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A DEFINITE POLICY.

In the brilliant speeches delivered by Brandon's parliamentary representatives at the big Liberal-Conservative gathering held on Friday evening, two outstanding announcements of a definite nature were made with regard to the government's future policy. The first was that resulting from the action of the partisan majority in the senate in killing Premier Borden's bill for furnishing immediate and effective aid to the Empire's naval defences, the government intends placing before the people at the next election a measure which will bring about the reform of the upper chamber; the other that the government intends pursuing its naval policy to the bitter end, and, with the consent of the people of Canada, will at a future date provide the money needed to build and equip the three dreadnoughts, the construction of which Great Britain has had to undertake herself now that the Canadian government's measure for providing the necessary funds has for the time being, been turned down.

In making these announcements to their constituents Brandon's representatives did so in keeping with the avowed policy of Premier Borden, as announced by himself on the floor of the house at Ottawa during the closing hours of the last session of parliament.

"As the three ships that will now be built by the admiralty are to be of the same type as those we proposed, I do say that it is the intention of the government, if it remains in power, as it undoubtedly will, to bring down at a later date a proposal for the acquisition or construction of three battleships as was proposed by the naval bill of 1912 and we hope in that way before the completion of these ships we will be able to do that which a partisan majority in the senate prevented us from doing. We shall take over and pay for these ships for the use of His Majesty for the common defence of the Empire."

These were the words used by Premier Borden on the floor of the house on the morning of Friday, June 6, during a speech in reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's query regarding the future policy of the government. Nothing of a more definite character could be given than in the utterance of these words by the premier. And it was in keeping with the program mapped out by Premier Borden that Brandon's representatives in parliament made the announcement of the government's policy at the big meeting on Friday evening.

This is the policy that means the performance of duty long delayed. It stands for loyalty to Great Britain in time of peace as well as in time of war. It means that Canadians are not only willing to take but are also willing to give in return. It is a policy that recognizes that Canada's duty and destiny is within the Empire. It gives expression to loyal Canadian sentiment. It is a recognition that if Britain is threatened so is Canada. It means that by rendering immediate and effective aid to Great Britain the attainment of universal peace is brought nearer than it ever was before.

This is the policy of the Borden government and in its announcement the government shows that it is broad-minded, non-partisan and statesman-like. It stands for progress, not retrogression; for a united England, not separation; for a united Empire, not ultimate independence. This is the Borden policy and what is more to the point it is the people's policy.

SOMETHING BESIDES PROMISES.

After fifteen years' waiting and after fifteen years of election promises and lethargy on the part of the Liberals the West is at last seeing the much-promised Hudson Bay Railway being rushed to completion. All the Hudson Bay Railway was, ever used for by the Liberals was an election cry in the west. Before every contest in the west posters and were displayed with statements in regard to the speedy construction of the road and the promise that it would be at once built was made on every platform.

After elections the project was conveniently forgotten for another four years. This kept happening election after election until by 1911 all that had been built was one pier on a bridge across the Saskatchewan at Le Pas. The first contract also was hurriedly let a couple of weeks before the date of the election.

When Hon. Frank Cochrane came into office as Minister of Railways he found the department without any

practical information as to best routes, suitable ports or the feasibility of navigation in the straits and on the bay. With all possible energy he set about securing this information, while the contract for that portion of the road which was common to either Port Nelson or Fort Churchill routes was let so that there could be no delay.

An expedition was sent north with expert engineers on board to select the best harbor and to make a further inquiry as to the route. As a result Port Nelson was selected and an engineer with staff spent the whole fall and last winter on the ground laying out the new harbor.

The contract has now been let for the whole line from Le Pas to Port Nelson and 185 miles of steel will be laid by this fall. Work is being rushed at the harbor end. During the next two weeks a whole fleet of steamers will leave Halifax for Port Nelson with no less than 240 men and loaded with supplies and equipments. The first two steamers along with a number of tugs and scows leave this week.

The steamer Baltic will leave for Port Nelson today, and in addition to her supplies will take north wireless equipment which will be a great asset. Another wireless station is to be located at Le Pas, and in that way, it is hoped, the engineer at Port Nelson will be able to keep in direct touch with Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways at Ottawa.

A fourth steamer will leave in July loaded largely with coal. An additional schooner and tug are also leaving this week, while another ocean tug will leave by the end of the month. They will all be needed at harbor work.

The steamer Minto, which is being repaired at present, will also likely go north in July with supplies.

Arrangements are being made at the present time for towing the mammoth steel hydraulic dredge, which is being built at Toronto especially for this work. The dredge is contracted to be ready by August and to finish it in time 600 men are working on it night and day.

The timber at Port Nelson is hardly large enough for the use in dock construction, while there is no mill plant so two steamers are being loaded at Port Arthur, Texas, at the present time with southern pine, which is regarded the most desirable timber for such work. They will leave a once for the bay.

A large part of the time this season will have to be spent on erecting permanent buildings for the men who will be working at Port Nelson, all summer, fall and winter. The erection of the plant also will take considerable time. It is hoped, however, that substantial progress in the work of construction of the harbor can be made this fall, and by the opening of the Nelson river in the spring everything will be in shape for a vigorous prosecution of the work.

AGRICULTURAL GRANTS.

During the next couple of weeks the agreements under the Aid to Agriculture Bill which was passed last session will be signed between the provinces and the Dominion. The agreements for Ontario and Prince Edward Island have already been signed and negotiations in regard to the others are now in progress.

Under the act which Hon. Marth Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has passed last session—and which by the way the Liberals opposed—less than ten million dollars is appropriated for the encouragement of agriculture, the amount to be spread over ten years. The sum of \$700,000 is allotted this first year and this amount will be increased by \$100,000 annually until 1917 from which year until 1923 \$1,000,000 will be provided yearly. The gradual expansion and growing equipment if the provincial organizations it is felt will be met in this way more helpfully than by starting at the million mark.

The following table shows the amounts each province will get and the yearly increase:

Province	1923	Increase	1917-23
Prince Ed. Is.	\$25,529.89	\$1,308	\$31,752.73
New Brunswick	44,509.23	4,902	84,117.87
Alberta	46,084.55	5,219	86,970.91
British Col.	47,334.78	5,457	89,202.57
Manitoba	51,730.05	6,346	77,114.09
Nova Scotia	54,238.45	6,858	81,719.21
Saskatchewan	54,294.29	6,859	81,725.32
Quebec	155,482.32	27,899	271,068.32
Ontario	195,732.32	35,147	336,319.98

The money is being spent largely to strengthen all lines of instructional and educational work. The purpose of the Minister cannot be better set forth than quoting from his speech delivered in the house when the measure was introduced:

"Help given in an educational direction will not only mean better farming, but better farmers and better and happier men and women. The particular form such assistance may take may vary with the special needs and conditions in each province. It will embrace the increasing of the efficiency and equipment of our agricultural colleges; the establishment of agricultural schools, of dairy and horticultural schools, of short courses in agriculture; the initiation of agricultural teaching in the public schools and work by travelling or located qualified instructors. It might well include the valuable educational work carried on by means of demonstration trains, training of teachers in nature study and the invaluable work of do-

domestic science concerned with the women and girls of our communities whose influence will always constitute one of the most potent forces in solving the problems we are considering."

REFORM THE SENATE

The enthusiastic reception accorded the city of Brandon's representatives in the federal and provincial parliaments at Friday's big gathering was more than merely an expression of party fealty; it was a glowing tribute to the most staple and progressive government Canada has ever known. It was a tribute such as liberal minded Canadians, whatever their party, are always ready to accord to an administration whose record since assuming the reins of office is as clean, progressive and business-like as that of the government of Canada of the present day. And Brandon's parliamentary representatives reciprocated in full by presenting before their audience the clearest treatise on the many important questions of the day ever delivered by any public speakers in this city.

Mr. Atkins dealt most effectively with every question facing the electors of this constituency either directly or indirectly. During the course of his remarks he went fully into the struggle both before and since he present administration took hold, to induce the G. T. P. to build a branch into Brandon. He showed clearly the manner in which Brandon had been ignored in the past with regard to this matter, and but for the efforts put forward by himself, backed up by the people of this city, now the building of this line would all have been as far away as ever. He also dealt with other matters directly affecting this city.

Hon. Mr. Caldwell in his speech referred to the many important changes for the better effected by the provincial government during the last year or two—the building of the new asylum, the new court house, the improvements made at the provincial jail here, the establishment of a normal school and many other matters affecting the city directly. He also referred to the Robt. government's progressive efforts with regard to the province generally, the opening up of the vast area of the north and the bringing in of immigrants to settle in this portion of the province, as well as the successful effort to secure for Manitoba extension of its boundaries.

The questions dealt with by both speakers, however, which perhaps aroused the greatest amount of interest and enthusiasm were those in reference to the Borden government's naval policy, the highways measure and the result of the action taken by the senate on both of these bills.

No more convincing proof of the support the people of this city are ready to lend to the government's naval policy could be offered than in the enthusiastic manner in which he strong and many utterances of both speakers were received by the gathering.

The partisan action of the senate in turning down both of these measures was referred to and when mention was made of the government's intention to submit at a later date a measure for the reform of the upper chamber, the enthusiasm of the big audience knew no bounds. While Mr. Atkins would only go as far as to say that some plan would be introduced for reforming the upper chamber, the suggestion made by him even in these times of improvisation. Mr. Caldwell with the upper chamber be done away with entirely, that in the words of Premier Borden had outlived its usefulness, aroused the greatest amount of enthusiasm.

In any case, judging by the sentiment expressed last evening there is no doubt now but that any measure introduced by Premier Borden dealing with the reform of the senate will receive the hearty endorsement of the people of this city. The electors of Brandon rightly feel that it is time the men who are ready to serve their party before the people, at the dictation of the minority in the house of commons, were removed and they will see to it that they do their share in bringing about their removal. This is one funeral at which the people of Brandon will shed few tears.

IMMIGRANTS THAT BRING OTHERS.

In a letter to the London Times the causes of British emigration are touched on by Mr. David C. Lamb, who has charge of the Salvation Army's emigration department. In his opinion one of the chief influences to which the present movement of British population to the dominions is to be attributed to the success of earlier emigrants to those portions of the Empire. In the last ten years the Army has sent between 70,000 and 80,000 people to the overseas dominions, and these for the most part have greatly mended their fortunes by the change.

Commissioner Lamb says they have been advertising their prosperity by means of letters to their friends and relatives at home, who, of course, spread the good reports. Hence the drift of British people to the dominions of the Empire. "We hope the commissioner's explanation is the right one. If the facts are as he sets forth they are very gratifying both to Canada and the Salvation Army. That the great majority of Salvation Army immigrants to this country are thriving is indeed most probable, and if they are, the testimony they give to that effect in the letters they send home cannot but be of the highest value for the immigration service."

It is unfortunately true that many of the British people who came to Canada some years ago were not qualified to make a living in this country, and what they had to say about Canada in their letters home operated to restrain those within their sphere of influence from coming here. There is no immigration agent so good as a good immigrant, and the more we get the more will Canada's progress be promoted.

THE PARCELS POST.

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster general is losing no time in developing by means of the bill which was passed at the recent session of parliament, his ideas on the parcels post system. The result will be that Canada will have but to wait a very short time to have the benefits of the system. The postmaster general is busily engaged in securing data and other information to enable him to perfect as soon as possible the details of the scheme. The rates question is one that naturally demands most attention and the minister wishes to arrange for rates that will be just and equitable to all concerned.

An official of the United States government who has had considerable experience in perfecting the details of the Bourne bill there, will be brought to Ottawa to give the post office department the benefit of the knowledge gained in the eight months' successful operation of the system across the border.

When the house meets in the fall, Mr. Pelletier will be ready to proceed in putting the system in force, although it is not necessary to await the meeting of parliament, as the bill provides that the scheme can be put in operation by proclamation.

It will be in force not later than the beginning of the New Year, the same period of time that elapsed before the Bourne measure in the United States went into force.

The people will then get the benefit of useful legislation and money will be saved.

Britain's Fleet of Motor Cars.

John Burns states that there are now licensed in the United Kingdom 320,119 motor vehicles. These are made up of 175,247 motor cars, 132,245 motorcycles, and 12,627 heavy motor vehicles.

It Pays
to "hit the nail on the head."
There are no "hammer marks" on the work of—

HUGHES
OPTICIAN
McCULLOCH'S DRUG STORE.
912 Rosser Ave.
Evenings by Appointment.

To the Visitors of the Big Dominion Fair

We have secured the large building on corner of Tenth Street and Princess Avenue, known as the ROLLER RINK, for the accommodation of Visitors on the Twelfth of July and the DOMINION FAIR. We will arrange to seat about SIX HUNDRED AT EACH MEAL.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

Sleeping Accommodation
J. GRANGER and SONS, Props.

SPECIALS

for the Week-End

These Are Some of the Wonderful Values We Offer in the Silk Section

32 inch Fancy Tamolines, all colors, regular \$1.00 for	79c
27 inch Fancy Crystallines, wide range of shades, Reg. 35c for	27c
36 inch striped and two toned Messalines. A great range of colors. Regular \$1.50 for	1.19
36 inch Duchesse Messalines, every good shade and black and white, regular \$1.75 for	1.45
Two toned hair line stripe Taffeta, many beautiful color combinations. Regular 90c for	69c
23 inch French Faille Silks, a range of beautiful light shades. Regular \$1.25 for	47c

Dress Goods 39c a Yard

FOR THIS WEEK END selling we have placed on the tables a choice selection of Summer Dress Goods consisting of Panamas, Mohairs, Crepes, Poplins and fine serges in all the desired shades. Regular prices from 60c to \$1.25.

Embroideries Half Price

Thurs. morning you can buy embroidery flouncings, all widths, also edgings and insertions, corset covers, etc., at exactly—

HALF PRICE.

Think of the Immense Saving this means.

20 Per Cent Off Piece Linens

Prepare for the great Dominion Fair by anticipating your Table Linen needs now, at a time when you can save money. All piece Table Linens during this Stock Reduction Sale at a Discount of 20 per cent.

French Embroidered Net Flouncings Half Price

Beautiful embroidered flouncings in vandyke and straight edge embroidery. The desired material for afternoon gowns during the hot summer days. Widths of 45 and 27 inches to match—

WEEK-END, HALF PRICE.

20 Per Cent. off all BLACK DRESS GOODS.

10 Per Cent. off ALL FINE WHITE BED SPREADS.

Lingerie Dresses

A remarkable showing of dainty lingerie and muslin dresses, in the smart new styles. We offer the entire stock at clearing prices. Many lines selling at half their value. The wearing time, July and August, is yet ahead of you. Buy now and save Money. The special prices

2.95 to 8.90

Children's Wash Dresses

In an immense variety of greatly lessened prices—for instance, all regular values up to 60, Clearing at.....

35c

Regular 75c **50c** Reg. 90c, \$1, \$1.10 and **75c**
for \$1.25 for

White Embroidery Dresses

All specially priced at from \$1.00 to \$4.50.

Summer Coats

A great range of pretty coats to slip on for afternoon or evening; direct importations; elegant styles; reasonably priced. These reasonable prices are now reduced for immediate sale and they certainly won't last long at these little prices.

Instead of \$6.00 now **3.90**

Instead of \$7.50 now **5.00** Instead of \$12.50 now **9.00**
Instead of \$10.00 now **7.00** Instead of \$15.00 now **\$11**

The Merchants Ltd

FORMERLY A. D. RANKIN & CO

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 2.—Nearly 50,000 people have been attracted to this city by the Welsh International

Elis Tedford which began today. The els Tedford is a musical and literary organization of Welshmen of international scope. The Arch Druid of Wales will preside during the conclave.