

THE SCHOOLS OF WESTERN CANADA

In Some of the Cities and Towns the School Buildings Cannot Accommodate the Increasing Numbers.

One of the most important factors in the building of a new country is the attention that is paid by the authorities to the education of the rising generation. Fortunately for western Canada, the settlement of that new country began in such recent years that it was able to lay a foundation for this work, gained by the experience of older countries. In this way the very best is the result. Throughout the entire country are to be seen the most improved style of architecture in school buildings. The cities and towns vie with each other in the efforts to secure the best of accommodation and at the same time get architectural lines that would appeal. Sufficient to say that nowhere is there the greater attention paid to elementary and advanced education than in western Canada. A report just to hand shows that in Calgary, Alberta, there are eighty teachers employed, and the enrollment 4,228 pupils. In the Province of Alberta there was a total of 46,000 pupils attending schools in 1909. The total enrollment for the year in city, town and village schools was 22,883, and the total in rural schools was 23,165. There are in the province 970 schools with 1,323 departments. At the close of 1909 there was a total of 1,096 school districts in the province. Great attention is paid also to agricultural education. The best uses of the soil and such other matters as tend to make the agriculture less of a drudge and more of a success are employed. When there is the combination of good soil, splendid climate and healthy and advanced ideas in the methods employed in agriculture, we see accomplished the results that have placed western Canada on its present high plane in the agricultural world. There is to be found men of high standing in literary spheres as well as in financial circles who are carrying on farming, not alone for the pleasure they derive but for the profit they secure. Mr. Adler, a wide-awake business man of New York, has a ranch near Strathmore, Alberta. He is highly pleased with his success the past year. He says:

"On July 25th we estimated our crop at 6,000 bushels of wheat. A week later we increased our estimate to 12,000 bushels. A few days later we again increased our estimate, this time to 18,000 bushels, but after harvest in September we found we had 20,150 bushels. If that isn't a record, what is?" he asked.

"This crop was made with practically no moisture," he continued, "and we now have a better opinion of the fertility of Alberta lands than ever and value our lands higher than we ever did before."

Mr. Adler, who has been on the ranch for about a week, leaves for New York Saturday.

This gentleman is conducting a farm on a large scale, and has plenty of means to develop it, and his may not be taken as a fair case. There are, though, instances of thousands who have begun life on small farms in western Canada with but brains and the determination over and above the couple of hundred dollars in ready money that they possessed, and today are owners of large farms and handsome incomes, all the result of their efforts on land that was responsive to the touch of the hand that held the plow. Instances such as these can be quoted if you will communicate with the nearest Canadian government agent, who will also mail you free descriptive literature.

Praise is encouraging; it brings out the best that is in a man and inspires him to do his duty cheerfully and faithfully.—Henry Lee.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

Be a live wire, but don't burn your associates.

Knees Became Stiff

Five Years of Severe Rheumatism
The cure of Henry J. Goldstein, 14 Barton Street, Boston, Mass., is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mr. Goldstein says: "I suffered from rheumatism five years. It kept me from business and caused excruciating pain. My knees would become as stiff as steel. I tried many medicines without relief, then took Hood's Sarsaparilla, soon felt much better, and now consider myself entirely cured. I recommend Hood's."

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Fully vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.
Stop after dinner—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine number Signature
W. D. Wood

As afflicted with (see eyes, use) **Thompson's Eye Water**

HAD ROUGH VOYAGE

Sailors Had in Mind Tale of "The Ancient Mariner."

Baneful Spell That Fell Upon Sailing Ship Rhine Was Attributed to Killing of Albatross That Had Taken Refuge.

New York.—Coleridge's tale of "The Ancient Mariner" may now be repeated as the record in many respects of the strange voyage of the Rhine, a British sailing ship, which has reached this port from Trinidad, laden with asphalt. For forty days and forty nights the vessel struggled against adverse winds, or, like the craft in Coleridge's poem, hung in a glassy sea, "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean."

Followed for a time, as men of the crew believe, by as mysterious an influence as that which held the ship of "The Ancient Mariner" in thrall, the Rhine fought its way through to the end of a trip that ordinarily would have occupied fourteen instead of forty days.

To the killing of an albatross was attributed the baneful spell that fell upon the ship of "The Ancient Mariner." The question for superstitious minds is whether the spell that bound the Rhine for a time was brought about by a West Indian sailor who killed a sea bird which had taken refuge on board the ship's deck.

Before the Rhine, which is a full rigged ship of 1,690 tons, was a day out of Port au Spain, Trinidad, it found itself in a calm. Day after day, with only an occasional puff of wind to bring hope of more favorable weather, the Rhine crawled along beneath a burning sun.

The ship was a week and a half on its way when a strange thing happened. Captain Bergman and his first mate, Harry Wolth, were on the quarter deck, and the sailors were idling about the deck forward when a huge dog, gaunt with hunger, appeared on deck. Captain Bergman and his mate are not superstitious, so they had the animal cared for by the steward and then let him roam the deck at will.

It was not until the Rhine was well up the Atlantic coast that it ran into heavy weather. On Sunday night, November 13, a hurricane rose. The first mate was caught in a heavy sea and was thrown to the deck, where he lay stunned. No one saw him fall—no one but Bob, the stowaway dog. He ran howling to the skipper, and by his actions led him to send the third officer to see what was the matter. Wolth was found and carried to his cabin, where it was found that he had dislocated his left knee and injured the leg generally. Wolth insisted on remaining on duty.

The Rhine was forty miles east by northeast of Cape Henry when it encountered the storm. It took the ship two weeks to fight its way to this port, a distance of only a few hundred miles.

Captain Bergman in 1905 received \$1,000 and a gold watch from insurance companies for bringing the Har-

COSTLIEST HOUSE IN AMERICA COMPLETED



NEW YORK.—William A. Clark, ex-senator from Montana, and Mrs. Clark are about to move into their new residence at Fifth avenue and Seventy-seventh street, which has just been completed after nearly eight years of work. This extraordinary palace cost Mr. Clark more than \$7,000,000 before a bit of furniture was put into it and is the costliest residence in the country. The furnishings have required the expenditure of several additional millions. Mr. Clark planned the house himself and it is denounced by architects and artists as the worst freak ever erected in the United States.

ward into the Delaware breakwater under jury masts after all his spars had been carried away except the foretopmast.

Mrs. Bergman, the skipper's wife, also has won recognition for heroism at sea. She has an official letter of thanks from congress for aiding in the saving of life. She lives aboard the Rhine. The Rhine is a steel ship, 257 feet long and thirty-eight feet beam.

FARM LABORER VERY SCARCE

Missouri Farmers Buy Talking Machine and Reflectors in Attempt to Lure Him to Work.

Mexico, Mo.—Is the motion picture machine in small towns responsible for luring boys and young men away from the farm? Will the phonograph and the post card reflector in the farmhouse keep him there? Many farmers in central Missouri would say "yes" to both of those questions, and many of them are buying talking machines and reflectors in order to combat "the lure of the motion pictures" and keep the boys—and the hired men—on the farm. Many of these men attribute the

WOMAN ON A JUNKET

Korean Party Breaks All Records by Crossing Sea.

Expedition Planned by Japanese Masters as Little Journey of Enlightenment for Fifty-Odd Yangbans—They Believed Everything.

New York.—When a Korean woman 70 years old consents to take her first ride on a railroad train there is opportunity for marveling among country men and women. But when that Korean grandmother goes all the way to Tokyo, across the sea and in the land of the conquerors, the Korean conservatives may well shake his heads and prophesy that soon the stars will begin to fall, says a correspondent of the Sun.

Such a trip was taken recently by such a daring old lady of Chosen, and not only that, but there were many Korean ladies of younger years with her. The Japanese looked upon the excursion as a good augury of the breaking down of Korean prejudice and the acceptance by them of the new regime of Japanese suzerainty. The papers of Tokyo were filled with the most intimate details of the doings and sayings of this unusual band of pilgrims.

The expedition was planned by the Japanese masters in Seoul as a little journey of enlightenment for fifty-odd Korean yangbans, or scholars of leisure, who had recently been in receipt of new titles in the peerage of Korea and who were supposed to be thoroughly reconciled to the absorption of their land by the conquerors from the eastern island.

The party was headed by the junior Prince O Li, the eldest son of the last shadow emperor of Korea, and the Countess Yi Chyong, one of the ladies of the old court, set the fashion for her more shrinking sisters by announcing herself as one of the party. The expedition set out from Seoul on October 24, so as to be present in Tokyo when the celebration of the birthday of the emperor of Japan should occur, early in November.

For nearly all of the women in the party a railroad journey and the crossing of the seas in a steamship was a

RECORD OF PLUNDER

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE TARIFF.

Facts That Account for the Voters Turning to Party That Will Afford Relief From Monopolistic Extortion.

In view of the history of the last 28 years one can hardly wonder that the people has lost confidence in the Republican party as an agent of tariff revision. In his message to congress in December, 1881, President Arthur said that there ought to be a revision of the tariff, and he recommended the appointment of a commission. The commission bill was passed, and the commission appointed. After an exhaustive inquiry it made its report in which a reduction of about 25 per cent. was recommended. Congress threw the report into the waste basket, and set about the work of revision in the old way. The new tariff, that of 1883, did not meet the demands of the people. Certainly there was no reduction of 25 per cent. or anything approaching it. The senate passed one bill, and the house another. In conference a third bill was agreed to in which the duties were higher than in either of the two bills passed by the houses.

This interesting tariff lasted just seven years. There was, from the protectionist point of view, no need for any extensive changes, and yet in 1890 the whole subject was taken up again and as a result we got the McKinley bill, which was one of the most extreme that the country had known. Perhaps it will be remembered that Mr. Blaine, then secretary of state, appeared before one of the congressional committees and denounced the measure, saying that there was not one line in it that would open a single market to American products. And he was quite right. Here, then, we see that the country was blessed with two extreme tariffs in the short space of seven years. The people rebelled against the McKinley tariff and the resulting high prices, and in 1890 and again in 1892 they struck a severe blow at the Republican party. The next tariff was the Wilson-Gorman tariff, but as the Republican party had nothing to do with that, we pass it over with the remark that it was defective chiefly in its failure to redeem the Democratic pledge.

In 1896 the campaign, as everyone remembers, turned almost wholly on the money question. Probably two million Democrats voted for the Republican candidate, and they did it on the money issue alone. They certainly had no sympathy with the tariff views of Mr. McKinley. Yet when the Republicans assumed power they turned their back on the money question and took up the tariff, of which little had been said in the presidential campaign. The result was the Dingley tariff, which was more of offensive even than the McKinley tariff. It was an extreme application of "protection." But there was a further breach of faith. Many of the Dingley duties were made higher than they otherwise would have been made in order to furnish a basis for trading with foreign nations through reciprocity treaties. This was publicly admitted by Mr. Dingley himself. But no reciprocity treaties were negotiated. All that were proposed were killed. Yet the high duties were maintained. So for eleven years the country had to submit to these high taxes, though the intention and pledge was to trade them down.—Indianapolis News.

People Now in Power.
With only a few weeks remaining of the present session of congress, which marks the end of Republican control for at least two years, it looks as if it were going to be, in effect, a do-nothing congress, just as the political managers predicted. With each day the chances grow less for the legislation that was demanded at the polls and for the program that the president submitted for congressional consideration. Thus personal selfishness and party policy absorb the attention of our statesmen, and they fail to "give the business of the state precedence over the ambitions of men." This has always been more or less so; but it must be much less so in the near future or there will be subsequent effects which no statesmanlike explanatory eloquence can prevent. Statesmen have been in the habit of running the country as they please. The demand now is that the country be run as the people please.—New York Times.

Party's Opportunity and Danger.
The Democratic party, as a party, is now being appealed to, both north and south, by all the special interests. If the tariff grip on the Republican party were definitely broken there would be far more attraction to powerful predatory interests in the Democratic organization than in the Republican.

One cannot tell what force is going to "get" the Democratic party. The story may be told, or pretty well foretold, by the conventions and the general political movement of 1912. That party has a great opportunity, as shown in the elections of this year, which registered the public dissatisfaction with the Republican control. But the opportunity is accompanied by a great temptation—the tempting of organized wealth and business power. There are inherent weaknesses in the Democracy—will the temptation or the opportunity win?—Kansas City Star

Fish Tie Up Plant.
Chicago.—Thousands of fresh water herring pouring into the hydraulic power intake of the rail mill of the Gary steel plant caused a tieup for some time the other day. Just what loss the company sustained is not known. Foreign workmen took the fish home for supper. Several months ago a rat was electrocuted in the power house and the current was shut off for several hours, thereby rendering 6,000 men idle.

Water System for Vienna.
Vienna.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has inaugurated at Vienna a new system of water supply, which has cost over \$20,000,000, and brings the water a distance of 102 miles in pipes from mountain lakes 7,000 feet above sea level.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE

Recent Happenings Seem to Promise Body More Responsive to Popular Opinion.

The death of Senator Elkins further reduces the Republican control of the senate, not only in numbers but in influence. The West Virginia senator, the unexpectedly sudden fatal termination of whose illness shocked his colleagues, had had a picturesque career, and during his service in the senate had been a powerful factor in the framing of legislation, especially that dealing with the railroads and the tariff. The landslide which restored the Mountain state to the Democratic column had already made certain the retirement of the other Republican senator, Nathan Bay Scott, and the Republicans there now find themselves doubly stricken by the assurance of the election of another Democrat in place of Senator Elkins.

The long list of veterans who have retired or have been retired by political reverses or death within the past year or two leaves few of the old guard in the senate. Aldrich, Hale, Burrows, Carter, Dooliver, Flint, Kean, Depew, Dick, Scott, and now Elkins, on the Republican side, Daniels, McEnery, Clay and McLaurin on the Democratic. Their successors, so far as indicated, are as a rule men of whom little is known outside of their states, as Johnston in Maine and Pomerehne in Ohio. The effect of these changes upon the senate and upon the popular attitude toward that body must be interesting. The retirement of senators who held their places by dominance of state organizations, and, through that control, of state legislatures, and the election of new men without the authority and influence of the old-timers, coming at a time when the demand for popular election is sweeping to the front, should mean a senate more responsive to popular opinion. Then, too, the narrow balance of power in the chamber itself must be an even more powerful factor to that end.

Sugar Trust Disgorgings.
Whether the ultimate limit of the "refundings" of stolen money by the sugar trust proves to be \$3,000,000 or \$3,500,000 is of comparatively small importance. The trust is too rich to feel the difference seriously, and the government does business on so vast a scale that the treasury will not be much affected, one way or the other.

The main thing to be kept in mind is the evidence which every dollar of plunder thus disgorged affords that the American Sugar Refining company confesses wide-reaching and shameless thieving. It is not a case of "difficulty in adapting established business customs to new standards of public ethics" or of "artificial criminality, created to meet the demands of popular clamor." There is no room for question as to the nature of the transactions from any point of view, ethical or legal. The whole case is plain, vulgar stealing.

There is no fraud older than cheating in weights and measures. There are few forms of thieving as mean and contemptible. The sugar trust has been caught doing exactly that kind of stealing, on a wide scale and for many years in succession. The country will not forget this revelation of a criminal trust's methods.

No Reason to Be Alarmed.
In a recent statement President William M. Wood of the American Woolen company said:

"The situation as it occurs to me is that a majority of the people of the United States have deemed it wise to change from the Republican party to the Democratic party. This being the wish of the majority of the people of the country, it is fair to assume that the transfer must be a safe one, as it is backed by the people. There are wealthy Democrats as well as Republicans, men with large industrial interests, who are not going to have their interests sacrificed.

"For the last five years under Republican rule the furthering of the business interests in this country has been almost ignored, and there appears to have been almost constant interruption of business by the party in power. No party that is antagonistic to the industrial interests of the country, the industrial interests of the country, the incoming political party continues the policy of the last five years it will not be long before the party will be out of power. The country cannot go wrong for a very long time, and I do not feel any apprehension about the change in politics, although I am a strong Republican."

Tariff League Discredited.
The American Protective Tariff league has ceased to have any influence with the people—if it ever did have any. Today it stands pat on all the enormities of the present tariff law, including the cruel wool and cotton schedules. It is for taxation for the sake of taxation, and the heavier and more grinding the taxes the better it likes them. Of course, it opposes reciprocity, for its effect would lighten somewhat the burden of taxation.

For the Farmer to Consider.
For many years the American farmer has been heavily taxed to help out such infant industries as the cotton, steel and woolen industries. During all those years he has had his "protection" on wheat, though it is less effective even than it used to be—and it never was effective. Of the present high cost of food the farmer gets a very moderate share. Most of it goes to the elevator men, packers, commission men and middlemen generally.