

The West

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1910.

AN ATTRACTIVE POLITICAL HUMBUNG.

Mr. J. S. Willison, formerly editor-in-chief of the Toronto Globe, also the writer of the "Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier"—presumably he now has a few more chapters to write—penns the following, incidentally remarking that Sir Wilfrid "develops mightily as an attractive, genial and interesting political humbug."

"We are told that 'the definite demand of the western grain-growers for the elimination of protection from the Canadian fiscal system should carefully be pondered by those who are unwisely promoting our protected interests to ask for higher rates.'"

"But is the warning necessary? According to the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the West, the government still is only getting ready to begin a movement towards lower tariff. We are assured that, owing to 'vested interests' ministers must move slowly. But the movement has been so steady that it has been at a standstill for 14 years. Those who have been unwisely promoting higher rates, at least have been more successful than those who wisely or unwisely have been agitating for lower rates. It is curious that the government should not frankly admit its conversion to protectionism, and put the low tariff advocates out of their doubt and misery."

"Possibly amongst those 'unwisely promoting higher rates,' is Mr. W. O. Sealey, Mr. P. of Wentworth, who declares that the protection on fruit and farm products is inadequate. There is also Hon. Archie Campbell, now in the Senate, who entered parliament a few years ago as the mouthpiece of the market gardeners. Mr. Caldwell, former Liberal member for Lanark, has also had the temerity to suggest that there should be higher duties on woolen goods. Hon. L. Melvin Jones has not shown conspicuous activity in favor of the free admission of agricultural implements. It is conceivable that Hon. George A. Cox is 'unwisely promoting' a movement to maintain the steel boundaries. Not so long ago a faithful free trade organ in Hamilton was denouncing the abandoned politicians of the Tofy party on the suspicion that they aimed to reduce the duty on binders and other farm implements. That particular organ, in fact, is for free trade in natural products, and in all articles that are manufactured outside of Hamilton, and equally resolute in support of 'adequate protection' for all local industries."

"At the rate at which it is going, how long will it take the government to 'eliminate' the principle of protection from the tariff? That is a problem which should engage the early attention of the Western Grain Growers' Association. A year hence, if admitted into the High School Entrance examination paper, it would reach every child of Adam from Halifax to Victoria. If a government, doubly pledged to low tariff, and working, we are told, with zeal to that end, can reduce rates by say, one-half of one per cent in fourteen years, how many years will it take Mr. Fielding and his colleagues to get to free trade? The Prime Minister assures us that something has been done, and that more will be done, if necessary. But the fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever? The Prime Minister also declares that he is a free trader, but, like the man who was a Christian in the back township, he is not working at it much. He develops mightily as an attractive, genial and interesting political humbug, but it is too much to think that even the most bigoted Liberal among Western farmers is deceived by the premier's free trade professions as contrasted with his rigid and consistent protectionist performance."

LAURIER'S FREE TRADE.

"I am a free trader," said Mr. Edward Anderson in interviewing Sir Wilfrid at Lanigan.

"So am I," said the Premier.

"So Sir Wilfrid is still a free trader. Well, well. Let us look at the boundaries. During the eighteen years prior to June 30th, 1896, a Conservative government distributed \$779,882 in iron and steel bounties. In the fourteen years since that date the Laurier ministry has paid out \$15,073,421 in the same way."

"The Conservatives spent on bounties \$42,000 a year. The Liberals have spent on bounties \$1,000,000 a year."

"This was a mere device to get around their oft repeated opposition pledges of lower customs duties and of a tariff for revenue only."

The Laurier government came into office on promises that it would introduce a fiscal policy wholly devoid of protectionist features. It was to be a commercial government, and the tariff was to be employed solely for the purpose of raising revenue. The old tariff wall was not torn down. Instead they surrounded the industries controlled by their political allies with new safeguards in the shape of anti-dumping regulations. In addition to this as already indicated, they subsidized the iron and steel manufacturers out of the public treasury on an enormously increased scale. Meanwhile their organs essayed to hold the free traders and low tariff men in line by periodically publishing free trade arguments which under the circumstances were the very refinement of dishonesty.

That is how much of a free trader Sir Wilfrid Laurier is.

WHAT ABOUT THE H. B. RAILWAY?

At Port Arthur Sir Wilfrid Laurier was certain that all the grain grown in Western Canada would go out by the Eastern route.

To quote from the Toronto Globe's report of his speech there:

"Last year the west produced one hundred millions of bushels, yet the Minister of Agriculture, who possesses a careful, conservative mind in matters of trade, last month told the people of the great metropolis of the British Empire and the commercial world that within a few years the annual output of wheat would probably be over one billion bushels, and I believe him. The geographical position necessitates all the wheat passing here. It all makes a bee-line, in this direction."

But what about the Premier's faith in the Hudson Bay Railway?

THE G. T. P. BARGAIN.

The grain growers associations all through the west are demanding of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the government build and operate the Hudson Bay Railway as a government enterprise. The Laurier government will find it very difficult to comply with this request.

There is this great difficulty, that unless and until a local traffic is built up the Hudson Bay Railway will be a line of intermittent traffic. There will be a rush in the wheat shipping season, and at other seasons little or nothing. If it is managed as a government line it will need a lot of rolling stock at one period of the year and other periods the rolling stock will stand idle, deteriorating and losing money. Mr. M. J. Butler, until recently deputy minister of railways and canals, put this case and argued that the line should be turned over to one of the big systems, which could turn all the cars needed into it at the rush season and use them elsewhere at other times.

This dilemma is a natural result of the Government's G. T. P. bargain. In 1903 the Laurier government could have put the intercolonial through to the West. It had only to buy an existing railway, which was in the market, to be extended to Depot Harbor on the Georgian Bay, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused, on the express ground that he did not believe in government ownership. Apart from this the government in 1903 when it planned the Quebec to Winnipeg trunk line could have made that part of the intercolonial. Even if it had decided to allow the Grand Trunk Pacific to use the trunk line it could have bargained for running rights for the intercolonial over it, and so put the I. C. R. trains into Winnipeg. But it refused and preferred to spend \$200,000,000 in building the eastern division of the G. T. P. and handing it over wholly to a private corporation. Then it helped the G. T. P. from Winnipeg west by guaranteeing three fourths of the cost; had it arranged to put the intercolonial into Winnipeg it could have made the G. T. P. pay for the assistance it received by allowing running rights. Then the Hudson Bay Railway could have been run as part of the intercolonial—exactly what the westerners are asking.

But instead this is what is happening:

1: The people of Canada are spending \$200,000,000 on the Winnipeg to Moncton railway.

2: When that line is finished the G. T. P. will be given full control over it.

3: The intercolonial, the people's railway, will not be allowed to use the road which was built with the people's money.

4: The G. T. P. gets government help in financing three fourths of its western lines, and yet own these lines outright.

5: The people's credit has been pledged, the people's railway cannot use the lines so built and the people's newer railway the one to Hudson Bay is crowded into a corner and frozen out.

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Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring a fisherman carrying a large cod fish on his back. Text: 'In the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested nourishment is necessary. For 35 years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption. All Druggists'.

GRAIN GROWERS

The Central Executive Present their Grievances to the Premier, But Are Not Enthusiastic Over His Reply

The Grain Growers are not enthusiastic over Sir Wilfrid's answer to their demands. They met the premier in the city hall on Monday and President Gates read the request of the farmers of the West. On the tariff Sir Wilfrid delivered one of his usual speeches, reiterating the statement that he was a free trader, and then dwelling upon the merits and necessity of a home market with an enthusiasm that would have brought joy to the heart of a National Policy Tory of 1878.

The other points of interest were the emphatic statements of Sir Wilfrid and Geo. P. Graham that they were opposed to government ownership on principle and especially when applied to the Hudson's Bay Railway and terminal elevators. The Premier and Minister of Railways devoted all most of his time to criticizing a small mistake in the statement of the grain growers as they did to debating the merits of their demands. The Grain Growers received cold comfort from the Premier's reply and are thoroughly dissatisfied. The following is the statement read by President Gates:

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada:

Sir: We, officers and members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, desire to add our welcome to those which have been already extended to you on the occasion of your recent visit to the Western Provinces of the Dominion.

The eminence to which you have attained and the regard in which you are held, not alone in this country but the world over, compels our admiration and we have confidence that it is your desire to see justice and fair treatment prevail throughout the various portions of that great Dominion of which you are practically the ruling head.

We therefore approach you with the object of calling your attention to certain matters which we consider of the first importance to the well-being and prosperity of our members who are representative of the best section of the producers of this province of Saskatchewan.

With your permission we will refer to certain resolutions passed by our members, and ask you to state if it is possible for the government, of which you are the head, to comply with our wishes in respect to the same.

The Tariff.

"That whereas, Canadian machinery can be purchased from ten per cent to thirty per cent less in Great Britain than in the Canadian West."

"And whereas we believe such conditions are caused by the high protective tariff existing at the present time."

"Therefore be it resolved that immediate steps be taken regarding the said tariff so that the home purchaser may at least be able to purchase as cheaply as the outside world."

"And further, that the Ottawa Government be requested to accept the unconditional offer of the United States government for reciprocal free trade in farm implements."

This resolution was passed at our last annual meeting. The farmers of this province recognize that it is impossible to maintain a tariff which is at least able to purchase as cheaply as the outside world."

"And further, that the Ottawa Government be requested to accept the unconditional offer of the United States government for reciprocal free trade in implements be accepted."

We have a right to as much consideration in this matter as the makers of certain goods who receive a protective tariff in the matter of machinery imports for use in their manufacture; and as more and more machinery is necessary for the pursuit of farming operations in the best manner the present unnecessarily high prices bear unduly upon the cultivators of the soil.

Then in regard to the general tariff. You, sir, say that you are a free trader, but that you are not in a position to carry out the policy you would like.

We, in the West, are not all free traders, but in the course of contact with a great number of our members who are representative of the mass of farmers of the province in which you now are, we have found, and we are in a position to assure you that there is a strong and growing feeling in favor of an all-round reduction in the existing protective tariff. We believe that the time has arrived when manufacturers in this country should be expected to get along without further aid in the way of protection—protection which is afforded them at the expense of the consumer who in common fairness should be considered; and we ask you to say to us here that your government will undertake, at the earliest opportunity to so reduce the tariff as to make it more a tariff for revenue and not for protection.

You should be aware of this feeling, sir, through the people's representatives in the House, but we are afraid they have not all done their duty in this matter and we have felt it necessary to place this question before you who should, judged by your utterances in the past, not be afraid to deal with it.

It is not our intention to take up any time in reciting figures or quoting statistics, nor do we wish merely to ask from you an expression of sympathy with our wishes.

What we seek from you is a definite assurance that your government will adopt measures to give us relief by effecting a reduction in the general tariff and especially in respect of agricultural implements.

Terminal Elevators.

The question of the acquisition of the terminal elevators and their operation by the government is familiar to you, and we think that in view of the numerous representations made to your government by farmers' delegates and others, and in the light of certain recent revelations as to the unsatisfactory working of the present system you will be glad of this opportunity to give us the assurance that your government is prepared to accede to our request.

You are aware, sir, that an investigation is now being conducted by the province in the conditions of the grain trade as it affects the provincial end of the question, and we deem it of the utmost importance to the success of any action which may be taken by the Provincial government as a result and in consequence of that investigation that the question of the absolutely impartial operation of the terminal elevators should be settled at once.

The fact that, under the system of Dominion inspection, our wheat when graded in Winnipeg has its grade and value then fixed, and determined, makes it imperative that the possibility of subsequent manipulation be precluded absolutely.

This, we believe, can only be satisfactorily undertaken by the government, and we most earnestly ask you to state that you have decided on this course. We would remind you that the legislature of this province at the last session unanimously recommended that this should be done.

We take this occasion to assure you that this is a very live issue with the Grain Growers and that it is a matter upon which there is no division of opinion whatever, and one upon which the government will make no mistake in deciding to act.

Hudson's Bay Railway.

We wonder whether you, sir, have fully grasped the intense interest with which the people of this province regard this question.

When you announced three years ago that this railway would be immediately constructed the people of this province, took you at your word, and if there is now a growing feeling of impatience at the delay in commencing construction, you must admit that there is justification for that feeling.

We are satisfied that by the time you have finished your tour, if you are not already, you will be thoroughly aware of the wishes of the people in this regard, and also, of the urgent need for this railway, and that you will go back to the seat of government determined that no further delay shall occur, but that this much needed outlet and inlet shall be provided and placed in operation as speedily as possible.

Your assurance to "this effect" will have a very satisfying effect upon our people.

We notice that in replying to previous delegations you have not given an assurance that this railway shall be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people. This we believe to be absolutely necessary to ensure that the greatest benefit may be derived from it; that it will be available to all on equal terms and the possibility of discrimination in respect of facilities and rates be placed beyond question.

We are aware of the strong interests, which it is unnecessary to enumerate today, which are opposed to the principle of government ownership, but we must impress upon you the fact that the strongest sentiment of the Western people is against allowing this railway to pass from the control of the government into the hands of any corporation.

Co-Operative Legislation.

This is a vast question, and it is inevitable that transportation charges add greatly to the cost of most of the articles in every-day use among the settlers of the West. But there are other charges which under the present system of supply and distribution add unduly and unnecessarily to the price. These, we believe, could be largely eliminated by the introduction of an intelligent method of co-operation, and we desire to know whether you, sir, are prepared to promote the passing at the next session of parliament of a generous and liberal measure of co-operative legislation, more especially since parliament has allowed the retailers to organize under a Dominion law, and to make a gigantic combine against the consumers of this country.

Chilled Meat Industry.

"Whereas it is of very great importance to the whole West, that prompt government action should be taken towards establishing the chilled meat industry on a sound and permanent basis, and with the interests of the producers adequately protected, we the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled, do hereby urge that the Federal government take this matter up with the object of placing the

business on a practical footing with-out unreasonable delay."

This resolution was passed at our annual meeting.

We have only to say on this point that the question has been well looked into by some of our members, and especially by our sister association in Alberta recommending you

to ask from you an expression of sympathy with our wishes.

We therefore take this opportunity to enlist your personal interest and request you on your return to Ottawa to do your utmost to expedite government action in this matter.

EARL GREY

The governor-general of Canada is fortunately active and strenuous by nature and temperament. If it were not so he might be inclined to resent the fact that his brief holiday in the mother country has been so far some-what exhausting. Earl Grey on holiday is apt to be more active than the average man in future work. Last week he went north for a few days, but not by any means idleness, for his London engagement list was too long and crowded to allow this little break to last for more than a very short time. And if one inquires into his excellency's London engagements (his holiday engagements, be it noted,) it is found in nine cases out of ten that the object behind him is, in one form or another, the service of Canada. Canada's interests in the mother country are very far-reaching and various, and no one is in closer touch with them than the governor-general, who will be returning to the Dominion this month for his seventh year of office. It is not likely that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will be able to succeed Earl Grey at Ottawa before August of 1911.

No responsible authority, inside or out of the dominion, is more profoundly seized than Earl Grey with the greatness of Canada's destiny, as chief among the dominions of the empire. He believes in the Canadian people, the Canadian spirit, in Canada, the nation; and his convictions regarding the unquestionably great future before the dominion by no means stop short at the granary of the empire idea. Three years ago, writing in the Standard, the editor of the Standard of Empire, said that, as the premier overseas state of the empire, Canada was destined one day to be the heart and centre of the empire, commercial, strategically, and if might well be, administratively as well. Earl Grey firmly believes that, and in his sincere convictions, combined with his tireless activity, thoroughness, good humor, and practical grasp of affairs that have made him Canada's most popular governor-general.

"Working strongly in the minds of the Canadian people," says Earl Grey, "growing steadily from Atlantic to Pacific, with the material growth and development which indicate its ultimate justification, is the profound and inspiring conviction that the greatest America of the future lies to the northward of the line between Canada and the United States. To the northward of that line the gravest of the problems of the great republic to the south never have any existence, and probably never will have any existence. From the character and nation building standpoint, nature favors Canada. No climate in the world is better calculated to produce and maintain a great nation of strenuous workers, and of strong, brave men, good mothers, healthy children, sane social life and far-reaching industrial and agricultural prosperity. Canada's land, apart from cities and industrial centres, could support twice the population of the British Isles with ease. Her natural resources in minerals, timber, water and electrical power, raw material of every kind, and, above all, her agricultural resources, are simply boundless, and, unlike the southern lands, Canada is a white man's country, a country for the British men, women and children. In every acre of its vast territory the people of Canada are a sane, sober, strenuous, earnest people, a patriotic and invincibly industrious people, who shipping no false gods, following no will-o'-the-wisps, but steadily, surely, and with their eyes wide open, alike to opportunity and to dangers, building up, there between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the greatest nation that has ever been within the greatest empire. Canada is a wonderful inspiration to any right-thinking man; and no better fate that I can see can befall any British boy or girl, man or woman, than to become a good Canadian and play his part in the dominion's great forward march; the most wonderful process in all this wonderful age of ours."

Lord Grey strongly favors the emigration of young children to Canada. Looking around upon the workers of the poor laws in Britain, he is struck by the sad fact that pauperism makes for the perpetuation of pauperism; that the system makes for perambulation in a vicious circle, that the child who is reared under the poor laws is inevitably handicapped by conditions and a hall mark which had that child again into pauperdom as an adult. This is one of the great tragedies of our social system in crowded England. But if the poor law children could be settled singly in rural Canadian homes long before they have learned to be conscious of the existence of the poor laws; if they could grow up, not in poor law groups but singly in the free and bracing atmosphere of Canadian farm homesteads, then one could say of them, practically with certainty that not a single one among them all would ever in his or her after-life come into

Advertisement for Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, 'We Repair Weak Men'. Includes an illustration of a man in a suit and a list of ailments treated. Text: 'ONE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS. Every case submitted to us resolves the personal situation of our Medical Board, who consider the symptoms, complications and chronology, and then decide as to the disease and curability. Specific remedies are then prescribed for the case and are compounded by our own chemist in our own Laboratory. Such appropriate treatment cannot fail to cure, as specific medicines are selected to cure the symptoms that trouble you. We have no cure-all medicines like most specialists who send the same medicine to all patients alike and cure none. We have treated patients throughout Canada for over twenty years and can refer to any bank as to our responsibility. We Guarantee Cures or No Pay. We Treat all Diseases of Men and Women. CONSULTATION 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 no 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 Kindersley 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.

Advertisement for Charcoal, 'BEAVER BRAND'. Text: 'CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND. DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap, well yes, only 30c for a half bushel dustproof bag. WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED, Agents for Saskatchewan, in Regina Pharmacy, 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:—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.

contact with any form of pauperdom. The girls would almost certainly be come happy, useful wives and mothers, the boys—with free homesteads available to them before they reached manhood—would become independent and self respecting farmers. They would grow up good country Canadians, than which no better, healthier, or more useful destiny could be conceived; and when that prospect is compared with the prospect before the average poor law child in Great Britain, the contrast is one to fill the heart and inspire the mind of the social reformer to any effort, to any sacrifice, if only so splendid a result can be achieved. And it can quite easily be achieved, if set about in the right way. Volunteer committees in Canada—daughters of the empire, and others—would visit the selected homes at regular intervals to make sure that the children were wisely and properly cared for. Determination and careful organization is all that is required in this matter to relieve Great Britain of a huge and a growing burden; to confer an inestimable boon in the shape of a sporting chance of independence, and a cleanly self respecting life, upon thousands of little Britons; and to contribute a useful pota toward the upbuilding of that great, great nation over whose affairs Lord Grey has presided with such conspicuous distinction and success during the past six years. Instead of cruelly wasting our man power here, and feeding the stream of human suffering let us rescue these innocents at the outset, and conserve the stock in the world's finest growing ground, in the land which we trust may be always British in Canada; the great empire centre of the future. This is a project which Canada's governor-general has very much at heart. —D. in Standard of Empire.

Census of Forest Products. The census of the forest products of Canada, to be taken on 1st June, 1911, will embrace square, waney or flat timber, logs for lumber and miscellaneous purposes. In the first class are included ash, birch, elm, maple, oak, pine and all other timber cut as square, waney or flat, and in the enumeration will be reported for cubic feet and value. Logs for lumber, which are included in the second class, are in such woods as elm, hickory, hemlock, oak, pine and spruce. They will be enumerated in the census by quantities of 1,000 feet board measure, with value in the same unit. Miscellaneous products of the forest include bark for tanning, fence posts, firewood, hoop and hop poles, masts and spars, piling, pot and pearl ashes, railroad ties, staves, stove-bolts, and heading, telegraph poles (including growing burden); to confer an inestimable boon in the shape of a sporting chance of independence, and a cleanly self respecting life, upon thousands of little Britons; and to contribute a useful pota toward the upbuilding of that great, great nation over whose affairs Lord Grey has presided with such conspicuous distinction and success during the past six years. Instead of cruelly wasting our man power here, and feeding the stream of human suffering let us rescue these innocents at the outset, and conserve the stock in the world's finest growing ground, in the land which we trust may be always British in Canada; the great empire centre of the future. This is a project which Canada's governor-general has very much at heart. —D. in Standard of Empire.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—A Frenchman of the name of Kappelin, alias Belleguise, was arrested on the steamer Carmania when she arrived here. He escaped from Devil's Island, the French penal station in 1908, and reached New York. He was deported from there under the Immigration laws. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Wednesday. SASK. Old-Time of Hi BASKATON fore an audit ers, includ delegates f growers' as katchewan, packed to su equat in the ing, Sir Wil Canada, was a breaker of dserter of manner so day's proced in the e Liberal lead The spoke were practic the body of tative of sev ers of this a composed a and Conserv Perhaps r the life of a ever occur less it was the United Joe Cannon election pled speaker's p representativ and whine Prem Facing a sembly of fa believe that by the mar interests and have made sunny way d will no long tute of redr unneally for der the last logical speal dressed him. Demanding the tariff, it tion and oper Railway, and ship and op vations, they plain, hard E balm quatu made prior t in 1908, how farmers. WHI Re The old m ad, he cringe ic and pitfab old war horse to his last. wll doubts the as at the h Saskatoon fa ed to place h er, have nov told him to r reckoning wa Not suppor ing as is his commons, he of his forme broken promi cause of Libe of the people At times the fighting, pampered an beaten, in va that he was a trader, a con railway and terminal elev of the spoile bunal that t not promises the platform ed. The Shortly a ler, the m others of his room. The a ed, doors, w filled. Eager agrarians, p were filled. T growers cou John Evan Gladstonian chair. Resol der and two resolution a please atte body of d plain and fo demands mad erna farmers, ily, sometime time after t interrupted at ma of humi trial of Lor been more The addre The fic feasting on single fly of body, it is worst enem