

**The West**  
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1910.

**MANITOBA ELECTIONS.**  
 The result in the Manitoba elections is the answer of that province to Sir Wilfrid's policy of retaliation and is an endorsement of the progressive government of the Hon. R. F. Roblin. The majority in the legislature is practically the same, but the government's popular majority is increased four-fold. The enormous majorities of the cabinet ministers is particularly gratifying, as the most unscrupulous efforts were made against them. The opposition was composed almost entirely of Sir Wilfrid's hired men, and consequently had free access to the federal election barrel. Money was poured into the province with an unstinted hand by the Ottawa authorities in the hope of buying an endorsement of Sir Wilfrid, who is now in the province. Manitoba's answer was the return of the Conservative government by an enormous popular majority.

The Manitoba Conservative government deserved this hearty endorsement by the people. They have been the leaders in every progressive movement in Canada. A government telephone system, control of railway rates, government elevators, and a public abattoir are some of the progressive movements in which they have been pioneers. The administration of the province's finances has been in marked contrast to that of their predecessors—a series of surpluses replacing the regular annual deficit of the Liberal government. The people of Manitoba on Monday endorsed a government that had justly earned their confidence.

The Liberal party are receiving their reward. Siftonism changed a party of principle to one of spoils. The spoils system destroyed their independence, and they forgot their province at the dictation of Sir Wilfrid. They were content to remain "the postage stamp province" if they were allowed at the federal trough. Manitoba has rightly judged these traitors.

The result in Manitoba is an indication of the feeling of the West against Laurierism. A pliant tool as governor or refused the people of Alberta an opportunity which would have given a similar answer as Manitoba. The party heeled and government officials may deceive Sir Wilfrid by a false show of enthusiasm, but Laurier Liberalism in the West is dead.

**BORDEN AND DOHERTY.**  
 Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservatives, has just completed a tour of the Province of Ontario in the discussion of federal questions from that lofty statesmanlike standpoint, which is so rare in these days, and which is always engaging for serious men. Nobody questions the high character, the talents and the incontestable honesty of the Conservative leader. He is a big, broad, unprejudiced man, and has this time courageously introduced to Ontario, with highest encomium, Mr. C. J. Doherty, member for St. Ann's, Montreal, and one of the most respected of Irish-Canadians in the public life of the country. Both have made excellent impressions during this tour. Catholics are especially proud of the position which Dr. Doherty has attained in the councils of the Conservative party, and non-Catholics feel ever greater pride in a political leader who like the knights of old, is "without fear and without reproach."—Catholic Register.

**SIR WILFRID AND THE WEST.**  
 Sir Wilfrid is premier of Canada and will receive a hearty welcome in the West, although if the policies he advocated in the seventies had been successful, there would have been no Canadian West. He fought against the purchase of the territories from the Hudson's Bay Company; he opposed the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which opened up the country, and he supported the rebels in 1835 in their attempt to disrupt the Government. There is a great Canadian West today in spite of Sir Wilfrid.

How Sir Wilfrid redeems his promises should be realized by the people of the West by his second tour of this country. In 1894 Sir Wilfrid was in opposition and during his western tour made lavish promises. How have these promises been redeemed?  
 The protective tariff was to go, still the same old tariff is in existence. Agricultural implements were to be free of duty. Farmers are still paying the duty, and any attempt to reduce it is blocked by Sir Wilfrid and his faithful henchman, W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw.  
 No more land for the speculator was another of his promises. The West

knows of the timber and coal steals of the Sifton, Burrows, Turfitt gang and of the enormous tracts alienated in Southern Alberta for the benefit of this corrupt group. The switching of the Hudson's Bay grant is a barefaced exploitation of the people's domain.

Railway rates were to be reduced and the only reduction is due to a Conservative administration in Manitoba.

The Senate was to be abolished or reformed. We are still appointing Senators in the same old way.

The cost of government was to be reduced from forty million dollars to thirty-five million. Last year the cost of government was one hundred and twenty million, or three times what it was under a Conservative government.

This is how Sir Wilfrid redeemed his 1894 promises. Will not the people be justified in refusing to accept those made in 1910? Are the men who are accompanying him and guarantee of good faith. Senator Gibson was with him in 1894. Graham and Pardee were members of the corrupt Liberal group in Ontario, that disgraced that province and wrecked the Liberal party. Macdonald is chief of the Blockers' Brigade, the group of government heeled, whose business in Parliament is to prevent any investigation into wrongdoing. These are the men who are to win the West; a leader who never redeemed a promise, two members of the Ontario disgraced corrupt, and the chief defender of the Government's graft.

**RATES REDUCED.**  
 The Railway policy of Manitoba illustrates how a government may to a great extent increase the prosperity of the people of a province. Negotiating with the railway companies on a business basis concessions were secured that meant the saving of millions to the farmers of that province, and consequently increased prosperity to all the people. Before assistance was granted the C. N. R. the government demanded control of rates and immediately forced state reductions that had to be met by the C. P. R. Taking the number of bushels of wheat exported each year, the saving to the people of that province was as follows:

Year	Saving, in Freight
1901	\$ 450,000
1902	450,000
1903	1,050,000
1904	1,050,000
1905	1,500,000
1906	1,620,000
1907	1,050,000
1908	1,350,000
1909	1,050,000
Total saving	\$10,520,000

These figures showing an annual saving of over \$1,000,000 per year. A saving to the farmers secured by the foresight of the government. A million a year into the pockets of the farmers instead of the coffers of the railway companies.

In this province the interests of the farmers were made secondary to those of the government and the railway companies. Since the government's famous railway policy was inaugurated the amount of new mileage has decreased. No concessions were secured, except the railways' assistance to secure the return of the government and fasten a burdensome freight rates' monopoly on the people for all time.

Saskatchewan is exporting over 100,000,000 bushels of grain, and within two years the amount will be double this. If our government had secured control of rates a reduction of one cent per bushel would have meant the saving of a million dollars per year to our farmers, and in a few years the saving would have been greater than the total revenue of the province. Manitoba could secure these concessions for the farmers of that province. Our government secured nothing and gave everything. No control of rates no interest in townships, a decreased amount of mileage constructed, are a few of the results of the dealing of an incompetent and corrupt government of political opportunists with the railway companies.

S. Hart Green, Liberal for North Winnipeg, is a brother of N. L. Green of this city.  
 Cushing drove Cross out of the Government. Cross is now attempting to drive Cushing out of public life.  
 By E. Brown's defeat in Winnipeg there is a strong possibility of Regina having a visit from this "political Weary Willie."  
 And now it is Cushing that is under suspicion. Is there not an honest man in the party? Cush, oh Cush! How you deceived us!  
 Sir James Whitney's recent tribute to our French-Canadian brethren is an evidence of that clear-sighted statesmanship which recognizes the value of the old-fashioned virtues in everything which makes for good government. "There is no body of people living on this earth," says Sir James "who have less evil in them than the French-Canadian inhabitants of Quebec, and no men are more patriotic." Those who have come into close

touch with the people of this fine old province will readily vouch for the truth of the above striking statement. They are not at all judged by the self-styled leaders among them.—The Catholic Register.

And now we are told that the Conservatives are responsible for the crookedness discovered in the Dominion stationery department. This recalls a story. One day the mistress of a house came down stairs to the kitchen, for she had heard a voice with a distinctly masculine sound. When she reached the kitchen all was quiet, and the maid was working away industriously. She asked where the man was gone to, adding that she did not allow her maids to have followers. The maid protested that there had been no man there. The mistress opened the door of a pantry and there stood a policeman. The maid expressed her amazement, and said "he must have been left over by the last girl." A poor explanation is better than none.—Ex.

**CURRENT COMMENT**

(Toronto Saturday Night.)  
 Questions of political etiquette are to the fore in the West. General elections are pending in Manitoba and certain bye-elections of crucial import are about to be held in Alberta. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour of the West—the first of a political character that he has made since his elevation to a controlling place in Canada's destinies—comes coincidentally with the Manitoba campaign, and the partisans of the Roblin administration discern a dark conspiracy therein. It is quite probable that Sir Wilfrid has no ulterior motive. He is getting to be an old man, and it high time that he should make a journey to the West if he again desired to witness the growth of that fertile land. The last trip he made across the prairies was as one of the party of the present King in the Royal tour of 1901 when he was of about a subordinate figure. Since then the American exodus to the Canadian wheatfields has taken place and he will see a land in which towns newspapers and statesmen have sprung as it were like mushrooms in a single night. If he should perchance harvest a few votes in this land of harvests he will not complain, but his visit can hardly be regarded as an unfair use of his prestige. On the other hand the Liberals have discovered a breach of etiquette in another statesman, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, formerly Premier of the North-West Territories and now leader of the Opposition in the Legislature of Saskatchewan. He has been invited to speak in a bye-election in the Province of Alberta on behalf of the Conservative candidate, and according to reports has not declined the invitation. Alberta Liberals see in this fact political bad manners of a reprehensible character. But Mr. Haultain's relations towards Alberta are somewhat analogous to those of a step-father or a brother-in-law. For years he ruled in an impartial way the territory now known as Alberta, before it and its sister province of Saskatchewan attained complete autonomy. When that stage of progress had been reached he decided to continue his political career in Saskatchewan. If etiquette counted in politics, he, having ruled wisely with a Council made up of representatives of both parties, would have been called upon to form a Government as appointive Premier of Saskatchewan. The Laurier administration, however through its constitutional machinery selected for this honor Hon. Walter Scott, one of its partisans and the Federal member for Regina, as Premier, under conditions which made his victory assured. Mr. Haultain having rendered both Alberta and Saskatchewan ripe for autonomy, found himself out in the cold. No consideration for political etiquette figured in the cold blooded manner which he was dismissed as a governing force. Nor are such considerations like to prevent him from speaking when and where the spirit moves him to do so.

(Toronto World.)  
 After reading Premier Roblin's campaign address to the electors of Manitoba and his reference to the success of state-owned phones in that province, The World begs to suggest to Sir James Whitney that he see Hon. I. B. Lucas on a tour of observation to Manitoba and the provinces beyond to investigate this important subject.

(Calgary Herald.)  
 The case has many problems that fortunately have not as yet started to agitate the west. The Kingston Standard has raised a protest against the frock coat and silk hat that eastern men apparently find it necessary to wear when they go to church on Sunday. Just why they do it is not apparent to a westerner, but it must be essential, for sympathetic howls have arisen from other papers and all are begging to be excused. What gets our gos-a-ahem—. But what is past the comprehension of the prairie dwellers is why they simply don't put on some other "hat" and go to church without saying anything about it. Out west a man goes to church—that's all. He sometimes—fortunately rarely—puts on a silk hat. He wears the straw hat that he "busted" at the last ball game; he wears a cowboy hat with the regulation four dents in it; he wears a bowler, or a cloth cap—and nobody gives a cent if he came without a hat or even without very much hair. Every man a law unto himself. But down in the effects cent belt the men are getting fussy because they absolutely have to wear a silk tile Fudge!

**WILL VISIT WINNIPEG**

**Elevator Commission Completes Work in Province—Many Schemes Suggested by Farmers—Grain Exchange Here Probable**

The sittings of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission in the province in the search of information regarding the elevator problem have been concluded. The itinerary was concluded last week, and the commissioners will now turn their attention to other sources of information in connection with the complex question with which they are dealing. The final meeting was held at Lumsden, and it was attended by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, and the Deputy Minister, Mr. Rutherford. They, however, were but silent listeners and took no part in the discussion.

It is not likely that there will be any more sittings held in the province for the securing of further information unless there are some new developments in connection with the problem.

The sittings which were held in the northern part of the province for the most part only serve to intensify that phase of the enquiry which indicates that the farmers hardly know what they want. Different witnesses presented the usual diversity of opinion, and there was nothing throughout which would indicate that any one particular scheme would prove a panacea for all the ills.

The evidence submitted covered the many different suggested solutions which have been previously reviewed at Saskatoon. It was to the effect that the country be divided into districts on the same basis as the school sections, the cost of the elevator when applied for to be met out of a tax and a refund to be made to the rate payers should the elevator prove a paying proposition.

This scheme did not meet with favor so far as can be learned, the objection to it being that it would mean a tax on the people, which does not appear to be considered as a favorable solution of the difficulty.

Going to Winnipeg.  
 The commissioners are immediately going to Winnipeg to continue their work of gathering information, and they will then go across the line and make enquiries as to the conditions in the United States.

At Winnipeg it will be the object of the commission to get information as to the possible advantages of the elevator in the Province of Saskatchewan, as it is done in Manitoba. Should this idea be carried out it would probably mean the establishment in Saskatchewan of a grain exchange along the same lines as the exchange at Winnipeg.

**THE SIX SUGGESTIONS.**  
 There have been in all six remedies for the problem suggested during the sittings which may be listed as follows:  
 1.—Ownership with independent commission.  
 2.—Ownership with government commission.  
 3.—That the government should lend money to farmers organizing in any particular locality to build a farmers' elevator.  
 4.—That the government lend money to a central company of farmers to build a line of elevators in the province to be managed by representatives of the farmers.  
 5.—That the government lend money to municipalities to build elevators.  
 6.—That districts be designated like school districts and that the government should lend money to the districts for a month and that the districts should operate the elevators.

**THREE INJURED.**  
 Swan Lake the Scene of a Serious Shooting Affray.  
 Swan Lake, Man., July 12.—As the result of a shooting affray here early this morning two men were seriously wounded and one crippled. Geo. L. Bourne and Fred Bowler were left after lunch when red Rockley quarrelled with them. He and Bowler were ejected, but returned later on with Kenneth Peters.  
 They attacked the door, but were met with a fusillade of shots from Bowlerwell, who remained inside. Rockley received a bullet in the abdomen and is at the hospital where grave fears for his recovery are now entertained.  
 Peters was shot in the thigh and an operation was necessary to save his limb. In some mysterious manner Kilbourne was shot in the arm which was shattered above the elbow. Bowlerwell is under arrest.  
 Drowned at Prince Albert.  
 Prince Albert, Sask., July 12.—A sad accident occurred today whereby Johnny Henderson, the 9-year-old son of Ralph Henderson, blacksmith of this city, lost his life by drowning. Young Henderson was playing on a raft in the river with a couple of boys of his own age, when he slipped off.  
 One of his companions, named Arthur Turner, jumped in and held him for a while, but the current was strong and the unfortunate had drifted away. The boy got caught in some brush and sank. A crowd quickly gathered and after about three hours the body was recovered.  
 The parents came from Scotland about six years ago.

**NO MOVING PICTURES**

Of the Big Fight Will be Allowed in This Province.  
 There will be no moving pictures of the Johnson-Jeffries fight shown in this province. The decision of the government follows an appeal from Rev. J. G. Shearer, secretary of the Social and Moral Reform movement in Ontario and contained in the following telegram to the Premier, Hon. Walter Scott:  
 Hon. Walter Scott,  
 Premier of Saskatchewan:  
 Regina.

The Ontario government has announced its determination to prohibit hereafter all moving picture representations of prize fights as being offences against decency and inevitably demoralizing. Will your government take the similar course of immediate action necessary. It will be greatly appreciated by the Christian public.

J. G. SHEARER,  
 Toronto.  
 Following the decision of the government on the matter Premier Scott wired the following reply to Rev. Mr. Shearer:  
 Regina, July 11, 1910.  
 Rev. J. G. Shearer,  
 Toronto, Ont.  
 Re prize fight moving pictures. This government has decided to exercise its fullest authority to prohibit the same within the province of Saskatchewan.

**WHERE SOCIALISTS RULE.**  
 Milwaukee, one of the Leading Cities in the U. S. Has Socialist Mayor—Milwaukee, the thirteenth city of the United States in point of population, on April 6th, elected a Socialist as Mayor, the vote for the successful candidate being 27,822, as against 20,515 for the Democrat, and 11,262 for the Republican.

The result came as a great surprise to the people over the continent generally, but, as a special writer for the New York Outlook points out, the Socialist vote of Milwaukee has been growing steadily year by year since '98, when 2,414 votes were cast in its behalf for that cause. In 1902 the vote had increased to 8,453; in 1904 to 15,056, and in 1910 to the figure above stated. The result of the election is all the more notable in view of the fact that all the daily papers of the city—six English, two German, two Polish, besides three or four weeklies—were against the successful candidate. The only journalistic support that the Socialist had in a weekly publication.

The success of the Socialist seems to have been largely due to the fact that both the regular political parties of the city had passed to a considerable extent under the control of corrupt influences. Another explanation is given in the fact that the population of Milwaukee is predominantly German of the second generation. There is also a large Polish element in the city, and both these elements naturally incline towards Socialism. The Socialists of Milwaukee are not however, a propertyless class, making war on capital, as most of the voters own their own homes.

The successful candidate is a pattern worker, and on the day of his election he was at work at his trade—a striking departure from the common practice of candidates hunting for votes on election day. What is still more remarkable is that two weeks after the election the Mayor's secretary declared that not a single Socialist had, up to that time, made application for a city job, although the party was in control not only of the Mayoralty, but of the majority of seats in the council as well.

The new Mayor, in explaining his general policy, said that the competitive, individualistic system is one waste. "Where the government does things for the whole people," he said "it does not maintain a half-dozen postal stations on the same street, as do our retail stores. It does not send ten men along the street to distribute the mail, as the milk dealers do. Did you ever hear of the Post Office Department having a law suit with the Interior Department over the Electric Lighting Department? See how easily we get along when the idea of profit is absent. See the waste, everywhere waste."

**MAY STRIKE.**  
 Grand Trunk Employees Threaten to Call a Strike.  
 Montreal, July 10.—An uncompromising stand has been taken by the general committee of railway trainmen and conductors against every proposition made by President Hays of the Grand Trunk and what practically amounts to a strike vote will be taken by 4,500 men of the Grand Trunk system during the coming week. On Saturday the 43 representatives of the Grand Trunk men who have been here for a long time past awaiting an answer to their demands, left for their homes, embracing every city between Chicago, Montreal and Portland. They carried with them a set question to present to the men for a vote. This question really puts it up to the men whether they will accept President Hays counter proposition, or back up the general committee to the extent of a strike, in order to secure their full, original demands.

It is stated by The President Mackdock of the trainmen that the proceeding is really a formality in accordance with the conservative methods of the trainmen's union.  
 A new position was created by the Grand Trunk accepting the majority

**NERVOUS, LIFELESS DEBILITATED MEN**



**YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN** the victims of early indiscretions and later excesses, who are failures in life—who are the cause of worry and misery—who are up in despair because you have treated with other doctors, must electric belts and tried various drug store nostrums.  
 Our New Method Treatment has matched hundreds from the brink of despair, has restored happiness to hundreds of homes and has made successful men of those who were "down and out." We prescribe specific remedies for each individual case according to the symptoms and complications—we have no patent medicines. This is one of the secrets of our wonderful success as our treatment does not fail, for we prescribe remedies adapted to each individual case. Only curable cases accepted. We have done business throughout Canada for over 20 Years.

**DRS. 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 no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: **DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.**

**Blackstock, Flood & Co.**

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 SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan.  
 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this.  
 900 ACRES near Kinderley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre.  
 900 ACRES near Roseston at \$16.00 per acre.  
 840 ACRES near Milestone at \$8,000.00.  
 THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Tryan 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, will yes, only 25c for a half bushel dustproof bag.  
**WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED**  
 Agents for Saskatchewan  
 In Regina Pharmacy 1719 Scarth Street, Regina

**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 Guaranty and Fidelity Company  
 WANTED—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts.  
**McCALLUM, HILL & CO.**  
 Real Estate and Financial Agents, REGINA, SASK.

**Money to Loan**

We have large sums of private and company funds to loan at lowest rates on the security of City and Farm Property. No delay.  
 Mortgage signed when application made.  
**Embury, Watkins & Scott**  
 Northern Bank Building, REGINA.

**Wanted.**

WANTED—For week commencing August 1st, between forty and fifty men for ticket sellers, ticket takers, etc. Apply at once to L. T. McDonald, Secretary Manager, Regina Agricultural and Industrial Association Ltd., Mackenzie Brown Block, Scarth St., City. —14-15

**Aiding the Circus.**  
 Ottawa, July 12.—It is stated here that Hudson Bay Railway survey parties have succeeded in locating a line with a maximum grade of four-tenths of one per cent. The road will run south of Nelson River, and it will not be found necessary to cross that stream at any point. It is estimated that the finding of a better route will effect a saving of nearly one million dollars.

**Many Orangemen Injured.**  
 Detroit, Mich., July 12.—Forty persons were hurt, six fatally, when a work train on the Detroit electric railway crashed into a special bearing Orangemen on their way to a celebration at Windsor. The jumbling of orders at Orionville caused the smash-up.

**Fatally Shot.**  
 Medicine Hat, July 11.—Walter Turner, a young Englishman, was fatally shot in a boarding house yesterday by Arthur Hobbs. Two young men were cleaning a revolver, and Hobbs slipped a couple of cartridges into it. Then thinking that he was emptying the empty chamber, he pointed it at Turner and pulled the trigger several times.  
 Turner fell with a bullet through his bowels and died shortly afterwards. Hobbs is under arrest. An inquest will be held tonight.