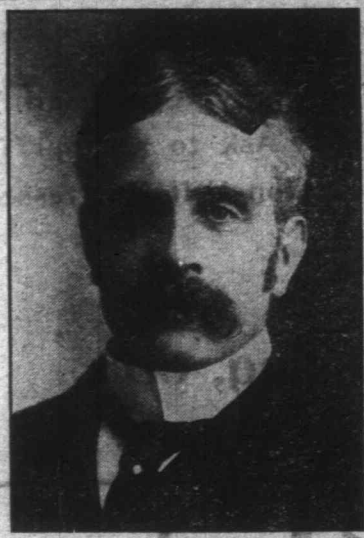


# KNOWING



MR. R. L. BORDEN

## The Liberal-Conservative Platform

As Enunciated at Halifax and Other Places by Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the House of Commons.

- Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest.
- Appointment of public officials under consideration of capacity and personal character and not of party service alone.
- More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure through publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer to enforce the laws so amended.
- A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination.
- Such reform in the selecting of members of the senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative body.
- A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system, except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of settlers.
- The management and development of the public domain (in which are to be included great national franchises) for the public benefit and under such conditions that a respectable proportion of the increment of value arising therefrom shall inure to the people.
- The operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission, free from partisan control or interference.
- Development and improvement of our national waterways, the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and subsequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and market, whether at home or abroad, and the establishment of a thorough system of cold storage.
- The re-organization of the present railway commission as a public utilities commission with wider power and more extended jurisdiction, so as to establish thorough and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with a franchise of a national character.
- The establishment after due investigation of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.
- The improvement of existing postal facilities, especially in newly developed portions of the country, and inauguration, after proper enquiry as to cost of a system of free rural mail delivery.
- A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles that can be advantageously manufactured from or by means of our natural resources, having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage-earning population.
- The promotion by negotiation and other constitutional means of a system of mutual preferential trade within the empire.
- The restoration of the public lands to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.
- The unimpairment maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the provinces of Canada under the constitution.

## PRES. MURRAY AT MOOSE JAW SCOTT NOT READY TO GO ON WITH CASE

President of Saskatchewan University Addresses Students at Collegiate Institute Commencement--Acquiring Westernisms.

President Murray of Saskatchewan University recently addressed a meeting at Moose Jaw on the occasion of the first annual commencement of the collegiate institute in that city. He is reported as follows in the Morning News.

The president, who is quickly adapting himself to western conditions, was quite at home. His address upon the work of the university was not only excellent from the standpoint of thought, but it was so interesting that it must have commanded the attention of all the scholars. This is probably due to the president's simplicity of manner and expression. It was interesting and also amusing to note that already his vocabulary includes several expressive western terms. He used the words "corral," "bunch," "round-up," and "brand." Those in an address delivered by a university president on the work of such an institution is somewhat new. In almost every case the President seemed to realize that fact, immediately after the words had escaped him. To talk about "rounding up" and "branding" a bunch of students may be new, but it shows the President has caught the western spirit.

President Murray began by congratulating the citizens on the advance they had made in converting the high school into a Collegiate Institute. It was a good example and an evidence of genuine enthusiasm for education which existed throughout the province, and which augured well for higher education.

The term "university" was defined as a coming together of scholars. Where was the "bunch" or group to come from? Universities came into existence between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries; the two most notable being at Bologna and Paris. The first named was a "bunch" of students, the second a "bunch" of masters or teachers. Bologna was the most interesting university; Paris, the most important, for it has been most followed.

However, Bologna attained a high position, its form of organization being unique, and determined by the condition prevalent in Italy during the rise of the university. All the things of importance were states, restricted in area. The citizens had few rights beyond their own limits. In Bologna, then, the students found themselves frequently confronted by a hostile population against which it was necessary to organize. Accordingly they formed a society for arms and study, under the direction of an officer called the rector. The students assumed the control of affairs in the institution, the professors being subject to them even in minor matters and were fined for the infraction of rules. The students gradually went further and organized a system of residences. Sometimes it was found as a result of quarrels with the citizens, teachers would leave a certain community, so that gradually the citizens, to prevent this alienation of sympathy, undertook to subsidize the teachers. In this way the direction of part of the universities' work passed under the control of the merchant class.

At Paris the learned men or masters controlled the university, fixed its fees, determined the course of studies. Students were naturally ambitious to enter the circle of teachers, the most competent of them being admitted only by conditions fixed by their superiors. This system has been generally followed in modern times. The college "commencement" had its origin in the old "inception" of the university of Paris. It marked the entrance of the student into the circle of teachers or masters and was a new life, and was quite an elaborate and expensive ceremony.

A university was thus a group of students and teachers. The university of Saskatchewan would be chiefly what its youth made it. The equipment and the professoriate might be excellent, but if the student did not study faithfully and apply what they learned little would be accomplished. In the life of the university there would practically be a re-making once a year, or a "round-up." The next thing to be done was to "brand" the students. The three brands which the President suggested were thoroughness, unselfishness and reverence. The revered men were the strong.

In conclusion the President said that while nothing had been definitely decided as to the work of the University, it was hoped that next year classes would be opened in arts and sciences. He hoped that instruction in agriculture would be provided. The university would come to the people, and have regard for the utilitarian as well as the humanitarian side of life.

## The Libel Suit Against Scott Further Delayed--Scott Not Prepared--Judge Would Not Put McDonald on Trial--Magistrate Should Not Have Committed

The libel cases came before the court last Friday. Mr. Frame appeared for Mr. Scott and pointed out that in a case of this kind the defendant had a right to file a written plea. Hugh Robson of Winnipeg, had appeared for Mr. Scott at the preliminary hearing of the case and it was intended that he should prepare the reply to the charge. Unfortunately, however, that counsel was obliged to appear before the supreme court of Canada and he was leaving Winnipeg on Saturday. This said Mr. Frame would afford very little opportunity to see Mr. Robson and decide upon the form of reply. This was a very serious charge and as Mr. Robson would be detained at Ottawa a week or ten days and he did not think it would prejudice the interests of the private prosecutor if the case was allowed to go over for five or six weeks before answer to the charge be required.

Mr. Embury demurred. He pointed out that Mr. Scott should have been present on the day of the opening of the court sitting. At that time, he was away, however, when he had no right to be away, and as they did not desire to interfere with his convenience at all, the prosecution had not asked that he be brought to court. The charge had now been on file for ten days and could have been answered today if the defense had desired.

Judge Johnston remarked that there had been an understanding that the enlargement was for the purpose of arraignment and the setting of time for filing plea and trial.

Mr. Embury corrected the impression that he was asking the defense to make plea. He was willing that they should have the usual time, but he did object to five weeks being allowed. Mr. Robson could write a reply in Ottawa just as well as in Winnipeg and he considered this request of the defence a mere subterfuge. He only asked for the ordinary procedure but said it might as well be six months as six weeks for which the defence asked.

Judge Johnston said that since the jury was discharged he had been under the impression that there was a November sitting of the court. He found, now, however, that there would be no sitting until January 12. Mr. Embury again asked that the defence be held down to ordinary time limit. He said this charge of graft hanging over his client was doing him much injury and they wanted it settled, if the charge was true they wanted to know it, and if the charge was not true they wanted the stain lifted. The defence he said, should be ready to plead in 24 hours.

Mr. Frame--We are very much obliged for my learned friend's indulgence.

Mr. Embury--There is not the slightest doubt that it was indulgence.

Judge Johnston--That was by arrangement.

Mr. Embury--I beg your lordship's pardon, Mr. Scott was bound over to appear here and he did not appear.

There was no reason he continued why Mr. Scott should not be ready to proceed right now.

Mr. Frame promised they would be ready for the next sitting of the court. That, he said, was the earliest time at which the case could be heard, and he could not see how the adjournment would prejudice anyone's case.

Mr. Embury said they would like to know what the defence was going to say. They had been trying to find out for weeks and had been unable to do so.

Judge Johnston concluded that the excuse of the defence was a small one, but he would give them 15 days in which to file a reply and the case would come up again on Nov. 5.

This ended the case for the present and although the reply will be filed shortly, trial cannot be reached before the January sitting.

KING VS. McDONALD  
The prosecution in this case did not do anything. C. E. D. Wood and W. S. Ball appeared for McDonald. Mr. Wood stated that this case had been held over for settlement today.

The counsel for the prosecution stated when the case was first brought up that the master was to be finally disposed of today.

The Judge: This is the case in which there was no preliminary hearing.

Mr. Wood: The preliminary hearing was waived, my lord; we consented to be sent up for trial.

The judge: Even though both parties consented, I think I should refuse to allow the charge to be preferred. You cannot prefer a charge without the consent of the judge, and because there was no preliminary hearing I am disposed not to give my consent. There is certain machinery laid down by act of parliament which should have been followed. I have nothing before me to warrant me

consenting to place the man on trial. Formerly a man could be tried on an indictment, or a charge could be preferred before a grand jury without any preliminary hearing. That power has been taken away. I have nothing to show that this man has been guilty of anything. I do not propose to put him on trial. That would be introducing a procedure something like this: A man meets another man on the street and says, "You stole my watch." The other replies, "I did not steal a watch. I am prepared to have it tried; we will go before a judge and have it tried." Imagine a case of that kind coming into the court. And what is the difference? Mr. Wood pointed out that McDonald had been committed for trial at the next court and he was entitled to be tried or discharged from the custody of the court.

Judge Johnston said he doubted very much if the magistrate could commit anyone for trial unless he hears evidence. The cases of the English courts pointed that out conclusively and the courts of this country must follow the procedure prescribed by law.

Mr. Wood permitted that his client had given bonds to appear at this court and he had at very great inconvenience to himself remained in Regina until today. In view of this, he argued that the court should discharge him from custody.

The Judge: I refuse to consent to have the charge preferred against McDonald for the reasons stated.

Mr. Wood: Then I am entitled to ask your lordship to discharge my client from custody.

Judge: I simply refuse to consent under the statute to allow the charge to be preferred, no preliminary hearing having been given.

Mr. Wood: Mr. MacDonald is here under arrest.

The Judge: Then you had better make formal application for his discharge.

Mr. Wood: That is what I am doing now.

Judge: Oh, no, you will have to do that by way of habeas corpus, giving reasons. The prosecution can still go on with the preliminary hearing.

Mr. Wood: We are perfectly willing then, to take chances on having the case proceeded with. He may be arrested again.

Judge: That may become quite common. There have been a good many arrests in Regina recently.

Mr. Wood: Perhaps some of them will be regretted.

Judge: Some of them are already regretted.

Mr. Frame who was acting in the interests of the prosecution contended that McDonald had never got into court by having a charge preferred against him. His bond was satisfied by him having come there.

Father Lacombe at Edmonton  
A recent issue of the Edmonton Bulletin says:

Saturday was the fifty-sixth anniversary of Father Lacombe's arrival in Edmonton. Setting out from St. Boniface with the blessing of the venerable Bishop Provencher, the young missionary had made his way up toward the Saskatchewan Valley, making the last part of his journey by the Hudson's Bay boats.

In the pulpit of St. Joachim's last night in a brief address to the people the venerable missionary referred to this, stating that he could recall clearly that afternoon when he first saw Edmonton with crowds of Indians and halfbreeds awaiting the arrival of the boats, the event of the year.

Since then he had seen many changes in the country, much grand work done by the various missionaries for the salvation of souls, and he felt it his duty to publicly thank God for the many years that had been granted to him and for the multiplied blessings he had received. As he could in no way adequately return thanks for the many favors he asked his hearers to unite with him in prayer during the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, "to help me thank God for all that," said the aged priest with emotion.

Father Lacombe then talked in a most interesting way of the high duties and responsibilities of a parish priest, who was responsible for the spiritual welfare of even the least of his flock.

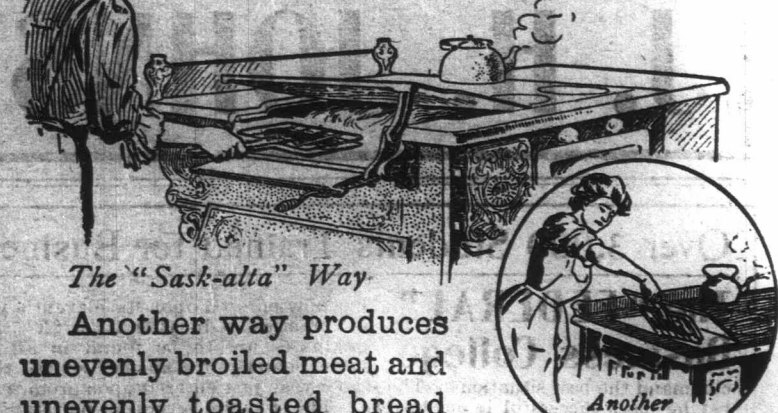
"But," he continued, "it is not only the priest who is obliged to look after the souls of mankind. Each one of us must not only work out our own salvation, but we must help others. There are stupid Christians--I know some of them--who say: 'That man's conduct is none of my business. I go to church. I observe the laws of the church and state. I do my duty.'"

"So, they think--these people--it is none of their business to help save souls, and they will look on doing nothing, while a man drifts to ruin. But if these same people saw a fel-

# Sask-alta Steel Range

BROILING MEAT & TOASTING BREAD

One way produces evenly broiled meat and evenly toasted bread without taxing the patience of the housewife. This way is represented by "Sask-alta" Range. The reason: "Sask-alta" Range has an Automatic Lift Top (Patented) in addition to regular Broiler Door; and this team works for the operator instead of making her work.



The "Sask-alta" Way  
Another way produces unevenly broiled meat and unevenly toasted bread and taxes the patience of the housewife. This way is represented by most Ranges. The reason: Some Ranges have "only" a Broiler Door, others have a contrivance like that illustrated in top small drawing; both of which enjoy the distinction of tiring the arm that holds the broiler and tiring the eye that directs the arm.

# McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary

PEART BROS. HARDWARE CO. Ltd. Local Agent

Ottawa Sept. 30.--The general sympathy of the Church of England has been expressed in the appointment of a committee to investigate the condition of Indian schools in the West. The following is the committee: Hon. S. H. Blake, F. H. Gishourne, Charles Jenkins, A. J. Bell (Prince Albert), Rev. Archbishop Mackay (Prince Albert), Chas. McRae, archbishop of Rupert's Land, and bishops of Algoma, Calgary and Keewatin.

The town of Yellow Grass has granted a franchise for 15 years to R. A. Tatnall for an electric light plant.

low man in danger of his life, would they not hurry to him with sympathy and kindness. Now is the soul not worth more than the body? The Surely, and we are every man among us bound to help our neighbor's soul in so far as we can."

Father Lacombe concluded with an eulogy of this province, its attainments and outlook, and finally a strong and brief reference to his new project, a home for the destitute and aged, which will be located at Midnapore on a site donated by Mr. Pat Burns of Calgary. The temporary buildings which will be put up, next spring will be provided for by popular subscriptions.

New Bicycle and Gun Shop  
REPAIRS KEPT FOR ANY BICYCLE OR GUN MADE  
Wheels Exchanged, Bought or Sold  
Nickel, Silver or Gold Plating  
All Sorts of Small Machine Work Done

JAMES REID, Proprietor  
P.O. Box 59 Rose Street, Opp. R. E. McKelborough's Phone 401

## Canadian Northern Railway

THE SHORT LINE  
REGINA to EDMONTON  
With Lowest Rates.

Ex Sun. .... 7.45 Lv.	REGINA	Single Fare	\$16.30
Ex Mon. .... 6.15 Arr.	EDMONTON	30 Day Return Fare	\$26.50

Cafe Parlor Cars between Regina and Warman

First-class Sleeping and Dining Cars between Warman and Edmonton.

Fuller information and Time Tables from F. J. HURKETT, Agent Can. Nor. Ry., Regina.



## LOOKS BAD FOR BURRO

After Going Over His Contention, Mr. Burrows Shaky and wants Election Postponed.

Dauphin, Oct. 5.--There is much talk over the rumor that the election date is to be postponed. The feeling runs high against the proposed change. It is no mere word of mouth. It is no mere rumor. It is no mere talk. It is no mere speculation. It is no mere conjecture. It is no mere surmise. It is no mere guess. It is no mere opinion. It is no mere belief. It is no mere faith. It is no mere hope. It is no mere desire. It is no mere wish. It is no mere dream. It is no mere vision. It is no mere fancy. It is no mere imagination. It is no mere phantasy. It is no mere hallucination. It is no mere delusion. It is no mere illusion. It is no mere mirage. It is no mere shadow. It is no mere reflection. It is no mere echo. It is no mere repetition. It is no mere imitation. It is no mere mimicry. It is no mere parody. It is no mere travesty. It is no mere burlesque. It is no mere farce. It is no mere comedy. It is no mere tragedy. It is no mere drama. It is no mere opera. It is no mere ballet. It is no mere pantomime. It is no mere mime. It is no mere gesture. It is no mere movement. It is no mere action. It is no mere deed. It is no mere exploit. It is no mere feat. It is no mere exploit. It is no mere feat. It is no mere exploit. It is no mere feat.

While a fairly strong element of the Burrows following demand postponement, realizing that a candidate is going up against a defeat it is not easy to find a plausible excuse. It was at first by the returning officer that I not time to deliver the proclamation so remote parts of the constituency the time allowed.

This statement was at once challenged by the Conservatives who were to deliver the proclamation within the specified time. People knew the territory realized the of this assurance and it became clear that another pretext would have to be found.

This pretext has apparently found for tonight it is rumored the proclamations have not yet received and that the delay will prevent their distribution by Oct. 11. It is also rumored that a bunch of these proclamations is lying in the post office, while the returning officer, John Fortune, strangely enough taken his departure for Winnipeg.

A member of the local executive said tonight that the election would be held on Oct. 26, but this date is accepted with a grain of salt. The truth is that the Liberals defer the elections if they think they can. But the sentiment is strong with Glen Campbell victory for him is practically secured.

## Fifth Annual Convention of the W.C.T.U.

(Continued from page 1.)

W.C.T.U. of the Saskatchewan to place in the hands of our public school pupils suitable text books on temperance.

That this convention express appreciation of the temperance legislation granted by the Saskatchewan legislature at the last session.

This convention desires to express its gratitude and appreciation for the cordial welcome which was extended by the local union of Regina, to honor the Lieut.-Governor, and Mayor of the city for their kindly welcome, to the pastor of the different churches, and representatives of other organizations, their words of welcome and encouragement, to the trustees of churches where we have met, and to the city council for the use of city hall, to the orchestra and other who have so kindly furnished music, to the pages of the Y. A. for the kind invitation, to press for reporting our deliberations and to the hosts and hostesses who have opened their homes to us, to all who have contributed in any way to the success of the convention.

Resolved that the members in Alberta and Saskatchewan of the W.C.T.U., feeling the injustice of the sent law under which, as it stands, a man can will away a property, including the home (for which in some cases the man has suffered hardships) to anyone to any object he sees fit, and a marrying the second time can all his property to his second leaving the children of his first unprotected; do urge upon the legislatures of these provinces in of these facts:

That the women of these provinces equally with the men bear share of the burdens of life, and their part in the settlement and development of the country.

And, whereas, the formation of homes is essential to the development of the country.

And, whereas, a woman in undertaking the duties of home management generally bears her opportunity of acquiring property or accumulating capital.

And, whereas, there is absolutely no provision or compensation law a woman in these provinces who undertakes the duties of wife and mother, except in cases of intestacy.

And, whereas, all the other provinces of the Dominion with the exception of Manitoba, do so provide for married women to enact a recognizing a wife's right to a share of her husband's property.

Further resolved that the members of the provincial W.C.T.U. in convention, with due deference to the astuteness of the members of the Alberta and Saskatchewan legislatures, desire to call attention to the fact that the women of our province really want is not merely the wills of married men should be made under restriction in favor of their wives; but also that women have a legal right to share of their husband's property while both are living.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns.