would assist those centralization imperialists who do not, as Lord Milner has done, accept the ideas that ruled last year's conference. There is no exaggeration in asserting that a Canadian premier hostile to the system of voluntary preference might at the next conference complicate affairs so as to be remembered among destroyers of the Empire. Until Mr. R. L. Borden, the opposition leader, shall have publicly reported of his hostility to the voluntary preference plan, it would appear to be impossible as a Canadian premier.

Principle Rupert Liberals Meet

Matters of Import to Northern Townsite Discussed

W. Sloan, M. P.

Prince Rupert, Aug. 30.—A largely attended meeting of the Liberals of Prince Rupert was held in the Methodist church on Saturday evening to discuss matters of import to the party.

Mr. Justice Morrison occupied the bench in the main court room while Mr. Justice Clement sat waiting in Chambers, both ready to hear any one of the twenty cases, but seemingly not one being ready. There were the usual excuses. All thought the other's case would be heard first being ahead on the list.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—The flight started over Japanese officer for reckless assault upon civilians were wounded and fled away by company.

Desperate Battle Men Resent

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—To one, bluejackets cruiser in this port battle with Japanese and a mottled until the police broke the free use of revolvers into the mob. civilians were wounded and fled away by company.

The flight started over Japanese officer for reckless assault upon civilians were wounded and fled away by company.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

and not a case ready. It is arrant humbug on the part of counsel."

Mr. Justice Morrison thus closed the last scene in another forensic farce enacted at the opening of the court to-day with a score of prominent lawyers in leading and silent roles.

Mr. Justice Morrison occupied the bench in the main court room while Mr. Justice Clement sat waiting in Chambers, both ready to hear any one of the twenty cases, but seemingly not one being ready. There were the usual excuses. All thought the other's case would be heard first being ahead on the list.

"The expense is too great to take the chance of summoning witnesses in a case half way down on the list with every chance apparently against its being reached," sighed Mr. Martin Griffin.

"I had no idea my case would be called," frowned another. "It's almost the last on the list."

Counsel who held the brief were absent in some cases and material witnesses were not available in another.

But in the view of the court, this didn't alter the fact that two judges were present ready to perform their judicial duties.

Finally one case was discovered ready to be heard, the suit of C. T. W. Piper against Burnett & Rice for alleged violation of a contract to cut and deliver a large quantity of logs on timber limits at Burnaby lake. Mr. Justice Clement is hearing the case. Mr. Justice Morrison was given an enforced holiday.

"I don't suppose you would blame me if I am not here to-morrow," he smiled.

LADY DESIRES POSITION as cook for small crew of miners. Address E. M. G., 2009 Third street, Victoria, B. C.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land, situate on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; Commencing at a post planted on the southeast corner of the small bay and marked "W. E. Laird, S. W. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement.

19th August, 1908.
By J. A. Coates and W. A. Robertson, Agents.

Take notice that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land, situate on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; Commencing at a post planted at high water mark on the west shore of Otard Bay, about one-eighth of a mile from the head of the bay, and marked "A. Manson, S. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement.

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19th August, 1908.
By J. A. Coates and W. A. Robertson, Agents.

WANTED—Teacher for Rock Creek school, salary \$80 per month. Applicant must have teaching certificate, and be a member of the School Board. Mrs. John MacKenzie, Rock Creek, B. C.

\$1.00

VOL. 36.

BRITISH

Desperate Battle Men Resent

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The flight started over Japanese officer for reckless assault upon civilians were wounded and fled away by company.

AVIATOR AT

weight the Second trial at Fort Myer, Washington, Sept. 5.—The flight started over Japanese officer for reckless assault upon civilians were wounded and fled away by company.

Mr. Wright was gre the test and was mar if weather conditions

ASPHYXIA

Toronto, Sept. 5.— years old, was found in a boarding house yesterday, from initiation of his life.

G. T. P. OFFICIAL

TO

Mr. Morse Finds River Bridge Condition

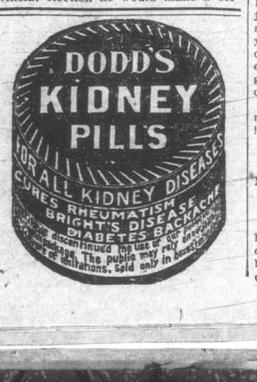
Winnipeg, Man., 5.— Morse, general manager, returned yesterday inspection trip over the as Battle River bridge. Accompanied by J. E. ant freight traffic. Brewer, general su William Gell, master of the bridge. Mr. Morse would be regarding the bridge. The main in which traffic on the new line the road was in go that the work was p torly. The work on along the line is be The president of the will inspect the new

A DESPERATE

Morris, Man., Sep armed crowd was at the point of a officer had fired twi dued at the point talked freely and ad been "working" as with his two "pals" Winnipeg for the The main in wh surprised while in the hardware stor suggests his desper

GUGGENHEIM

Vancouver, Sept. who has charge of tions in Atlin work year on a larger large new plant is



Black Remarkable for Watch richness and pleasing flavor. The big black plug chewing tobacco.