

The West

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1910

VICTORY ASSURED

The Leader has been drawing some conclusions from the result of the recent election in Manitoba and finds that the province is not "absolutely and hopelessly Conservative."

The Leader should be fair and analyze the vote in the last provincial election in this province. Omitting Athabasca, which is a premium given to the winner, there were polled in this province 58,429 votes, of which 29,565 were for the government candidates, 28,487 for opposition candidates, and 387 for independents.

The Leader finds from the Manitoba figures that that province is not "absolutely and hopelessly Conservative." The Saskatchewan results surely entitle us to believe that the present government is in a precarious position.

GRANTS REDUCED

An amendment to the Ordinance of 1903 respecting grants to Agricultural Societies materially reduced such grants last session. By the terms of the Ordinance each agricultural society having at least fifty paid up members, and holding two meetings a year, received a grant of \$1.00 for each member up to 150.

The Ordinance provided for a grant of \$5 for each agricultural experiment carried out under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. The amendment restricts the number of such experiments to ten and confines this grant to the year 1909.

For good farming, or standing fields competition or ploughing match at which \$50 in cash prizes are offered, a grant of two-thirds that amount, the total grant not to exceed \$65.

For live stock judging competition, at which \$15 cash prizes are offered, a grant of two-thirds that amount up to \$15.

For a spring stallion show at which \$100 in prizes are offered, a grant of two-thirds that amount up to \$135.

For a seed grain fair or poultry show, or both combined at which cash prizes of \$50 are offered, a grant equal to two-thirds that amount up to \$50.

The new grants, however, are subject to many conditions which lessen their importance, of which the following are some:

The total grants payable to any agricultural society shall not exceed \$1,000.

After November 15th, 1910, a society that has been in existence five years can only collect 75 per cent. of the grants.

Grants for meetings addressed by speakers supplied through the director of agricultural extension work or other educational work shall not be paid if in the opinion of the director the meeting does not fulfill the object for which it is called.

When any society holding an annual exhibition has, during the same year, held a spring stallion show, or a poultry show or any other exhibition at which prizes are offered for classes similar to those for which prizes are offered at the annual exhibition, the prize money paid for such class at the exhibition shall not be included in the amount upon which the exhibition grant is based.

A CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

An announcement has been made that the Dominion Conservative Convention will be held in Ottawa in June, 1911. It was the intention to have held the convention last June, but a committee of fifty, chosen from all the provinces, decided that it was advisable to postpone it until 1911.

Mr. Borden is one of the strongest advocates of a national convention and has been in accord with the movement from the beginning. To arrange for a convention at which there will be 4,000 representatives in charge felt that the time at their disposal was so short.

The Weayburn convention will be held on September 17th.

W. M. Martin's explanation of his position on the tariff question reminds us of the speech of another Western politician, "Nothing, My Lord."

The Grain Growers should present their demands on the tariff to Senator Lyman-Jones of the Massey-Harris Co. He makes the Laurier tariff.

Sir Wilfrid has now seen the Saskatchewan Liberal representatives both in Ottawa and in their constituents and can surely decide which is to be in the cabinet.

Champane, Ruttan, Neeley, McCraney, Cash, McNutt, Martin and Knowles are a brilliant collection from which to choose a cabinet minister. Owing to their names Dr. Cash has the call with champagne a close second.

It is up to W. E. Knowles, M. P., to present another resolution at the next session of the federal parliament asking for a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements.

In Opposition Sir Wilfrid Laurier undertook "to eliminate the principle of protection from the tariff." Succeeding to office, his Government made one feeble attempt at modifying some duties, but ever since the tendency of the tariff changes has been towards higher schedules.

The amendment provides that each society shall have at least 150 paid up members; the sum to be paid being 50 cents a head for each member up to 200. Thus the number of members requisite has been raised from 50 to 150; while the grant has been reduced from \$1.00 to 50 cents a head.

The Ordinance provided for a grant of \$5 for each agricultural experiment carried out under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

The amendment restricts the number of such experiments to ten and confines this grant to the year 1909.

The Ordinance provided that each agricultural society or company holding an exhibition the total expenditure of which for prizes exceeded \$250, should receive a grant equal to two-thirds of the amount actually paid for prizes, the total amount paid for prizes not to exceed \$1,000.

The amendment raises the amount of prize money from \$250 to \$500, the grant being, as before, two-thirds of the amount actually paid for prizes—but note the provisos below:

By the amendment a few new grants have been added for events held in the preceding year. They are as follows:

For good farming, or standing fields competition or ploughing match at which \$50 in cash prizes are offered, a grant of two-thirds that amount, the total grant not to exceed \$65.

For live stock judging competition, at which \$15 cash prizes are offered, a grant of two-thirds that amount up to \$15.

For a spring stallion show at which \$100 in prizes are offered, a grant of two-thirds that amount up to \$135.

For a seed grain fair or poultry show, or both combined at which cash prizes of \$50 are offered, a grant equal to two-thirds that amount up to \$50.

The new grants, however, are subject to many conditions which lessen their importance, of which the following are some:

has always stood for a high tariff, while the Liberal leaders preached reciprocity and low tariff and free trade for eighteen years before they ascended the treasury benches.—Toronto News.

The Western people are very much disappointed in Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Those who had never heard him were told, in advance, that the greatest orator of modern times was about to favor them with a visit, and that they would be treated to a feast of surpassing brilliancy.

While one listener declares that Sir Wilfrid talks "mere piffle." Any one who takes the trouble to go through the speeches will have to admit that while these judgments are somewhat harsh, they are not altogether without reason.

Of course, in a tour of this kind, a good deal depends upon the style adopted by the speaker. Sir Wilfrid is fortunate on this point because he has cultivated the action of the French tragedian.

He extends his arms, shakes his head, and smites his breast in the region of the heart with dramatic force. This takes the form of a spontaneous fervor. When Sir Wilfrid, lifting both hands to the skies, intimates that he is in instrument of the working out of great designs, or when with tremulous voice he repeats the time-worn story of his dream of a glorious future for Canada, which owing to his grey hairs he may not live to share, he does appeal to the unwary.

But everybody is not so easily caught. There are those who examine the utterances of Sir Wilfrid closely, only to find in them inconsistencies and carefully prepared evasions.

During the western tour the verbal manoeuvring of the right honorable gentleman has been more notable than in any other of his platform visits.

He has endorsed all the fiscal opinions that are within the range of possibility. Thus to the settlers from the United States he has expressed his firm attachment to the principle of reciprocity, while to audiences that are largely British he has pronounced for the British preference.

Appeals for free trade have elicited from him the statement that he is a free trader of the type of Cobden and Bright, with the promise that he will introduce the policy as speedily as possible.

On the other hand the hint from Mr. E. M. Macdonald, his travelling companion, who represents the Nova Scotia Steel Company, that industries must not be hurt, has brought from him the remark that the free trade of Cobden and Bright, however beneficial to Britain, will not do here.

The conflicting stories on the trade question are accompanied by statements on the subject of the future that are also framed to suit the different audiences.

At the opening of the tour separate sessions were advocated in the presence of the voters of foreign birth, but as the right honorable gentleman came closer to Canadian and British-born electors he changed his time, and spoke of a Canadian nation under the British flag.

Along with these contradictions have come promises of economy followed by pledges of huge expenditures on all sorts of enterprises, good, bad and indifferent.

The Western settler is not wanting in intelligence. It is because he is a forceful, enterprising and brainy man that he is fighting for himself and his family on the prairies. To such a man the inconsistencies in the utterances of Sir Wilfrid do not appeal. Thus, the tour is anything but a success. Far from giving Liberalism and graft the impetus expected, it is exposing the party to strongly adverse criticisms and its leader to a loss of standing among the people.—Mail and Empire.

SOLDIERS ON GUARD Troops Are Now Guarding Street Railway in Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 15.—One thousand soldiers are being rushed to the city following the order of Governor Harmon at noon calling out the troops. The action was taken because of the increased rioting in the street railway strike here.

Governor Harmon, acting on the advice of Adjutant General Weibrecht, called out the First Regiment of Cincinnati, Troop "B" mounted and Battery "C" of Columbus.

Other troops will be ordered out later as soon as the military authorities have decided which one to call.

The one announcement that troops were again called upon after the dismissal last week of the 2,500 soldiers who served on strike duty here for ten days created much excitement.

It is known that the military authorities have taken the stand that rioting must be stopped and that the troops will stay in Columbus until all disorder has been ended. The ten days' service of the 2,500 troops has already cost the state \$150,000.

Governor Harmon today issued the following state: "I have ordered a portion of the National Guard to report for duty at Columbus forthwith. I have done this on my own motion under my authority as governor.

The police force of this city, which is entirely too small at best, has been reduced and demoralized by the open mutiny of many of its members. It has shown itself incapable, without help, of maintaining order.

A condition of this condition would disgrace the state and inflict grave injury on its capital city."

R. B. RAILWAY POLICY

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his cabinet ministers, and his supporters in the parliament of Canada are today the servants, the delegated representatives of the people of Canada, and not the tools and the agents of multi-millionaire railway promoters, why should the people view with gravest alarm the conduct of these men on the Hudson Bay Railway question?

Is there any false apprehension? Are the people unjustly fearful of their representatives, the men whom they have elected and to whose salary every taxpayer subscribes his just share?

Do the people unjustly reflect upon the character of their representatives when they suspect them of having been in secret conference on the Hudson Bay Railway question with William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann, two men notorious for their "influence" with prime ministers, cabinet ministers and members of parliament and legislatures?

What is the opinion of the level-headed people regarding the policy that should be pursued with respect to the great ocean outlet designed to give relief from the "high rates" of the West, as described by President Taylor, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway?

If we have not representative government in Canada, is it not fair and just that the representatives should act in accordance with the avowed will of the people?

Will Sir Wilfrid Laurier act in accordance with the will of the people if he hands over this LAST ROUTE to any private company?

Is it not true, that every independent journal in Canada and even as rabid a party journal as the Free Press in this city, views with alarm the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his cabinet?

Is it not a fact that only the possible fear of even a display of physical indignation prevents Sir Wilfrid Laurier from making known his policy on the Hudson Bay Railway? His tour in Western Canada would come to a sudden termination if he were honest enough to tell what he is in his heart, or to allow his apologist and henchman, Geo. F. Graham, minister of railways, to say that the policy of the government is to hand over this LAST ROUTE to Mackenzie and Mann.

It is unnecessary to quote the deliberations of Sir Wilfrid or the men from whose lips the truth dare not fall, on the question of the Hudson Bay Railway. They have only hinted, and as one of the Laurier organs said a day or two ago, it is plain to any man that the prospective arrangement of the government is with the Canadian Northern Railway.

These men, Sir Wilfrid and his companions, are awaiting their return to what is now in some respects a "coward's castle." There they will make known their policy. For their bread and butter they fear not. Various friends have subscribed to the grant of \$100,000 for the Premier and \$120,000 to the Finance Minister.

Neither do these men fear the loss of power. They have insulted the people of the West before and the people of the West have not resented the insult. At the dictation of a representative of a foreign potentate, bastards constitutions were fastened upon two of the provinces of Western Canada. The lands, the timber limits and the fisheries have been doled out to relatives and "workers" for the government. A notorious henchman of the Interior, the former Minister of the Interior, the production of the documents showing the criminality of the gang bent on giving away unfairly, for a song, what belonged to the people. But the people stood for it. Representative government, we are told, is hopeless when the people who elect the representatives are purchasable.

A political boss can always be bought, but there are times when the most venal electorate arises and takes a stand for honesty.

The time has arrived in the history of Western Canada when the people will have to rise. They have, in the machinery of government, no power at this juncture to stop the passage already drawn contract between Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet on the one hand, and Mackenzie and Mann, of the C. N. R., on the other, providing for the handing over of the H. B. Railway to the Canadian Northern Railway Co. The Tribune has positive and excellent assurance that the contract is in writing, drawn either by the solicitors of the company or the legal agents of the government.

What are the people going to do about it? Rev Herbert S. Bigelow, a noted reformer of the United States, repeated at a complimentary luncheon held in this city, a little history familiar to many who follow affairs in the United States. He told at the outset how it was possible to buy representatives of the people, and because of that the people frequently lost control. To meet the corporation and provide against the purchase of elected representatives, the initiative and referendum had been adopted in eight states, and was a live issue in half the states of the Union. This would take away from the promoters, the temptation to buy the legislators or representatives, and with the people and democracy ruling, the avariciousness of the promoters would be checked. But in one of the places

where the representatives were independent of the people as are representatives in Canada, it was proposed and decided to hand over a public franchise worth millions to a company. The people were helpless. Were they? Indignation swept through the city and when the legislative body met, thousands of earnest, honest men, irrespective of social standing, race or religion, marched upon the legislative hall, tore down the closed doors of the meeting place, demanded simple justice, and threatened to hang from the lamp-posts of the city every bribed representative who persisted in serving the promoters instead of the people. The result was a triumph for the citizens. Fearful of their very lives, the representatives voted unanimously to rescind the measure voting the franchise and millions into the pockets of the promoters. The city has better government today. Were those citizens anarchists? What were they to do? Their representatives had been purchased.

In Canada the people were not consulted when the bastards constitutions were fastened upon Alberta and Saskatchewan. Their representatives—a majority of them—voted for the constitutions. At the same time Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed to increase the indemnity of every member of the House of Commons and every senator \$1,000 a year. Both sides, with an honest exception of two, were unanimous for that. The late Dr. Goldwin Smith described it as the bribery act in connection with the constitutions.

When the Grand Trunk Pacific deal was put through Parliament, involving an expenditure of over \$200,000,000 by about 7,000,000 people, including men, women and children, the people were not consulted. We all know what the deal is. Canada builds the hard end, and as someone has said, the barren end of the line. It is then handed over to a handful of capitalists. Canada guarantees the interest on the cost of the Western end, the fruitful end, and that is the sole property of a handful of financiers. The people were not consulted. The representatives were. Mr. Bigelow has told us how some representatives are reached.

When Parliament voted not to grant aid to the British navy in the shape of Dreadnoughts, not to push Canada herself into the vortex of naval expenditure on her own account, the people were not consulted. Canada's future in respect to a great and new question was decided by the representatives, or rather by a cabinet. Surely the time is near at hand when a progressive, civilized people will be ruled according to, not against their will and wishes.

A monster deputation of determined Canadians, representing the people must be sent to Ottawa at the next session of parliament, in order to prevent the consummation of another railway crime and in order to warn the government and the legislators that the wishes of the people MUST be met in respect to the tariff.—Tribune.

End of the Border Gang

Still another has been taken from the few remaining border horse thief fraternity to fill a cell in Edmonton penitentiary. The fate that hangs over the outlaw is so certain and dismal that it seems strange that there are still desperate characters who fancy that they can escape where so many have failed. Yet occasionally there appears a new hand in the game to take the place of the old offenders who have been gathered in by the stern and relentless hand of the law. But, for each recruit in the bandit gang, there are several who have either been caught or, driven from point to point, have at last cleared away to new and safer regions in the farther west. The end, therefore, seems well in sight, when the horse rustler will be as strange to the border country as is the buffalo and horses will be as safe in their pasture fields as are in the fat meadows of the east.

The last of the rustlers to fall within the grasp of the law is Archie Asseltine, a young outlaw who has been a nuisance for some time on the border. The escapee which has brought him a two year term in the penitentiary was indeed a bold one. Last December, a few days before Christmas, Gordon Gallo-way was on his way home from an entertainment in Estevan. It was after midnight and he was somewhat surprised to meet a man riding a horse toward the town at a fast pace. His surprise was turned to disgust when, on reaching home he found the best horse of the farm stock missing. He and his brother at once set out on a chase after the fugitive, and traced him through the town and down toward the border, where they finally lost the trail. Returning, they laid their complaint with Sergeant Lett, who has since then been quietly working on the case.

Two days after the theft Lett met Asseltine on the trail between Estevan and on reaching Estevan he found an opportunity to search the suspect's cutter, finding under the seat a piece of rope such as might have been used in improvising a bridle. Afterwards he met a man who had seen Asseltine riding a horse toward Port and having a rope tied to it with the halter to make a bridle. It was several months after that the

Advertisement for Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, featuring an illustration of a human figure and text: 'MEN - YOU NEED NERVE. EARLY INDISCRETIONS AND EXCESSIVE 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.'

Advertisement for Blackstock, Flood & Co., featuring text: '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.'

Advertisement for Charcoal, featuring an illustration of a beaver and text: '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.'

Advertisement for Money to Loan, featuring text: '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.'

British Press and Our Fiscal Policy. LONDON, Eng., August 16.—The Mail says to American settlers the doctrine of free trade means more than the readjustment of tariffs, it represents the ultimate adoption of a continental union in the interests whereof many people are working both in Canada and the United States. Behind and beyond this trade policy lies a problem of the gravest concern to the Empire.

The Standard, urging the need of colonial participation in the direction of imperial affairs says that overseas citizens are now but half citizens as the matter stands, there is a flaw in the title deed to British citizenship which may entail serious consequences to the estate.

The times says the most curious misconception of free traders here is the notion that the Western demand for lower tariffs is bound up with the hostility to the Canadian government's preferential policy, what western farmers want is freer trade within the Empire.

Lord Brassey's Plans. MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Although Lord Brassey had intended making an extended tour of the Canadian west he has been compelled to change his plans, and will not get any further than Montreal. His Lordship being president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom, has been called home to attend a meeting of that body. He will leave Montreal Wednesday night for Bar Harbour, Maine, and after a short stay there will sail for home.

For South Africa. OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The South African Parliament opens on October 5. The Duke of Connaught will be the representative of His Majesty King George at the function, which event prevents his earlier arrival in Canada as Governor General. Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Wednesday, August 17, 1910. BANG IN. Escape from Moir, in London Murderer. HAMILTON. ate insane m... crazy London... killed Sergeant... Barracks, etc. F. Tagger... his wife in... escape from... lum during t... Today the... nestly soug... province. T... admit that... capturing th... lefted that... either safe... or in hiding... of their bel... An exami... ger's cells... the bolts an... doors were... made his ro... believe that... ed from wit... the person... file also gav... Automobiles... heard about... early morn... think it is... that the me... far behind t... ing scoured... tions. Moir is 5... light and m... lated, 26 ye... colored che... 60 years old... build, grey... eyes, brown... have all be... Moir, by I... lton asylum... for the sec... in a sensa... deliberately... rather an... early... evading th... weeks. Rev... arrest, the... the United... out for him... dives were... hope of lan... was finally... farm hand... took place... soner was... was at... ground of... was comm... life in the... L... Manufactur... Redu... Vancouver... the retailer... mountain r... yesterday... of commor... a number... sed an unv... er the be... given a w... All rep... lumber tra... dition. St... were show... pared with... on anuary... nty-five n... Stocks... one hund... as agais... this time... ported the... tion t at... season as... million a... men east... their sto... less than... Several... pine saw... lack of a... Includes T... Albert. T... Kootenays... month, th... the prese... British... reduce th... sand. Th... the woul... per cent... prairies. house other