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REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1910

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THE GROWTH OF CANADA AND THE GROWTH OF ARGENTINE

Is Sir Wilfrid Responsible for Prosperity of South American Republic?—Office, Not Principle, the Guiding Star—No Tariff Reduction from the Liberals—E. M. McDonald Blames Western Conservatives for Free Trade Sentiment—Have Broken Every Promise Made Before Election to Office

Canada and Argentine
A by-product of the Laurier policy is the curiously unamiable attitude which some Liberal journals find it necessary to adopt towards other countries. They are busy shouting that the Laurier Government and the Laurier Government alone has made Canada great, rich, happy and prosperous. The awkward thing about the argument is that during the period that the Laurier Government has been smiling on Canada other countries have been prospering too. Has then the Laurier Government been working for these outsiders as well as for the children of the Kingdom? Or has there been a general world-wide prosperity in which Canada has shared while the Laurier Government sat on top, smiling and drew salaries? Perish the thought. These outside countries simply must not be prosperous. And so it happens that it is high treason now even to suggest that other countries are doing well. It is not necessary to do wrong pleasure in their objectionable good fortune; it is sufficient to mention it.

For example, in his speech at Guyborough, Mr. Borden noted that Argentina, a country in much the same position as Canada as regards great area, virgin soil, scanty population and adaptability for raising agricultural produce, has got on just about as rapidly as Canada has, though the poor things there have not had the Laurier Government to beam upon them. Forthwith a squall of rage arose from the Laurier press. "Has he run down Canada? No. He simply has pointed out that another country in a similar position has done just about as well. Treason! Treason!"

Alas! Facts are facts. During the last dozen years the progress of Argentina has been quite as rapid as that of Canada. Her wheat production is increasing with great rapidity; twenty-five years ago she imported flour for her own consumption, whereas now she exports five or six million tons of flour besides enormous quantities of wheat. She has an enormous live stock and is admitted free trade territory. Her railways are growing at the rate of about 2,000 miles a year. The immigration into her plains is enormous. Here are a few facts.

In 1896 the cultivated area of Argentina was 12,000,000 acres, and it now is 47,000,000 acres, of which 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 acres are devoted to wheat. Last year Canada had about 9,000,000 acres in wheat.

With regard to wheat production, during the past four or five years the Argentine harvest has gone up as high as 200,000,000 bushels and fallen as low as 140,000,000 bushels; while the Canadian wheat harvest has gone as high as 165,000,000 and as low as 90,000,000 bushels. It is to be noted that the Argentine wheat exports are far heavier than those of Canada. The United Kingdom has imported wheat and flour from the two countries as follows: the flour is expressed in terms of wheat, and the unit is the hundredweight of 112 pounds:

	Argentina	Canada
1904	21,841,650	9,036,643
1905	24,093,067	8,369,391
1906	19,383,028	13,824,233
1907	21,969,211	15,022,366
1908	31,837,297	16,810,990

It is worth while to turn aside from the issue immediately in hand to intercept that Argentina exports a far greater proportion of her wheat than Canada does. The reason is that Canada, thanks to the National Policy, has a larger home market, and so the Canadian farmer can sell a large part of his wheat in his own country.

Argentina has always been a ranching country, and this industry continues to flourish. In 1908 the principal live stock figures were: Cattle 29,000,000; horses 7,500,000; sheep, 67,000,000. In Canada in the same year there were 7,600,000 cattle, 2,100,000 horses, 2,800,000 sheep, and 3,300,000 swine; the numbers decreased in 1909. The Argentine has a large dead meat trade.

The immigration figures come next. Those for Canada have been taken from the Canada Year Book.

	Argentina	Canada
1905	221,622	146,266
1906	301,249	189,064
1907	257,924	253,038
1908	308,112	204,071
1909	232,488	152,071

Finally, there is the test of trade. In 1896 Argentina had a total trade rather smaller than that of Canada; the figures were \$28,900,000 for the

Argentine and \$231,600,000 for Canada. During the past few years the figures have been as follows; allowance has been made for the fact that 1907 was a nine-months period in the case of Canada, the figures having been corrected accordingly. The Argentine figures have been reduced to Canadian money:

	Argentina	Canada
1907	\$582,064,970	\$612,672,568
1908	616,613,844	638,435,222
1909	675,602,880	569,718,116
1910	(not available)	677,142,116

For the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909 the Argentine trade totalled \$1,875,000,000 as against a Canadian aggregate of \$1,810,000,000. The whole thing amounts to this. The past dozen years have been singularly favorable to countries with large areas of virgin soil, abundant natural resources and scanty population. Argentina and Canada, each in its way, is an example of the type, and each has made wonderful progress. Of the two, the Argentine has gone ahead rather more rapidly. The sensible thing for Canadians is to note their rival's progress, and still more absurd to declare that we must never mention it. The Laurier journals are led into both these absurdities by their fundamental absurdity or arguing that the Laurier Government had made the present prosperity.

Anything For Office
One effect of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour through the West has been to place before the country the exact position of the Liberal party on the trade issue. For a long time it has been practising protection and collecting the votes of the low tariff advocates. The Western farmer, confronted by the Premier with so energetic a demand for free trade, and so rigid a reminder of his former free trade promises, that several things happened. One was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, always anxious to please his immediate audience, uttered a lot of vague free trade sentiments. Another was that he summoned up courage enough to tell the farmers that there must be careful regard for "vested interests," and that even agricultural implements cannot be imported free of duty so long as the United States maintains duties on any of the materials which enter into their construction. Fifteen or twenty years ago these considerations were treated by the Liberal party as base subterfuge. Sir Wilfrid Laurier today is speaking the language of the Conservative campaign literature of 1878, and 1883 and 1891 and 1896.

Yet another thing was, the Prime Minister dealt with the question of reciprocity in the language of the protectionist. He said that the disposition of the United States politicians is to look after Number One and that that must be the disposition of Canada. He is anxious to secure the market across the border for the Canadian people, but not at the sacrifice of Canadian industries and Canadian self-respect. This is exactly what Conservatives said in their day of power and exactly the language at which the Liberal press used to wax satirical and angry.

A fourth consequence is that the Eastern Liberal press has been stirred up to make sundry plain statements that the present tariff will be maintained by the Liberal party for an indefinite period. The Globe, for example, explained in effect that free trade is right, that protection is wrong, but that if the Liberal party were to attempt to give lower tariff it would go out of office and therefore it will stick to high tariff. The Evening Times of St. John, N.B., says: "Sir Wilfrid has no quarrel with free trade, but everybody, including the grain growers, knows that free trade is at present out of the question." These are but samples of Liberal newspaper utterances.

In short, the Liberal party has been dragged into the open. It intends to keep on practising protection because it believes that the majority of the electors are protectionist and because it wishes to remain in office. It still believes free trade to be right, but that is a small matter compared to staying in office. It has hoisted a flag inscribed—"Any policy, right or wrong, that means office."

No Tariff Reduction
When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was out West he was a great free trader. He was anxious to see the tariff lowered. The revision was to be downward. All was very pleasing to the low tariff

Big Nova Scotian Passes Away
—Prominent in Canadian Public Life For Forty Years
—An Ardent Liberal
Guyboro, N. S., Sept. 27.—Lieutenant-Governor Fraser of Nova Scotia died today. He has been ill at his summer home here for some weeks, and took a turn for the worse last night. His condition was so extremely critical that his son Allister was sent for, and arrived last night. He hurried at once to his father's bedside, and was apparent to all that the situation was such as to call for some anxiety. This morning a simple announcement was made that Governor Fraser had passed away.

Lieutenant-Governor Fraser died at 8 o'clock this morning while unconscious, surrounded by his family. He leaves a wife, three daughters, Mrs. Wilson, of Guelph, Ont.; Miss Margaret and Miss Sarah, and two sons, Alanson and Laurier.

The Dominion Government steamer Lady Grey, will bring the remains to Halifax, and though nothing is decided yet it is understood that interment will be made at New Glasgow. Flags are at half mast throughout the province.

Lieutenant-Governor Fraser was taken ill last June and came here for an extended vacation. Since that he has been gradually growing weaker, but kept up a cheerful front. Not later than last week, when visited by Hon. W. S. Fielding, he joked over his illness and expressed a hope to be able to return to Halifax to take up his duties shortly.

Duncan Cameron Fraser, barrister, legislator of Scotch descent, was the son of Alexander Fraser and Ann Chisholm. He was born in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on October 1, 1845, and was educated at Dalhousie University, Halifax. In 1875 he obtained the degree of M.A., and in 1873 was called to the Bar. He shortly became a successful lawyer and solicitor of his native town, and in February, 1878, was called to the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, entering the Government at the same time. He resigned in favor of a higher appointment in September of the same year, becoming candidate for the Assembly. In February, 1888, he was again called to the Legislative and Executive Councils, becoming leader of the Government in the former body. These positions he continued to hold up to the Dominion elections of 1891, when he was returned as a member for Guyborough to the House of Commons. He retained his seat throughout the duration of Parliament and was re-elected for Guyborough at the general elections of 1891. He again sat throughout Parliament, and was re-elected in 1896.

Fortune had further honors in store for him, and in 1892 he was elected as the head of the Masonic fraternity of Nova Scotia, being Grand Master that year. He has been president of the alumni association of Dalhousie University, and Commissioner of Schools for the county of Pictou. In religion he was an adherent of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Fraser has been a life long Liberal and a free trader. He has always been a friend of the Laurier Government, and the confidence of the administration in his ability and integrity was shown by his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship, which he held until his death.

Mr. Fraser was married in October 1878, to Miss Jessie G. Graham, daughter of William Graham, of New Glasgow.

Mr. Fraser made a trip through Western Canada a couple of years ago and was greatly impressed with the prospects of the country. He was in mind broad and intelligent, and he was one of the foremost citizens of Nova Scotia during the 67 years of his life.

Immigration Scheme.
Toronto, Sept. 26.—Lieut.-Col. T. Howell, head of the Immigration department of the Salvation Army in Toronto, has resigned that position and will take charge of the big immigration scheme of the Canadian Northern Railway company. Mr. G. F. Southall, who has been working for the Salvation Army under Lieut. Col. Howell, follows his chief to the office of the new department which will be in the Canadian Northern offices in this city. Lieut.-Col. Howell and Mr. Southall will do a great deal of their work in Britain. The intention of the company is to bring out farmers and farm laborers from the old country and to settle them on farms along the route of the Canadian Northern in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia or in Ontario.

An Indiana rural mail carrier has patented a folding metal cabinet for stamps that is waterproof when closed.

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ONLY TWO EXECUTED.
Capital Punishment in But Two of 693 Chicago Homicide Cases.
Chicago, Sept. 27.—Of 693 homicides in the city of Chicago in the last four years, capital punishment has been inflicted in only two cases, and in only 42 cases was a life imprisonment sentence imposed. This was brought out today in a letter from Chief of Police Stewart to Corporation Counsel Brundage, in which he urges the bar association to take some steps to increase the number of convictions for homicides.

Ontario Power Commission
Toronto, Sept. 27.—The Power Commission today decided on further development of energy. It is making application to interests which control the Trent Valley for power project in the Trent Valley for power to be served to Cobourg, Whitby and other towns in the Midland district. With this extension the work of the commission will cover the whole province, the Ottawa Valley, St. Lawrence frontier, Midland district, Niagara power section, Port William and Port Arthur.

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To Cost \$100,000 And Built as Soon As A Site is Secured
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ROOSEVELT TRIUMPHS

Over the Old Guard in New York—Was Elected Temporary Chairman Over Vice-President Sherman

Saratoga, Sept. 27.—Col. Roosevelt rode today on the top wave of victory, defeating Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman of the Republican state convention and howling over the "old guard" in the first engagement of a series of conflicts that are to come. Col. Roosevelt was in his element. After he had named the members of three important committees and the convention had adjourned to meet tomorrow, the Colonel turned to the newspapermen and remarked: "You may recall that I said 'frazzled,' you may recall that at Troy Roosevelt said he would beat his opponents to a frazzle."

There were 1021 votes cast today, of which Roosevelt received 576 and Sherman 445. In his speech as temporary chairman, Roosevelt spoke feelingly of what President Taft had accomplished in his administration, saying that the laws passed reflected high credit upon all who succeeded in putting them in their present shape.

The spectators and many of the delegates warmly applauded the declaration of Col. Roosevelt for a direct primary plank.

Col. Roosevelt bitterly assailed the "bosses," declaring that the difference between a boss and a leader was that a leader leads and a boss drives. Thunders of applause greeted the colonel as he was escorted to the speakers' stand by Vice-President Sherman, and it was some time before he could proceed. Thanking the delegates for the honor that they had conferred on him, the Colonel caused the greatest enthusiasm when he said "You shall not have cause now or hereafter to regret what you have done."

It was a day of bitter and acrimonious speech. With the opening of the convention, State Chairman Woodruff defined the position of the "old guard" and announced that Mr. Sherman had been selected for temporary chairman by the committee. Then the real fight was on. Col. Roosevelt of New York had been selected to fire the verbal shot for the "old guard," and his speech attacking the former president was often broken and interrupted by hisses and cheers.

The committee had well prepared for the outcome of the contest for temporary chairman. Wm. Barnes, leader of the "old guard," having early in the day conceded the election to Roosevelt.

The victory of Col. Roosevelt in the first counting of votes didn't appear to dishearten the "old guard," for they continued their fight in the convention when the progressives submitted resolutions whereby the committee should be made by representatives from each district, the members to be named by the temporary chairman.

Seeing that this gave absolute power to Col. Roosevelt, Speaker Wadsworth, of the assembly, strongly opposed the resolution. He took the position that each district should name its own member as had been done in previous Republican committees for many years.

The progressives, however, were in the ascendancy and the resolutions as drafted by friends of Mr. Roosevelt were carried. The make-up of the committee on resolutions, which was to thresh over the important direct primary plank, called Roosevelt to hold over the names before him. He called Representative Herbert Parson of New York, to the speakers' stand, and after striking out three of the names submitted, announced the resolution committee, among whom were Wm. Barnes, Speaker James Wadsworth, of the assembly, Geo. W. Aldridge, Senator Cobb, author of the recently defeated bill, former Mayor Seth Low of New York, Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, Senator Brackett, Representative Seneca E. Payne and Representative J. Stout Passett.

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This Week The Millinery Opening



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THE MILLINERY of this season gives you great scope for personal taste. There is no one accepted style of Hats. Large Hats—some of them extremely large—are shown, alongside of many styles of Turbans, some of which run to the opposite extreme. For these latter Velvet is much used. The trimmings are plumes and feathers largely. The large hats are mostly of satin with trimming of Persian ribbons and plumes. The immense variety makes a detailed description altogether impossible. Values never as good. Our prices for pretty hats are always attractive. Come in and see us this week.

TRADE COMMISSION

Report of Royal Commission on Canada's Trade With West Indies
London, Sept. 26.—An interesting report of the Royal Commission on Canada and the West Indies trade relations has been made. Lord Balfour is chairman and Messrs. Fielding and Patterson are members of the commission. The report recommends the abandonment of the arrangements in the Canadian tariff act whereby Canadian sugar refiners are permitted to import foreign sugar from Germany, France, United States and elsewhere up to 20 per cent. of their millings at the same preference rates as the West Indies enjoy.

The commission, however, thinks it reasonable that in consideration of this abandonment Canada should be free to reduce her sugar preference by one-half and the signatures of the two Canadian ministers bespeak Canada's acceptance. Jamaica stands out fearing United States retaliation, but Jamaica is now ineligible as a sugar exporter, and the commission recommends this bargain, despite Jamaica's objection.

The commission advise that any preference to be granted to Canada by the West Indies should take the form of reduction of duties on Canadian goods as at present, but so long as the agreed amount of preference is provided, each colony should be free to make its own tariff. Canada, it is pointed out, cannot be expected to make arrangements with smaller colonies only, but if several larger ones are ready to enter into the proposed agreement a preferential scheme might be adopted, and reasonably allow other colonies to come in.

Another recommendation concerns the steamship relations. The delay in issuing the report is largely due to the new situation unexpectedly created by the termination on November 9 next of the government subsidies to the direct service between England and the West Indies. In place of this service the commission recommends that the service be continued by Rimouski in summer and the maritime Canadian ports in winter, by means of fast Anglo-Canadian steamers, and a fifteen knot service between Canada and the West Indies.

The commission strongly approves every possible measure by the British, Canadian and West Indian interests. Free trade members of the commission like Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Dickson Poynder (now Lord Islington, governor of New Zealand) are sinking their racial views in order to promote this object. Newfoundland interests are also considered in the report.

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NO CANAL THIS YEAR.

Building of Georgian Bay Canal Postponed.
Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 27.—Sir Robert Perks arrived in Ottawa this morning to confer with the minister of public works respecting the plans for the Dominion Dry Dock Co. for the proposed four million dollar dry dock and ship repairing plant at Lavis. The plans are now ready to be filed, and as soon as the proper inspection has been made by the public works department engineers, to ensure that the company is complying in every respect with the subsidiary requirements for a dry dock of the first class, an order in council will be passed granting the company's application for a subsidy, in accordance with the act of last session. Construction operations will be begun without delay.

The plans for the St. John dry dock are not yet ready for submission to the government and it will probably be some time yet before they are formally placed before the government for approval.

In regard to the Georgian Bay canal scheme, in which Sir Robert Perks is interested, it is understood that the whole matter will be left in status quo by the government for at least another year. No legislation looking to the construction of the canal is contemplated until the national trans-continental railway is completed, and that extra drain on the country's finances removed.

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WRIGHT BROS.

Undertakers and Embalmers.

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Night and Sunday Phone 141

Regina, Sask.

DOYLE WAS COMMITTED.

Defendant in Snowflake Case Gets Two Months For Assault.
Asquith, Sask., Sept. 27.—Martin Doyle, who was charged by his wife with attempted murder at Asquith this week, came up for trial today. The charge was amended to assault. Doyle pleaded guilty, and was committed to jail for two months.

Doyle is the man who was acquitted of the Snowflake murder about four years ago at Morden, Manitoba. Doyle was convicted under the vagrancy act last April at Scott, Sask., and was let out on suspended sentence. This sentence will likely be enforced.

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ed with prime th elastic wool asteners. Very\$5.00
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t a whole lot of at these prices, all made in the colorings. The excellence, and \$15, \$18 and \$20.

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