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LACK OF METHOD IN OUR IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements Guided by Political Exigencies, Not by
Country's Needs—How the Government Fools the
Farmers—The Alliance with the Manufacturers—The
Printing Bureau Scandals—How the Game was Worked

Day by day the United States govern-
ment is drawing ahead of the Cana-
dian administration as established
at Ottawa in honesty and efficiency.
The latest advance is that President
Taft has undertaken the reform of
the system of dealing with the United
States river and harbor improve-
ments. Improvements are to be sys-
tematically planned for years ahead
by government engineers, whose re-
commendations will form the basis of
Congressional action.

This is exactly what the Laurier
government, as personified by the
slippery Mr. Pugsley, will not do.
It forms no general plan; it decides
upon each expenditure for party pur-
poses; and in the general confusion
it manages to slip in all sorts of
wasteful pieces of business such as
the Sawdust Wharf deal. It shows
not a sign of pursuing any such busi-
ness-like method as that initiated by
the United States.

Again, the United States authori-
ties effected marked improvements in
Washington. What has the Laurier
government done at Ottawa? It re-
fused in 1908 and 1909 to grant an
investigation which would have ex-
posed the graft that was going on
in the Printing Bureau and it in 1910
has been forced to acknowledge that
such graft has been going on for
years.

Liberals are Protectionists
What the country should thor-
oughly understand is the close alliance
which has been effected between the
Laurier government and many of the
active leaders in the protectionist
movement. The Liberal party is to
make quiet bargains with manufac-
turers while its newspapers appeal to
western farmers and other advocates
of low tariff. Thus the people who
are really interested in securing pro-
tection have a doubly secure position,
and the low-tariff Liberal is doubly
deceived. The old alliance between
the Conservative leaders and the Cana-
dian Manufacturers Association ceased
to exist long ago.

Whatever alliance now exists between organized
protectionists and politicians is be-
tween manufacturers and the Laurier
Government, not between manufac-
turers and the Borden administration.
There is no reason to believe that a
Conservative success at the polls
would mean an increase of protec-
tionist taxes.

Liberalism in Practice
Liberalism as a practice, in Canada
at least, stands for arrogant official-
dom, says "The Toronto News," after
noting the attitude of Liberalism.
Liberalism is openly exulting at the state
in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier travels and
sees at Mr. Borden because he
journeys in ordinary railway cars
with the populace. And this is the
Liberal party which made the heavens
ring because Conservative Ministers
used an occasional single private car.
Liberalism in practice is a gorgeous
spectacle.

By the way it will be noticed that
this must be a very expensive journey.
You cannot take a special train all
over Western Canada and back and
escape payment. On a careful esti-
mate the expense will run from \$12,
000 to \$15,000. That is a good deal.
Where does the money come from?
The belief which prevails in Otta-
wa is that certain agricultural im-
plement manufacturers have found
the money; that this is their part
of the contributions to the Liberal cam-
paign fund.

WESTMINSTER WINS.
First Game Easy for Minto Cup
Holders.
Westminster, B. C., July 17.—The
Royals easily defeated the Montreal
Academy team by ten to four in the
first game of the Minto cup series.
Premier McBride faced off the ball
after a brief speech. The Royals took
the ball at the face up and Gordon all
but scored within the first minute,
and the ball was then switched to
the other end. The Montreal homes
stopped dead when they came against
the heavier Royals' defence and the
ball again returned to the Easterns'
end, when Pat Fenery scored first for
Westminster. Montreal then got
busy. Hogan fooled Galbraith, passed
to Roberts, who, however, missed
the net and the ball again went to
the Montreal end, but was again re-
turned, when Scott, skimming for
an opening, passed to Dade in front
of the goal. Gray rushed to check
Dade, who scored before Gray could
touch him. Hogan, Scott and Rob-
erts showed excellent combination,

MURDER NEAR WALSH

Homesteader Found Dead in a
Culvert—Coroner's Jury Be-
lieve that Man was Mur-
dered—Police in Charge of
Case

MEDICINE HAT, July 13.—The cor-
oner's jury in connection with the body
of a man found in a culvert two miles
south-east of Walsh yesterday, on the
meridian between Saskatchewan and
Alberta, after being on the case all
day, brought in a verdict of wilful
murder by person or persons unknown.
It was at first thought that the man
had become exhausted by the heat and
had crawled into the culvert out of the
sun. This theory was, however, ex-
ploded by the evidence brought before
the jury.

The body was identified as that of
Jacob Jerke, a homesteader, living
about two miles north-east of Walsh.
He was last seen in that village on
Sunday, July 2nd. Evidently he met
his death very shortly after that for
the body was decomposed almost be-
yond recognition.

Jerke had about five dollars on his
person when he left Walsh. The money
was not in his pockets when his body
was found. The remains showed evi-
dence of being beaten with a heavy
instrument and the skull was fractured
at the base and side.

It is thought that whoever commit-
ted the deed first intended to bury
the body. About two hundred yards
from the culvert an old shovel was
found four or five spadesful of earth
had been turned over and then the
work had been left unfinished. Besides
the shovel a cuff link was found at
this point matching the one in the
dead man's shirt.

The mounted police have now, the
matter in charge and Inspector Park-
er and Detective Reed are in Walsh
on the case. The shovel with which
he was attempting to bury the body
affords a possible clue. It seems to
have been lying around for some time
as several persons identified it.

FOREIGN LABORERS

Railroad Laborers Will Not be
Subject to Stringent Laws
Governing Immigration—
The Construction Work De-
mands Much Help

OTTAWA, July 13.—Owing to the
great scarcity of railway laborers, it
has been decided to admit from all
countries, except Asia, railway con-
struction laborers, who are mentally,
morally and physically fit, willing to
work and who are guaranteed employ-
ment by the railway contractors or
railway companies irrespective of the
money qualifications or direct jour-
ney.

This means that for the time being
railway construction men are placed
practically the same position in so
far as immigration regulations are con-
cerned as farm laborers have been in
the past. It also means that contrac-
tors in the prairie provinces and on
the Pacific coast will be able to se-
cure a large number of Scandinavians,
and other first-class construction men,
who under the strict interpretation of
the immigration regulations, might be
debarred either for lack of the requir-
ed \$25, or for not coming from the
country of birth or naturalization.

The alteration in the regulations is
of especial importance to railway con-
tractors in view of the fact that opera-
tions have been considerably curtailed
across the border, and first class
men are therefore, easily available.

TAX ON LIQUOR

Earl Grey Advocates that Tax be on
Amount Sold.
LONDON, July 13.—It is stated
that before leaving for Canada Earl
Grey strongly urged on the Unionist
leaders the desirability of settling the
Irish question along Federal lines.
Questioned just before leaving as to
whether the public house trust
movement had not yet spread to Cana-
da, he said it had not. Temperance
reformers on both sides of the At-
lantic had not yet discovered that a
high license makes it necessary for a
publican to push the sale of alcohol-
ic liquors. When the temperance re-
formers recognize this as the inevi-
table effect of high license based on
retainable values they will abandon
them and resort to the only rational
method of taxing public houses that
is by poundage on alcoholic sales.

THE CROP CONDITIONS

Department of Agriculture Issues
Statement—Outlook is
Promising—Bad Farming
the Cause of Very Poor Crops
in Province

The following bulletin has been is-
sued by the Department of Agricul-
ture on the recent condition of the
grain crops:
"The condition of grain crops at
the end of June, throughout the
province was causing considerable
anxiety in many quarters. The situa-
tion improved considerably during
the first two weeks of July, however.
The intense heat moderated consid-
erably after June 25, and welcome
rains visited many localities where
they were most needed. According
to the department's crop correspond-
ents in no part of the province were
conditions at the acute stage which
they reached (according to press re-
ports) in the neighboring provinces.

While in a few districts a small area
of crop was plowed down, in the dis-
trict was there anything approaching
a failure of crop, through drought
or heat upon land that had been well
summerfallowed last year or upon
last year's breaking, well worked
down, and left fallow last summer.
On the other hand the outlook for
such crops is quite promising. Fail-
ures of crop, where they did occur,
were usually upon land that should
never have been sown, that should
have been summerfallowed this year,
and that would have been but for the
early spring, and for the encourage-
ment to run risks in the matter of
sowing prepared had afforded by
last season's bountiful crop.

Opinion differed widely as to the
causes underlying disappointing crops
where they exist. Some thought ear-
ly seeding was to blame, others
thought early sown grain the more
promising. Some named the repeated
frosts and others the drought, and
latterly the heat as the causes. Such
judgments were, of course, dictated
by the correspondent's study of con-
ditions in his own township for which
alone he was reporting. Whether
early or late seeding appeared most
promising was very largely a ques-
tion of the stage of its growth the
crop was at when rains visited it. If
it was already headed or in the shot
blade the rains would be of less value
than if it was not so far advanced.

There is such a wide diversity of
conditions in the different parts of
the province this season that it is dif-
ficult to do these facts justice in a
summary. A number of the officials
of the department of agriculture and
several other experts recently held
institute meetings in many localities
and their impressions may be of in-
terest at this time. The consensus
of their opinion is that the determin-
ing factor in crop conditions this year
is not early or late sowing, frost, or
drought or heat, so much as whether
there was moisture stored in a well-
tilled soil before the seed was sown.

Where this condition existed the other
factors have had very much less
influence upon the condition of the
crop; germination has been even, the
growth steady and in profitable localities
labor on each count (or four years in
all) the judge reserving a question of
law for the consideration of the court
en banc. An habeas corpus applica-
tion was made before Judge New-
lands who gave it as his opinion that
he had no power to grant the issue of
the writ and that the prisoner's only
remedy was an appeal to the full court
by a reserved case. The judgment
of the full court was that the sentence
was bad and the case was remitted to
Judge McLogg for proper sentence to
be given with an order to the jailer at
Prince Albert to hand the convict over
at the district court at Saskatoon for
sentence. T. A. Colclough appeared
for the Crown, T. S. McMorran for
the accused.

BELL BROS. vs HUDSON BAY IN-
SURANCE COMPANY.—This was an
appeal from Chief Justice Wetmore
who at the trial in the court below
gave judgment in favor of the de-
fendants. The action was brought on
a policy of insurance issued by the
company to Bell Bros. in September
in 1907, for \$2,000 on their stock of
merchandise in their store at Sinta-
luta. These goods were destroyed by
fire in November of the same year,
and among other defences the com-
pany pleaded that no notice of loss
was given them in writing forthwith
after the fire as demanded by the pol-
icy. The chief justice held that this
condition was not complied with by
Bell Brothers, and that they could
not recover. The judgment of the
full court was read by Judge New-
lands dismissing the appeal with
costs. J. A. Allan appeared for Bell
Brothers, W. Hare for the company.

BLOODLESS RIOT

Italians Start a Small Riot in Van-
couver.
VANCOUVER, July 13.—Two hun-
dred Italian city workmen pulled off
a bloodless revolution in Vancouver
today by mandate of the city coun-
cil. Contractors building new streets
and sewers were prohibited from
working their men more than eight
hours. The Italians refused to agree,
insisting that they be allowed to work
nine hours, thereby getting pay for
an extra hour.

Last night several Englishmen
working on city jobs were warned by
Italians to quit work. This morning
two hundred of the strikers marched
from one part of the city to another,
calling on the eight-hour gangs. Pol-
ice officers prevented bodily harm
being done but the Italians could not
be prevented from warning their
countrymen that they would be killed
if they did not quit. In all cases the
intimidated men quit and ran. Six
hundred men in different parts of the
city laid down their tools today.

DECISIONS ANNOUNCED

Many Cases Before Court of
Appeal Have Been Decided—
Interesting Decisions Given
Out Last Week

The supreme court on banc assem-
bled on Thursday afternoon for the
purpose of delivering judgments. The
following is a summary of the judg-
ments delivered in the various cases:
ROMANOWSKI vs KRUSE.—Judge
Johnstone delivered the judgment of
the court. The facts of the case are
that while Romanowski was working
on his land, a horse belonging to
Kruse strayed onto his land, and af-
ter being driven off several times, re-
turned, and before Romanowski be-
came aware of it ate a portion of
some poisoned wheat contained in a
pail placed in Romanowski's wagon
and brought to his land for the pur-
pose exterminating gophers. The an-
imal died from the effects of the poi-
soned wheat, and the District Court
Judge, before whom the case was
tried, held that the common law rule
as to animals had been modified in
this province by the generally prevail-
ing custom as to unfenced lands and
various legislations, mentioning the
Herd Ordinance, Stray Animals Ordi-
nance, and an act respecting open
wells. He stated that although by
none of these enactments was it de-
clared expressly of made lawful for
cattle and horses to range at large
over unfenced property, yet it did not
seem possible to explain such legisla-
tion except on the assumption that
the Legislature had recognized and
assumed as being lawful the general
custom of the country that cattle, etc.
should range at large. For these rea-
sons judgment was entered for the
plaintiff. In the judgment of the
appeal court Judge Johnstone pointed
out that by the common law the own-
er of the land was not obliged to fence
against the cattle of his neighbor or
cattle of the highway, and in none of
the ordinances nor in the act referred
to was the entry of an animal (a
stranger) upon the lands of one other
than the owner of such animal made
lawful. The act respecting open wells
was intended to prohibit the use of
unprotected wells and excavations on
premises, whether fenced or not, and
to prevent farmers, as they were ac-
customed to do, from leaving large
quantities of threshed grain unpro-
tected upon their premises accessible
to stray animals. At the time the
horse in question consumed the poi-
soned wheat it had no right to be on
the lands of Romanowski, and in view
of English decisions (quoted) his
lordship and the court held that the
lawful should be allowed with costs.
W. O. Smith appeared for Romanowski
and the respondent Kruse was repre-
sented by H. H. Wadsworth.

THE KING vs CHRISTOPHERSON
—This was an appeal from District
Court Judge McLogg before whom the
above named was charged in May of
1908 on two counts; first, of having
forged the signatures of John Schwager
as maker and Paul Schwager as en-
dorses to a cheque for \$40 on the
Northern Bank of Danden; and sec-
ond, that in the same month the ac-
cused uttered this cheque well know-
ing it was not genuine. The sentence
imposed was two years hard
labor on each count (or four years in
all) the judge reserving a question of
law for the consideration of the court
en banc. An habeas corpus applica-
tion was made before Judge New-
lands who gave it as his opinion that
he had no power to grant the issue of
the writ and that the prisoner's only
remedy was an appeal to the full court
by a reserved case. The judgment
of the full court was that the sentence
was bad and the case was remitted to
Judge McLogg for proper sentence to
be given with an order to the jailer at
Prince Albert to hand the convict over
at the district court at Saskatoon for
sentence. T. A. Colclough appeared
for the Crown, T. S. McMorran for
the accused.

WALTER COUPLAND vs. PARIS
PLOW COMPANY.—This was an ac-
tion to set aside a mortgage given
in exchange for certain agricultural
implements. The trial judge in the
district court of Battleford gave judg-
ment for the company against which
the plaintiff appealed. Chief Jus-
tice Wetmore read the judgment of
the full court setting aside the appeal
of the plaintiff. Avery Casey and H.
V. Bigelow were the counsel engaged.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.
vs. COLIN WELLS.—The appeal was
brought against the judgment of the
Chief Justice in an action on an
agreement for the purchase of an
engine to which the defendant set up
the defence among others that the
engine was sold by misrepresentation
in that it was not similar in design to
the one shown him in a catalogue. The
appeal was dismissed with costs, the
judgment of the court being read by
Judge Newlands, G. H. Barr appeared
for the appellant, and J. F. Frame for
the respondent.

NEWKIRK vs. STEES et al.—This
was an appeal taken against the
judgment of Judge Lamont refusing
to extend the time for filing of appeal
books. The appeal was dismissed,
Judge Newlands reading the judg-
ment of the court. H. V. Bigelow
for the appellants, P. H. Gordon for
the respondents.—Leader.

Morris Second.

Bisley, July 16.—By brilliant shoot-
ing at the long distance ranges Corp
Radice, of Oxford University, won the
King's prize of 1910 with an agree-
gate of 240. It was by hardly less im-
pressive work at the ranges that Lt.
Morris, of Bomanyville, Ont., the lead-
ing Canadian, was second with an ag-
gregate of 337. Sergt. Beyeridge of
the Sixth Scotch Rifles, was third with
236; Sergt. F. Ommundsen, of the
Queen's Edinburgh, winner of the
King's prize in 1901, was fourth with
194. The same score as the third man,
336.

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TURRIF FOR GOVERNOR.
Ottawa Rumer Gives Position to Mem-
ber for Assiniboia.
Ottawa, July 13.—J. G. Turrif, Lib-
eral member for Assiniboia, is to suc-
ceed Lieut.-Governor Forget, whose
term will shortly expire. It has been
known for some time that Mr. Turrif
was in line for this promotion, though
there were two or three rival appli-
cants. Lieut.-Governor Forget has en-
joyed three terms of office. He was not
averse to accepting a fourth term, but
the sentiment of the party was so
strongly against such a course that it
will not be followed. The official
announcement of Mr. Turrif's appoint-
ment may be expected as soon as Sir
Wilfrid Laurier returns from his west-
ern trip.

John Gillanders Turrif, whose repre-
sents East Assiniboia in the House of
Commons, was born on December 14,
1855, at Little Metis, Quebec. He
was educated at Montreal, and came
west shortly after the completion of
his education. His first political ex-
perience was gained in the local legis-
lature, where he represented the
Moose Mountain district for three
terms from 1884 to 1891.
In 1891 he was an unsuccessful can-
didate to represent East Assiniboia in
the Dominion house, being defeated by
Hon. E. Dewdney, minister of interior.
He was commissioner of Dominion
lands at Ottawa from 1898 to 1904, and
was elected to the House of Commons
for East Assiniboia at the general elec-
tions in 1904 and again in 1908. He is
a Presbyterian.

New Boats.
Montreal, July 13.—Both the Em-
press of Britain and the Empress of
Ireland are showing such an extraor-
dinary increase in traffic, both pas-
senger and freight, that the officials
are said to be forging ahead negotia-
tions which were entered into a short
time ago for placing two new steam-
ers on the transatlantic service, which
will be larger and faster than the Em-
press boats. The latter are then, it is
said, to be transferred to the Pacific
service.