

The West

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1910

"The Prince of Sinners"
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Vol. 12, No. 1

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year

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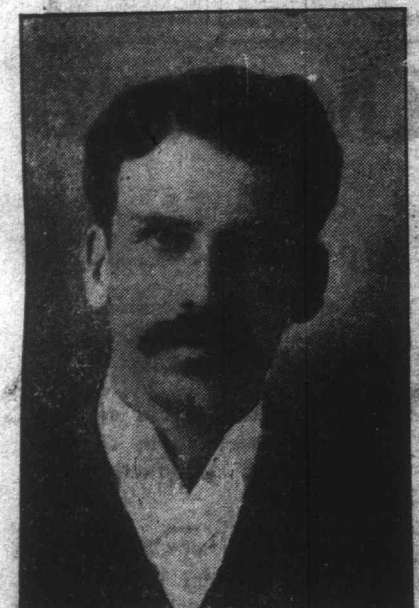
GEO. E. FOSTER WILL RETIRE

Judge Doherty of Montreal Becomes Borden's Lieutenant — New Whips for the Conservatives — Foster Will Remain in Parliament.

Ottawa, April 2.—Hon. George E. Foster has retired for a while at least from active political life. His health has been broken by hard work and the tremendous mental strain through which he passed during the trial of his libel suit. The verdict of the jury was totally unexpected by him, and

Lake, M.P., for Grenfell, Saskatchewan, brother of Maj. General Sir Percy Lake, and Miss Dorothy Fletcher, daughter of the late James Fletcher, of the experimental farm staff. Archbishop Hamilton officiated at St. Barnabas Anglican church. Claude McDonnell, M.P., Toronto, was groomsmen, and Miss Mary Davis, daughter of Sir Louis Davis, assisted by four little bridesmaids, supported the bride who was given away by her grand father, Collingwood Schrieber, C.M.G. Mr. Lake's constituents of Qu'Appelle, presented the bride with a cabinet of silver. The western Conservatives gave him a silver coffee service and Gray Western members of the House remembered him with two silver coffee dishes.

Closing Indian School.
Ottawa, April 4.—A morning sitting of the House was held this morning, but only business of a routine character was disposed of. Mr. Taylor, Leers, was informed that it was the intention of the Government to close the industrial school for Indian children at Regina. Sixty-six children were in attendance at the school, the cost of which was \$72,000.



J. T. BROWN, K. C.
Appointed to the Supreme Court Bench of Saskatchewan.

he has been much depressed in spirit. During the past month he has only been able to be out-of-doors twice.

After he has sufficiently recovered from his illness to travel he will go south for a long rest, but the arduous duties of Parliament which he has undertaken for so many long years are a thing of the past for him. He may retain his seat in the House, but where Mr. Kosloski pointed out to Mr. Foster is not a very old man, being but sixty-three years of age. He was a minister of the crown in Sir John A. Macdonald's government as far back as 1865.

The retirement of Mr. Foster from the field of active politics leaves the position of Mr. R. L. Borden's first lieutenant vacant. There is no indication at present who will succeed, but it is likely that Mr. C. J. Doherty, the member for Ste. Anne, Montreal, will temporarily take the seat on Mr. Borden's left hand. Ex-Judge Doherty is one of the most respected men in the House, and is regarded as a strong man in his native Province of Quebec. The permanent first lieutenant of the Conservative party will be decided during the recess.

A complete reorganization of the party is not, it is much required. The lack of cohesion has been very apparent this session, and some newspapers have attributed this to Mr. Borden. Such an assertion is unfair to the Opposition leader, who possesses all the good qualities essential for successful leadership, but whose unflinching kindness and courtesy of demeanor have sometimes been mistaken for want of firmness.

There are two reasons to account for the fact that the Conservative party has not been such a successful Opposition as the talents of some of the members of it should have made possible. The truth is that the Conservative whips, as a body, are hopelessly inefficient. Most of them were appointed in the days when there were very few men of ability in the Conservative ranks.

In the next place, it is a fact that Mr. Borden is surrounded by men who are for the most part merely the remnants of the old and unsuccessful Conservative party. By an unfortunate rule of Parliament men move forward by seniority, and the ablest man in Canada coming into the House would find himself in the back bench, where his voice would sound but a faint murmur from the woods, and his work in the House would be of little value to his leader.

A MAN WITH BIG MONEY

Stranger Touched in Weyburn For \$1,000 Bill — Thief Will Go To Edmonton For Three Years.

Weyburn, March 28.—On Thursday of last week John Kosloski, a foreigner, reported to Constable Thompson that he had lost \$1,400—a \$1,000 bill and a note for \$400. He and his son had just arrived in town, with a carload of stock and went to the station to pay the freight charges, and not thinking left his purse lying on one of the benches. After concluding his business he turned to pick up the purse, when he found it empty.

As stated above, he immediately notified the police, and the constable accompanied the stranger to the depot, where Mr. Kosloski pointed out to a party, also a stranger, upon whom he looked with suspicion. The man was arrested and taken to the police barracks, where he gave his name as John Bartl, saying he came from St. Paul, Minn.

The prisoner was searched, and he seemed to be not only willing but anxious that this should be done. However, when the officers suggested that his boots be removed he made strenuous objections, saying he had a very sore foot and could not well remove his boots. This only served to make the officers more determined and sure enough inside one of his boots was found the missing \$1,000 bill and the \$400 note.

He received his hearing and time for trial was set for Saturday morning. The case was heard by J. P.'s Fenton and Kitchin, who, after listening to all the evidence, sentenced the prisoner to three years in prison at Edmonton.

The victim of the robbery received his \$1,400 with great joy and proceeded on his way in search of land, as he had intended before losing his wealth. He did not think, however, to offer Constable Thompson a small reward for the active part taken by that officer in ferreting out the culprit and bringing him to justice, but went serenely on his way without even so much as a "thank you." Mr. Thompson is not in the habit of seeking a reward for doing his duty, but a slight appreciation of services rendered would be acceptable to any man.

The old saying that "the way of the transgressor is hard" is very true, and we might add that in this locality it is doubly so.

Nevea Scott's Legislature.
Halifax, March 31.—The Local Legislature will likely prorogue next week. The prohibition bill will be introduced on Monday. It will likely call for provincial prohibition outside of Halifax City, but some members will insist on its provisions applying to the whole province.

In this case there is likely to be a lively debate, as there are 88 saloons in this city, and the liquor men have a strong influence with the government.

It is expected that immediately after the close of the session the government will go to the country, the prohibition measure being the main issue.

WORKING OLD GAME

An Attempt to Resurrect the Spanish Letter Confidence Game — Indian Head Man Selected as Victim — Did Not Swallow Bait.

Indian Head, April 2.—On Tuesday, the 29th ult., one of our prominent citizens received a letter containing a clipping of an English newspaper and a very plausible plea for aid.

We refrain from mentioning the local man's name for several reasons, but nevertheless the letter came from Madrid and was signed with Demidoff. The whole thing appears to be a huge swindling scheme and to carry it off successfully the implication of a supposed green person was necessary, but the party picked up was wary and not so easily trapped.

The letter.
We reproduce the letter, which will speak for itself and thus throw a light on the way such people work their schemes.

"Dear Sir,—Although I know you only from good reference of your honesty my sad situation compels me to reveal to you an important affair in which you can procure a modest fortune, lasting at the same time that of my darling daughter.
Before being imprisoned here I was established as a banker in Russia, as you will see by the enclosed articles about me of many English newspapers which have published my arrest in London.
I beseech you to help me to obtain a sum of \$480,000 I have in America, and to come here to raise seizure of my baggage paying to the registrar and recover my portmanteau containing a secret packet where I have hidden the document indispensable to recover the said sum.
As a reward I will give up to you one-third part, viz., \$160,000.
I cannot receive your answer in the prison, but you must send a cablegram to a person of my confidence who will deliver it to me.
Awaiting your cable to instruct you in all my secret, I am, sir, sincerely,
Yours truly,
DEMIDOFF.

And then he writes the cablegram which is supposed to be the first step towards the recovering of the handsome reward of \$180,000.
"First of all answer my cable not by letters as follows:
Zacometreaz 23t ercers A
Madrid.
Offer accepted—
The letter is quite innocent at first sight, but it can easily be seen that it is no small undertaking when people about ten thousand miles distant are invited to take part in what perhaps may be a little high finance.

There will likely be some person caught with the \$180,000 bait, as it is rumored that other Canadian men have received similar letters of late. From clues here it appears that it is a far fetched scheme that upon investigation might reveal an astounding mystery, which would prove of inestimable value to more than one person.
The enclosed Receipt.
This is the article enclosed to back up the truth of the letter.
ARREST OF A ST. PETERSBURG BANKER.
Charged With Fraud in Russia and Manslaughter in Spain.
(Interview of the two Ambassadors.)

Some months ago as our readers may remember, we referred in these columns to the great scandal caused in St. Petersburg and in Russia generally by a noted banker, who absconded, leaving a deficit of over five million rubles.
The Russian police sought for him for a long time in vain, for it seems he had not left the least trace of his flight and the continued search over Europe and America proved unavailing.
Yesterday, however, a Spanish inspector, accompanied by two officers from Scotland Yard, and acting under instructions of the Spanish ambassador, who had previously interviewed the home secretary arrested him on his way from the hotel, where he was staying, to the steamship office. It seems that it was his evident intention to take passage for New York. From information received by the ambassador, he had been hiding in Spain, where he lived with a woman and with his daughter. A few days before arriving in London he had quarrelled with another Russian, who was mortally wounded by a revolver shot during the scuffle, and who only lived long enough to denounce his assailant.

In an interview with the Russian ambassador it seems that the name he had been using in Spain, and which he gave on being arrested was

not his real one, Manassassin being simply an alias, but after comparing the prisoner with photographs in his possession, the Russian ambassador recognized him as Alexander Demidoff, the criminal banker who eloped with five millions of rubles; he is a native of St. Petersburg; a widower, 48 years old; with an only daughter, whom he left in Spain on escaping from that country.

On being arrested two of Manassassin's or Alexander Demidoff's portmanteaus were seized, but although partially searched nothing but personal effects were found in them, in spite of which the Russian ambassador declares that the prisoner ought to have several millions which somewhere.

The Russian and Spanish ambassadors conferred yesterday evening as to whether the prisoner should be conveyed to Spain or to Russia, and after an interview with the home secretary, and in accordance with the extradition treaty of England, Russia and Spain, it was agreed that the prisoner should be conveyed to Spain to stand his trial for manslaughter, and that only after his trial can the Russian government ask Spain through diplomatic channels for his extradition.

COMMISSION ADJOURNS

Bennett Refuses to Turn Over Documents to Commission—An Attempt Made to Bleed J. K. Cornwall.

Edmonton, Alta., March 30.—The royal commission investigating the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway adjourned this evening until April 13th in order to give counsel an opportunity to examine the bulky departmental and private files of documents affecting the company's negotiations with the government.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused by the refusal of R. R. Bennett to produce all the papers in his possession bearing on the case at the demand of J. J. Nolan. The case at all information had been gathered to intelligently discuss the matter in the legislature and he turned it over to himself as counsel. He said he would inform solicitor Walsh or the commissioners, but positively refused Nolan. The commissioners upheld Bennett.

Another sensation was sprung in the afternoon when M. Biggar stated that Alfred Hawes, of Toronto, had through certain lawyers endeavored to get \$250,000 from J. K. Cornwall, M.P.P., for certain documents he had said for a claim he had against the Athabasca Railway people, who held the original charter for the Northern Railway. G. B. Henwood, barrister, Edmonton, was called and under pressure admitted that certain papers that might have a bearing on the subject had been sent to him by Davidson, solicitor of Hanson & Davidson, Toronto, for whom he (Henwood) was acting in the matter and who in turn were representing Alfred Hawes. Under further pressure, Henwood admitted that the business was in connection with Hawes was with J. K. Cornwall.

Norman McKenzie, who is appearing for Cornwall, in cross-examination learned that Henwood had made copies of these papers but destroyed the copies when returning the originals to Toronto on March 15.

O. M. Biggar, with the consent of his client, Attorney General Cross, then further pressure, Henwood admitted that the Toronto solicitors, had sent papers to Henwood with instructions to press claim against Cornwall and also to offer to turn over the papers for \$25,000. This threat or proposition came just before or after the first division of the Great Waterways in the Legislature. Biggar said they would have considered the demand if starting at \$250,000 they had come down to \$5,000, but they could not see their way clear to pay \$250,000, or even \$100,000, to which it was subsequently dropped. Legal proceedings were not taken and letters were returned to Hawes or his solicitors.

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OPPOSED TO RECIPROCIY

The Whole Question Hinges on Pulp Wood and Lumber—Many American Interests Bitterly Opposed to Reciprocity.

Washington, D.C., April 4.—Conflicting reports with reference to future relations with Canada are in circulation here, and since the promulgation of the tariff agreement, two distinct parties have shown signs of forming. President Taft and Secretary Knox, when the difficulty with Canada was in progress, showed distinct symptoms of coming to a real sense of the situation and its needs, but the news that reciprocity with the Dominion was actually in contemplation has aroused various interests which are opposed to any better arrangements that now exist. These interests have already begun their work and from now on the question of reciprocity will be simply the question of how far these interests are successful and how far the administration is able to keep its head and go on upon the line which has been timidly and vaguely suggested in the diplomatic correspondence with the Canadians. It is not prejudicing the situation to say that some of these are absolutely and wholly conversant with the entire course of the negotiations and the present state of feeling and express the opinion that there will be no further progress.

It may be frankly pointed out that the whole question is now bound up with the attitude of the United States in regard to wood pulp and lumber. These issues more than any other cause the bitter prejudices and hostility of the contending groups of congress last winter. Canada wants better rates and better treatment for her pulp and her lumber or else she wants to be free to use her power in regard to these items just as she pleases.

Throughout the whole course of the negotiations which recently terminated, Canada carefully conserved her essential liberty of action in regard to all these matters, and the only concession she made was an assurance that if we did not apply our maximum rates or otherwise discriminate, there would be no disposition to apply the plan of prohibition on the part of the Dominion with respect to pulpwood and pulp.

This concession, however, was really little or no concession at all. The present restrictions which are really effective, are those which are made operative by the several provinces which operate either by export taxation or by actual prohibition. These systems of control Canada absolutely refused to attempt to abrogate, and they therefore remain.

Meantime we continue to levy our retaliatory duty upon wood pulp and paper made from pulpwood cut on crown lands; because it is these lands that are affected by the prohibition and export taxes. Of course the Canadians feel that these retaliatory duties are unfair. The present problem, therefore, is how to get down to a better basis regarding the joint use of fair terms of Canada's lumber and pulpwood resources.

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