

The West

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1909.

Lucky Ontario.

Should Saskatchewan have control of its land and timber? Ontario has and is never in financial trouble with good men at the head of the government. Read the following from the Toronto Globe, and imagine Saskatchewan having control of the lands, timber and minerals. The Globe says: "The statement that the Ontario government has received a bona fide offer of \$20,000,000 for the Giffels limits has naturally awakened reasonable hopes as to what will be received up to the middle of June for some 870 acres of this area. The published offer was for the entire limit, which contains about 64,000 acres, not all mineralized, and also includes a government mine which is regarded as proved richness. There is a strong conviction in the province that \$20,000,000 in cash would be better than the uncertain returns to be obtained from other methods of advertising the property. But the government is in possession of the most reliable information regarding the mineral deposits of the limit, and if they decide to stake their reputation on the refusal of so good an offer they must feel that it can be made to yield far better returns."

King and Labor.

The appointment of W. L. Mackenzie King as Canada's Minister of Labor is not being received with that unanimity which the government expected. The Toronto Mail and Empire in discussing the selection says: "A cardinal error has been committed by the government at Ottawa in selecting Mackenzie King, a former official, for the position of Minister of Labour, instead of choosing for the place a man who understands the labor question as a result of both study and experience. The blunder becomes all the more noticeable in view of the arguments that have been presented in Mr. King's behalf. It has been said by the organs inspired by this young gentleman that a man from the ranks is unfit to occupy the elevated position to which Mr. King has climbed. The workman is thus ruled out as intellectually and socially incompetent. This attitude is unjust to those who are compelled to toil for a living. There are many workmen who are quite as well informed as Mr. King on the intricacies of the labor problem. Their ability to judge of the latest measures taken by other countries with a view to improving the labor situation is not below that of the former deputy minister. It may be true that socially they do not come up to the Mackenzie King standard. They have not studied lawn tennis or pink teas. But this should not exclude them from the service of the state. Another argument offered in favor of Mackenzie King, and in opposition to a real labor man, is based upon the assumption that a person who has served in the ranks cannot be trusted to deal justly with a conflict between labor and capital. This implies that the man who comes from the factory or the bench is naturally crooked. Against such an imputation a vigorous protest ought to be entered. Carried to its logical conclusion, it means that under no circumstances shall the citizen who labors by his hands occupy a responsible position under the crown. The spirit which has led to the King appointment is from all points of view unworthy of the present age. It is a survival from the old period when it was held that nobody but an aristocrat had the right to participate in the direction of public affairs. Nor can it be excused by the presence that Mackenzie King has any special or superior knowledge of the labor question. The young gentleman, has of course, read the literature of labor, and he has administered the law, as borrowed by Sir William Mulock from the English statute."

But apart from that he has no association with the workers, and is representative of nothing but exclusiveness. The right place for Mackenzie King was in the office of Deputy Minister, where he could perform clerical work, and make recommendations to his superior. His transference to labor, is a direct interference with the welfare of the working element in the community, for it deprives a labor man of the opportunity to represent labor in the cabinet, and to work for the improvement of the conditions of the masses. It will not be a surprise if labor speaks out pretty strongly on this Mackenzie King affair. Certainly it has the right to object to the selection as its representative and mouthpiece in the cabinet of a civil servant whose knowledge of labor has been gathered from books and official reports, rather than from personal experience."

Press Comment.

(Montreal Star)

The decision of the American Senate to keep the duty on lumber consistent with another perfectly plain hint to Canada how best to conserve its interests. An American duty on lumber which is saved from Canadian timber simply says to the Canadian that he must pay the duty if he wants to send his product into the United States, while the raw material of lumber can be shipped in free. That is, if we will supply the logs, the Americans will supply the capital and labor and will pocket the interest and wages.

Knowing as we do that the American supply of lumber is approaching exhaustion, we cannot but regard this as a last effort to "blow" our people into leaving the saw mill business in American hands. If we will be content with the meagre profits on the sale of our logs, and forgo the larger profits we might make by manufacturing them into lumber here and selling that, why so much the better for our Uncle Samuel. He may laugh at our folly, but he will profit by it. Ontario, however, has already shown what can be accomplished by meeting such a policy in the proper fashion. It has forbidden the export of logs; and the consequence is that the Michigan saw mills have moved over to Ontario. The mills must get their raw material. If the raw material cannot be brought to the mills, then the mills must go to the raw material.

The export of logs from Canada should be stopped. That would soon bring our neighbors face to face, with the final realities of the situation. They might even then go on protecting their lumber and pulp businesses until the rapidly rising prices they must ask for these things would bring a revolt among the consumers. Then we should see the tariffs come tumbling down. If we kept up our prohibitions against the export of logs—as we should—the American mills—saw, pulp and paper—would come tumbling across the border, and we should have an addition to our industrial establishments instead of suffering an irreparable depletion of our natural resources.

(Toronto News)

It is doubtful if the older provinces recognize how quickly the balance of political power is passing to the western territories. Population is pouring into Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by tens of thousands. Vancouver and other commercial centres in British Columbia are making extraordinary progress. While parts of the Pacific provinces may not be as thickly settled as the prairie country, it is certain that in time it will accommodate a numerous and prosperous population.

The census of 1911 will require a material increase of western representation in the House of Commons. Upon the whole the west will contain a progressive population. It is certain these provinces will greatly determine the character of national policy. And the one issue which is certain to engage the interest of the west, and to effect the whole character of federal policies, is control of lands and other natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is out of the question that the western people will continue to be a subject population. They will not forever leave in the hands of Ottawa the control of their lands, timber and minerals. They will not shut themselves off from the chief sources of revenue which modern governments exploit, and come periodically hat in hand to the federal authorities for an increase of subsidies.

Moreover, nothing is more certain than that the natural resources of west cannot be handled as satisfactorily at Ottawa as from the provincial capitals. The whole history of federal administration of western lands and timber is disgraced by waste and scandal. The west has been regarded as the private estate of federal politicians and their allies rather than as the natural possession of the western people.

Mr. Haultain, who, notwithstanding two defeats in Saskatchewan under extraordinary circumstances, enjoys in a peculiar degree the confidence of the western people, and the respect of the whole country, should keep this issue before the constituents, and should not neglect any occasion to impress its importance upon the Conservative party, and upon the people of older Canada generally.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

No alum, no lime phosphates

As every housekeeper can understand, burnt alum and sulphuric acid—the ingredients of all alum and alum-phosphate powders—must carry to the food acids injurious to health.

Read the label. Avoid the alum powders

(Winnipeg Tribune)

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away at Ottawa, it is possible to take a survey of the financial side of things; and see where the country is at.

As to the cost of the G.T.P., the country has been called upon to lend \$10,000,000 to the company, members of the government admitted that the enterprise which they said would call for \$18,000,000 of public money, and "not a cent more," will impose a burden aggregating \$138,000,000 upon Canada.

We had a deficit of \$16,523,000 in 1908, another of \$46,000,000 last year and there is a third of \$30,000,000 now under process of creation. In order to meet the liabilities, new loans are being floated at a high rate of interest. The last days of parliament were devoted to the giving of authority to the government to borrow \$50,000,000 more. Our annual expenditures, which ten years ago amounted to forty-four million, now reach one hundred million, and it has been estimated and so stated in parliament that ten millions of that sum is wasted or employed upon grafting schemes.

As a case of deliberate waste the Newmarket Canal, which is to cost \$1,200,000 was cited. This waterway was given in the Mays-McAvity transaction, wherein the president of the St. John Liberal association received from a deeding contract \$36,933 which he had not earned. The graft in connection with the government end of the G.T.P. is revealed. The outcroppings are only an indication of what is at the heart of things.

Indigestion Ends.

You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of a case of indigestion or dyspepsia or that food will ferment or sour on your stomach if you will occasionally take a little Diaphepsin after eating. Your meals will taste good, and anything you eat will be digested; nothing can ferment or turn into acid or poison or stomach gas, which causes Belching, Dizziness, a feeling of fullness after eating, Nausea, Indigestion (like a lump of lead in the stomach), Bloating, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain in stomach and intestines or other symptoms.

Headaches from the stomach are absolutely unknown where this effective remedy is used. Diaphepsin really does all the work of a healthy stomach. It digests your meals when your stomach can't do it. Each triangle you digest all the food you can eat and leave nothing to ferment or sour. Get a large 60-cent case of Pappe's Diaphepsin from your druggist and start taking today and by tomorrow you will actually brag about your healthy, strong stomach, for you can eat anything and everything you want without the slightest discomfort or misery, and every article of impurity and Gas that is in your stomach and intestines is going to be carried away without the use of laxatives or any other assistance.

Saskatoon, June 8.—The Saskatoon Milling and Elevator Company have decided to increase the capacity of their mill from one hundred to three hundred barrels per day. They will also build a line of elevators on the Goose Lake line of the C.N.R. A 3,000 bushel elevator is now under construction at Zealandia, while others will be erected at Vandy and Harris. In view of the present splendid crop prospects the company will commence work at the earliest moment.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treatment, which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Dizziness and Ovarian Tumors, or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, whether caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "A Woman's Own Medical Treatment," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 55, Windsor, Ont.

RAILWAY ADVANCEMENT

The C.P.R. From Saskatoon to Wetaskiwin to be Opened—Regina to Yorkton to be Built at Once—Trouble With Employees.

Winnipeg, June 8.—The C.P.R. line from Saskatoon to Wetaskiwin, Alta. will be opened this year before the close of harvest. The line is completed eastward from Wetaskiwin to Sedgewick and westward from Saskatoon to Wilkie, and the gap between these two points, some 130 miles in length, is all graded and ready for steel. There are a great many new towns along the branch which are looking forward expectantly to communication by rail with the outside world, and the country contiguous to the line has been settled for its entire length. The great difficulty in completing this line has been the inability to secure steel.

E. J. Chamberlain, general manager of the G.T.P., stated last evening that tenders had been received for the construction of the branch from Melville, Sask., north to Yorkton, Sask., and construction will be in progress within two weeks. This is the first piece of the line to be built by the company connecting North Portal, N.D., on the way to Hudson Bay.

EMPLOYEES WANT ENQUIRY The operating employees of the G.T.P. railway comprising the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen on the Superior branch and the line from Winnipeg west to the end of the steel, have applied to the department of labor for the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation, as the result of a dispute with the company. This action has been taken with the object of securing a working agreement and follows upon the refusal of the company to receive a committee of the men to discuss the question of a schedule of rates and conditions of employment.

At the present time there is no working clause in the agreement and follows upon the refusal of the company to receive a committee of the men to discuss the question of a schedule of rates and conditions of employment. At the present time there is no work clause in the agreement and the conditions under which the train crews have been employed are said to have varied on different parts of the line. A bulletin issued on April 29, and coming into force on May 1, set out the rates of pay and certain conditions, but the men claim that the agreement was not satisfactory.

On Feb. 11, 1909, a formal request for a conference between the representatives of the company and the men was made and proposed schedule was submitted. This communication was handed to general superintendent H. H. Brewer at the time of General Manager Chamberlain's first visit to the city as an official of the G.T.P. and it is presumed that the matter was discussed by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Brewer at the time. The men state that they received no reply to their communication, and in reply to subsequent communications Mr. Brewer has informed them that he cannot take up the matter, but that Mr. Chamberlain will do so at some future time. Up to the present however, the men's request that their representatives be received by the officials of the company has not been granted.

C.P.R. MEN UNEASY. Is there impending trouble for the G.T.P. and their conductors? For the past week the officials of the railway conductors' union from all parts of the C.P.R. system have gathered in Winnipeg and it is known that they have already submitted certain grievances and desired changes to W. Whyte, second vice president of the company. Officials who represent the conductors all over the road have not received a reply from the company. While at present in Montreal, but whether in connection with the conductors' trouble, is not known. W. G. Chaster, one of the prominent officers of the conductors' union, stated that the committee had gathered for "organization" and that there was nothing for publication. The action of the adjustment committee convening in Winnipeg was significant at this time because of the great international convention of conductors in Boston has just been concluded. It is possible that the present action is the result of what transpired there.

G.T.P. APPOINTMENT Winnipeg, June 8.—A circular issued yesterday signed by W. F. Hinton, general passenger agent, and G. T. Bell, assistant passenger traffic manager, announces the appointment of R. C. W. Lett to the position of travelling passenger and colonization agent of the G.T.P. with headquarters at Winnipeg. The appointment is effective forthwith.

Mr. Lett is an Ottawa man and is well known in eastern railroad circles, where he has been connected with the advertising staff of the Grand Trunk railway. He had a thorough knowledge of the colonization work and at one time was the representative of the government at

I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge. The Oddfellows' Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan met in Moose Jaw last week. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: Past Grand Master—Jno. Rutherford. Grand Master—J. A. M. Patrick, of Yorkton. Deputy Grand Master—H. C. Pierce of Wadena. Grand Warden—H. E. Armstrong, Regina. Grand Secretary—F. J. Reynolds, Regina. Grand Treasurer—H. Fleury, Indian Head. Grand Representatives: J. Tucker, Moosomin, and J. Rutherford, Moose Jaw.

Put a little "Sunshine" in your home. An old-fashioned, ill-working furnace is a non-producer. It consumes the coal, but through leaks and cracks wastes the heat. It is not economy to have such a furnace in your own home, or in your tenant's home. If you are thinking of building you should be interested in Sunshine Furnace. It adds 100 per cent. to home comforts. As soon as you let the contract for your house decide on your furnace. The "Sunshine" man will be pleased to tell you just how the rooms ought to be laid out with an eye to securing greatest heat from the smallest consumption of coal. If you want to experiment with the question don't specify "Sunshine." If you want to settle the question specify "Sunshine."

Advertisement for McClary's Sunshine Furnace, featuring an illustration of a furnace and text describing its benefits and availability.

Advertisement for Holland-Smith Company, offering guaranteed irrigation lands in Oregon and hardware services in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Advertisement for Poplar Cordwood, highlighting its quality as a fuel and its availability from The Moore Milling Co. and Qu'Appelle Flour Mills.

Advertisement for Charcoal, featuring the Beaver Brand and promoting its use for cooking and heating.

Advertisement for McConey's Celebrated Chocolates, emphasizing their quality and availability from The Regina Pharmacy.

Advertisement for Humphrey Bros., offering improved farms and wild lands for sale, with contact information for Craik, Saskatchewan.

ARCHDIOCESE FOR Synod of Qu'Appelle. Appointed Diocese—O. The Synod of the Appelle met in St. Paul's church on Tuesday the 2nd day. On Wednesday all the delegates were present. The Synod of the Appelle met in St. Paul's church on Tuesday the 2nd day. On Wednesday all the delegates were present. The Synod of the Appelle met in St. Paul's church on Tuesday the 2nd day. On Wednesday all the delegates were present.

BISHOP'S ADDRESS. Reverend Brethren and the Laity:—I gladly welcome you to the meeting of our Synod. Since we last met many events of great importance have taken place in many ways. It is a joy to me to look back on the events of the past year, and to see the progress of the Synod in the Divine Council, be a memorable year of the Anglican church. The Pan-Anglican Conference of the Lambeth to the whole church, its world-wide opportunities for a time a new desire to rise to the present. But you are looking at a new era and sustained faith, the spirits which led to give it practice direct, it to definite ends. There have been many great losses in the church. The work of the church carried on under God's human agents, whose rest throws great glory on those who rest for a time at least, but under the sense of a great loss. With such feelings today, as I review the year, during which I have been removed from the Synod, I have been deeply touched by the moral of our Primates, Bishop Sweatman, of the church with such ability, and of the eloquent Bishop of Montreal, and of three or four low workers in the Synod—Canon Burman, Mr. Rogers. These are vices. To me personally, not to others, they seem to shed a solemn shadow over today, and bid us we rally today, that we may lay over, that we may Paradise of God.

Death of Bishop. Since I began to address you have received the passing away of the first Bishop of the Appelle—Bishop Anson. I have been very painful, but I have borne in complete the will of God. His letters from his love to teach me in the future. I have always felt that the eight years of consecrated labor in this Synod, which left its mark on me since his retirement has taken the deepest interest in our work, that interest in man. We shall miss him in the Synod of the Appelle, one can quite fill his position.

We thank God for His servant, and ample which Bishop us, and we pray for warm friends of the Synod raised up in the future. I must, as I have these occasions, give a description of the press, its equipment and say something of the encouragements, the work of the Diocese. The past few months of singular are able once more to give you a full view of our progress without the aid of our problems. Thank God we are there is, however, a wholesome discontent have attained. Our great, clamorous, easily subdued vast stretches of rapid opening up new lines of railroads to scatter over a large area. One of our chief difficulties, however, face to face with the settlers. Many of our settlers are moving farther west. In the diocese, where the