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The West.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1910

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FOOLING THE FARMERS ON TARIFF QUESTION

The Hypocrisy of the Leading Liberal Organ—Will Not Give Freer Trade for Fear of Defeat—Comparison of Taft and Laurier—How the Liberals Neglected to Control Japanese Immigration

The Globe and Free Trade. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's troubles in the West have had the effect of forcing a discussion on the question of free trade versus protection; and this discussion has had the effect of drawing the Globe out into the open. The Globe for years has been preaching free trade and supporting a strongly protectionist government; and has contrived to manage this running with the hare and hunting with the hounds with an air of superior virtue peculiar to its own. Of late, however, various Conservative journals have been drawing attention to this insincerity, and the Globe has been obliged to try to justify this inconsistency.

Driven into a corner, the Globe's plea in effect is, that it has been, and is, doing evil that good may come. The good that is to come is simply the retention of office by the Liberal party. If it frankly stood by its convictions and insisted on free trade the Liberal party would be defeated and the Conservatives would be returned to power. Therefore the Globe follows its alleged principals.

Here are the Globe's own words: "The dominant sentiment in Canada today would warrant the Liberal government in going to the country on a free trade policy. . . . Political necessities are stronger than economic."

Again it says: "An appeal to the country on the sole issue of absolute free trade would, under present conditions, mean defeat for a Liberal government." Office, that's the thing; Office at any cost! Where's the profit in making sacrifices for principle? Why be a home for lost causes be they never so noble? People who desire lower tariff accordingly are given thoroughly to understand that there is no hope for any substantial lowering of the tariff. The Globe thinks as a matter of theory that the tariff should be lowered, but thinks and admits that the Laurier government does not intend to grant lower tariff and for the sake of office the Globe supports the Government which it knows to be protectionist. The average man will agree that this is partisanship run mad—or rather, run to sheer dishonesty.

The Globe insists that the return of the Conservatives to office would mean a much higher tariff. The indications point all the other way. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and not Mr. Borden, is in alliance with the trusts and corporations. The Premier, and not the Opposition leader, has bonused the iron and steel trade to the extent of upwards of a million dollars a year. If the Laurier government is sustained at the next general election it will be with the aid of the combines and corporations which he has favored.

Laurier and Taft. The curious likeness between Sir Wilfrid Laurier's difficulties in the west and President Taft's troubles with insurgency has attracted a good deal of comment. In opposition, as one journal points out, Sir Wilfrid Laurier undertook "to eliminate the principle of protection from the tariff." Obtaining office, his government made one attempt at modifying some duties, but ever since the tendency of the tariff changes has been upwards. In the Presidential campaign of 1908 Mr. Taft and the Republicans undertook to revise the United States tariff downwards. Again returned to power the party management forgot his election promises, and the Payne tariff was the result. The parallel between the Liberal record at Ottawa and the Republican record at Washington is so striking that it has drawn this comment from The New York Evening Post: We read of a statesman on his travels—or on his defence-explaining that the tariff which his party has passed was not the best possible, but at rate better than the one which is displayed. He admits also that "further revision" must be made, but first that the government must wait for a report of a tariff-investigating commission. This sounds very familiar, and we think ourselves perfectly at home, until we discover that it is Sir Wilfrid Laurier who is talking, and that it is the Canadian tariff which is in question. The failure of the Taft Administration to keep its pledges has bred that formidable "insurgent" movement within the Republican ranks which threatens to cripple the party in the next election. In a similar manner thousands of old-time Canadian Liberals

must be revolt against the government's neglect to implement the provisions upon the strength of which it climbed into power. The position of official Republicanism is preferable to that of official Liberalism in this country, because the Republican party has always stood for a high tariff, while the Liberal leader preached reciprocity and low tariff and free trade for eighteen years before they ascended the treasury benches.

Laurier and Japan. Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Vancouver described his position on Oriental immigration as highly statesmanlike; and being able to make his own selection of the facts, he managed to draw a very picture of prudent and broad minded diplomacy. Just about the same time at Truro Mr. Borden gave a statement of the real history of the question which mentions a great many facts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier somehow forgot to include in his speech. He said: "In 1894 Japan negotiated treaties with Great Britain and the United States. They were in practically the same terms with a few important exceptions. The British treaty permitted unrestricted immigration from Japan but the United States treaty reserved the right to enact laws with respect to laborers coming from Japan to that country."

"Canada has the right to accede to the treaty or to decline to."

"There was then no general apprehension on the subject of immigration from Japan, but the Conservatism in power foresaw that country might become a source of menace to Canada. By order-in-council August 3rd, 1896, the Conservative government refused to accede to the treaty except upon the condition that we should retain full control of immigration, not only of laborers, but of artisans from Japan."

"On February 7, 1896, Japan agreed to restrict immigration from Japan, and on October 8, 1896, Japan finally agreed that Canada should also control the immigration of artisans; but in the meantime, July, 1896, the present government came into power. At first they declined to accept the treaty on the ground that it would restrict the fiscal freedom of Canada. Between 1896 and 1905 warnings as to the danger of immigration from Japan were conveyed to the government by labor organizations, by royal commissions, and by representatives from people of British Columbia. In 1905 the Laurier government suddenly concluded that Canada should become a party to the treaty and communicated this conclusion to the British government. The British authorities immediately reminded the Laurier government of the modification insisted on by the Liberal-Conservative government in 1896 and inquired whether Canada proposed to stand by that policy."

"This warning was first given by the British government on 14th July, 1905, and was repeated on 6th September, 1905, but on the 25th of September the government determined that Canada should assent to and be bound by the treaty absolutely and without reserve."

"Canada thus surrendered all control of the immigration of laborers and artisans from Japan."

"It need not dwell upon the subsequent results. Eventually through the aid and intervention of the British government a temporary arrangement has been arrived at by which the Japanese government undertakes to exercise over the emigration of laborers and artisans to Canada, the control which ought to be within the power of our own government and parliament."

"The Conservative policy as announced by our resolution in parliament declared that Canada should not accede to any treaty which deprived the Canadian parliament of the control of immigration into this country."

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION

Report on Immigration Discussed and Referred to Special Committee—Several Important Resolutions Presented

FRENCH'S REPORT

Forecast by An Ottawa Journal—Approves of Retention of Volunteer System With Many Reforms

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—The Ottawa Journal published yesterday certain detail of what purports to be a forecast of General French's report on the state of the Canadian militia. In the Journal says, General French approves of the retention of the volunteer system, but condemns the headquarters staff as absurdly inadequate and makes many other criticisms and recommendations for reform.

The Journal says: "The report made by the Imperial Inspector-General on the whole approves of the retention of the volunteer system for Canada. Sir John French also approves the numbers aimed at by the existing Canadian system, viz.: a first line of 100,000 with provision for the ultimate organization of a second line also 100,000 strong. With this as his basis, he makes a large number of criticisms and suggestions."

For Divisional Organization. "With regard to organization the reports favor the adoption of a divisional organization, instead of the present system of mapping the country into areas styled 'commands.' Sir John French's proposal is that the militia be formed into a series of divisions on the British model, each of three brigades of four battalions each, with a proper proportion of cavalry and artillery. He also notes that to do this there is not more than half enough of field artillery. Further, he dwells strongly on the need for drawing up extensive mobilization plans and urges the formation of a mobilization staff."

"On the question of the headquarters and district staffs Sir John French emphatically declares that the present staff is absurdly inadequate in point of numbers and urges strongly that it should be more numerous."

"He also declares that the officers who now command the staff on the whole are capable; they are, he observes, stronger on the administration side than on that of higher military education and that he makes some recommendations as to their improvement in this regard."

"Another important point on which he dwells is the training of the troops. As regards officers and non-coms, he pronounces the tests prescribed to be fairly satisfactory provided they are exacted. This he is disposed to doubt, and he declares emphatically for obliging every man who joins the militia as private, non-com, or officer, to render the full service which he contracts for."

Training Insufficient. "As for the training of the troops in camp, he complains that commanding officers keep their squadrons and company officers too much in leading strings, so that the company and squadron work, which he describes as the foundation of efficiency, is imperfectly done."

"Among other things he insists that city corps should be trained in camp, in effect saying that they are not as suitable for service as the rural battalions."

"With regard to armament, Sir John French favors the Howitzer for Eastern Canada, as against the 4.7-inch guns with which the heavy artillery are armed. With regard to the Ross rifle he emphasizes the need for keeping the ammunition interchangeable with that used elsewhere in the Empire."

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More Troops For Coronation

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The arrangements for the coronation will include a larger representation of contingents of troops from Canada than on the last occasion. Probably Australia and South Africa, having also felt rapid expansion like that of Canada, will send impressive delegations. Colonial premiers and other officials will naturally receive invitations.

The bronze gates of San Giovanni, Florence, are the finest work of their kind in the world.

The British war medal having most clasps is the Pennisular. The full number is twenty-eight.

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will be called to the alleged operation on Sundays in violation of the Lord's Day Act, of several paper mills in Hull and other towns in Quebec. Provincial executive was asked to take action in this matter.
The use of the character note and blacklisting, which operated in some cases against a man throughout the whole breadth of the Dominion, was condemned, on motion of D. McCallum of Winnipeg.
Another resolution introduced by Jas. Watt of Toronto, opposed the operation of factories in giving out work to be taken to homes beyond jurisdiction of factory inspection.
The Dominion executive on motion of W. Symonds of Lethbridge, was asked to urge upon the Dominion government the advisability of a law making compulsory the payment of all wages weekly and in cash and within 24 hours of the employee stopping work. This is to protect men against the abuses in connection with the use of time cheques.
Clement Stubbs of Belleville, Alta., vice-president of district No. 18, of the United Mine Workers, read a telegram dealing with the decided case in which the North-West Mounted Police are alleged to be holding up a man named Decoux with a murder charge against him, despite the fact that the coroner's jury, acting on the accident in connection with the case, declared him not open to censure. The incident has to do with the death of a man in a mine at Frank, Alta., by being struck with a basket which ran away. Decoux being the man allegedly responsible for the getting away of the basket.
Tomorrow afternoon the delegates will be entertained to an excursion on the bay, and Thursday evening a big public meeting will be held at Wesley Methodist Church. Fort William, when there will be addresses by speakers representing all the provinces.

Want to Hold Representatives

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 13.—Hon. Mr. Hassard, premier of Prince Edward Island; Hon. Mr. McLaren, acting premier and attorney general of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Warburton, M.P., of Prince Edward Island, are coming to St. John on Thursday for a conference with Premier Hazen. The reason of the conference is to see if anything can be done to prevent a further decrease in the representation of the Maritime Provinces in the federal parliament. As the result of the census of 1891 and 1901, these provinces lost members, and there is fear that next year's census will cut them out of at least five members, two each from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and one from Prince Edward Island.

The matter was brought up in parliament last winter and in the course of the discussion Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the present representation was fixed by the British North America Act, and that to make a change it would be necessary to secure the consent of the provinces. Those who have given thought to the matter know that the Prince Edward Island contention is that it always understood it entered the union on an agreement such as British Columbia has; that its representation would never be less than six. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had no such un-

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LABOR FOR RAILROADS

G.T.P. Construction Delayed by Labor Scarcity—Premier Refuses to Allow Importation of Japanese

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 7.—That the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway through northern British Columbia may be delayed a couple of years, became very apparent to the railway men here today, when it became known that no effort was made to get under contract this year a large section between Aldermere and Tete Jaune Cache.

All the rest of the line is under contract and it was expected on the present trip that President Hays, of the G. T. P., would announce the awarding of the contract. It was a foregone conclusion that this three hundred mile stretch would go to Foley, Welch and Stewart, who are building all the other parts of the line from Edmonton to the coast. They have the material and steamers on the ground and beyond doubt will be the contractors when the tenders are eventually called for.

The reason for the delay is the scarcity of labor and the deadlock that has arisen between the railway company and the British Columbia Government on the Oriental employment question. Up to the time of his return to Vancouver from Prince Rupert it is understood that President Hays intended to award the final contract, but he was met here by the declaration of Contractor J. W. Stewart, that he did not care to take up any more work, and that so far as he was concerned he would care for further work by building westward from Edmonton rather than east from Prince Rupert. In order to finish the new transcontinental on time in 1913 it would be necessary to rush the work from both ends. It is admitted that dropping it at this end will cost a couple of years delay.

In Victoria last week Premier McBride is said to have forestalled any application of the railway company for the introduction of Oriental labor by coming out with a declaration that the agreement for white labor only would be strictly adhered to. Labor is scarce and expensive on the grade east of Prince Rupert and the contractors are credited with now operating at a loss of one hundred dollars a day.

TWO DROWNED

A Double Drowning at Moose Jaw on Thursday.

MOOSE JAW, Sept. 8.—A double drowning fatality occurred here this evening due to the most prolific cause of like events, at tempt to change places in the boat when in the centre of the river. Jos. Laing, aged about 23, boiler-maker in the C.P.R. shops here, and John Montgomery, fireman, were returning the boathouse after a trip up the river in a rowboat. The first two stood up to change seats and in moving upset the boat, precipitating all into the water. The boat turned turtle, but all three managed to catch hold.

Only Knox could swim, and he but little. They started to push the boat in towards shore into shallow water where they thought to get a foothold. Knox reached shore safely, but look round could see no signs of his companions.

He informed the police as soon as possible and they got grappling irons to work, recovering the bodies 45 minutes afterwards.

The water is terribly cold just now and it is thought that the deceased became cramped and lost hold of the boat.

Laing was of Scottish descent and has a brother here; it is believed his parents are in Wawanesa, Man. Montgomery is an Irishman and has friends at East View, Sask.

Infantile Paralysis.

Hamilton, Sept. 9.—The dread epidemic, infantile paralysis, which is spreading over Ontario, is growing in Hamilton, where the outbreak was first discovered, at an alarming rate. It is estimated that there are over a hundred cases here now. Yesterday the disease claimed another adult and today two more adults. In Mount Hope and vicinity three adults have died within the past few days. The authorities say there are powerless to check the epidemic.

Wanted in Saskatchewan.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—Inspector of Detectives Duncan received a telegram from Saskatchewan asking him to hold Herbert C. Falconer until a R. N. W. M. P. officer arrived to take him back. Falconer is wanted on a charge of burglary at Saskatoon, where he is alleged to have broken into a jewelry store and robbed the safe of \$1,000 worth of diamonds. He is held in Toronto on a vagrancy charge, as he was found pawning diamonds and could give no account of where he got them.

TROUBLE REMOVED

Long-Standing Fisheries Dispute Between Canada and U.S. is Removed—Canada Wins Important Points

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The decision in the fisheries case at The Hague is generally regarded here as a distinct victory for the British. There were some discrepancies in the various reports which have been cabled, but it seems evident that points one and five have been decided in accordance with the British contention. Authorities here are thoroughly satisfied. The establishment of a claim of complete autonomy in framing regulations, so long denied by the United States, is regarded with extreme satisfaction as well as the settlement of the historic question "what is a bay?" In the absence of an official intimation from Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, J. S. Ewart, Canadian Council, would express no opinion.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The cabled digest of The Hague decision on the North Atlantic fisheries case was received here in press dispatches, which it is received with much satisfaction by officials of the government. In conversation with the large issues at stake so far as Canada is concerned. The finding of the tribunal is in favor of the British contentions on questions one and five, which means practically that from the Canadian standpoint by far the most important rights contended for have been won.

According to Mr. J. S. Ewart, K.C., Canadian counsel before the tribunal, nine-tenths of the whole argument was on these two points. The loss of the British case on the five other points at The Hague is comparatively unimportant, except in so far as Newfoundland is locally affected.

By the decision the right of Canada to make fisheries regulations binding on all foreign fishermen in territorial waters is established, and finding on question five, are defined as being three miles outside a line drawn from headland to headland. This means that Canada's jurisdiction over all large bays is established by international law.

The decision is taken to mean that Canada will now be able to assert the right to control fisheries in Juan de Fuca Straits and at other points along the British Columbia coast. It will also dispose of the American contention that Hudson Bay is not a closed sea, exclusively under Canadian jurisdiction.

RECEIVES HIS REWARD

Fake Constable at Saskatoon Caught Playing Smooth Game—Creates a Scene in Court

SASKATOON, Sask., Sept. 8.—Maurice A. Cohen of Winnipeg, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Prince Albert jail for stealing \$55 from Ira Toder, a laborer, of this city. Cohen claimed he won the money gambling with Toder, but the latter told a story which plainly convinced the authorities that Cohen had picked his pockets while the two were walking on the street together.

Toder had no money after he had his wallet stolen and was allowed to sleep in the police station over night. At six o'clock he went out for breakfast and when going into the Alberta restaurant was met by two men, one of whom represented himself as a Mounted Policeman, in plain clothes. They placed Toder under arrest, secured a rig and drove to Haultain, three miles south of the city, flagged the morning train and took their man to Prince Albert. They told him he had been arrested for gambling on the street and that he would have to be tried before the high court in Regina.

When they got off the train one of the men suggested that they drop the case and he gave the alleged police officer \$30 and Toder \$18 and said to let things go, telling Toder not to go back to Saskatoon. But the latter returned on the very next train and produced his side of the story.

Cohen is working here. When sentenced he jumped up and swore at the officials, calling the chief of police a dirty liar. He created quite a scene, and three policemen were required to hustle him back into his cell. He swore vengeance, saying he would be back inside of six months. After getting settled in his cell he said: "I know I'm a thief, but I'm not one of those petty thieves, I'm a crook and a grafter."

LUMBER WAR.

Big Coast Mill Will Establish Sales Office at Yards on the Prairie.

On June 15th last the daily papers of Western Canada published a dispatch from Vancouver to the effect that the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia were arranging to invade Saskatchewan and Manitoba with lumber retailing yards in order to get into direct touch with the consumers in that territory.

At a meeting of the representatives of the large saw mill concerns held in Vancouver on June 13 it was virtually decided to organize a capitalized company to establish retailing yards in the two provinces named. It was planned to have at least fifty yards in operation by the end of the year, increasing this number until five hundred were established.

The reason for this step was that the companies owning the majority of the retailing yards in Saskatchewan and Manitoba had unduly advanced the price of lumber to the consumers with the result that the consumption was lessened and the demand reversely affected the mills.

In an interview with W. E. Moore of Regina, formerly purchasing agent for the Moirach Lumber Company, Limited, he stated that the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Chemainus, Vancouver Island is to install fifty retailing yards in Saskatchewan as fast as locations and men to run the yards can be secured and will give the consumers the benefit of wholesale prices.

This company is said to be the largest in British Columbia and owns more standing timber than any mill in Canada, its holdings being Douglas fir.

Mr. Moore is to be the general manager and will establish head offices in Regina, where they will also be a retail yard. Others will be placed in the large towns of Saskatchewan, and the fifty yards will be running in a short time.

Smuggled Pig.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 9.—A case without precedent came up in court today, when Van Camp, an actor at the Temple Theatre, was fined twenty dollars by Magistrate Jelfs for smuggling a pig into the country. The animal was concealed under a woman's skirt when the party entered Canada last week. The department of justice took action.

Arsenic in Mined in Japan, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Germany, England, and, within a limited area, in the United States.

Its uses are many. As a poison it has been known from very early times. The peasant women of Austria consume large quantities of it, having faith in its virtue as a beautifier, and the men of the same region are addicted to its use in the mistaken belief that it increases their bodily strength and endurance.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY

Appointed by Governors for Saskatchewan University.

The Chair of Chemistry in the Provincial University has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Robert D. McLaurin. Mr. McLaurin was born in Vankeek Hill, Ontario, about thirty years ago. His training has been excellent.

From McMaster University he received the degrees of B.A. and M.A. in 1903. From McMaster he went to Harvard, and from that university he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1906. The next year he spent at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, holding a fellowship in Physiological Chemistry. In 1907 he received an appointment to the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

His first important work was in Organic and Physiological Chemistry. Then he turned his attention to Agricultural Chemistry, investigating the action of food stuffs in the action of different fertilizers on crops. During the past year he has been working out a new process for the conversion of sawdust into ethyl alcohol. In all these investigations good results have been obtained. Dr. McLaurin's training and researches specially fit him for a Chair of Chemistry in this University.

TRAGEDY ON LAKE FERRY

Lake Michigan Claims Twenty-Nine Victims—Car Ferry Sinks With Great Loss of Life

Ludington, Mich., Sept. 9.—Twenty-nine lives were lost today when Pere Marquette car ferry No. 18, bound from Ludington to Milwaukee, went to the bottom of Lake Michigan, half way across the lake.

The dead include Captain Peter Kilty, of Ludington; S. F. Szepanick, of Chicago, purser and wireless operator, assistance to the sinking steamer, and two members of the crew of car ferry No. 17, who lost their lives in an effort to rescue the crew of No. 18. Ellicott Bean, of Saginaw, a member of the crew of No. 18, would make a thirteen victim, but it is believed he was not on board when No. 18 set out from here last night on her fatal trip.

Ludington, Sept. 9.—The sum total of the catastrophe is twenty-nine lives lost and a financial loss exceeding half a million dollars. Ferry No. 18 left Ludington last night at 11:30 with a fair but stiff wind and 29 loaded cars on deck. The ferry made good way for two hours on its course towards Milwaukee, but at 4:30 o'clock word was sent to Captain Kilty that his boat was rapidly making water aft, and that the pumps were unable to keep even. The captain promptly headed his ship towards Sheboygan on the Wisconsin shore.

At 7:30 this morning, without warning and before the horrified gaze of the men on board the Pere Marquette car ferry No. 17, which had just arrived on the scene in response to distress signals, the stern settled swiftly towards the bottom, and with a roar the ship shot downward and was lost to view.

The crew of No. 17 rushed overboard with a lifeboat with four men. The waves picked it up in an instant and crushed it against the ferry's steel side. Two of the sailors were rescued by those on board, while the other two, Joseph Peterson and R. R. J. Jacobson, immediately sank.

Another lifeboat, was successfully launched. This boat, in charge of Duncan Milligan, of Ludington, did heroic work, and in less than an hour picked up fourteen survivors who were floating about or clinging to bits of wreckage.

The cause of the disaster is and may always remain a mystery. The men who know what the trouble was are all dead, and among the survivors there are only two theories. The best conclusion seems to be that car ferry's after water apartment filled through an open or broken deadlight, which was followed at the last minute by a bursting of bulkheads.

GRAVE CHARGE

Preferred Against a Polish Priest in Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—A warrant has been issued by the morality department for the arrest of a Polish priest, Father Bartholome Jagslam, on a serious charge, preferred against him by a Polish girl under sixteen years of age, named Sophia Samovski.

The priest is said to have been living at St. Michael's Palace until last Monday, but when the police went thither to serve the warrant they were told Father Jagslam had gone on a vacation, and was absent from the city. The mother explained to the police that the priest had been interested in her daughter for a number of years, here and elsewhere. He had, she said, once requested that the girl go and live with him, on the pretense that he would be in a better position to teach her. The woman says she refused to allow this and also warned him not to come to her home again.

Americans are the greatest peanut eaters in the world—they would be, even if there were no creusets. In 1907 and 1908 Japan exported 17,000,000 pounds of peanuts, and the United States took nearly all.

ENGLISH RED TAPE

Red Tape a Disease of the British Government—Impossible To Bring About Radical Changes in Methods

That England is being slowly stangled to death by red tape, or, to vary the color, is being held white by an extravagant and ineffective civil service, is the charge made by the London Express. It is true that the Express is not an admirer of the Liberal government, and might be expected to make the worst of a bad job, but its charge does not condemn the present ministry much more than one of the past dozen ministries. Red tape is a very old disease with British governments, and rarely has a successful campaign been waged against it by Parliament. It was to have been expected, however, that a Parliament that contained so many Radicals, Labor men, and Socialists would have proved particularly capable of dealing with it, ably, whose only reason for existence was the fact that they always had existed. Instead of clipping red tape, and reducing the expenditure, the present government has run still further into debt, and its necessity for still more funds has driven it to adopt some remarkable pieces of legislation.

The cost of the civil service has increased by almost one-third, and its efficiency corresponding lowered, for it is a curious fact that when three men are employed to do the work of two, they do it more indifferently than two would. In the last year of Unionist government the civil service bill amounted to £28,814,225, while the estimates of 1910-11 called for £42,855,450. It is only fair to say that of this £14,000,000 a goodly portion goes for old age pensions, but there remains about £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 that Mr. Lloyd-George would probably call normal growth. The Express considers it a remarkable fact that not one single department of government shows any decrease for a single year, two members of the cabinet came into power. The increases have been general, as the following table will show:

1905-6	1910-11	
Board of Education	£12,052,549	£14,064,017
Foreign office	56,103	67,562
Colonial office	58,920	55,200
Local Gov.		
Board	232,954	271,349
Board of trade	239,225	449,990
Treasury	93,505	106,403
Home Office	174,239	234,073
Board of Agri.	130,695	135,710
Office of works	73,395	105,610
Public Record		
Office	24,560	26,095

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COMING WEST.

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Another interesting visitor to the west will be the Archbishop of Lemberg, who is the head of the church of the Ruthenian Rite. The organization is an integral part of the Church of Rome, but the rite differs from that of the Roman Catholic Church.

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At Halifax Work—to be He—Christi

Halifax, N. tenary Cong Church was day. Prior to cided to ask a committee Anglican Ch to the pres

hence. Toronto w of meeting. ted the resol being seconde onto, was unly all those v cussion expr the Congre Cathedral w cation, as w other day. wealthy dioc have no diffi an undertak in a small population of so successful that he had the Congre onto and he a large add

THE ANGLICAN CONGRESS

At Halifax, Completes Its Work—Next Great Meeting to be Held in Toronto in 1915—Christian Science Discussed

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 8.—The Bi-centenary Congress of the Anglican Church was brought to a close yesterday. Prior to adjournment it was decided to ask the Primate to appoint a committee to arrange for a Canadian Anglican Church along lines similar to the present Congress, five years hence.

Toronto was suggested as the place of meeting. Bishop Worrell submitted the resolution, which after having been seconded by the Bishop of Toronto, was unanimously carried. Nearly all those who spoke during the discussion expressed the hope that when the Congress was held St. Alban's Cathedral would be ready for dedication, as was that in this city the other day. It was hinted that a wealthy diocese like Toronto should have no difficulty in carrying out such an undertaking when the Anglicans in a small city like Halifax, with a population of only 55,000, had made so successful. Bishop Swasey said that he had thought all along that the Congress should be held in Toronto and he would undertake to have a large addition to St. Alban's ready for occupation by 1915.

Prayer Book Revision. In connection with a consideration of proposed changes in the prayer book, Rev. Dyson Hague, of London, Ont., said that the time had not arrived, in his opinion, for a Canadian prayer book, which, in all deference to the United States bishops present, he thought was better than that of the American church. An ancient rubric was allowed the individual clergyman. The Lambeth Conference of 1888 had pronounced on the advisability of prayer book enrichment, adaptation and elasticity. Adaptation was the note of 1862; it was still the feeling, the speaker thought of the Anglican Church, especially in Canada. Such adaptation should provide for more prayers for Canada, because with the restriction of the English Church, the Anglican Church in Canada could not hope to take the place it deserved to have. Canada's young men were seeing visions, the Church should lead them and see greater usefulness for her liturgy.

Wholesale Revision Unwise. The Bishop of Glasgow thought there was no difficulty in the desire for revision. Changes had historically been made at unfortunate times, when liturgical knowledge was at a low ebb, or the work was, in his opinion, confused by the ignorant men. An expert who could best conceal his own ignorance. Wholesale revisions were unwise in any case and would not be welcomed by either clergy or laity. In Scotland, for which he could speak, they felt that they had made a greater contribution to the life of the American Church by their liturgy than by giving them Bishop Seabury. The "imprecatory Psalms," so-called, were mentioned, the speaker confessing that he, too, did not agree on what they were. Special books should be provided for ordination. Family prayer, as provided for in the American liturgy, was commended and advised.

Holds Englishmen Irresistible. "In a subtle and irresistible way the prayer books holds Englishmen," said Rev. Canon F. G. Scott, of Quebec, "and revision or even adaptation must be carefully done in order not to tamper with that influence." Certain influences, effective or otherwise for prayer-book adaptation, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were summarized in words showing a most careful study of the whole question and period. The speaker pointed out in most fitting language the fact that the prayer book as now used was a marvelous production, in consideration of the canour and bitterness of the age in which it was drawn up.

Work Among Men. Rev. Canon Cody spoke on the Church's work among men. He stated emphatically that he had wanted men, and not only the women and children. The time was when men were forced to go to church by law and fear, and now they should go for love. Man's whole personality is needed by the church. Some men send money and remain away. Others take their bodies to church, but their minds are with stocks and bonds and other business affairs. The speaker thought men should be reached by words, by music, by the high music for men. Men sometimes liked to take part in the service by assisting in the singing of some old, well-known hymn. Clergymen should be hand to hand and heart to heart with the male members of their congregations.

Work Among Bankers. Rev. William Wilkinson, of Trinity Parish, New York, known for his work among the bankers of Wall street, was the next speaker. Regarding "Church work among men," he said, "we must remember the Church is not made of man; it is Divine; God made it, and He gave it laws. And in the Church the supernatural is the natural. If we kept this truth distinctly in mind, it would save us from much trouble and confusion. We cannot by natural law explain the mighty things which take place in the Church of God, and which

in all historic times have been taking place, because God has all along been working miracles, and works them yet. We often fail to see and realize this mighty and all world-wide vital truth in the world which God has made. But, remember, it is at the foundation of all noble work in the realm of service which deserves the name of religion. It is not by the wisdom of philosophers, nor is it by the strength of giants, or the wealth of kingdoms, that the regeneration of the souls of men or the abiding changes in their lives take place. It is by 'my Spirit,' said the Lord."

Ministry of Healing. Rev. Lyman P. Powell, rector of St. John's, Northampton, Mass., began by showing the mutual interdependence of mind and body, both of which need treatment when one is ill. About results he would hesitate to speak. Yet thousands the world over, some of them actually before the speaker at the moment, had been cured of melancholy, neurasthenia and such mental ailments. During 1908 he had kept most careful records of over 400 who had applied for help, and only 5 per cent, had been failures. People were urged not to suppose that the Emmanuel Movement helped only in a restrictive sense; it assisted in a very comprehensive sense. Many troubles, their failures, perplexities, troubles of many kinds to the speaker. In his experience at Northampton, Mass., many had been kept away from the divorce court, and many physicians had consulted him.

Work on Christian Science. Sir Bryce Duckworth, Bart, sent a paper that was read by Rev. F. Ernest Smith. He stated that the medical profession maintained the Christian religion, and endeavoring to do everything to set it forward, co-operating with the clergy to this end, but speaking for his colleagues, he could say that would only allow that the clergy could help in a general way by prayer, as any people of influence and piety might do. The amazing variety of cults and societies passing for religious were perplexing to the writer. He quoted the well-known phrase of a skilled French surgeon, "I banded, God healed," to indicate that it was his conviction that the triumphs of science were part of God's progressive and eternal revelation.

Was An Anomaly. Rev. George H. Hanson, of Belfast, Ireland, said that undoubtedly Christian Science had healed many, though it was the anomaly among religious bodies. It should be remembered that he had killed some, and would kill more. The possibilities of mental suggestion, however, were unlimited, as many great minds had proven.

Dr. Clarke, of Toronto, a volunteer speaker, had come to hear something of the Emmanuel Movement, and he had heard enough to convince him that the clergy were meddling with something of which they knew nothing, and that doctors had many, the best and the only thing they ever tried to do, was to cooperate with the forces of nature to effect a recovery. They supplied what in their opinion was needed for recovery, and left the rest to the recuperative power of nature.

Message to King. The following cable was sent to the King by the Bishop of Nova Scotia: "His Majesty the King: 'The Church of England in Canada holding congress in Halifax, desires to assure your Majesty of its loyalty to the throne and to express its gratitude for the gracious gift of a magnificent prayer book presented to the Canadian Church. (Signed) Clara L. Nova Scotia.'

WORK OF BLACK HAND.

Wipe Out a Whole Family for Revenge on Father. Reggio di Calabria, Sept. 6.—The vengeance of the Black Hand society is described in the revolting murder story today of Policeman Rovolino and his wife and six children in the little village of Pellario, which lies eight miles south of Reggio on the straits of Messina. At 2 o'clock this morning some of the townspeople of Pellario were awakened by the shrieks of a child and running out to a cottage occupied by the Revolino family found the three year old daughter of the policeman lying with her throat cut before the open front door of her home, screaming. Picking up the child the villagers carried her inside where they found the remaining members of her family lying dead and terribly mutilated by blows from an axe. Rovolino and his family suddenly returned from the United States a short time ago, and since then it is said two attempts were made to poison them. Rovolino himself spoke of the possibility of vengeance being directed against him. The crime was revolting in its barbarity.

Beside the mother lay her four month old baby with its skull crushed in. Despite the efforts of surgeons to save the life of the little girl whose cries could be plainly heard everywhere around the neighborhood, she died. None of the townspeople saw or heard the murderers, who escaped from the village without leaving a clue as to their identity.

A Big Haul. Seattle, Sept. 11.—Gold bullion, valued at \$7,500, part of a consignment of \$170,000 from the Washington Alaska Bank of Fairbanks, to the Dexterhorthon National Bank, Seattle, on the steamer Humboldt, was stolen in transit. Lead was substituted in the strong box that contained it. The average number of gales occurring in a year is about sixty-six.

VICTORY FOR DEMOCRATS

Maine Turns Down the Republicans by a Decisive Vote—Taft's Party Cannot Read The Signs of Time

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—There was no uncertainty in the voice with which Maine today recorded her preference for governor and her attitude on the issues of the campaign generally, the plurality given to Plasted, Democrat, being large. While three of the four congressional districts, which are ordinarily strong Republican, returned Democrats. Early returns also indicated that the legislature might be Democratic and elect a Democrat as a successor to United States Senator Hale.

The Republican leaders were overwhelmed with surprise, and the magnitude of their success astonished even the most sanguine of Democrats. It was the first beating the Republicans had had in thirty years, and by coincidence Harris M. Plasted, father of the present successful candidate, was Maine's last Democratic governor in 1881.

Congressmen Defeated. Asher Hinds, parliamentary clerk of the house of representatives, was defeated for congress in the first district, while Congressman Burleigh in the third district, and Congressman Swazley in the second also went down to defeat. Plasted goes to the capital with a plurality larger than that given two years ago to his defeated Republican opponent, Governor Bert. M. Fernald.

Republicans Can't Account For It. The Republican leaders, as a rule, were at a loss tonight to account for their overwhelming defeat. The weather was perfect and they offered no excuse on that line. The issues were well understood, and most of the speakers had confined themselves to state matters, scarcely mentioning national affairs.

BEFORE THE KING

Q. O. R. Officers Are Before the King at Balmoral. LONDON, Sept. 12.—King George this morning inspected the detachment of the Q. O. R. under the command of Col. Pellatt, the Queen and Princess Mary being present. After the inspection His Majesty addressed the detachment in the following terms: "Let us examine for a moment how this would act."

Carried out strictly, it would have the effect of removing from the possession of all big grain gatherers and millers the ownership of storage and place them on the same footing as the farmer who secures storage for his carload of grain. The probable result of such action would be to create a competition for storage, which would be comparable to the conditions attending the boat freight space, which would be contracted for, might be cornered or otherwise manipulated.

Provide against this, also by legislation and fix charges. Very well! What we have seen happen before when powerful interests require to evade regulations? Companies would spring into existence to own and operate storage facilities which, while apparently absolutely independent and apart from the established grain handling firms, would yet be of them and for them.

No let the western farmer in this matter be a stand-patter, following no red-herring scent, but being convinced that what he has asked for is right and reasonable, resist all efforts to side-track him and firmly and determinedly hold to his position.—By President Gales in the Farm and Ranch Review.

PROTESTANTISM WANTING

So Says Cardinal Vaughan, the Famous English Catholic Cleric. MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—Rev. Father Vaughan, whose aggressive speeches have been a feature of the preliminaries to the congress, was again in the limelight, when he addressed a large gathering at the Catholic Sailors' Club.

Referring to the criticism which has been made concerning his attacks on Protestantism, he said he had been charged with attacking his Protestant friends and felt very much distressed about it. He had no cause to blame them for their opinions and he believed that there were many Protestants actuated by the best motives. They were all indebted to non-Catholics all over the world. He had nothing to say against his Protestant friends, but he had a perfect right to judge of Protestantism. He had weighed that in the balance and found it wanting and all he could say was that if his Protestant friends did not like it they must lump it.

Strikers Are Aroused. London, Sept. 11.—There is a big stir among G. T. R. strikers over a statement made by a prominent official that no more passage trains will be reinstated. Sup. Bowker said that the strikers continued to remain with satisfaction and wanted to remain with the company, there would be no chance of the old men coming back.

The heightening of the Assouan dam is expected to occupy six years in all, and to increase the annual value of the Egyptian cotton crop by between fifteen and twenty million dollars.

Terminal Elevators

When the grain producers first put forward a request that the terminal elevators be removed from private and corporation ownership and operation and taken over by the government of the country, the request had reference to the big warehouses at the lake ports.

At the present time the question assumes greater proportions on account of the increase in production, and on account of the approaching opening of the new ports of export on the Pacific Coast and at Hudson's Bay. The farmers of the western provinces have spoken with no uncertainty on the question and have given the government to understand plainly that they expect in a matter which so largely concerns them that the government will protect them in the way they have asked, and will take over the existing terminals and operate them, and that at the Pacific Coast and Hudson's Bay they will provide the requisite terminal facilities.

The farmers of Alberta are particularly interested in respect of the terminal, and have expressed themselves very strongly against any form of private ownership or operation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised to take some action at the next session of parliament. He has also stated that the Grain Growers' Association will be consulted in regard to the action to be taken. In view of the stand taken by the associations up to date, it is hardly likely that they, or any of the straight governmental ownership and operation.

Supervision by government officials has been tried and found wanting. It is hardly likely that the government will ask the farmers to be satisfied with any system of inspection, however elaborate. They will not want to ride a dead horse. There is, however, another course which may have suggested itself to the mind of the Premier on the look-out for an alternative to government ownership, which is to leave the terminals in the hands of private individuals or companies and to pass legislation making it illegal for anyone interested in the grain trade to have any connection with the companies owning or operating public warehouses, thus complying with the demand to remove the storage from the hands of interested parties.

Let us examine for a moment how this would act. Carried out strictly, it would have the effect of removing from the possession of all big grain gatherers and millers the ownership of storage and place them on the same footing as the farmer who secures storage for his carload of grain. The probable result of such action would be to create a competition for storage, which would be comparable to the conditions attending the boat freight space, which would be contracted for, might be cornered or otherwise manipulated.

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Industrial War in England.

London, Sept. 12.—Industrial war is the caption under which the London newspapers from the Times down to the organ of the Labor party explain the situation which has suddenly arisen in the principal centres of British industry. "China is a correct description of the effect that will be produced in the relations of capital and labor in this country if the new attitude assumed by trades unions is persisted in. All home securities were depressed in today's markets and the general opinion is that the outlook for British industry is the gloomiest that it has been for many years. It should be understood that responsible leaders of all branches of trade union regard the men's attitude with the utmost dismay. They admit amongst themselves that the crisis involves the fate of trade unionism."

Wants Boy Back.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 12.—There commenced in the supreme court here today a contest for the custody of a little boy named Clifford Porter, son of N. J. Porter, merchant of Moose Jaw. When the boy's mother died, shortly after his birth, the little fellow went to his father's brother, in whose custody he remained until his foster mother died last August. Immediately after the funeral the boy passed to the custody of his aunt's husband, who has remained till this date. The father now is endeavoring to secure his child from the latter Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barker, who claim that "ties of affection" pull so strong they will not give him up.

Small holders in Egypt receive advances from the Agricultural Bank at nine per cent interest, which the government collects on the bank's behalf through its tax-gatherers.

SUFFOCATED NEAR FROUDE

A Popular Settler Meets His Death in Deadly Well—Ray Makes a Brave Attempt to Rescue Deceased

HEWARD, Sept. 10.—A sad accident which resulted in the death of John Symes, occurred near Creelman on Tuesday morning last. The deceased in company with James Shanks of this place, was engaged in boring a well on the farm of W. J. Hagan, and had set off a blast the previous evening to disrupt a rock they had encountered. Returning to work on the well and after a survey of the bottom reported an effective blast and asked for a bucket to be sent down. Part of the stone was carried to the surface and he called for a shovel to clear away some earth that had caved in from the side of the well. While this was being lowered, he asked to be taken up as he felt sick. Shanks realizing something serious was wrong at once called to him to get on a rod that was hanging in the well and attached to the boring machine. Symes complied and the horse was started so as to bring him hurriedly to the top of the hole. Shanks called to him again asking if he was all right but got no response, and when the unfortunate man was within a few feet of the top he lost consciousness and fell to the bottom with a heavy thud.

Shanks at once called for help and Mr. Hagan hurried to town for medical help while Mrs. Hagan ran to a neighbor, Arthur Ray, who reached the well a few minutes later and bravely volunteered to go down to the assistance of the injured man. He was quickly lowered with a rope around his body and finding Symes lying in a heap he unfastened the rope from himself and attached it to the nearest part of the inanimate form, a leg, and signalled to be hoisted to the top. On arrival at the surface Ray carried him up, thus evidencing the terrible risk he had run in his effort to save a human life. The body was then raised to the surface and on arrival of Dr. Grier a short time later, life was pronounced extinct. There is little doubt now that Symes was dead before it was possible to get anyone to him and Ray took a terrible chance when he allowed himself to be lowered into the fatal hole.

The deceased homesteaded near Froude, coming with the earliest settlers and was widely known throughout the district. He leaves a young bride of three months, an aged mother and two brothers, Ernest and William, all living near Froude village. Sincere sympathy is felt for the bereaved relatives, but especially for the young wife.

The remains were taken east on Friday morning's train for interment in the old home cemetery in Ontario.

Riley for Gleichen.

Calgary, Sept. 12.—The name of E. H. Riley was the only one before the convention to nominate an independent candidate for Gleichen for the approaching election. Two hundred attended, eighty-eight being delegates from different parts of the constituency. In accepting, Mr. Riley spoke of the A. & G. W. and the cause that led to his resignation. The action of the Lieutenant Governor in asking the chief justice to take over the reins of power, he said, was the dirtiest piece of political jugglery that ever darkened the history of any province in Canada. A man should have been selected who would have cleaned out the whole bunch of foreign railway promoters and destroyed the contract.

Was Sent to Premier Robbery by an Insane Man.

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—The release of the alleged "Black Hand" desperado by the attorney-general's department after their being committed for trial at the city police court has renewed interest in the case, and brought to light an interesting sidelight on the affair that at one time greatly exercised the police authorities. About two months ago, just after the time that the charges against the alleged "Black Hand" artists were laid in the city police court, Premier Roblin is reported to have received in his morning mail one day a mysterious letter, so badly written and so villainously spelled that it took a whole day to determine that it was nothing more nor less than a "Black Hand" threat against the life of the premier.

After Burglars.

Brandon, Sept. 12.—It is learned here today that the provincial police of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are all working together in an effort to apprehend the burglars that were operating at Indian Head and many other western points with considerable success some time ago. It is rumored also that the police have the man located and that there will be some sensational developments very shortly.

Consul Charles L. Hoover, of Madrid, reports that almonds and chestnuts are more largely eaten in Spain than in the United States. The peanuts sold at than peanuts. The peanuts sold at than peanuts. The peanuts sold at than peanuts.

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ANOTHER INDUSTRY.

Dan and Bill Will Try Another Kind of Fishing.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 9.—Representing themselves and the Mackenzie-Mann interests, Col. Davidson and A. D. McRae, of Winnipeg and Vancouver, are planning to exploit Arctic whaling. Two steamers and a sailing ship will be dispatched to the Arctic regions next spring from Vancouver, when a station will be established on the mainland, or one of the many groups of islands.

The entire region east of the boundary line between Alaska and the Dominion, and extending to the North Pole is wholly within British territory. It embraces a vast archipelago, notice of ownership of which has been proclaimed to the world by Canada, adjacent to the British foreign office. In the summer months the waters adjacent to the mainland, including the estuary at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, are open and can be navigated by sea-going vessels.

This has been demonstrated by the success of American whalers who have been peaching in these British waters for nearly twenty years. The action of their owners in importing goods for trading purposes, as well as liquor, resulted, several years ago, in the Dominion government establishing a Mounted Police station as well as a customs officer on Herschel island, the "careless of the fleet." The vigilance of the authorities was rewarded by the collection of thousands of dollars of revenue, as well as the suppression of the illicit sale of intoxicants, which was demoralizing the Eskimaux.

It will be interesting to see what policy the Dominion government will adopt in these northern waters, now that Canadian capital is about to exploit the industry. There is no doubt but that the Americans who have enjoyed the monopoly heretofore can be warned not to invade Canadian territory water if the Ottawa authorities assert their rights.

BLACK HAND LETTER.

Was Sent to Premier Robbery by an Insane Man. Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—The release of the alleged "Black Hand" desperado by the attorney-general's department after their being committed for trial at the city police court has renewed interest in the case, and brought to light an interesting sidelight on the affair that at one time greatly exercised the police authorities. About two months ago, just after the time that the charges against the alleged "Black Hand" artists were laid in the city police court, Premier Roblin is reported to have received in his morning mail one day a mysterious letter, so badly written and so villainously spelled that it took a whole day to determine that it was nothing more nor less than a "Black Hand" threat against the life of the premier.

The letter was from Lac du Bonnet, where the Black Hand society was supposed to have been organized, and it was thought that the letter for a time it was direct bearing on the case then in the hands of the police. The letter was traced to an Italian of Lac du Bonnet rejoicing in the name of Paloni, but it was soon discovered that Paloni was a better subject for the insane asylum than a court of justice. He was arrested and after examination committed to Selkirk asylum.

Winnipeg Options.

Table with columns: Wheat, Open, Close, October, December, May, etc.

It is officially estimated that in the United Kingdom there are about nine million acres of land suitable for afforestation, now under timber.



Don't Hope for the Best—Get IT! The New Improved DE LAVAL SEPARATOR. Every man who buys another cream separator HOPES it is as good as the De Laval. Equally he hopes it is a vain hope and that the imitation is inferior. Therefore it is well to buy a De Laval in the first place and be SURE. It actually costs less than the other kind, capacity, convenience and length of service considered. Write for catalogue and free trial of a New Improved De Laval. W. J. M. WRIGHT Agent For The Townsley Lightning System 1743 Rose St., Regina

Vertical advertisements on the left margin including 'SHEWAN', 'UTOPIA', 'Date Cafe', 'Fruits', 'UNDERTAKERS', 'DNEY LOAN', 'ACCIDENT INSURANCE', 'FRUIT EXCHANGE', 'DAL', 'CLEANEST AND BEST', 'Smith & Ferguson Co', 'TENT'S', 'PILY SECURED'.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1910

HAULTAIN'S ELEVATOR POLICY.

A portion of the Liberal press, fearing the result of the agitation for government owned elevators, which has received a strong impetus from the example of the Manitoba Government, is endeavoring to represent that Mr. Haultain has no policy on the elevator question.

Such representations are entirely contrary to fact. Not only has Mr. Haultain a policy on the question—which is government ownership of elevators—but he was the first political leader to take up such a position. He announced his policy at Nokomis in March, 1909. The Manitoba government has since adopted it and shown that it is practicable.

On the other hand the Scott Government has no policy. While Mr. Haultain in the legislature was declaring for government elevators, the Government was saying "We will appoint a commission to enquire into the matter." The Scott Government today has no policy on the elevator question.

Speaking at Nokomis in March, 1909, Mr. Haultain said:

"The declared policy of the party had from the beginning been in favor of Government ownership and control of public utilities. There might be some question as to how far the elevator business came within the general term 'public utilities,' but the conditions existing in the western provinces would warrant the intervention of the Government. There was no doubt that owing to causes which need not elaborate upon, the storage facilities in this province were practically in the hands of a monopoly. The effect of this monopoly was to prevent competition, and thereby reduce the price of grain. It had the further effect of depriving the farmer of proper means of storing and shipping his grain and also forcing the small producer to sell his wagon load for a small price, on a low grading with a large dockage. Light weights, low grades, excessive dockage and loss of identity of his product were the evils universally complained of, and there must be some foundation for so generally expressed complaints. It was further stated on good authority that by the culling process the millers were enabled to make large profits out of wheat intrinsically valuable but graded low, and that a portion at least of these profits would be obtained by the producer if he were enabled by proper storage and shipping facilities to sell his own wheat by sample."

"Another effect attributed by this culling process, was the lowering of the quality of export wheat while still in the hands of the farmer. The monopoly of the elevator was also said to enable the elevator owners to practically control the street buyers and commission men."

"The remedy? What was the remedy? Competition! How could that be provided? Apparently not by ordinary means. That being the case, did the circumstances justify the intervention of the government? In his opinion there was only one answer, and that was that he did. He was in favor of the government taking some steps for the establishment of fully equipped elevators at competing points, so as to provide proper facilities for cleaning, storing and shipping grain. The establishment at any point of a government elevator of sufficient capacity, which would furnish facilities for cleaning and shipping the actual wheat of the shipper, would very soon force all other elevators at that point to come up to the government standard."

"The capacity to be supplied by the government, and the points at which elevators should be established, were a matter of detail. His own opinion was that a resolute policy, on the part of the government, followed up by practical action at a comparatively few points would soon force the elevator owners to supply equal facilities. In any event, he was prepared to advocate such a policy without regard to the number of elevators involved. It would, in his opinion, have to be carried out by an independent commission, who ought to be able to look for the active co-operation of the Grain Growers' Associations. The Government would not be looking for large dividends, and there was no reason to suppose that an elevator system such as has been described would not easily pay for itself."

Mr. Haultain spoke as follows on the Stewart Resolution in the Legislature last year: "Personally, I have come to the conclusion myself as to what will be the proper way of dealing with this. I believe it has been sufficiently established that evil exists—that evil exists, and the only way to deal with this evil and remove them is by the intervention of government elevators, and I should like to see the report of the committee a little more definite on that point."

The person who says that Mr. Haultain has no policy on the elevator question is either wilfully misrepresenting the facts, or is ignorant of them.

PUBLIC WORKS AND VOTES

Bribing constituencies with public money is an art brought well nigh to perfection by the Federal Administration. The Speaker of the House of Commons has dotted Bonaventure with public works. Doubtless, many of them are necessary. But they were built with an eye single to the political effect they would produce.

Mr. Marcell secured this for you. Vote for Mr. Marcell." Mr. R. L. Borden touched on this wholesale bribery when speaking before the Toronto Conservative Club. He quoted the appeal made to Halifax by the Finance Minister. "If, instead of sending one Liberal member to Ottawa, you send two every fair and reasonable thing that Mr. Haultain will be granted."

Mr. E. M. MacDonald's blunt warning to Lethbridge to vote Liberal if a post office was required was denounced also with no lack of vigor. Mr. Borden is on firm ground. If it is a crime to influence a man's vote by giving him \$2, it cannot be less disreputable to influence it by promising to build or by building a wharf or a post office or a railway. No one can prove that the one activity is crime and the other statesmanship. Even Mr. Pugsley's agile brain is scarcely equal to such a task.

The News holds that the erection of public works should not be a political activity. The Deputy Minister of the Department is an Engineer. All the principal officials are technical men. If a wharf is desired, the procedure should be as follows: Let the town council petition the government through the sitting member. Let the Minister of Public Works delegate an expert official to visit the place and report upon the need for the improvement as well as upon its practicability. Then, if this expert's recommendation is favorable, let the Government appropriate the money, and consign the work to the care of technical experts.

The practice of Mr. Pugsley and of former Ministers in going about the country to receive "non-partisan" delegations and promise expenditures inasmuch as the Minister of Public Works is a lawyer. He is not qualified to decide whether or not any port should be improved or any canal built. Moreover, his very presence gives the lie to the whole non-partisan pretence. If after such a visit the improvement is made, the Minister will be held up by his party workers in the place as a "Lady Bountiful," and the Government will get the benefit or election day.

The Godechik Signal intimates that in objecting to Mr. Pugsley's political junketing The News displays bitter and ignorant partisanship, and insults the communities which desire public works. That opinion comes from a Liberal newspaper, which, presumably should support any movement for economy in administration, and which should be opposed to bribery even of the wholesale kind. But the Government endorses the use of public money to strengthen the Liberal party. The Signal falls in line and neglects its supposed principles. No community is insulted by saying that its requests should be submitted to expert opinion before they are granted.—Toronto News.

At Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Lethbridge meeting the West was given a taste of the methods of the Laurier Government. Lethbridge is greatly in need of a post office, the town having utterly outgrown the accommodation that was provided for it in bygone years. During the general election the voters were assured the Liberal canvassers that the town could not get a Post Office if the constituency was foolish enough to elect a Conservative. The constituency did elect a Conservative and no post office has been erected, though such buildings have been sown thickly in the Maritime Provinces in towns less than a quarter the size of Lethbridge.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald, the celebrated leader of the blockers of the Liberal party, was one of the first speakers to address the meeting at Lethbridge and in the course of his speech he said: "You want a post office here, and you certainly want it badly, but you will never get it so long as you vote Conservative."

The Westerners present showed so plainly their disapproval of this attempt to bully them that Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the thing had been over done, and when it came his turn to speak he apologized for Mr. MacDonald and promised the post office. Mr. MacDonald was careless. Every body knows that such threats are made but it is not usual to make them quite so publicly.

C. N. R. DIFFICULTY Railway Commission May Disapprove of Location of Line.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 10.—There is a report emanating from a reliable source here that the Railway Commission has disapproved the location of the Canadian Northern Railway's main line west of Edmonton to the Yellow Head Pass. This will make the second time that the Canadian Northern Railway has had to change an extensive survey, owing to the Grand Trunk survey beating them out in fixing plans.

The Canadian Northern engineers tried to survey a route a mile north of the Grand Trunk Railway but on account of mountains had to abandon it. They will now either have to run away south of their present survey or convince the Railway Commission that it is impracticable and almost impossible to build other than parallel to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Work on the line west of St. Albert has been abandoned for the present, although the company is under contract to the Alberta Government to build a certain part in 1910.

WESTERN FARMERS' PROTEST

The Economist of London, England, is a financial weekly journal of high repute. It is a journal of strong free trade views. In its issue of August 27th, it publishes a letter from Edmonton, Alberta, in which it discusses Sir Wilfrid Laurier's troubles in his western tour. In the course of this letter the correspondent of the Economist says:

"Sir Wilfrid's position is uncomfortably vulnerable. When the Liberal party was in opposition, it proposed to the general election to give protection from the Canadian Tariff and introduce free trade, 'as they have in England.' Sir Wilfrid toured the West on the subject, and gave his personal assurance that this should be done. The farmer delegates now dig up these old speeches of his and bluntnly ask him to live up to them, or they disintomb the Liberal platform of 1893, and warn him that he and his Liberal friends have broken faith with the people. The Liberals, to be sure, have put a number of farmers' articles on the free list, and reduced the duties on others, but the reduction has in many instances been nullified in whole or in part by increases in the valuation of the imported article under the Dumping Act, a Liberal measure. The operation of the tariff renders the tariff higher than it appears to be. For example, the duty on buggies is 35 per cent, but the Customs House fixes the value of imported American buggies at \$40, though the true value may be only \$30. Similarly, while the duty on the larger farm implements, such as binders and mowers, was reduced by the Protectionist Conservative Government from 35 to 17 1/2 per cent, the excessive valuations now imposed on American binders greatly diminishes the amount of the apparent relief."

Later in his letter the correspondent of the Economist adds: "There is no gainsaying, of course, that the Liberals have failed to reform the tariff in the root and branch manner promised. Taken all around, the reductions they have made are insignificant, and delegation after delegation hammers this into Sir Wilfrid's head."

MACDONALD BULLYING At Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Lethbridge meeting the West was given a taste of the methods of the Laurier Government. Lethbridge is greatly in need of a post office, the town having utterly outgrown the accommodation that was provided for it in bygone years. During the general election the voters were assured the Liberal canvassers that the town could not get a Post Office if the constituency was foolish enough to elect a Conservative. The constituency did elect a Conservative and no post office has been erected, though such buildings have been sown thickly in the Maritime Provinces in towns less than a quarter the size of Lethbridge.

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In Egypt persons placed under police supervision, and unable to find the security demanded for future good behavior, are employed, if they so desire, in cultivation or other work at a daily wage.

PRESS COMMENT

(Mail and Empire) One brilliant example of a man who has "come back" is Theodore Roosevelt. He is not wanting that the President is now in light training for a Presidential campaign two years hence. His popularity appears to be as great as at any time in his career.

(Winnipeg Telegram) The Vancouver News-Advertiser is unkind enough to rob the Sifton organ of the consolation it derived from analysis of the popular vote recorded at the last provincial elections. The Vancouver paper says: "The Free Press conclusion, which it quoted with approval by the Victoria Times, greatly depreciates the victory of the Laurier ministry in 1908. Mr. Roblin's majority is one for every eighteen votes polled, whereas Sir Wilfrid's is one for every forty-eight votes polled in the federal contest. With proportionate representation the government at Ottawa would have a majority of four. Mr. Roblin's majority equals nearly 100 for each member of the Manitoba legislature. Sir Wilfrid's majority averages eleven for each member of parliament."

(Grain Growers' Guide) Up to the present time the Manitoba Elevator Commission has acquired in the neighborhood of 112 elevators in the province at various points as have been published in The Guide from week to week. The work of acquiring elevators is progressing rapidly. As the grain season has already opened it will be impossible to have many of these old elevators that have been purchased remodelled to meet the requirements of the government system as regards special binning and cleaning. For the same reason it will probably be impossible to operate the sample market this fall to handle the grain from all the newly acquired elevators in accordance with the terms of the Elevator Act. However, the commission state that they will probably have government elevators at at least one-third of the shipping points in Manitoba during the present season. The action of the commission in securing more than one elevator at certain points is a move towards the eventual monopoly of the elevator system in the province which can be the only satisfactory solution of the elevator question. By keeping this in view the elevator commission should be able, by another year, to control the elevator system in Manitoba, as the likelihood is that only the milling companies will hold their elevators. In order that the elevator system will be successful the farmers throughout the province must patronize government elevators. In accordance with the policy laid down by the Grain Growers' the farmers at every point should put up their grain through the government elevators. If the elevator system is sufficient, and should not put a single bushel through another elevator. As has been repeatedly pointed out, the farmers can use the government elevators and still ship or sell their grain to any grain firm. It is to be hoped that this policy will be pursued and that the grain of the Manitoba farmers will be put through the government elevators wherever possible.

Our neighbors have been defeated in their main contentions on the fishery question. Those who have followed their arguments as discussed from time to time in The Mail and Empire will not be surprised that such is the case. The two principal claims advanced by them were first, that they were entitled to the fishery rights in the first place, and secondly, that because Britain has granted United States fishermen the right to fish in certain Canadian and Newfoundland waters, she has renounced the power to regulate the fishing operations in those waters by United States citizens.

Thus, while Canada and Newfoundland are at liberty to order their own people to be careful of the industry, to avoid the use of destructive machines and to fish at certain times, and within certain limits, they cannot ask the United States fishermen to observe these rules. The fishermen grant to the United States fishermen the privilege of catching fish in British waters places these people above the law, and takes from the owners of the fisheries all right to regulate the manner in which the operations shall be conducted. This pretension is so preposterous that it, should have been put forward. Its absurdity is all the more noticeable when it is pointed out that it is at variance with the instructions issued from Washington, in other days, to the fishermen of the United States. These advisers invariably stated most distinctly that the citizens taking fish in British waters were subject to British rules which the native fishermen were required to observe. It is not at all astonishing that The Hague Tribunal should have refused to treat the United States

claim seriously. The second point—that in which Canada is chiefly interested—had to do with what is known as the headland question. Along the coast of the United States the great bays and gulfs are regarded as belonging to that country, and not as open sea. Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, Cape Cod Bay, in fact all the arms of the sea, are territorial waters of the Republic. But, according to the Washington convention, the same rule does not apply to Canada. All the bays and gulfs in Canada are parts of the sea, and not territorial waters, and being parts of the sea, United States fishermen are free to enter and to carry on their fishing operations there. This claim, in view of the position of the United States towards the gulfs and bays of that country, was entirely unjustifiable, and it is strange that it should have been insisted upon.

On the two points mentioned, Canada is victorious. The victory, however, is not really one of today. It goes back to the year 1888, when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper negotiated the fishery treaty which the Senate of the United States rejected. That treaty dealt with the question of the gulfs and bays in language that is identical with that now employed on the same subject by The Hague Tribunal. Apparently the acceptance by the United States diplomats who helped to frame that treaty of the view advanced by Mr. Chamberlain, and notably by Sir Charles Tupper, helped to bring about the judgment that establishes the Canadian contention.

WOMEN IN MEN'S CLOTHES Cases of Feminine Masqueraders Recalled by Recent Instances. How many women are there masquerading as men in your locality? Maybe the question is not so foolish as it looks. For before suffragettes came to trouble the world women often found ways to gain equality with men. There was "Harry Lloyd," for instance, who has just died on the outskirts of London. The mystery of this woman, who for over 25 years worked and lived as a man, has aroused the mercurious interest. So well did she carry her masculine clothes that nobody suspected her secret.

When the doctor was called to the house in Albany Road, Bedford, on the northeastern fringe of the metropolis, to attend "Harry Lloyd" in his last moments, he presently came downstairs and said to Miss Lloyd, who believed herself to be the daughter: "I thought it was a man I was called to see?" "Yes, it is so," she replied; "that is my father." Then she was shocked to hear that the dead body upstairs was that of a woman.

Inquiries established the fact that the woman's real name was Marie Le Roy, the daughter of a French officer whose widow resided in Brussels some time about 1872. Well educated and full of the joy of life, the little French woman used to attend the hall of science in Old street in the days when Robert Ingersoll, Charles Bradlaugh and Austin Holyoake, his publisher, lectured there. Why this well educated woman cut herself off from all her friends and lived the latter half of her life as a man is a mystery which she has carried with her to the grave. Probably, however, it was due to a wish to protect the good name of the girl who believed her to be her father.

This theory has recalled similar acts of devotion disclosed from time to time in the life histories of other women who have posed as men. More often, however, women have adopted men's attire through sheer love of adventure and a dislike of the limitations and restraints imposed on their own sex. Of this the most notable example was the famous Mme. Velasquez, who took so active a part in the war between the north and the south. She organized a company of recruits, and, to the intense surprise of her husband, who was an officer in the confederate army, she one day presented herself before him in camp, and he was in the extraordinary position of having to accept the service of his own wife as lieutenant. Soon after she joined him, however, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a carbine. Mme. Velasquez had many exciting adventures in the war. She fought through the battle of Bull's Run, and was badly wounded at the fall of Fort Donelson. After giving up service as a soldier she acted as a spy for the Confederates, and when the war was nearing its end she took a hand in blockade running.

In keeping with her adventurous nature, she married three times, and had three children, but the cares of motherhood do not appear to have induced her to settle down, for in later life she joined a miners' camp as a man and made extensive tours through Europe. At the beginning of her masculine career she went to great pains to conceal her form, and had made for herself half a dozen fine wire net shields, which she wore next the skin. Over these she wore an undershirt of silk or lisle thread, which fitted closely, and was held in place by straps across the chest and shoulders. These undershirts could be rolled up into the small compass of a collar box. Around the waist of each of the undershirts was a band with eyelet holes, arranged for the purpose of making loops in waistbands of the pantaloons to the proper number of inches.—Kansas City Star.

The finest opal known is that belonging to the Austrian crown jewels. It is five inches long, two and a half inches wide, and weighs seventeen ounces.

WOMEN IN MEN'S CLOTHES

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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 only. Address all letters as follows: Laboratory for Canadian business only. DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont. Write for our private address.

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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.

BLAMES CREW Survivor of Ferry Disaster Says Ferry No. 17 Could Have Saved Men On No. 18.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Sept. 11.—Thos. Shields, a coal passer, rescued when Car Ferry No. 18 went down in Lake Michigan Friday, gave an account of the wreck tonight. He lies at a local hospital in a serious condition. This is the story in his own words: "You see, I'm just a coal passer and I was on watch at 12.30. I noticed that there was water coming in from one of the glass ports, but I didn't think about it, as sometimes water does come in. Then I saw the mate Joe Bregenski, and one of the wheelmen on the iron or brass that holds the port in. Then Captain Kilty comes and they push clothes and rags into the hole and the captain orders the pumps to be put up. There was a heavy sea pounding, so I tells one of the firemen that water was rushing in. Then about 1.30 Captain Kilty comes and tells us we've got to shove the cars off so as to lighten the ship. We had a hard time getting them off because they would stick and hang over. We got the 29 off. Then the captain told us to get the port side life boats off as that was the lee side and the sea wasn't so heavy. There were three boats and we moored them so they cleared the side. Some of the deck hands got in and kept the life boats from banging alongside. We loosened all the life rafts so they would float off when the boat sank. We had the flag at half mast at daylight so that No. 17 would know that we were in trouble. No. 17 was getting pretty close to us and I was right

ALBERTA'S CHIEF JUSTICE It is Understood That Judge Scott Will Get Position.

CALGARY, Sept. 10.—It is practically an assured fact that the vacancy caused by Judge Sifton and Judge Mitchell entering into provincial politics will be filled by Saturday. "As soon as Sir Wilfrid returns from the Eucharistic conference at Montreal, the appointments will be made," said a gentleman qualified to speak, to the Daily News this morning.

It appears that recommendations and suggestions have been made to the federal authorities and that all that now remains is the sanction and endorsement of Ottawa. Though the names of the prospective chief justice and judges have not been given out yet, those which have been put most prominently before the public since the said positions on the bench have been vacant are Supreme Court Judge Scott, for the chief justiceship; W. L. Walsh as his successor and Mr. James Shortt as district court judge.

The duration of British Mineries for the past century has been very little over three years.

To Run Through Boundary Will Con Northern

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STARTLING REVOLUTION

In England's Great War Monsters—Ships Will be Driven by Motors—Will Revolutionize Dreadnaughts

Stories of a startling revolution in the construction of future warships come from Portsmouth. It is said that the next Dreadnaught to be built there will have motor engines, and consequently the vessel will be without funnels, boilers, stokeholds, and the other prominent features in steam. This will mean a construction wholly different from the present type of fighting vessel, as starting in its change as when steam first superseded sailing.

At present the internal combustion marine engine has only been used on submarines and other small craft. Whether it has yet been brought to such a degree of perfection as to develop the 60,000 or 70,000 horse-power that would be required in the next battleship is problematical.

A solution of the difficulty would bring us to the dawn of a new era in naval affairs, and place on the seas smokeless squadrons of great speed, with no funnels to hinder fore and aft gun-fire, and an enormous saving in space, which would be devoted to increasing fuel and ammunition, thus adding enormously to radius and effective range of action. In other words, it would make the mighty Orion, launched only a few days ago, an obsolete vessel.

Comes as Surprise

The news of a motor-driven warship has taken the engineering world by surprise, but evidence that the Admiralty have something up their sleeve is the fact that the successor to H. M. S. Orion, on the building slip, will not be commenced until the New Year. This delay is so unusual as to have caused much comment for a long time.

The important point is that nowhere in Portsmouth naval circles is the report of a motor-driven battleship, to be built at an early date, discredited, and seeing how secret are the details of the Admiralty proceedings, since the introduction of the Dreadnaught regime, it is assumed that the statement made is in substance correct.

The Portsmouth Evening News, which gave the first hint of the great revolution in shipbuilding, says: "Regarding our information, we have nothing to add and nothing to take away from the statement made, and our advice to those who doubt or disbelieve is similar to that of a famous statesman—'Wait and see.'"

All British submarines are motor-driven, and their engine horse power has speedily developed up to nearly 600. The chief difficulty has been found in the use of oil fuel. Petrol is very heating, and for that reason cannot be used in engines above a certain horse power; but the Admiralty experts have only lately developed experimentally the use on submarines of crude oil such as is obtained from Scottish shale distilleries.

It is understood the present project is to couple a number of high-power comparatively slow running internal combustion engines using this oil upon one shaft, and to use more than four shafts, with which all the present Dreadnaughts are equipped. The advantage of these engines over steam turbines is immense, for the weight saved can be used in increasing the fighting qualities of the ship and to give her more speed, or heavier armament, or armor.

The great obstacle to the use of internal combustion motors on destroyers and unarmored cruisers has been the noise of the exhaust, but this does not diminish the fighting value of an armored ship. Experiments with new motors upon H. M. S. Rattler have proved satisfactory, and the Admiralty seem determined that just as Britain produced the first Dreadnaught so she should have the first motor-driven battleship, which, it is understood, will be laid down at Portsmouth.

What a Motor Navy Means

The proposed use of steam turbines in big ships was at first scoffed at, but after a few months' experiments at the destroyer Cobra and the cruiser Hampshire, the Dreadnaught was equipped with them, and had four propellers instead of two. Motor-driven battleships will bear no smokestacks, will have no boilers, and will need no stokers. Such a vessel will, however, give vent to a horrible smell.

Full three years ago the Admiralty had in view a revolution in the means of propulsion. In 1907 the department of the Engineer-in-Chief had constructed two installations of gas engines of 500 horse-power, with gas producers, which have since been thoroughly tested. Mr. William Beardmore, of Glasgow, contributed much towards the solution of early difficulties, and the Vickers company approached the problem on novel lines. Mr. McKeechie, of the latter company, said they were even then prepared to accept an order for a battleship fitted with this system of propulsion, with all the guarantee incidental to such a contract.

It is claimed that a saving to be made of forty per cent. in fuel, of thirty-three per cent. in space occupied and of twenty-five per cent. in weight. Numerous cylinders would have to be adopted, and the engines might, therefore be heavier than steam motors of the same power, but the gas producer would be lighter than the boiler, and the machinery would be less complicated, and would require the services of a less numerous personnel. It would

thus be possible to concentrate greater force on the actual fighting elements of the ship, both personal and material.

It was recently stated that the Admiralty had given orders for an experimental internal combustion plant of 10,000 horse-power, but engineers have regarded the difficulties as enormous. Yet that they are being solved is clear, and inventive genius is active both at home and abroad. We shall certainly not be outdistanced in this matter. The order which has been given by the Hamburg-America line to Messrs Blum & Voss for a vessel of considerable size propelled by internal combustion engines is proof enough that a revolution is in sight. Even if engines of 30,000 horse-power were required, it would still be possible to save largely in weight and space.

The immediate result would be to add enormously to the fighting power of ships. The absence of funnels would greatly increase the training arc of fire of gun batteries, and the ships would become more than ever floating gun-mountings or enormous capacity. The reduction in engine space would permit larger ammunition supplies and the problem of mounting heavy guns would be greatly simplified.

Gas or Oil Engines?

The absence of smoke would be another advantage. The ship would become a smaller target, and thus would have an immense superiority over ships of other classes. It is, in short, impossible to exaggerate the importance of the revolution that it contemplated.

A point which has yet to be settled is whether the greatest development is to rest with the gas-engine or the oil engine. Both have enormous advantages over the steam-engine. These advantages include the following:

Funnels will be unnecessary. Stoking will be done away with. The fuel bills will be very much less.

Fewer men will be required. The weight of the machinery to be carried will be enormously decreased. The space which will be saved can be utilized for the mounting of more guns or decreasing the size of the ship.

The range of gun-training will be wider. An important point which must not be lost sight of in any proposal to drive our Dreadnaughts by internal combustion engines is touched upon by a writer in the Westminster Gazette, who says:

"The change is of vast importance to our position as an industrial nation. Nature gave us coal in abundance, and upon that gift we have developed our manufacturing supremacy. How shall we stand if oil is to supersede coal, for oil is only obtained in small quantities in the British Isles?"

A PRAIRIE HEROINE

Heroes and heroines are always supposed to be far off, haloed with distance and seen through other people's eyes, but the truth is that they are our next door neighbors in acquaintances, did we but know it. One of them, so modest that she will not sign her name in "Canada Monthly" (formerly "Canada-West"), tells simply and unaffectedly the story of how she made a home on the prairie for herself and her two boys. It is a story of privation, poverty and struggle, but a struggle in which the indomitable little mother won. This is how she first saw her new home.

"Arthur met me in Swift Current, and after arranging with the man who kept the livery barn, to store our household effects until we could return for them and purchasing some provisions we started for the homestead. This was my first introduction to our faithful oxen, Duncan and Hughes, and fine sensible fellows they were. I soon learned to love them, for so much depended on them; and every night I prayed for them as I did for the other members of the family.

"On the trip out we spent four nights in a tent Arthur had borrowed from a neighbor. On the way we frequently met mounted policemen, who saluted us pleasantly, and an occasional homesteader, but only once on that long journey did we meet a woman. This made me feel rather lonely, but I knew there was a widow living on a homestead only a mile and a half from mine. She had spent the last of a small patrimony to pay the passage of herself and stepchildren to Western Canada, and her husband died before he reached the homestead, and she and her stepchildren were making just such a fight for a home as my boys and I were beginning.

"On the last day of our journey, we came to a rise in the prairie and Arthur told me to look toward a range of hills and try to see a tiny speck toward which he was pointing. I did so, and sighted off the end of his finger, until I saw it. 'That,' he said, 'is your home.'

"I asked the size of the house. 'Ten by twelve,' he answered promptly. 'I had not expected before for I well knew that whatever was done would be done as well and as lovingly as possible, so although my heart sank, I said no word that would dampen his pleasure in having at last a home of our own, no matter how small.'

Ice melts at thirty-two degrees, wax at one hundred and forty-nine degrees, lead at six hundred and twenty-six degrees, and platinum at three thousand six hundred and thirty-two degrees.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

BETRAYED BY HIS WIFE

Prima Donna Secures Immense Fortune of Artist Husband and Casts Him Out—Allowed Him Small Allowance

Paris, Sept. 11.—Robert Winthrop Chanler, who last June was a millionaire, is now a pensioner on \$20 a month allowed him by his wife, Nina Cavalieri. His dreams of love have been shattered. The former sheriff of Dutchess county, New York, artist, clubman, society man and politician, and the grand opera queen, "The most beautiful man in the world," have parted for ever. Cavalieri has Chanler's entire fortune, and he is in America penniless.

It is learned through friends of Chanler in this city who Chanler was duped by the singer; how she got him to transfer his property to her, and how she flouted him after she married. Many of her escapades with Prince Dolgorouki, a Russian nobleman, since the wedding, are matters of common knowledge among certain Americans now in Europe.

Shortly after the wedding, while Chanler was being caressed and petted by the beautiful prima donna, an English solicitor and a French notary appeared, bringing with them formidable legal documents.

Taking the documents from the solicitor and the notary, Cavalieri ran up to Chanler, threw her arms around his neck, kissed him, and told him he must sign the papers before she could marry him. She explained to him that by signing these papers he would be transferring all his fortune to her. But she also told him what excellent care she would take of him; how she would live with the one thought of making his life happy, managing his fortune and keeping him from all the annoyances and cares of business life, leaving him free to paint pictures and love her to his fullest extent. Chanler signed the documents and transferred everything he possessed, even to his interest in the alimony fund, to the prima donna.

Two or three days after the wedding Chanler began to see things in a different light. He had been spending his time on enormous mural paintings. He did not sell many of these paintings, and Cavalieri thought that this was energy wasted.

One morning after Chanler had finished his coffee and rolls the fair Nina, who now controlled the purse strings, announced that thereafter Chanler would be allowed each month 100 francs, or \$20. She closed the door and lodged him, but out of this she bought his clothes and met those hundred and one little expenses he had always incurred.

Once married to Chanler and in possession of all his property, Cavalieri, it is said, famed her name for Prince Dolgorouki. Her neck had not time to become accustomed to the matrimonial yoke before she communicated with Dolgorouki, and rushed across Europe to her side, where he has been ever since. When the prince appeared on the scene Chanler had to take a back seat. He was only Cavalieri's husband. When Cavalieri left the hospital recently, she went to Cobourg, near Trouville. Her son, her brother Orastes, Prince Dolgorouki and several maids accompanied her. Chanler followed a few days later, and when he found Prince Dolgorouki there he gave up in disgust, and after a long conference with his brother, William Astor Caanier, started for America with Mrs. William Astor Chanler and Mrs. Ashley, the latter's mother.

Brandon City Hall

BRANDON, Sept. 12.—The city hall, which was declared unsafe last spring and has since been closed, has been patched up at a cost of about \$1,000 and will be re-opened by a theatrical company this evening. There was a proposal to rebuild the city hall at a cost of \$20,000 some time ago, but the bylaw for that purpose was defeated by the ratepayers and minor repairs were decided on to make the building safe for the present. Eventually, however, permanent repairs must be made or a new hall built. The work that has been done is not a very great improvement.

Accident at Prince Albert

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 10.—Jas. Coombes, while taking his gun out of a rig last night was accidentally shot in the stomach and it is likely his wound will result fatally. The accident happened near Davis Bridge, and Ald. Hamelin and A. E. Doak, who were passing in an auto, picked up the wounded man and brought him to the hospital here.

An Admiral of the Fleet of Great Britain has a salary of \$10,950.

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Scientific American.
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New Cardinals

There is expectation in Roman Catholic circles that Archbishop Bruchesi will be made a cardinal, partly in recognition of Quebec's devotion to Rome and partly in recognition of Mr. Bruchesi's distinguished services at the Eucharistic Congress. The granting of a red hat to the venerable Archbishop of Montreal would be considered a remarkable honor by his coreligionists. The United States with its score of million Roman Catholics has only one cardinal, namely, Gibbons, of Baltimore. Strong influence is being brought to bear to have Archbishop Farley, of New York, and Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, made cardinals. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, a very popular man, expected promotion a year or two ago, and there was some political trouble as to the supposed wishes of President Roosevelt in the matter; but Archbishop Ireland's name is no longer mentioned.

It has been said on more than one occasion that Pope Pius is determined to make Archbishop Kennedy, for five years rector of the American College in Rome, a cardinal in curia, which means that Mr. Kennedy would receive the red hat. However, this speculation is not passed on as easily as knight hoods or civil honors. The membership of the College of Cardinals is limited to seventy, and new cardinals are created only when death creates a vacancy. Fully four-fifths of the cardinals are Italians or Spaniards, those chosen at the last consistory in 1907 being Gasparri, Lucon, and Renaldini, Delal and Aguirre. It was on this occasion that Archbishop Farley and Ireland were considered for transferring all their figures and the most reserved, for cardinals are a not passed out as easily as knight hoods or civil honors. The membership of the College of Cardinals is limited to seventy, and new cardinals are created only when death creates a vacancy. 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Local and General

Fenton Munro has been re-appointed city treasurer.

The market building will be completed next week.

Of the harvest excursionists 7,617 came to this province.

Regina four-oared crew were defeated at the Winnipeg regatta.

Mrs. W. J. Bryan of Calgary is visiting her relatives in the city.

Peter Kelly, an old-timer of the Lumsden district, died on Sunday.

Mrs. Wellwood, matron of the Children's Aid Society, has resigned.

Miss E. Clerehue, of Winnipeg, has been appointed matron of the Regina Hospital.

Hon. Jas. S. Duff, minister of agriculture for Ontario, spent Sunday and Monday in the city.

Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, A. E. Whitmore, M.L.A., and T. H. Blacklock left yesterday for Weyburn.

The Egg-O Baking Powder Co. may remove from this city owing to the exorbitant freight rates.

Regina building permits for July showed an increase of 490 per cent. the greatest in Canada.

The Princess Theatre, a new moving picture show on Scarth Street, was opened on Monday evening.

The charity ball in the R. H. Williams & Sons new store on Friday evening was a brilliant success.

O. S. Black, Weyburn, and E. R. Wylie, Moosomin, were in Regina on Monday on their way to Saskatoon.

Wilfrid Gribble, organizer for the Socialist party in Canada, will address a gathering in Stanley Park tonight.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a \$4,000 building for the poultry show by the Agricultural Board.

The next competition for the People's Shield, will be played in Regina. Calgary was the winner at the Toronto tournament.

Police Magistrate Trant, of Regina, has been elected vice-president for Saskatchewan by the convention of Canadian Clubs.

The Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association will erect a new poultry building at the Exhibition grounds at a cost of \$4,000.

J. R. Green, sponsor of the medals for the winners in the Saskatchewan football shield competition, has with held them until the Prince Albert-Regina dispute is settled.

It is expected that the Children's Shelter will benefit to the extent of about \$600 as a result of the Charity Ball held in the new Williams Block last Friday evening.

Monday night saw an exodus of the legal fraternity from Regina. There were thirty-two went north to attend the annual meeting of the Bar Association at Saskatoon.

E. W. Hume, barrister of Outlook, was in the city on Monday, being associated with J. F. L. Embury in the defence of F. Martinson, who was charged with defrauding his creditors.

A delegation from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce that is touring Canada was entertained on Friday by the Greater Regina Club. Messrs. Riseley, Thorn, of Bristol, and A. Hawkes, of the C. N. R., were the principal speakers.

All persons interested in the definite study of an historical character for the winter season are requested to communicate with Mr. Norman F. Black, M.A., chairman of the Historical Committee of the Society of Art, Literature and Science.

The following pupils of Miss Bessie Munns, A.T.C.M., were successful at the recent musical exams: Toronto Conservatory: Primary, piano, Thelma Duncan. Toronto University: Primary piano, Vera Trant. Toronto College of Music: Primary piano, Louise Childs and Margaret Dobson.

The marriage of Miss Jean Morrison to Mr. Bert Ross took place last Thursday evening at the home of the bride's mother. About sixty guests were present. The newly wedded couple left on the midnight train to spend their honeymoon at Banff and Calgary. They will make their home at Weyburn.

Henry Sargeant, who has been working near Regina recently received word of the serious illness of his father in Winnipeg and came into town on Tuesday to make ready to go down to see him. He carried over a hundred dollars in cash on him. He met three friends who got him to go for a walk, then gave him a drink and afterwards relieved him of his money.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try Minard's Liniment, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON, Belle Isle Station, Kings Co., N. B., Sept. 17, 1904.

At a meeting of the directors of the Art, Literature and Science Society held last week, Mr. J. E. Doerr, L.L.B., was elected secretary in succession to Mr. Duncan Brown, B.A. It was arranged that the chairmen of the various committees should report at a meeting to be held Wednesday next, their respective programmes of studies for the winter months. It was also decided to hold a conversation on the last Monday in September, to enable the members to become acquainted with each other. At this meeting a series of exhibits and demonstrations, conducted by the various committees will form a special feature.

Five designs for the new public library have been submitted to the board and were considered by them last week. The competition between the local architects is being carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Regina Architectural Society. The board have not yet come to any definite decision and will seek the assistance of an outside architectural expert before making a final selection. Four of the designs show a seventy-five foot frontage and one a hundred and thirty foot frontage. It will be a two-story building and will provide accommodation for about 30,000 volumes, or five times the present number. All the designs are for a building that can be put up within the estimate of \$40,000. As soon as the board have made their selection the chosen design or designs will be forwarded to the Carnegie representatives, who will have the final say, and not until then will the name of the successful competitor be made public. The board are very much pleased with all the designs, and feel that almost any one of them would meet the requirements. They are drawn with great care and skill and reflect great credit on the local architectural talent.

Manufacturers To Be Entertained Everything is in readiness for the reception to be given the members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, who arrive here at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. During their seven hours' stay in Regina, every minute will be occupied, as an elaborate programme has been arranged for them. At 8.30 in the morning the party will be taken out on an auto tour around the city and district and will not return until about 10.30. At 11 o'clock a civic reception will be tendered them in the Regina Theatre, and at 12.30 lunch will be served by the Y. W. C. A. in the City Hall. At 2 o'clock the party will board their two special trains, and proceed westward again.

In order to afford accommodation for 250 guests, it will be necessary to have the loan of between 75 and 100 autos from those who own machines in the city. This means that practically every available auto in town will have to be used for about two hours on Thursday morning. The party will be divided into two or three parts and each will take a separate route after leaving the station but will meet somewhere on their course. The parties will be shown the parliament buildings, Government House, the Exhibition Grounds and will then take a short run to the country to see some wheat in stock.

It has been thought advisable by the Board of Trade to send someone west with the manufacturers as far as the coast, so as to supply them with what information they might require about Regina. W. F. Wells, it was thought, would be a very suitable man for this work and in all probability he will join the party here.

As the Canadian Manufacturers' Excursion on this year brings the most representative lot of business men that has ever visited Regina at one time, it is thought that much good work can be done by the Board of Trade during the manufacturers' stay here. Literature has been sent to Winnipeg stating the advantages of Regina and this will be placed in the hands of the party at that point so that they will have some idea of what to look for when they arrive here.

Bar Association Officers The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Bar Association was held yesterday in Saskatoon. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, O. S. Black, Weyburn; vice-president, G. E. McCraney, Saskatoon; secretary-treasurer, H. L. Jordan, Saskatoon; council, W. W. Livingstone, Battleford; J. A. M. Patrick, Yorkton; H. P. Pickett, Moose Jaw; A. M. Matheson, Arcola; E. R. Wylie, Moosomin; D. J. Thom, Regina; James McKay K.C., Prince Albert; R. W. Shannon, Saskatoon; J. F. L. Embury, Regina; N. McKenzie, K. C. Regina; J. A. Allan, Regina; J. F. Frame, Regina; J. A. Cross, Regina; G. E. Taylor, Moose Jaw; A. D. Dickson, Qu'Appelle.

Fisheries Award Accepted THE HAGUE, Sept. 13.—The award of the international arbitration court of arbitration in the Newfoundland fisheries case, became irrevocable today with the expiration of the five days allowed for an appeal, without either Great Britain or the United States having entered a protest against the findings.

By-Laws Carried. Six by-laws were carried last week. They were: \$12,000 for North Side fire hall, \$7,000 for sewers, \$3,000 for fire protection for exhibition buildings, \$122,000 for pavements, \$13,000 for waterworks, and \$28,000 for sidewalks.

More New Garments For Women's Autumn Wear

DRESSES, SUITS, COATS, SKIRTS



It will pay every woman to keep in touch with our Ready-to-Wear Department these days. New arrivals are pouring in on us every day, handsome, swagger creations, with a dainty touch of style, yet not expensive, either.

A new Autumn Gown for House or Street wear is of Serge and Venetian. Made in a belted Princess effect and trimmed about the yoke and sleeves with dainty touches of silk braid, silk soutache, braid and buttons. In black, brown and navy. Trading Co. Price.....\$16.50

Some New Skirts Deserve Mention Because we consider them the best value ever offered you.

Women's Skirts in fine quality Panama. Made in the newest effect with pleated panels on sides; trimmed with silk covered buttons and soutache braid. In black, brown and navy. Trading Co. Price.....\$4.25

Women's Skirts of fine quality all wool serge in a pretty eighteen gored pleated skirt effect. Colors, black and navy. Trading Co. Price.....\$10.00

Women's Skirts of Voile, extra quality, all-wool; beautifully trimmed with silk braid and finished with pleats. A dressy, exclusive style. Trading Co. Price.....\$10.00

'Twill Soon be Time for Furs

The Ladies' Fur Garments will be found in the Ready-to-Wear Department this year, where you will find a splendid representative display of the newest ideas in Fur Coats, Fur-Lined and Fur Trimmed. The showing is at its best just now, so come early and benefit by the better choosing.

Long Muskrat Coat, \$135.—Made of the finest quality Natural Canadian Rat; lined throughout with Skinner's Satin; has deep collar and revers; double breasted style; new style sleeves with turn-back cuffs; trimmed with large fancy buttons; 50 inches long. Extra special at Trading Company price.....\$135.00

Fur Lined Coat, \$95.—Made with fine broadcloth shell; 50 inches long; in black, brown, cardinal and green. Has natural mink collar and fine muskrat lining. A warm, handsome coat. Trading Company price.....\$95.00

Fur Lined Coat, \$50.—Fine broadcloth shell, in black, navy, brown, cardinal and green; 50 inches long; 40 inch Mink Marmot lining, fine Mink Marmot collar. Value like this never offered before at Trading Co. price.....\$50.00

An Autumn Hint, Blankets and Comforters

These cool nights make one snuggle down closer to the blankets, and the careful housewife is already planning to buy more to displace the worn ones. We have a fine assortment of the celebrated

MURPHY AND CALDWELL BLANKETS which need no recommendation from us. They're all wool and you make no mistake about buying these. "Murphy," made in white, grey and red; 6, 6-1/2, 7 and 7-1/2 lbs. in weight, and priced from \$5.50 to \$7.50. "Caldwell" make, weight 6, 7 and 8 lbs., and are priced at \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.

COMFORTERS Fine Elderdown filled Comforters, covered with Silkolene silk and satin; trimmed with silk cord of self ruffle. Priced at \$5.00 to \$18.00. Will filled, covered with Art Satin, at \$1.50 to \$3.00.

The Shirtwaist Shop Has Deep-Laid Plans

For Your WARDROBE NEEDS

Every pair of shoes we sell that give satisfaction to the wearer is just one more notch in our stock, another boost, and our rapidly increasing business leads one to draw but one conclusion, that we must be giving satisfaction or our sales would not repeat so rapidly. If you need working boots try a pair of these.

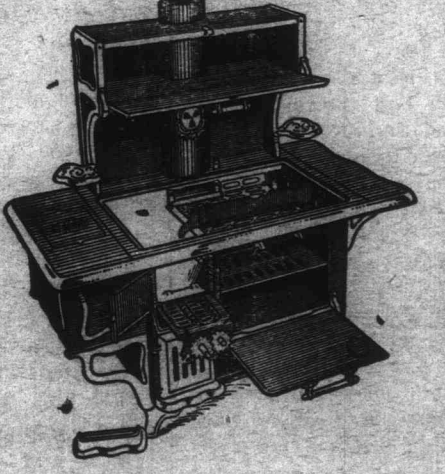
- Men's grain leather boots, in blucher cut, with peg sole, at.....\$2.00
Buff Leather, Balmoral style boots, at.....\$2.00
Box calf, blucher cut boots with well riveted soles, at.....\$2.50
Box kip blucher boots, leather lined, riveted soles, at.....\$3.00
Tan leather boots, with either plain toes or caps at.....\$3.00
Fine grain leather boots, blucher cut, plain toes, large eyelets. Good-year welted soles, at.....\$3.50

The New Chancellor Oxford Range

Note These Exclusive Features

Large roomy warming closet with drop door; when down will act as a shelf to rest the dishes on.

The dividing strip on top of oven ensures an even fire travel over front as well as back of oven; also expanding metal and asbestos on top and down sides. These points prove why it bakes best.



Grates pull right out and can be quickly adapted to coal or wood use without disturbing linings; fitted with new reversible gate. Round cornered fire box that prevents clogging of ashes. Feet on base; thus easy to clean. Large broiling top. A slight turn of the crank and the front section is lifted at an angle. It is noiseless in action and easy to operate. Price, complete with Reservoir and Warming Closet, \$65.00.

- Other Ranges in Stock
Gurney Quick Meal, complete with Warming Closet and either waterfront or reservoir.....\$48.00
Malleable Steel Range.....\$75.00
Joy Malleable Steel Range.....\$75.00

Time to be Thinking About MEN'S Winter Clothes

The thoughtful man is laying his plans now. So many men have been in that one of our Clothing Men remarked it looked like the sign of an early winter. But the real reason is that men are realizing the fact that our Big Men's Store leads the way and are making their choice early to secure the pick of our big stock.



Men's Black Galloway Coat with Astrachan Collar \$30.00
G507—Men's black Galloway Coat, made from pure quality oil, tanned Kip Galloway Skins. The Kip furs are the young animals, the leather of these being softer and much more desirable than the older. Lining of a strong quilted Italian cloth. Has deep shawl collar of fine glossy astrachan fur. Sizes 38 to 50. Extra special at.....\$30.00

Unbeatable Values in Men's Sheep Lined Coats

All sizes, 38 to 50. Men's Heavy Brown Duck Coats, of guaranteed 8-oz. duck, lined with prime sheepskin, has 6-in. sheepskin collar lapping well over face, finished with elastic wool cuffs in the sleeves, fastened with patent clasp, fly front, with snap fasteners. Very special value at.....\$5.00

Men's High Grade Sheepskin lined Corduroy Coats, in fawn or dark brown shade, fly front, clasp fastener set in on leather, pockets reinforced with leather, deep 6-in. wombat fur collar with tab for throat, double elastic, woolen cuff in sleeves, leather protectors at arm seve. This coat is made of English Corduroy, is guaranteed to give satisfaction or will be replaced free. Our price.....\$10.00

Men's Suits at \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20

While lots of men are buying higher priced suits we believe that a whole lot of men are interested in a medium class suit. The suits we are showing at these prices, \$12 to \$20, are the best value ever shown in the West. They are all made in the newest styles of good quality materials and attractive patterns and colorings. The tailoring and finishing fully measures up to Trading Co. standard of excellence, and, taken all round, we heartily recommend them at special prices—\$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20.

Coat Sweaters Men Need for this Cold Wave

Just right for warmth and comfort when the air begins to nip. Fine wool coat sweaters that have taken the place of the old Cardigan Jackets—there's more style and sprightliness to them.

Made of fine evenly spun wool yarn in the newest designs of weave and finished in color combinations of brown and tan, grey and red, green and brown, blue and black, khaki and brown, blue and white, white and royal-blue, and many other attractive colorings; also in plain greys, browns and cardinals. Trading Company prices.....\$1.25 to \$6.00

If a Man Wants Quality in Working Boots IT'S HERE

Your summer supply is beginning to show the signs of wear—you want something fresh and new. Here's just the chance you've been looking for to fill this between-season's gap. They're a dainty and charming lot—so you had better shop early tomorrow.

A fine lawn blouse, made with handsome embroidery and two rows of torchon lace on front and the new style sleeves. A handsome waist that usually sells at \$1.00 for.....89c

A waist with all over embroidery front; finished with clusters of fine tucks down front and back; white linen detached collar; new sleeves. Regularly sold at \$1.30, for.....98c

An especially handsome one is of fine mull; beautifully embroidered and trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace. New sleeves and collar, also lace and embroidery trimmed. A regular \$3.75 garment, for.....\$2.95

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED Western Canada's Greatest Store

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