THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every Monday and Thursday by The Bulletin Company, Ltd., at the office, Bulletin Bld., 318 Jasper Ave., East.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year to Canadian or British Post Office address $1.00
Six months to Canadian or British Post Office address ..... .50
One year U.S. Post Office address. 2.00
Six months U.S. Post Office address 1.00

All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Classified advertising one cent per word; four insertions for price of three, and six insertions for price of four.

Notice of Estray Cattle for insertions $1.00.

C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1910.

TRIBUTE OF HIS OPPONENTS..

The issue in the Vermilion bye-election is not of course what should or should not be done about the Alberta & Great Waterways question, nor to the bargain made with that company. The members of the Legislature who are assisting the Premier should make that clear enough. Among them are some who defended the Alberta & Great Waterways transaction and some who opposed it. If the question at issue were what should be done in respect of that transaction, one or other of these groups would not be in the field. Had the Premier declared his intention of cancelling the contract, it is barely to be supposed the members who approved the contract would be advocating his election in order that he might do so. Had he announced an intention of maintaining the contract it is certain the Insurgent members would not be assisting to put him in position to make good that proposal.

The Premier has neither publicly repudiated the contract nor endorsed it. Politically, silence on his part was wise. It was also most fitting. The Legislature of the Province appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the conduct of members of the Legislature and officials of the Province touching that bargain. It is due to the Commission in courtesy to await their report before taking any executive action in the matter under inquiry. This report cannot be made for some time, as the business of the courts made it necessary for the judges to suspend their duties as commissioners.

Had it been desired to make the Alberta & Great Waterways question the issue in the bye-elections, these should have been postponed until the inquiry is ended and the report published. Not until then can a policy in line with any recommendations the Commission may see fit to make be determined. But it is not well that ministers should continue for any length of time to hold office without their selection being endorsed at the polls. The public business cannot be suspended. Neither can it be properly left for any considerable time in charge of men who are not answerable to the Legislature. The proper course was the course adopted—for the ministers to seek the assent of the electors to their undertaking the management of public affairs without any avoidable delay.

This is what is being done, and why it is being done. The Premier and his colleagues are asking the people of the constituencies in which they are candidates for permission to take up the duties which His Honor has asked them to assume. They are not appealing for approval of any detailed policy touching any large public question, but for the qualification of seats in the House which would entitle them to undertake the direction of public affairs. That qualification given, it will be their duty in consultation with the other members of the Legislature to determine what courses should be pursued and to stand or fall by the soundness or unsoundness of the conclusions reached, the way in which these are carried into execution.

The anxiety shown by influences outside the constituency of Vermilion to defeat the Premier is one of the finest tributes that could be paid him. He is recognized by the opposing machine as a man who must not be given a chance to make good. That sufficiently declares what they think of both his talents and his disposition to render faithful service to the public. If he were regarded as a weak man or as one who would discharge public matters in other than a highly satisfactory manner, his election would be conceded without a struggle. In that event nothing could further their cause so well as to have him in power at a critical and difficult period. If the machine was not convinced that Mr. Sifton would handle public business in a way to secure the hearty and abiding approval of the public there would have been no contest in Vermilion. The state of public affairs in the Province is such as to try to the limit the capacity and integrity of whoever is at their head. The tremendous effort being made to prevent Mr. Sifton assuming the direction of those affairs is the testimony of the enemies of Liberalism that he would bring the issues before the public to a speedy, a successful and a satisfactory issue.

If you are not satisfied after using according to directions tow-thirds of a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, you can have your money back. The tablets cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the digestion, regulate the bowels. Give them a trial and get well. Sold by all dealers.

"OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE."

A number of gentlemen of Conservative persuasion living in Edmonton have come to the conclusion that the people of Vermilion are not to be entrusted with the task of choosing a representative for themselves in the Legislature. Accordingly a delegation journeyed down to Manville a few days ago, and in face of the counsel and protest of men prominent in the party in that riding succeeded in getting the convention to put a man in the field and in persuading one to accept nomination.

Perhaps it is unjust to accuse these gentlemen with being altogether free-will agents in the matter. A story is going the rounds in commonly well-informed circles that they acted under pressure brought to bear on them by the machine. It is said they were plainly told that unless they went into Vermilion and worked up an opposition to Mr. Sifton they need not expect counsel, aid or sympathy from the Conservative party should they ever be candidates for Parliament or the Legislature in future. In short, the choice was to make a fight in Vermilion or to consider themselves out of the party so far as the possibility of being party candidates at any future time went.

Circumstances give credit to the story. Two of these gentlemen a few weeks ago publicly declared to an Edmonton audience that until the Alberta and Great Waterways trouble was settled there would be no interference from them, nor from the party if they could help it. The Alberta and Great Waterways trouble is not settled. The election in Vermilion is an incident in the process of its settlement, an incident which must occur before it can be properly settled. It is hardly to be supposed that these men would willingly throw their declarations to the winds and plunge into an attempt to further complicate the situation and to postpone the settlement of that question.

Be that as it may, the contest in Vermilion is a contest between the people of Vermilion and an outside influence—whether the influence be the Conservative gentlemen alluded to in Edmonton or the machine which stands behind them. On the one hand is a man recommended to the people of Vermilion by the gentleman whom they honored a few months ago by selecting him as their representative, and endorsed with enthusiasm and unanimity by a convention of men living in that constituency without interference or pressure of any kind. On the other is a candidate who is a candidate because certain gentlemen from Edmonton insisted that there should be a candidate.

The verdict from the polls will therefore be of something other than ordinary importance. The return of the Premier will be an assertion that the people of the constituency consider themselves capable of settling their own political affairs, of deciding when it is best to have a contest or not to have one. A verdict for his opponent would be an advertisement to the world that the majority of the men who found their way to the polls preferred to have somebody living outside the riding tell them what they ought to do about the selection of a representative.

If the tenor of the Conservative press is any indication, the contest will hinge largely on the question of "outside interference." That should be satisfactory to the Vermilion Liberals. Better ground could not be chosen for them to fight on. Their candidate was selected by themselves on the recommendation of their late member and without pressure or persuasion from outsiders. The opposing candidate was named because outsiders insisted that one should be named. That fact was told the Manville convention by one of the most prominent Conservatives of the riding. That he spoke truly no man can question.

The revised agreement with the Radial Railway company seems to safeguard the city against infringement of its street railway monopoly. It should therefore be endorsed at the polls. If the hospital bylaw is defeated the cost of the new building must fall entirely on residents of the city, and the absentee landlord will pay nothing toward an institution which will better the conditions of life in the city and therefore enhance the value of his property. The Exhibition Association have done splendid work with the money already given them and need the extra amount asked for to put the fair grounds and park in condition for use. The proposed library site ought to be worth the money and offers a site convenient to the car lines and with a splendid view of the valley. These bylaws should also carry.

BRINGING DOWN THE TARIFF.

Opposition papers vary their protests against further tariff reductions by occasional declarations that no reductions of any consequence have been made by the present Government. The tariff, they assert, stands today practically as it stood in 1896, and whatever benefits have been received from the tariff or to whatever extent the tariff has contributed to the well-being of the country since that time belongs to the wise men who before 1896 built the walls of protection around our infant industries.

This profession does not accord very well with the apprehensions the same papers express when they come to treat of the proposed negotiations with Washington. The Government, they assert, has done nothing to reduce the tariff in the past; but they declare themselves exercised lest it will do something—and something very substantial—in the way of reducing it in the immediate future. Just why a Government which for fourteen years had done nothing effective in the way of reductions, should be suddenly seized with a passion for reduction so strong as to threaten the industrial solidarity of the country, they do not attempt to explain.

Nor is it saying much for themselves to claim that the national policy began to show its merits only when it came to be administered by those who condemned and condemn its principle. Whatever merit a policy possesses is usually more apparent when the men who made the policy have the execution of it. The man who invents a machine should know how to run it satisfactorily, and usually does. To profess at this late day that the policy which did nothing for industrial development while its authors were in power, is to be credited with the development which has taken place since they went out of power, is not saying very much that is complimentary for the Conservative statesmen who ruled the country previous to 1896. Those who advance this view will certainly have to show that the present day leaders of that party rank higher in administrative ability than the men they succeeded, before an argument for their return to office can be founded on the tariff.

This cry that nothing has been done is the complementary argument to that in 1896. It was then declared that if the Liberals got into power that too much would be done, and too suddenly. The protective walls, we were told, would be swept away with a single blow and the industries which had found shelter beneath them left to face the blasts of competition as best they might. "Blue ruin" was the only prospect the oracles of high tariff could discern in the forefront of Canadian industry and commerce if the opponents of that tariff were allowed to gain office. It is quite obvious that that gloomy prophecy has not materialized. Wherefore the prophets take the other tack and declare it has not materialized because the Government did nothing to implement its promises of tariff reduction.

It is not true that the Liberal party ever proposed to sweep away the protective feature of the tariff at once. They did undertake to eliminate the principle of protection—and since attaining power they have been working steadily and successfully to that end. But to reduce the tariff so rapidly as to bring ruin upon the industries that had been founded under high tariff, to destroy absolutely and suddenly the conditions under which money had been put into these enterprises, to throw their workmen out of employment, was never part of the Liberal policy, nor of the policy of any other body of responsible men. That the Liberal Government has not done, nor tried to do.

The Liberal party did stand squarely against the enactment of a high tariff policy, and did afterward declare that the tariff should be reduced to a reasonable level. They objected to the adoption of that policy largely because it would create by law interests which did not and could not exist under normal and proper economic conditions. It would, they declared, induce the investment of money in enterprises which the law alone could make profitable, thereby diverting it from uses which would be profitable purely as business enterprises and without the artificial aid of law. But once those interests had become established it would have been both unjust and unwise to destroy the law which made it possible for them to pay, without giving time for them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. To do that would produce industrial revolution, and strike a blow at the credit of Canadian enterprises and the good faith of Canadians which would be felt for decades.

The Montreal Gazette, which has been arguing high protection in Canada longer than any other paper and which still stands in the forefront as an exponent of Conservatism, deals pretty plainly with this notion that the Government has not reduced the tariff. It has no doubt at all whether the tariff has been reduced, or is being reduced, or will be reduced. On the contrary it holds that the government is doing more in the way of reducing it than it should.

The Gazette said editorially in a recent issue:—

"Holland, Belgium and Italy have been added to the list of countries to which Canada is to concede, in whole or in part, the advantages of the intermediate rates of duty provided for the Tariff Act of 1907. France, Germany and some half dozen other countries of lesser commercial importance, and Japan, have also been given concessions, more or less extensive. The United States is practically the one country with which Canada has large commercial dealings to whose exports here the maximum rates of duty will henceforth apply; and the prospect is that within a comparatively brief time an arrangement will be made that will put that country in the same or a better position as regards Canada's market as the others named. The effect will be that, practically, the Canadian maximum rates will cease to apply to imports."

What the Government is now doing the Gazette puts in this way:—

"As the situation is now, the rates of taxation levied on imported goods are being changed without the action of Parliament, though in accord with an act of Parliament, and new conditions are being created which home industries must face without their representatives having an opportunity to say how their position will be affected."

There is not much uncertainty in the Gazette's view as to what the Government is aiming at, or as to whether they are making any headway toward the objective.

The Pembroke Standard announces that it will hereafter accept no poetry. "Persons often write verse," it asserts, "when not in a mental conditon to intelligently and justly criticize their own work." That seems to about convey the idea.

The Conservative newspaers are again retiring Mr. Oliver from the Government and appointing him to the Railway Comission. The annual sea-serpent story will be along next month.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Sketch—The Innocent Buyer—You assure me this is a Sevres?

The Wily Dealer—Ma tear Thir, it wath only yetherday he himself brought it in.

The Throne and Country—He—When Smith got married they went straight away in their new motor car.

She—Oh! Where did they spend their honeymoon?

He—In the hospital.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—Is your husband so very fond of art?

Art! He doesn't know a Raphael from a haircut.

Why, I understood him to say that he was an art patron.

Patron! That man wouldn't trade a club sandwich for a Bougereau! What does he mean by calling himself an art patron?

Why, he says it costs him ten thousand a year to pay for the bogus masters the smooth dealers coax you to buy—and that makes him an art patron.

Pittsburg Leader—It is just as well to use simple words with simple people is the opinion of F. Hopkinson Smith, who enforces the point by a story of his own experience.

"I was once going to Reading by train," Mr. Smith says, "and at a town nestling beside the river I came out on the platform and drew in deep breaths of the pure, delicious air.

"'Isn't this invigorating?' I said to the brakeman.

"'No, sir; it's Conshohocken,' said he."

Buffalo Commercial—A Philadelphia man who finds much amusement in playing ragtime melodies on the piano, received a rude shock one evening last week at the hands of his daughter, a sweet little miss of some fourteen years. It was warm and the house was wide open when the fond parent sat down at the piano and began "pawing the ivories" with unusual ardor. While he was playing his daughter came into the room with a companion. "Daddy, stop playing," she said. Somewhat surprised, the father wanted to know why he should cease entertaining himself. The little girl was not inclined to explain. Finally she said: "Why, the neighbors have a lot of company."

"Is that all?" commented daddy, with fine scorn. "Well, if they don't like my playing they can close their windows," and he attacked the piano with renewed vigor. "Yes, but, daddy," pleaded the daughter, as she glided over to her parent and put her arm around his neck, "they'll think it was I playing." That settled it. He stopped.

Baltimore American — "They tell me, Sally, you are a good laundress. Now, do you do your washing with avidity?"

"No, I don't, ma'am. I uses a good brand o' soap."

HON. FRANK OLIVER AS A VOYAGEUR.

Toronto Globe—The minister of the interior is as original in his way of spending his vacation as he is in many other matters. This year he is to go on a voyage of seven thousand miles from Edmonton to Ottawa, using en route canoes, boats and such other modes of conveyance as the Athabasca and Mackenzie country can furnish. He will see for himself the great northland from the inside in the only possible way to get really acquainted with it, that is by making such a diversified trip as he has undertaken. Voyaging in primitive fashion is no new experience for a man who has lived in Edmonton for a whole generation and has seen the West pass through all its changes during that interval, but Mr. Oliver goes to see things from the utilitarian standpoint, not to be thrilled by the emotional waves that prompt the exuberance of the mere sight-seeing tourist. The whole Dominion will profit by his tour, for there is much yet to be done for the vast territory lying between the sixtieth parallel and the Arctic ocean. To so enterprising and strenuous but withal genial a statesman all will wish "bon voyage."

GENERAL BUTLER.

Montreal Herald—The death of Gen. Sir William Francis Butler bring to mind again the deplorable beginning of the South African war, that graveyard of so many gilded reputations. Gen. Butler was commander of British forces in South Africa before the declaration of war, and he told the war office the nature and magnitude of the task which an attempt to bring the Boers under subjection would involve. The war office misunderstood his motives and ignored his warnings. The lesson of the ill-starred Jameson raid had been imperfectly learned. Lord Salisbury, backed by a solid Tory phalanx, broadly fringed with Jingoism, with an obstinacy which with all his greatness was an ineradicable trait of his character, clung to the war office, and the position of Butler, a gallant, clear-sighted and experienced soldier, became impossible.

The General knew the facts. The Boer government was neither honest nor capable. It stultified modernized legislation by professing to be governed by Hebrew legislation of 3,000 years ago. It would do nothing to stop the ravages of the locusts and the cattle plague, lest it should nullify the purposes of the Almighty; but it plundered the mining industry right and left, and with the proceeds bought the latest rifles and artillery pieces from Germany. Paul Kruger was brave and obstinate, and great in the shifty tactics of crude diplomacy, but in other respects was a stupid and ignorant old man. Lord Salisbury and his ministers recognized that there would be war, but they underrated the enemy, and when General Butler informed them as to the strength and fighting powers of the Boers, and suggested what should be done, they put the information into the pigeon holes and threw his suggestions into the waste paper basket. They also refused to see that they had two republics to fight, although the Orange Free State had, since the Jameson raid, pledged itself to stand by the Transvaal in an offensive and defensive alliance. The earlier British generals who succeeded General Butler entered upon a campaign of blunders that proved a fearful shock to British prestige, and it was not until overwhelming forces, including Canadian, Australian and New Zealand contingents, were sent out and the large armies were entrusted to the common-sense of Lord Roberts and the organizing power of Lord Kitchener, that the two republics were reduced to subjection. But justice was never done to the soldier whose advice was spurned.

MR. OLIVER AND THE COMMISSION

Calgary Albertan—Mr. Oliver would make a very excellent and valuable member of the railway commission. He knows Western conditions as well or better than any other public man. He is fair, upright, able, with plenty of backbone. A better choice of the commission could not be chosen.

But on the other hand he is a very able minister, and is administering the department probably better than it has ever been administered before. Much as Canada needs a railway commissioner of the stamp of Mr. Oliver it needs a minister of the interior still more. The department of interior has become the most important branch of the Dominion of Canada. The time will likely come when it will be divided, for the work is extremely heavy at present. Mr. Oliver would serve the public much better at the present time by remaining minister of the interior than becoming a member of the railway commission.

BLERIOT HAD ACCIDENT.

Monoplane Wrecked But Aviator Not Injured.

Paris, June 18—Aviator Bleriot, who is serving his term as a lieutenant in the army, was ordered yesterday to repeat his feat of Thursday, the carrying of military dispatches from Chalons to Paris. He did not succeed, his monoplane falling from a height of 20 meters and being wrecked. Bleriot escaped without injury.

PANGS AND TORTURES OF A WEAK STOMACH

Prompt Relief and Cure Can be Obtained Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

PANGS AND TORTURES OF A WEAK STOMACH.

Prompt Relief and Cure Can Be Obtained Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Indigestion is a condition in which the stomach is more or less unable to digest the food. Even a light case of indigestion means much misery, but when the trouble is at its worst the life of the sufferer is one of constant and acute misery. Indigestion is recognized by a burning sensation in the stomach, bloating, an oppressive feeling of weigh., belching wind, pains in the region of the heart, often vomiting and nausea, and a dread of food for the misery it causes. Dieting and the use of pre-digested foods may give some relief, but will never cure indigestion. The work of indigestion depends upon the blood and the nerves and the only way to cure indigestion is to so tone up the stomach that it will do the work that nature intended it should do. The very best way to cure a weak stomach is through a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These renew the blood, strengthen the nerves and thus give tone to the stomach, and enable it to do its work with ease and comfort. No one suffering from indigestion in even the slightest form should neglect the trouble for an instant; to do so means that it obtains a firmer hold, and daily the misery and suffering is increased, and the cure made more difficult. At the first approach of the trouble take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and it will speedily disappear. These Pills will cure even the most obstinate case of indigestion, but naturally it takes longer to do so. Mr. Philip Lafleur, St. Jerome, Que., says: "After I left college, when I had studied hard for four years, I suffered so much from indigestion that I found it difficult to earn my living. I was troubled with terrible pains, a bloating feeling, and a sourness in the stomach. This led to a loss of appetite and I began to show signs of a nervous breakdown. I tried several different treatments without finding any apparent relief, and my nervous system had grown so shattered that I could not work. A priest who was interested in me advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I followed his advice. It was not long before they began to bring me back to health, and in the course of a couple of months my stomach was as sound as ever; my nervous system strong and vigorous, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for which I shall always feel grateful."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO — ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager

Paid-up Capital, $10,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

COUNTRY BUSINESS Every facility afforded to farmers and others for the transaction of their banking business. Sales notes will be cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL Accounts may be opened by mail and monies deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility. 122

EDMONTON BRANCH. T. M. TURNBULL, Manager.

National Trust Company Limited

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved Farm property at lowest currant rates.
Low expense and no delay,

A. M. STEWART, Branch Manager

CORNER JASPER AVE. and FIRST ST., EDMONTON

Northern Investment Agency, Limited

21 Jasper Ave. W., Edmonton

FARMS FOR SALE

LIST YOUR FARMS WITH US

MONEY TO LOAN

on improved Farm Property at lowest current rates.

AGENCY
CANADIAN MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

School of Mining

A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE
Affiliated to Queen's University.
KINGSTON, ONT.

For Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

Mining and Metallurgy
Chemistry and Mineralogy
Mineralogy and Geology
Chemical Engineering
Civil Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Biology and Public Health
Power Development

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved **millions of dollars** for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a **complete and lasting cure** because it cures the **cause** of the trouble.

It leave no scars or white **hairs** because **it does not blister.**

Every Medicine Shelf

should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure—the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling when you will need it. Get it now and you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises.

$1 a bottle — 6 for $5. At all dealers. Ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 50

THE NEW FLAVOR MAPLEINE

A flavor used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 50c. for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wn.

H. W. Gordon, of Lorne, P.Q., sent the following message to the manufacturer of ABSORBINE, under date of April 13, 1907: "Having used two bottles of ABSORBINE to my satisfaction, am recommending it to other horsemen of this city." If you have never tried this valuable remedy, you would find it a splendid one for treating Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Wind Puffs, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Big Knee, Ruptured Tendons, etc. It is carried in stock by the druggists, $2.00 a bottle, or sent direct upon receipt of price, express prepaid. Write for descriptive pamphlet, sent free. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 201 Temple street, Springfield, Mass.; Lymans Ltd., Montreal, Canadian agents.

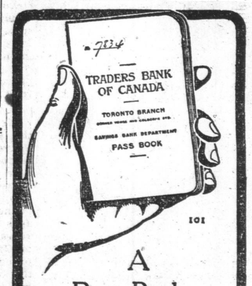
Greatest Land Opportunity in British Columbia

Come to the Famous Okanagan Valley and secure a home in the greatest valley on the American continent. The mildest, most even and healthful climate in Canada. Soil especially adapted to the growing of fruits, berries, vegetables, hay, dairying and all general mixed farming.

The world-famed district of B.C. Positively the greatest bargains in the whole Okanagan. Prices the lowest; terms the most remarkable. Any acreage. Small holdings the specialty, 10 acres to 20,000 acres, $50 per acre in small tracts. Reasonable rates on larger tracts. Special inducements to Colonization Companies and men of capital seeking safe, reliable conservative investment. Property exchanged for improved farms and city property of high commercial value.

Hitchmer Bros.

GLENCOE,
WESTBANK, BRITISH COLUMBIA.



A Pass Book

from the Traders Bank is worth more than the balance which it shows in actual cash. The money in the bank is safer than in your pocket, and it is *money saved*—put away where it is earning interest, and is not at all likely to be drawn and spent.

If you haven't a Savings Account already, *now* is the best time left to start one.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

EDMONTON, ALTA.

DELLAR SAVED TH GAME WITH H

With Three Men on Bases an Dell Was Replaced by D Struck Out the Next M monton Konked Hooker Hickey Awarded to Edmo

(Wednesday's Daily Regina, Sask., June 21.— fact that today was the lo of the year enabled the and Regina teams to conclu winded argument. Some and twelve minutes of a summer evening were occu pastiming. Otherwise there unusual features, Regina los

All the valuable local thrown into the combat, w trying Dell as a pitcher until more out was needed the D out Dellar. The score was 8, Regina 5. At the outset and the short of it in th twirlers were presented for inspection. Dell can look thing in the league, while Hooker is the real thing editions. Johnny was hit h Dell, but this was simply b Singer Building had difficu pelling the pill where it reached. He walked six a tured three. After Hooker pummelled for a quartette in the seventh he was derr Houston, our latest thing in pensers, sent in. He looks lasted longer.

The bases full and two o ninth was the historic posi Stub Spencer wig-wagged th and he sent in Dellar. Not done, Manager Roxy also ma and sent in his last availab none other than George Sog casionally peels off a long keeping with baseball tradit old chap, should have swat four-sacker and won the g three wild swings were his tion, and the hopeful fans into gloom again. The Eski up for the batting vacati previous day by rapping ou hits. Lussi was the loud n a pair of three-baggers and while Morse had three sl was a bang-up battle until enth when ten of the fish-ea to bat and four runs were

From a local point of vi largely a case of neglected ties, the lack of timely h shown by the fact that elev white suits were left strand

Manager White received w from Secretary Farrell tha Hickey, claimed by Calgary, awarded to Edmonton.

Score by innings.

Edmonton	20
Regina	11

Summary—Stolen bases, Mo Cox, Quigley, Donovan, Skeels, two base hits, Cox, Walters; hits, Lussi 2, Morse; sacrifice h nan, Gilchrist; innings pitche 8 2-3 by Dellar 1-3, Hooker 6 ton 2 1-3; hit by pitcher, Dell 2 balls, off Dell 6, off Houston out, Dell 9, Dellar 1, by Hooke ton 2; wild pitch, Hooker; p Spencer; left on bases Edmon gina 11. Time 2.12. Umpi necker.

MEDICINE HAT IS O THE TOBOGGAN

Maroons Take Second Game From Mad Hatters—Gordon Hard and Opportunely—W First Baseman Hit in E Ball.

Winnipeg, June 21—Winnipe the good work by again trim fast falling Medicine Hatters the tune of 5 to 2. The Ma Gordon hard and opportune Miller was tight with the ex sixth round, when he was to for two runs. Jack Beatty, first-sacker after knocking ou run was hit in the eye with shoot and was forced to re hitting of Zimmerman was a f collecting three safe drives fo times at the bat. His last atte near home run, he bringing runs and was only nipped at

Called end of sixth on a darkness.

Score by innings.

Medicine Hat	.....
Winnipeg	.....

CALGARIANS TOY WITH ROBIN

Carney's Bunch Outplayed M in Every Department of Samuels Was Hit Hard—M Failed to Hit When T Needed.

Moose Jaw, June 21—Calga toyed with the Robins today them with a lonely run, "se themselves. Opportune hitti have helped the locals but wi hits were needed, the bo struck out. It was simply a c gary playing the best ball tions. Some pretty running ca extra base hits on both sides tures.

Forest Fires Explode P

Port Arthur, June 21.— tor McEwen, working on th north of Lake Nipigon, suff loss of two powder magazine were caused to explode b fires. They contained 700 explosives and were valued a The magazines were on an i the fires jumped across mainland. No one was in

Chamberlain's Stomach and L lets will brace up the nerve sick headache, prevent despon invigorate the whole system. all dealers.