

The West

THE SASKATCHEWAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, 1772 Rose Street, Regina, Sask.

The WEST is published every Wednesday... Subscription price: One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum...

Addressing rates—furnished on application. Advertising all communications to the Company.



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1910.

TARIFF REDUCTIONS

The official publications of the Government will surely be accepted by the Liberal party as correct. The Canada Year Book furnishes proof of Sir Wilfrid's violation of his promises on the tariff question.

During the period from 1891 to 1897 when the Conservative tariff was in force the duties levied on British goods bore the following proportions to the dutiable British goods imported:

Table with columns: Rate, Increase, Decrease. Rows for years 1891-1897 showing tariff percentages.

There was thus a gradual increase in the percentage during this period. The same was the case with regard to imports from the United States:

Table with columns: Rate, Increase, Decrease. Rows for years 1891-1897 showing tariff percentages.

The average duty on American dutiable goods rose slightly and then virtually stood still for several years. The British Preference

Liberal rule brought the British preference. Let us see how this affected British goods:

Table with columns: Rate, Increase, Decrease. Rows for years 1898-1909 showing tariff percentages.

Here we see these was a rather smart decline at first, though by no means amounting to one-third, with of late a tendency to increase.

The showing with regard to the United States dutiable goods is:

Table with columns: Rate, Increase, Decrease. Rows for years 1898-1909 showing tariff percentages.

The record is one of extreme fluctuation, with a recent tendency to rise.

Duties on British Imports. Next let us take the total imports from Great Britain and see what is the percentage which the revenue collected bears to them.

Table with columns: Rate, Increase, Decrease. Rows for years 1891-1897 showing import percentages.

On the whole the rate was stationary, slight rises at the beginning being nearly balanced by slight falls towards the end.

Now let us see how the Conservatives treated the American trade. The revenue collected bore the following relation to the total American imports:

Table with columns: Rate, Increase, Decrease. Rows for years 1891-1902 showing import percentages.

Now for the Liberal dealings with British total trade:

Table with columns: Rate, Increase, Decrease. Rows for years 1898-1902 showing import percentages.

PRESS COMMENT

(Mail and Empire.) It seems to be conceded by Globe editors, both past and present, that somebody made a fortune out of the Crow's Nest deal.

(Capital.) Laurier, speaking at Niagara in 1908, said the Hudson Bay Railway would be built "not tomorrow, but now." But according to the interpretation of a professional apologist for the premier's duplicity on the tariff, and his distinct promises made before 1896, this would argue that "he was referring to a distant goal to be obtained only by slow degrees, very slow and very distant."

(Toronto News) The petition against the employment of prison labor on the construction roads in Northern Ontario is conceived in the wrong spirit. The new north districts cannot come to their own until they are furnished with highways of intercommunication.

There is a further and even better defence for the Government's action. Manual labor in the open air has a definite physical mental and moral value for mankind. It is particularly beneficial and recuperative to the inmates of prisons. Prosperous citizens in the ordinary walks of life should not be so selfish as to deprive their less fortunate fellow creatures of the opportunity to rise to better things.

In utilizing this class of labor the Government is giving the north some of the transportation facilities that it needs, on a basis that cannot but be economical from the standpoint of the Provincial Treasury. At the same time it is enabling Mr. Hanna to try out one of his schemes for the reclamation and redemption of men many of whom are partly the product of their environment.

(Winnipeg Telegram) The Calgary Albertan punishes the pretense that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had in view, in beginning his tour of the western provinces, no purpose less praiseworthy and lofty than the study of conditions in that part of the Dominion. The Alberta, in the leading organ of the Liberal party in that province, declares that there is no reason for complaining of Sir Wilfrid's meetings as having a decided partisan tinge, since "he came out on a political tour."

The Government should at once arrange for the building of a Normal School. Beginning now, it is hardly possible that the new building would be ready before the fall session of 1912. The increase in attendance is such that no time should be lost. Building new public schools will not remedy or lessen the condition. The growth of the city is such that schools are filled as rapidly as they are built.

The Government must provide accommodation for this important work and already the delay in dealing with the problem has caused considerable embarrassment.

Shot Wrong Man. HAMILTON, Aug. 27.—The biggest sensation following the escape of Moir and Taggart from the local asylum has just been announced by a man who has been in close touch with the case before and after Moir's incarceration in the asylum for murdering Sergt. Lloyd of London. To this man, Moir, after his arrest at Niagara Falls, confessed that when he shot Sergt. Lloyd he murdered the wrong man. He admitted that he intended to shoot Sergt. Major Gilmour, at that time connected with the London regiment, and now sergt.-major of the 51st Highlanders' Regiment, of this city. It is believed that Moir, fretting under the discipline administered by Sergt. Major Gilmour, became drunk in order to work up sufficient nerve to shoot that officer. Crazy by drink, and according to his confession, he shot Sergt. Lloyd in mistake for Gilmour. When spoken to about the matter, Sergt. Major Gilmour said he had nothing to say for publication.

The Changing Skyscape. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne sees in the coming of the airship a serious blow to the devotees of art. In the Smart Set he speaks of it as nothing less than a calamity.

No one will ever be able to paint again the solemn glory of the sunset or the enchanted loneliness of the morning sky. A thwarted delicate heavens will come a grimy train of Standard Oil freight ships, or some noisy supper party will go by blowing horns and singing music hall ditties. Indeed, pictures of the sky before the day of airships will become rare and curious things, to be looked on with wonder.

The Capital City Driving Club held a meeting Monday night in the Clayton Hotel for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. The election resulted as follows: President, J. A. Westman; vice-president, G. L. McPherson; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Lunny; executive committee, D. C. Peverett, C. Wilson, G. Gillespie, W. Brake, J. Boyle and G. L. McKay.

Abolish Lottery

Within a few months the lottery of France will be a thing of the past. Modern progress looks with a severe eye on institutions which once were considered entirely innocent, and the lottery now is damned as pernicious gambling. With its going the hope of ultimate fortune will fade out of many grey lives, but at the same time many a wage-earner will be saved from the temptations to deprive his family of comforts and necessities in order to woo fortune.

The first knowledge we have of the lottery taking root in France is in the reign of Francis I. At the same time it was introduced into Holland and Switzerland. In June, 1909, some Socialist deputies put before the chamber a bill to abolish the lottery. The assembled members were told that an institution that had been in existence before the Christian era was immoral and a swindle. These assertions roused a storm of opposition and indignation as every lottery must be authorized by a government.

The Socialists, however, had a strong ally in Clemenceau, who was then Prime Minister, and he declared that he was against the lottery, and now that the question had been raised he would authorize no more and furthermore would do all in his power to liquidate those who were then in operation. Brand, the present Prime Minister, decreed the liquidation of all lotteries—41 in number.

Practically all of the working people invest regularly in lottery tickets, and their outlay is generally on the 20-cent ticket, and on the days that the winning numbers are to be announced lines of bare-headed women and men in working dress stand eagerly waiting on the steps of the lottery office. Grey-haired men who have played the game religiously for years and never had their hopes realized by one winning, continue their monthly risk and buy a ticket or two with expectation just as keen as in the early days when as youths they made their first venture in this fascinating game of chance.

All say to themselves: "If I win the lottery this month I will do so and so." This is the class that will feel most keenly the loss of the big game of chance. What future outlook is there for them, they argue?

The sudden acquisition of wealth by persons of the lower class often causes strange developments. Last year Mme. Hofer, who occupied the humble position of canteen woman in the Twenty-eighth Dragons at Sedan made her monthly contribution to the lottery—a habit of years. Her faithfulness was rewarded by the big prize, \$200,000. Her prospective gain denied the hearts of those who offered in the next morning's post, their heart and hand. Thirty thousand others, not caring to deal with Cupid, modestly asked for sums of money. Mme. Hofer was not dazzled by her change of fortune to such an extent that her business instincts were smothered. On the contrary she made a favorable deal with another woman who bought out her rights as canteen woman. A persistent and ardent Lieutenant of the Twenty-eighth Dragons won her affections and they were married in June, 1899. Army life suddenly becoming distasteful to the lucky bridegroom, he retired from the service and they started housekeeping at St. Maude, a suburb of Paris. This wonderful transformation in the life of a canteen woman inspired a Frenchman's pen and a novel has been the outcome. It is called "The Cantiniere's Millions."

A case of French fidelity was shown when Mathilda Cavilles was a prize of \$100,000. She was pretty poor and extremely poor. When it was known that she had won a large stake at lottery, the most flattering offers of marriage were received by her, even members of the nobility being willing to bestow their titles upon her. Mathilda's young head was not turned by these offers, all of which she refused. She married a simple workman to whom she was engaged, bought a fine piece of property and gathered around her under the same roof the parents on both sides—Kansas City Star.

Expel Masons. Montreal, Que., Aug. 30.—In a strong address Bishop Archambault of Joliette, declared that so far as the Roman Catholic church is concerned no good Catholics could become members of the Masonic order, whether of the French, English or Scottish rite. In his address Archambault said that free Masonry aimed at the destruction of the Catholic faith, social order, political authority and even the marriage tie. The Bishop declared that all Masons came equally under the episcopal ban and would be excommunicated and denied Christian burial. Proceeding further he said it was charged that some residents of Joliette were Masons and he said if this was proven he would denounce such persons ex-Cathedra and demand that all good Catholics vote against them for any public office.

The Capital City Driving Club held a meeting Monday night in the Clayton Hotel for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. The election resulted as follows: President, J. A. Westman; vice-president, G. L. McPherson; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Lunny; executive committee, D. C. Peverett, C. Wilson, G. Gillespie, W. Brake, J. Boyle and G. L. McKay.

J. J. Hill's Work

Arthur E. Stillwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Co., in his new book, "Confidence or National Suicide," says:

The Great Northern Railroad has some 7,000 miles of track. This was the creative work of James J. Hill; his energy, his foresight, and his alone built this road. He was laughed at as I was when building the Kansas City Southern—pronounced a dreamer and the territory the road was to open a desert. The railroad men of his section said: "Wait until we meet new ties, and then see where he will be," but Mr. Hill, like all men that destiny has chosen for such work, could see the end, though none else foresaw. It was the prophetic vision of James Hill (withheld from others) which enabled him to keep up the fight amid crop failures, panic, slander, and yet live, and work, and give service to the world.

James J. Hill in building the Great Northern, was positive that his message of prosperity was to be delivered at the Pacific coast; he carried the message to Garvia, and what a message it was, written on the ground in characters of steel.

Let us admit that what Hill done someone else might have accomplished at a later day; but Hill was ten years in advance of the times. What a gift this was from one empire builder! Figures are cold, and words are weak to tell the story.

The mind of man can scarcely comprehend all the blessings conferred through the building of the Great Northern, but let us try to enumerate some of these. The Great Northern has 7,000 miles of track; figure that 2,000 miles of this territory would have been developed by other railroads, so, in only 5,000 of the 7,000 is development credit due to Mr. Hill's enterprise.

Here is a section of land 5,000 by 100 tributary to the Great Northern, and in this territory is 500,000 square miles, or 320,000,000 acres. Figure that this has increased \$20 per acre in market value since the advent of the road; the increase would then amount to \$6,400,000,000 of wealth added to the country by the untiring work of James J. Hill.

Now consider the great tributary brought to life by the Great Northern Railroad, of the mines, the cities, the farms, the steamship business developed by Hill and his Great Northern. At least 500,000 people found employment at good wages, by reason of this one man's energy. If such only earns \$2 a day, this is increased income for employed labor amounting to \$1,000,000 per day, or for 300 days is \$300,000,000 annually. This is six per cent. on five billion dollars.

In other words, through Hill's work United States labor was able to earn as much additional money as capital could earn on the investment of five billion dollars.

What did these increased earnings do for our wholesale trade and retail trade? Hill increased land values at least \$6,400,000,000; he increased the annual income of labor fully \$300,000,000 annually.

I have noted two great benefits conferred by the Great Northern; increased land values and increased income for labor.

The third benefit is, opportunity of food for the safe investment of capital in home industries.

The wealth of France, England, Holland seeks investment in foreign lands. Their territory is fully developed, and therefore their idle money must find investment in undeveloped countries. What opportunities the great empire of the Great Northern offered for the investment of foreign funds in the United States! At once it witnessed the building of great elevators and flour mills at Minneapolis and St. Paul; the opening of gold, silver and copper mines; construction of smelters, electric light and water plants; hundreds of towns sprang up. Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma were built.

These creations surely may be valued at from six to ten billions of dollars.

Therefore we must acknowledge that through Mr. Hill's construction of the Great Northern Railway, the Northwest has received, first, an increase in land values amounting to six billion four hundred thousand dollars; secondly, added annual pay-rolls for all labor along Great Northern territory; thirdly, investment opportunities in the region for six billion dollars.

If we suppose that the total of the Great Northern stock (\$210,000,000) is water (which assuredly is not), is it reward any too great for stockholders of the Hill railroad? If the \$210,000,000 of Great Northern stock is all regarded as water (or increased value) its par value is less than 1.25 of the increased value (or water) of the territory served by the road. Now on which side of the fence is the water—on the inside or outside?

Where is the justice of forcing a man like Hill to beg for fair play from the American people?

Do not begrudge builders of American railroads commensurate return for their investments when in 90 cases out of 100 men like Hill have created 25 times as much money for people outside the right of way than has been made for inside stockholders.

Four members of the Doukhobor colony near Langham were drowned in the Saskatchewan River on Sunday.

Heaton, a small town in North Dakota, was practically wiped out by a cyclone on Monday.

YOUR BLOOD IS TAINTED

ULCERS, BOILS, SWOLLEN GLANDS, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, AND ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES ARE COMPLETELY CURED BY THE NEW METHOD TREATMENT



We desire to call the attention of all those afflicted with any Blood or Skin Disease to our New Method Treatment as a guarantee cure for these complaints. There is no excuse for any person having a disfigured face from eruptions and blotches. No matter whether hereditary or acquired, our specific course of treatment neutralizes all poisons and restores the blood and expels them from the system. Our vast experience in the treatment of thousands of the most serious and complicated cases enables us to perform a cure without experimenting. We do business on the plan—Pay Only for the Benefit You Derive. If you have any blood disease, consult us Free of Charge and let us prove to you how quickly our remedies will remove all evidence of disease. Under the influence of the New Method Treatment the skin becomes clear, ulcers, pimples and blotches heal up, enlarged glands are reduced, fallen hair grows again, the eyes become bright, ambition and energy return, and the victim realizes that his life has opened up to him.

YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY AFTER YOU ARE CURED

Send for Booklet on Diseases of Man "THE GOLDEN MONITOR" FREE. If unable to call, write for a Question List for Home Treatment.

Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

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.

Farm Lands and City Property 1701 Scarth St. Regina, Sask.

SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan. 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this. 960 ACRES near Kinderley in the Eagle Lake District at \$12.00 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.

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.

WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED Agents for Saskatchewan 1719 Scarth Street, Regina

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

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.

MONKEY TALKS

Professor Garner Declares That Chimpanzee Understands Language NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Professor Richard L. Garner, the anthropologist who has just returned from Africa, where he spent seven years in the jungle studying monkeys, declared today that these animals could be taught to speak the English language. In fact he brought with him a young chimpanzee that he declares understands twenty words and can speak about a dozen.

Lytleton Swept By Fire. LYLETON, Man., Aug. 28.—Fire, which broke out shortly before four o'clock this morning, wiped out a large portion of the business section of Lytleton. The blaze had made big headway before it was discovered and the citizens, handicapped by the lack of fire-fighting equipment, could do very little to check its progress. The buildings destroyed were: Harness shop of J. C. Sharp. Livery barn of Charles Edgar. Post Office, Robert Murray, postmaster. Barber shop of K. McMillan. Bakery shop of Thomas Lawrence. Butcher shop of Thomas Brown. Branch of Home Bank, J. B. Lorimer, local manager. The buildings destroyed were located on Railway Ave. and were contiguous to one another. The total loss is placed at \$30,000, partially covered by insurance.

No Truth in Story. Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 29.—Thos. Voville, the Deputy Minister of Finance, says there is no truth in the story sent out of the finding of half a million treasury bank notes in an old box at the department of finance. It arose from the fact that he sent an old box which has been in his office for years, and which has not been used, down town to be fitted with a lock and key. Government notes and securities are kept in vaults, behind heavily barred doors and are guarded night and day by from blue and both colors from white, policemen.

BROAD THE

Number of of Stealy Company Trial. BROADVIEW considerable Pacific Railw been greatly or less system of some of it to enrich the of the comp ferer has be enable exten the climax in in the shape who are alleg of thieving fr The first cl given on the ust, when h stolen from was taken to h agent and a ners. Ramse but the ship to the police Ramey told plicated a ma latter party gality to the o he was not e implicated J. Eob Moore, c lock, Liverm and C. Wrig On the str Corporal Coc F. Moosomin preliminary b Friday and Brown, Dr. Wilde, Justice Bryant, barrer while E. L. M. McDonald's the defence. Eviden The first v secution was is known as brought up fr he is serving Previous to t ed and serv Mountain. I witness statu July 29th, he of Pollock's uated near a night James office and w quired was n. Polli ng and ask some stuff in the barn w Moore stand side them t Scotch whist office and hi assisting by nish was w that and w any clothes they had p from a car. Moose Jaw, early in the share of the that the sack to contain s and a num Between th own use, fi and two de mander bel same even away by t identified o a portion of Evidence C warrant C found eleven produced in on the subj had never d did not kn Subsequent stolen prop this search by Corpora paper wra had come Winnipe, formed wit the plunder on this adv of stolen ge north of to corroborat

Di

tomo from in fly, he b ing the the gerr

are the pests.