

# OPEN LETTER TO HON. J. A. CALDER Government Taxation Scheme Effectively Criticised by old Settler at Oxbow—Calder Should Re-Consider Bill

To the Hon. J. A. Calder,  
Minister of Education,  
Regina, Sask.

Sir,—I take the liberty of criticising your resolution regarding the taxing of all lands for educational purposes; not that I do not agree with the general tax, but in your resolution if carried, there will be a great injustice done to a large number of people in the province, as there will be practically taxation without representation, and a still greater injustice will be the taxing of people without their being able to even send their children to school.

I ask you, Sir, would that be right? Would you, living in the country, having a family and not to be able to send them to school, not being even able to get into a school district, through no fault of your own? I ask you again, Sir, would you think it just and fair to be taxed, for in your resolution you state that eighty per cent. is to be paid for education?

Your resolution, Sir, is a direct tax on the agricultural class of the province, while the cities, towns and villages will be free, but with the same privileges as the agriculturalist.

Your first duty ought to have been

the readjustment of the school districts, so as not to leave a single family out of a school district.

Begin at the south-east corner of the province, and go right through the old settled parts, and you will find a large number who are unable to get into a school district, who have to send their children quite a long distance to the school or let them grow up illiterate, which any father who has a spark of manliness will never do.

Now, Sir, in conclusion, I ask you to reconsider your resolution, and bring into the House a measure for the readjustment of the school districts, with your general taxation.

Then instead of the local improvement official collecting the taxes, the officials of the school districts would do the work at the same expense, and there will be no need of refunding any part of the eighty per cent. of the one cent an acre as each district would be able to assess itself for primary education.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
WM. NOBLE.  
Oxbow, Sask., March 11, '07.

Chevrier. The recount showed no change.

Poll No. 13 the last one to be counted showed ballots for Bernier 38 and for Chevrier 13.

There was no change in this poll from the returning officers' declaration.

The judge then gave his decision declaring Joseph Bernier elected by a majority of 61.

Mr. A. J. Andrews on behalf of the attorney general made an application to the judge asking that the ten ballots found in polling sub-division No. 1, St. Boniface, and alleged to be forged, be photographed with a view to criminal proceedings being instituted. The court granted the request.

The ten ballots in question were found in the ballot box, over and above the rightful number as should be there as shown by the poll book.

He declared that the west was very much stirred up over the question. Consumers could not buy direct from the mills as was evidenced by the experience of the Sinitluta Grain Growers' association.

Replying to further questions Mr. Partridge admitted that the grain growers' associations of the west have an idea of creating an organization for placing their grain directly on the markets of Europe without the interventions of the middlemen.

### SMUT PREVENTION

No person should neglect to use a smut preventive each year on all seed grain. Farmers who have been in the habit of using bluestone for this purpose will now be looking for a supply and will in many cases be unable to procure it owing to a scarcity in the market. It may be pointed out, however, that formalin is just as effective a preventative and is indeed preferred by many.

For application to the grain one pound (16oz.) of formalin may be mixed with 32 to 40 gallons of water immersion from five minutes to one hour will be found preferable to sprinkling if the grain appears smutty and all smut balls should be removed if possible.

Never use smutty grain for seed if clean can be procured.

Pickling machines that pass the grain through the liquid are better than those that merely moisten the grain but several simple contrivances have been satisfactorily used by farmers, one of the best being a deep-water-tight box about ten feet in length with a screen fixed in the middle. When this box has been placed on a log one end may be filled with the formalin solution and grain, when the grain is soaked sufficiently the box may be tipped so that the liquid will run through the screen to the other end, in which has been placed more grain. The liquid should be replenished from a barrel in which it has been mixed in proper proportion.

A bushel of wheat will take up about three-quarters of a gallon of liquid and oats will take about a gallon and a half to the bushel.

When grain has been sprinkled or dipped it should then be covered for an hour or two to retain the fumes of the formalin, and then sown as soon as possible.

For further information see Bulletin No. 2.  
Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask., 18th March, 1907.

### CABINET CHANGES

Winnipeg, March 6.—This morning James Howden, M.P.P. for beautiful plains, was sworn in as minister of Railways, telegraph and telegrams in the Roblin government.

The Hon. R. P. Roblin resigned the portfolio as minister of railways, so as to allow Mr. Howden to be sworn in, as the law does not provide a portfolio for which he could be sworn in except this one.

At ten o'clock this morning the new minister, accompanied by the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Hon. J. H. Agnew, Hon. Colin H. Campbell and C. Graham, clerk of the executive council, appeared before the lieutenant governor, Sir Daniel H. McMillan, and subscribed to the oath of office, after which the new minister was heartily congratulated on his elevation to cabinet rank.

In the legislative building Mr. Howden received many congratulations this morning.

Campbell to Retire

It was learned this morning that Hon. Colin H. Campbell will retire from the cabinet, and will be succeeded as attorney general by Hon. J. H. Agnew, provincial treasurer, and Hugh Armstrong will probably be taken into the cabinet as provincial treasurer.

It is also learned that Jos. Bernier will enter the cabinet as provincial secretary.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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### HOMESTEADERS TO BUILD ROAD

(Continued from page 2.)

know exactly what was going on. The coal and mineral areas should be under the control of the provincial authorities.

McCarthy Makes Hit

M. S. McCarthy (Calgary) expressed his regret that Mr. Oliver had not explained the bill more fully instead of going into ancient history. It was nothing short of folly on the part of the administration to pass a bill for administering the public lands of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and British Columbia. No greater mistake could have been made by the government than in withholding the lands from the provinces. If these bills were going through there should be some provision for higher education. There should be a reservation for the universities. The act could not be worked without great discrimination and great hardship to particular individuals. He had no objection to the principle as was done in the case of the Robbins land deal in Alberta. Mr. McCarthy intimated that he would have more to say when the bill was in committee.

### INDISCRETION AND CONTEMPT OF COURT

#### T. J. Agnew Alienates Sympathy by Indefensible Attitude Toward Commission

In the legislature on Tuesday, 12th inst., before the orders of the day were called, Attorney General Lamont laid on the table returns embodying the report of the commission of enquiry into the dismissal of T. J. Agnew, Justice of the Peace at Prince Albert.

The report is as follows:

To His Honor,  
The Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The undersigned, your commissioners to inquire into charges of improper conduct made against T. J. Agnew, formerly a justice of the peace in and for the province of Saskatchewan, respectfully report as follows:

That your commissioners met in the court house Prince Albert on Friday the 23rd of November, 1906, when the evidence which is attached hereto was taken.

Your commissioners are of the opinion that under the terms of the commission they are not asked to make a finding of fact upon the charges and even if their opinion were otherwise they do not think they should under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned, come to any conclusion upon the facts presented or to so report to your honor in council.

On or about the 27th day of November last one of your commissioners received a letter from Mr. Agnew the receipt of which letter has been the subject of anxious consideration on the part of your commissioners. The letter reflects most seriously upon

the character and conduct of one of the witnesses heard by your commissioners and would seem to have been written with the hope of influencing the minds of the commissioners in considering that witness's evidence, and while your commissioners are of the opinion that the letter amounts to a contempt of court and might be dealt with as such, they have not thought it advisable to take any proceedings for the contempt.

The commissioners think that the circumstances would seem, in some view, to require that the letter should be attached to the report in analogy to the practice which has been followed by several eminent judges under similar unfortunate circumstances in handing over to counsel engaged in a case communications dealing with the matter in dispute; but in view of the fact that the letter is marked "personal" and "private" and contains statements which if untrue, are probably libellous your commissioners have finally decided to withhold the letter from their report. There is, however, one part of the letter which would not appear to have been intended as private and which may be quoted:

"I only wish for justice, I do not want to be reinstated as a J.P., as I most distinctly refuse to serve any government who appoint their J.P.'s for political purposes."

All of which are respectfully submitted.

FRANK FORD,  
J. V. BEGIN

### GRAINMEN WON'T TRUST JURY OF FARMERS

#### Grand Jury Returns True Bill—Elect to be Tried by Judge—Case Adjourned but Prosecution Will Proceed

Winnipeg, March 15.—This morning at the court house before Mr. Justice Phippen, sitting in the assize court, the case of Gage et al, charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade was spoken to.

Mr. Bonnar on behalf of the crown informed the court that he had been instructed by the attorney general to urge that the trial of the defendants should be brought on at the earliest possible date. The crown was anxious to get the case on for trial before seeding commenced as the crown had a number of farmer witnesses to call and it would be inconvenient to have the case come on during seeding.

Love Absent

Thomas Robinson, solicitor for defendants, said that the defendants would elect to be tried before a judge without a jury. Mr. Love one of the defendants was in Scotland and, he believed, could not reach Canada before April 2nd.

Mr. Andrews suggested that the trial be held on June first, when all the defendants could be present.

Mr. Bonnar objected to the trial being postponed so long. The government was anxious that the case be disposed of at once.

Mr. Justice Phippen said he supposed that there was no doubt that defendants would elect to be tried by a judge rather than a jury.

Mr. Robertson said that the defendants would elect to be tried by a judge without a jury.

Mr. Justice Phippen said the question would then arise as to what judge should try the case. He did not believe that he could legally take the case.

Mr. Bonnar said he believed a Kings bench judge would have to take the case.

Mr. Robinson contended that under the present law Mr. Justice Phippen could take the case.

The judge here referred to the law on the question and decided that he could take the case.

The question of the date of the trial was then discussed.

Mr. Justice Phippen said that he could not take the case on April 8, the suggested date, as he would be engaged in term. He suggested April 22nd.

Mr. Bonnar objected to this date as it would come in seeding time. He suggested April 1, as a suitable date.

Mr. Justice Phippen asked the defence if they would be able to proceed on that date.

Mr. Robinson said that Mr. Love would probably be able to get a boat from Liverpool tomorrow and reach here on that date.

Mr. Justice Phippen then settled on Monday April 1, as the date of the trial. He asked that Mr. Love be cabled to leave for Canada at once.

The following counsel are engaged in the case: R. A. Bonnar and J. E. O'Connor for the crown; A. J. Andrews and Thomas Robinson for the defence.

### CAMPBELL ELECTED

Winnipeg, March 18.—As a result of the Morris recount, Attorney General Campbell lost his majority of two the judge declaring the vote a tie. The attorney general however, retains his seat on the casting vote of the returning officer.

Winnipeg, March 18.—His honor, Judge Prud'homme completed his recount this morning of the St. Boniface ballots at the court house Kennedy street. Yesterday eleven polls out of the thirteen were counted, and this morning only two polls remained to be counted.

Poll No. 12 showed that 27 ballots were cast for Bernier and 26 for

### COMBINE EXISTS

#### H. O. Partridge Says There Is An Arrangement Between Lumber Dealers

Ottawa, March 15.—Before the lumber investigation committee this afternoon H. O. Partridge representing the Sinitluta Grain Growers' association, said that there had been an average increase in the cost of lumber in the west of 7 per thousand last year. This he considered to be due to either an increase in the cost of demand, or that some kind of restriction was imposed by the manufacturers. He did not consider the increased cost, as wages and the cost of production had not gone up in anything like that proportion, and there was practically no diminution of the supply. His conclusion was that some combine existed.

He understood that recently a new condition had arisen in British Columbia with respect to the lumber output.

Formerly retailers could buy from the small mills at less than the list prices of the Manufacturers' Association, but recently American capital had got possession of the large mills, who were now buying the product of the small mills and consequently were controlling the supply.

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### POOR MOTHERLESS GIRL THE ELDEST OF A FAMILY OF SIX A Touching Story as Told in a Letter to The Toronto Globe.

To the Editor of The Globe: Sir,—I ask for space in your columns to quote from a letter received at this office for obvious reasons I do not give the name. The letter reads:—"I have a sad case to present to you. Twelve years ago a mother died, leaving six small children, the eldest eight years old and the youngest an infant. My mother took the eldest and kept her until my mother's death. Then the young girl went to work on small wages. Last year she contracted a cold of which she has never been free, and she has been unable to work since last January. She is fast nineteen years old. Kindly tell me how to proceed to get her into the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives."

The sad part of it is this letter only one of many—alike pathetic and appealing—that are being received daily by the writer.

Fifty-five patients are in residence in the Muskoka Free Hospital today. Seven hundred and thirty-eight have been cared for since the hospital was opened in April, 1902.

In place of fifty we could care for one hundred, if the needed money for maintenance was at the disposal of the trustees.

Perhaps some of your readers have seen the following earnest statement in Dr. Lawrence F. Flick's valuable book, "Consumption, a Preventable and Curable Disease." "Could the consumptives of any given community be seen at one time or pass in panorama before the people public consciousness of the magnitude of the affliction might be aroused. A physical disaster shocks the world and is a loss to the sympathy of millions. A few thousand deaths are nothing as compared with the deaths from consumption."

The appeal of the trustees of the National Sanitarium Association, in behalf of the consumptives of the Dominion, 600 of whom die in Toronto annually, 8,000 in Ontario, 8,000 in the Dominion.

This poor, motherless girl is one of the many sufferers of to-day.

Thinking you in anticipation for insertion of letter, believe me, very truly yours, J. S. Robertson, Secretary National Sanitarium Association.

22 Adelaide street west, Toronto.

Contributions may be sent to Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or to W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front-street west, Toronto.

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