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Vol. 12, No. 14. REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1910 Subscription, $1.00 Per Year

WESTERN CANADA POSTAL SERVICE IS A DISGRACE

New Settlements Inadequately Served—No Progress Shown in Management—W. E. Knowle's Attempt to Deceive Farmers—Blocks Debate on Lower Duties on Implements—How Our Navy Will be Controlled—A Clear Attempt at Separation From Empire

The Postal Service

The New Westminster Colmbian joins in the condemnation of the niggardly policy pursued by the Post Office Department towards the west. "seems to act the part of the clog on the wheel; the department as regards its British Columbia operations it would appear, sets itself in an antagonistic attitude to progress. It lags where it should lead. The same conditions are being repeated here as in the prairie provinces in the opening years of development there. Not how to serve the urgent needs of the people, but how to keep expenditure under revenue and give grudging extension of service seemed to rule the department, in the Northwest."

The Columbian gives a specific instance:—"Eburne mail is carried to Vancouver by the slow stage method, and yet a tram line service gives connection with the city every half hour. There is no direct service between Eburne and Stevesnon to New West minster. Mail from Port Moody, four and one half miles distance from New Westminster, takes several days, on occasions to reach the city. Other instances locally could be given, while in Northern British Columbia protests against the inadequate service would fill a volume."

As the Columbian observes when a new region opens up for settlement railway companies, wholesale merchants and manufacturing concerns make every effort to get into touch with the new develpoment and share in the profitable business that a growing community supplies. But not not the Post Office Department. It has a monopoly, and looks upon the settler as a customer from whom to make money—not as a Canadian Citizen to be served.

Mr. Henderson on Harness Leather.

Mr. David Henderson, M.P., for Halton, took occasion at the end of the session to bring into sharp relief the way the Laurier Government has treated the harness industry. It will be remembered that one of the details of the agreement made by Mr. Fielding with the United States Government was a reduction on the duty on harness leather from 17 1-2 to 15 per cent. "Only three years ago," said Mr. Henderson, "The government increased the duty on harness leather from 15 to 17 1-2 per cent. I am not authorized by any one to make any complaint with reference to the item, but I draw the attention of the government to something that I consider peculiar in this matter. Only three years ago it was determined that the proper duty on harness leather should be 17 1-2 per cent. During those three years I have no doubt that men engaged in the production of harness leather have largely increased their plant, and gone to a considerable expense with a view to larger production. I know that this is the case in the village in which I live, where a large harness industry is carried on. I have had no communication from anyone, but I apprehend that a good deal of feeling will be created when those people learn that the government, without notice, have again reduced the duty from 17 1-2 to 15 per cent. I am not complaining about the reduction of duty, but in a special case like this where the duty was increased only three years ago, and where men were encouraged to increase their business with the expectation of a wider market for their output, it seems to be rather a hardship that they should without notice, be called upon to carry on their operations in a market that is very much limited. I do not know the extent of the imports of harness leather into this country, but I remember a tanner in my riding telling me a year ago with regard to sole leather, that if the American tanners were to throw into Canada two per cent of their output it would take up the entire market of the Canadian people for sole leather. If that should be the case, or anything approximating to it, with harness leather, it might be a very serious matter."

Which shows very clearly the capricious policy pursued by the Laurier Government towards this industry.

W. E. Knowles' Trickery.

One of Sir Wilfred Larier's local champions in his farewell tour through the west will be W. E. Knowles of Moose Jaw. Mr. Knowles has commended himself to the Premier by an adroit shelving of the lower duties issue. For four years he has followed the practice every session of putting down, on the opening day, a resoluton advocating the reduction of the tariff duties on such commodities as constitite the necessaries of the agricultural classes. The effect of this is that as long as the resolution stands, and as long as he does not push it, no other member in the House can bring the subject forward. It is a blocking resolution. Mr. Knowles has in this manner persistently blocked discussion of the subject. Thus he has served two purposes. He can go west, and say to his constituents:—"See how keen I am in the cause of tariff reduction, I have had a resolution n the subject before Parliament." And at Ottawa he can claim the gratitude of the Premier for having chloroformed he subject. His Western Constituents, indeed if they understand the intracacies of Parlamenary practice, could put him to confusion by asking him if he ever pressed his resolution, and if not why not.

Mr. Borden on the Navy.

At Long Branch, Mr. Borden dealt effectively with the naval proposals of the Government and in particular discussed in seathing terms the covert atempt made by Sir Wilfred Laurier to draw the Canadian Navy out of the forces of the Empire.

"The position of the Prime Minister," he declared, "is untenable from a constitutional point and unworkable from a practical standpoint. It is also dangerous and revolutionary involving as it does an inchoate declaration of Canada's complete separation from the Empire.

"The great dominions of the Empire are distant from the mother country and from each other and there armed forces equipped from the preservation of their territory may not be sent abroad without the consent of Parliament. But the ocean is the great highways of the nations. The continents are separated but the sea is one. The Prime Minister contemplates a Canadian fleet flying the British flag and remaining in effect neutral while the enemy is attacking British ships or destroying British commerce. According to his principle and according to his Bill Canadian ships take no part in any war no matter how suddenly the attack, no matter how disastrous its consequences unless and until the Ministers of the Crown have been called together and an Order in Council has been passed. If the government pass no Order in Council the Canadian fleet remains neutral no matter how imminent the danger.

"Even if the Government were willing to act such delay as took place in the South African War would probably be fatal. The destiny of Canada and the Empire might be determined by a great battle fought in the North Sea, or in the Mediterranean within twenty-four hours after declaration of war or even before any such declaration.

"Imagine an enemy's cruiser capturing and plundering British ships, while a Canadian cruiser while flying the British flag remains inactive and inert because Sir Wilfred has decided that Canada should take no part in the war.

"Imagine a Canadian cruiser attached to some British squadron which is suddenly attacked by an enemy upon or before an unexpected declaration of war and contemplate that Canadian cruiser hoisting a neutral flag while awaiting advice from Ottawa as to an Order-in-Council. Order in Council are the Canadian

"Then if Canadian ships are to be neutral pending the advent of the Order in Council are Canadian ports and harbours to be neutral also, so that the enemy may take the same advantage of them as of the ports of a neutral power? The moment that any Canadian Government proceeds upon any such principle, in that same moment will the separation of Canada from the British Emmpire have been accomplished.

"The Canadian Parliament has the right to control the expenditure to be undertaken by Canada for the naval defence of the Empire. The Conservative party makes no proposal that in any wise interferes with the autonomy of this country. But in the time of war there must be central control if the naval defence of the Empire is to be effective. If by the free act of the Canadian people the naval forces of Canada were placed at the disposal of the Admiralty or of some central authority in time of war that would not interfere with our autonomy. The Parliament which enacted such a statute could repeal or modify it. But to undertake the conduct of active operations in sudden and deadly warfare by Order-in-Council is not only absurd but dangerous.

"The British people do not say to us that they come to our aid in time of war provided our quarrel be just or provided the interests of the whole Empire be endangered. They declare their desire and intention to defend the King's dominions beyond the sea to the best of their ability. To return to them the unworthy message that our fleet flying the British flag upon the great highway of the nations shall separate itself from the fleet of the Empire in time of danger until our Government has determined whether the interests of Canada are directly involved or whether that war be just according to our ideas in an impossible and unworthy course. If we are of the Empire in the time of peace, to enjoy the advantage of British citizenship to take part in the deliberations of the Empire and to shrink form the issue when danger confronts us? Such is not the message which the Britons of Canada will ever send to the Britons of the Mother Isles unless the old stock has sadly degenerated on this side of the Atlantic."

Young Immigrants.

London, July 5.—The Times says: "The day is not far distant, if not already come, when the Dominion can no longer expect to draw from us the flower of the very classes we need at home They must be content with a good average One of the best ways to secure it is to attract their immigrants while they are still young."

The Liverpool Times says re Canadian art: "In any future history of modern art the Canadian section must occupy a conspicuous place."

HAULTAIN AT CALGARY

Delivers the Opening Address at Calgary's Big Fair—Renew's Acquaintance With Many Old-Time Friends

F. W. G. Haultain delivered the opening address at the Calgary Exposition on Friday. Mr. Haultain was introduced by President Van Wart.

Mr. Haultains Speech.

Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, ex-premier of the North-West Territories, said that he was greatly pleased to be in Calgary again, after an absence of five pears, and that he considered that he had been honored in being asked to open the show. He felt like a Rip Van Winkle when he saw the wonderful progress which the city had made since his last visit. He was somewhat of an old-timer, but he was glad to get back again to Calgary. He was pleased to think that the work of the exhibition aad been done by the old-timers. He was glad to gaze upon the same old mountains and the same old rivers and to see so many of the old faces. The country in which Calgary was situated was an agricultural one, but there were many other splendid products of the country besides agriculture

Praises for Originators of Show.

It was in the year 1900—some ten years ago—that the Inter-Western Pacific association had been established, and a very great deal of work had been accomplished by this association, and a very great deal of credit was due to it. It was the duty of the people who were interested in the exhibition, and of the people who attended the exhibition, to make it up-to-date, and to make it a medium of progress. It was not enough that it was the greatest and grandest and best in the west—it must be more than that. It must be an exhibition with ideas. The speaker was reminded of a story which he had heard concerning the Irish exhibition.

"There was a certain American traveller who once visited an Irish exhibition, and when he was asked what he thought of it, he replied: 'I have seen larger and finer exhibitions all over the world, but I never saw an exhibition that was so full of ideas.' This was the right kind of a thought. An exhibition should be full of good suggestions for development in the future, in addition to containing the best that there had been in the past.

"In conclusion," said Mr Haultain "I had better do what I came here to do, and that is to declare the provincial show at Calgary open."

Doukhobors for B. C.

Yorkton, Sask., July 4.—Fifty covered wagons, containing 400 Doukhobors passed through Yorkton this morning en route from the villages forty miles north for British Columbia. Peter Verigal, seer of the community, led the procession with a four horse team and in his wagon were two harpists playing and singing hymns. The party will take the C. P. R. at Broadview for their destination.

NEW DIOCESE IN THE SOUTH

Bishop of Regina to be Named Shortly—Boundaries of New Bishopric—Name of Bishop Soon to be Announced

A cable received from Rome at the archbishop's palace, St. Boniface, through the "Analecta Ecclesiastica," gives the first official announcement that the Holy See has approved of the plans formulated by the bishops of this ecclesiastical province, for the erection of a new diocese with Regina as the bishop's see, and also of the vicariate apostolic of Keewatin.

This announcement will arise anew the interest of western Catholics, for defining as it does the specific boundaries of the two new ecclesiastical divisions augers that names of the new appointees will soon be forthcoming.

It is understod that to discuss with the Holy Father the matter of the formation of these two new dioceses was one of the principal objects of Archbishop Langevins recent private audience with the pope, and it is not unlikely that His Grace, who is on his return journey from Europe, will bring with him the news of the Holy Father's appointments.

Diocese of Regina.

The official despatch from Analecta Ecclesiastica referred to above, reads as follows:

Upon the advice of the bishops of the province of St. Boniface, the Holy See has erected the diocese of Regina the boundaries of which are defined as follows:

On the south—The international dividing line between Canada and the United States.

On the west—The interprovincial line between the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, or the 110th deg. of longitude west.

On the east—The interprovincial line between Manitoba and Saskatchewan

On the north—The line passing between townships thirty and thirty-one according to official federal government surveys, and extending the full width of the province of Saskatchewan This northern boundary crosses the Canadian Pacific Railway at Outlook ,Saskatchewan

MANY KILLED.

Wreck in Ohio Has Twenty Fatalities and Many Injured.

Middleton, Ohio, July 4.—Nineteen are dead and between eighty and one hundred are injured as the result of a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton tracks, between the Big Four 20th Century Limited and a Cincinnati and Hamilton freight train, early this afternoon. Four of the bodies have been brought to various undertaking establishments in Middleton The engines are a mass of ruins. The passenger coaches are telescoped, while the smoker went over the baggage car and landed in a corn field. Hardly a passenger escaped without some injury. The Big Four train was bowling along at a fifty-miles-an-hour rate. It was said here this evening that the engineers of the two trains had not seen the other's engine until too close to prevent the accident Orders had been given, it was said, for a clear track for the Big Four train, which left Dayton about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and which was trying to make up the lost time of ten minutes The collision occurred a mile west of Middleton.

Defies Vatican.

Madrid, July 3.—The government has forwarded to the Vatican its reply to the note of June 27 which it was insistent upon the withdrawal of the decree of June 11 granting privileges to non-Catholic religious societies. The reply is a firm refusal to withdraw the decree The government has submitted a bill to parliament substituting a simple promise for the customary oath taken over the scriptures in connection with all civil acts. The bill, which is supported by the King, applies to the installation of cabinet ministers as well as the court proceeidngs.

Gouldthrite Dead.

Detroit, Mich., July 3.—The body of Frank S. Gouldthrite, the fugitive superintendent of stationery in the printing bureau at Ottawa was found today floating in the Detroit river near the village of Trenton, a few miles north of this city. The body, which was found by a fisherman, had gashes about the throat, and the mans shirt and collar were covered with blood. Gouldthrite had evidently first tried to end his life by cutting his throat and then jumped overboard from the steamer Eastern States, on which he left a note telling of his intention to commit suicide

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Muslin Blouse, with embroidered panel front and groups of pin tucks. Sleeves are tucked. Lace collar and cuffs.

AT $1.50—
Muslin Blouse with front panel very handsomely embroidered. The sleeves are tucked. Val edging finishes the cuffs and collar.

AT $2.00—
Fine Muslin Blouse with V yoke of Val lace and three panels of embroidery down front with two groups of tucks between Sleeves are tucked with lace cuffs.

AT $2.00—
A very fine Muslin Blouse. Front is embroidered in a cross-bar pattern and small roses. The new three-piece sleeve. Lace collar and cuffs.

AT $2.50—
Embroidered Muslin Blouse. Panel of pin tucking divide handsome panels of eyelet and solid embroidery. Embroidered collar and lace cuffs.

AT $3.00—
Muslin Blouse. Elaborately embroidered in an openwork trefoil pattern Gibson plait over shoulders. Trimmed sleeves. Lace collars and cuffs.

AT $4.00—
A very fine quality Muslin Blouse with five rows of pin dot embroidery down front in blue, alternating with tucks. Lace collar and cuffs.

AT $4.00—
An exquisitely pretty Blouse, embroidered with an eyelet pattern in pink and white yoke effect of tucking. Sleeves and back are also tucked. The blouse also embroidered in blue.

SPECIAL.—A big table piled with handsome tailored and embroidered Blouses of good quality. All sizes, 32 to 42. Your choice for $1.00

MILLIONS REALIZED

Nearly Six Million Dollars Worth of School Lands Sold—Farmers Secure the Great Bulk of the Land

Winnipeg, uly 4.—W. M. Ingram, superintendent of school lands, has returned to the city after conducting 12 sales of school lands in the past six weeks. Two of these sales were held in Alberta and ten in Saskatchewan The total sales amounted to $5,464,290.01, having sold 390,169.26 acres at an average of $14.46 per acre. The highest average price was obtained at Saskatoon, which was $17.72 per acre, and the lowest was at Esterhazy where an average of $10.72 per acre was realized.

Ninety per cent. of the lands which were offered were purchased by the farmers, and the average price of the total sales was very high. These lands that were offered were in well-settled districts, and the farmers could outbid the speculators in every case. Bidding was very brisk at most of the sales, and the farmers seemed to realize that these lands were worth the money. All the lands that were offered were offered in quarter sections, and this gave the man with little means an opportunity to buy as well as the rich. Most of the farmers only required a quarter or two at the most, and therefore if they had been offered in larger parcels they would have been unable to purchase the lands.

A SETTLEMENT.

The C. P. R. and Trainmen Will Reach Amicable Settlement of Differences

Montreal, July 4.—There are indications that the long series of conferences between the C. P. R. and representatives of the trainmen and conductors' union are coming to an end, and that the dispute as to wages will be amicably settled. It is intimated that unless unforseen difficulties arise, the whole matter will be concluded tomorrow The broad issues of the dispute have already been dealt with, and the recent conferences, so it is stated, have been devoted to settling details, and the working out of the complex series of wages scheduled. Very little remains to be talked of, and with the present good feeling between the company officials and the committee which is representing the men, it is hoped that this will all be dealt with tomorrow.

When this is concluded the Canadian Pacific will still have another wage dispute on their hands in the application of the commercial telegraphers for a substantial increase in wages which has been pending, for some time. An application was made some days ago for a board of conciliation, under the Lemieux Act which was granted, and matters have been at a standstill waiting the appointment of the board. It was expected that an announcement would have been received today from the department at Ottawa with the appointment of the board, nominations having been made by both sides to the dispute, but up to a late hour no word had been received.

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NO ANNEXATION

Mr. Fielding Refutes the Statement That Canada Seeks Annexation.

London, July 1.—The annual Dominion Day banquet was held tonight at the Hotel Cecil, Lord Starthcona presiding. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, delivered a speech in which he said he rejoiced at the generous streams of capital and population which were entering Canada from the United States among other places. The streams were welcomed, and he hoped they would continue to flow into the Dominion. He defended the Canadian immigration regulations which, he said, were aimed solely at encouraging the class likely to succeed and discouraging those not suited to the country

In reference to the alleged feeling in favor of annexation to the United States, Mr. Fielding declared there was never a moment in Canada's history when annexation was less considered than now The Canadians had the utmost respect for the United States, but they were determined that while they would maintain the best possible relations with their southern neighbor, they would work out their own problem of government and would remain thoroughly British.

The speaker emphasized that the commercial traeties with the United States, France, Germany and other nations in nowise interfered with Canada's full liberty to make any desired preferential arrangements with Great Britain.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that as a member of the Government he welcomed the fact that Canadian autonomy now applied to her international relations. There might be a superficial appearance that the Dominion was making a movement toward complete independence, but it was not so. Canada's action was not meant to be independent, but was combined and concerted.

Will Have Elevators

The Manitoba Elevator Commission is calling for tenders for the construction of a number of elevators throughout the province, which tenders are returnable by the fifth of this month. Construction will immediately proceed with in accordance with the seniority of the petitions that have been received by the commission, asking that elevators be constructed at certain points.

As a result of the circulars sent throughout the province a short time ago by the commission explaining the working of the act and clearing up several points that many of the farmers did not quite understand, petitions have been coming in most freely.

Application was made recently to the different railway companies for space along their respective lines for sites for elevators. Already the commission is receiving back replies from the companies showing the lots have been allotted at the different sidings.

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