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JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor
C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1911.

FISHING.

It was to be supposed that in angling for western votes against reciprocity, Mr. Borden would use the kind of bait he thought would attract the fish he is after; that he would discuss as many other questions of interest in the West as practicable, seeking to establish grounds of agreement between himself and his hearers upon these questions, in hope that the paramount issue of the day would be forgotten; that he would at points outbid the Government, in hope of securing by these offers and promises votes which could and would be turned to account against the agreement.

This expectation has been amply verified. Reciprocity occupies in his speeches the fifth place on the list of subjects; four other matters being discussed by way of introduction, the object being to get the minds of his hearers away from the essential fact that the whole purpose and aim of his present tactics is to defeat the reciprocity agreement. Upon each of these "diverting themes" Mr. Borden takes what he apparently thinks is the ground occupied by many western people, and says what he apparently thinks will secure their votes for his anti-reciprocity supporters.

The question of control of the public domain occupies the first place on his program. This he says he would turn over to the Provincial Governments. But what he does not say is what he would do about the cash subsidies the Provincial Governments now receive in lieu of the lands. That he keeps silence on this all-important feature of the case can mean only one thing—that he would cancel the subsidies. If he did not intend to do so he would certainly say so—to western audiences.

The Hudson Bay railway comes next. The operation of the road he says he would place under a commission. But he goes farther than the exposition of his own position, and misrepresents that of the Government. The Government, he says, will "place the road under the control of "a great corporation." For that assertion Mr. Borden has not one ground of justification. What the Government intend to do neither he nor any one outside the Government knows, for the Government has not said. That part of his speech is pure assumption, though deliberately given out as a statement of fact.

The third of these diverting topics is terminal elevators. On this subject Mr. Borden professes a somewhat startling conversion. So late as November last he declared in the House of Commons that he did not know whether the evils the farmers complained of in connection with grain mixing were real evils or imaginary ones. Now he professes to believe not only that they are real but that they are so serious that only the most radical and violent innovation can effect a remedy. A claim of that kind, advanced by a protectionist leader whose sole and essential aim at the moment is to defeat a reciprocity measure, is necessarily liable to some skepticism.

And the circumstances of the recent past and the present tend to throw it more strongly under suspicion. During the session which ended for the time only a few weeks ago, Mr. Borden and his followers arrayed themselves in unbroken phalanx against the proposal of the Government to put the terminal elevators under a commission similar in the breadth of its powers and the finality of its authority to that which controls the operation of railways. As a result of their blockade of that measure, the terminal elevator men are given another season of exemption from interference, and the farmers left to suffer in respect of the present year's crop what they have endured in past seasons.

And when, on top of this, the special despatches sent out to Conservative papers, associate the "hard-headed grain men of Winnipeg" with Mr. Borden in the campaign to defeat reciprocity, what conclusion can be come to but that—whatever Mr. Borden may say from western platforms in hope of catching votes—his intentions in respect of terminal elevators, as assured to the grain-dealing interests of the country, are entirely satisfactory.

Touching the tariff Mr. Borden declares it his purpose to appoint a commission of experts to advise the Government as to what should and should not be done. It may be left with the common sense of the consumer to figure out just how much tariff reduction he would be likely to get through the medium of a tariff commission appointed by an avowedly and professedly protectionist government.

With these proposals and promises the Opposition leader seeks to draw public attention away from the question of the hour. Be they in themselves good or bad, they are advanced not as ends but as means—means of diverting attention from the real issue at stake. Every vote secured by them, or any of them, for a candidate supporting Mr. Borden is a vote against the opening of the United States markets to Canadian farm products and the reduction of the tariff on imported goods to the amount of from two million to three million dollars per year.

The day after Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the people of Great Britain that the British preference has been "nailed to the mast-head" and is to stay there, Mr. Borden told the western farmers that they need not look to him for increases in the preference. Sir Wilfrid, it seems necessary to remind ourselves at this juncture, is the leader of the party which is sometimes accused of disloyalty, and Mr. Borden the leader of the party whose proudest boast is its affection for the Mother Land. But the disloyalty of Sir Wilfrid is expressed in a voluntary preference to British goods, and the declaration that this preference shall not be withdrawn; while the patriotism of Mr. Borden is expressed in the traditional declaration of the party that Britain should get tariff concessions only in exchange for a tax on food.

Mr. Borden is to address about forty meetings in the West. Doubtless they will all be well attended. The curiosity to see a man who is opposed to the growth of trade is strong in this country.

The Halifax Evening Mail, the running mate of the Morning Herald, put the issue of the day before its readers in this way on June 6th: "If "the electors of Nova Scotia are opposed to the Taft-Fielding secret pact as we believe they are because "they know that it is full of evil features and devoid of any good ones, "then they owe it as a solemn and "sacred duty to themselves and to all "Canada and the empire, to declare "their emphatic condemnation of that "secret pact, and they therefore, "simply must condemn the Murray "Government and all its candidates "who have approved of that unnatural "British and ruinous scheme." In answer, Halifax constituency returned three Liberal candidates, by tremendous majorities. It sometimes does not pay to try to filch a provincial victory on a federal issue.

Some Republicans at Washington threaten that if the reciprocity bill goes through they will join the Democrats and begin to shout for an all-round reduction of the tariff. That is another reason for hoping the bill may go through. If anything so splendid as the break-down of the protection system in the United States can be brought about by its passage people on both sides of the line should wish it a speedy issue from the legislative mill. With their great example gone Canadian protectionists would be robbed of their strongest argument, and the contagion of example would do the rest.

The council are taking two weeks to think over the matter of discharging the commissioners. It would be well to make it two months.

Long live the King.

Reciprocity or restriction?

OBSERVATIONS

Calgary Albertan: The regret is that all of Edmonton could not have been down to the ball park last night to have seen how easily we can wallop the enemy at the right and proper time.

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Saskatoon Phoenix: It is the battle of the people Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Oliver himself are fighting on this reciprocity issue, and they are fighting it against the merger. If the people want relief from this sort of piracy it is for them to say so.

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Calgary Albertan: If it took $3,000,000 merely to start out to build a three-and-a-half million road, it is a simple question in mathematics to estimate just how much the A. & G.W. people would likely spend upon laying a couple of lines of iron rails into the north country.

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Woodstock Sentinel-Review: The real character of the patriotism of some of the people who rebelled against Diaz in Mexico is revealed by the fact that they are still in rebellion although Diaz is gone. There is still opportunity for looting, it appears, and while the opportunity remains their patriotism refuses to be satisfied.

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Montreal Herald: Le Devoir, by way of healing the breach, points out that "The master error of the Conservative leaders (in Quebec) has been to not discern, or to not insist upon, the essential differences which separate them from a certain number of Conservatives in the English provinces, those who are particularly designed under the name of Tories. They have carled before the public the responsibility for words and acts which offend against their most intimate convictions." That ought to bring harmony.

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Montreal Herald: Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron is to accompany Mr. Borden to the West. Mr. Bergeron enjoyed a highly successful parliamentary career between 1879 and 1900. He then enjoyed a highly successful series of defeats, mitigated by one victory in 1904. Doubtless he is being taken taken along to show the farmers the hold that the Old Guard has on the Province of Quebec.

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Regina Leader: Mr. Borden made the positive assertion at Winnipeg that the Laurier Government "intend to place the Hudson's Bay railway under the control of a great corporation." Mr. Borden will have to submit some proof in support of his statement. The Government has distinctly stated that the question of the "operation" of the road will be left in abeyance while the road is building, but it has also stated that the "control" of the road will remain in the hands of the Canadian people in every respect, control of operation, control of rates, control of running rights, control of terminals, in a word, control all along the line. Bring on your proof to the contrary, Mr. Borden, and let us have it at one of your Saskatchewan meetings.

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Winnipeg Free Press: The speaker against reciprocity, unless unusually skillful, meets on the home stretch of his oration his own arguments coming the other way. Thus we are always told that the country is to be stripped of its natural resources; our grain, cattle, lumber, pulpwood, etc., are to pour south in a devastating stream to feed the hungry trusts. After pounding this in vigorously the able orator usually proceeds after an interval devoted to outlining the ruin of the Empire, to point out, in an impressive manner, that under reciprocity the natural resources of the United States will come into Canada in such volume as absolutely to ruin the Canadian. Figures are usually adduced to prove that prices are higher in Canada than in the United States; and the farmers therefore urged to protect the home market from killing competition. The two contentions are absolutely destructive of one another.

AGAINST THE FARMERS.

Opposition papers will no doubt be inviting admiration for the courage of Mr. Borden in telling the grain growers plainly that he will defeat reciprocity if he can do so. There is not much admiration coming to him on that score, for it did not take much courage to say the only thing that could be said or dare be said. The men to whom he was talking knew quite well what Mr. Borden has been doing during the past months at Ottawa, and what he has been saying in speeches made since the House closed. They understood without any explanation on his part that he intends to fight reciprocity to a finish. To tell them anything different, or to tell them what seemed to be intended to mean anything different, would only be to excite their ridicule.

Others, too, beside the grain growers, are taking note of the utterances of Mr. Borden. Those with whom he has joined forces for the defeat of reciprocity are not slumbering while he is talking to the western farmers. It is only three months or so since they engineered a movement to depose him and put some one else in his place. The effort failed because no one could be found whom the rival factions and clamoring lieutenants would tolerate. Mr. Borden holds his position on good behavior. So long as he talks straight opposition to reciprocity he will have the backing of the anti-reciprocity league in the party and in the country. But let him begin to hold uncertain language and there will be a wig on the green pretty quickly. The men who are with him in the fight are not in it for the exercise of the thing, nor from a desire to put him in power in place of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They are with him because, and so long as, he is against reciprocity. His declaration of hostility to the agreement was the only declaration he could have made without exciting ridicule from his hearers and from every newspaper reader in the country; and without also arousing the wrath and losing the support of the monied men upon whose influence and assistance he is relying chiefly for success. He was speaking under circumstances which made equivocation impossible. Under such circumstances one does not display much courage or earn much admiration in speaking plainly.

One good purpose the interview of the grain growers accomplished. It must serve to rivet attention upon the one paramount issue of the controversy which is now seemingly verging into an election campaign. It will be more difficult hereafter for the Opposition leader to angle for votes against reciprocity by talking about something other than reciprocity, and by handing out promises from the platform which do not at all accord with his statements of policy in the House of Commons. Whatever may be his views on other matters, the grain growers called him back very effectively to the fact that the reciprocity agreement is the thing to be decided at this moment; and confronted with that fact he had no recourse but to admit that he was against the farmers. That is the fact which must stand out prominently from his campaign through the west. It was well to have it brought out clearly at the start, that his attempts to divert attention from the issue may not succeed.

If those who are attacking the reciprocity agreement are in the fight in earnest, and for substantial reasons, so are those who favor it. The agreement is an assertion of the right of a man to sell where he can get the best prices; and, in so far as reductions are made in the import duty, of the right to buy where he can get what he wants the cheapest. It proposes to open to the products of the Canadian farm a market which has been heretofore closed to them. That market is rapidly nearing the time when a great amount of its supplies must be brought in from some foreign country. Would it not be the stupidest kind of stupidity for Canada to neglect an opportunity to get into that market first, and establish her trade there before the bars are thrown down—as they will be—to the products of other countries? And calculating the tremendous expansion certain to take place in production in Canada in the next decade, would it not be the greatest of follies to neglect any reasonable arrangement by which new customers could be secured anywhere for what we shall have to sell in ever increasing quantity?

Viewing these things, as the farmer views them, from the standpoint of personal interest—the standpoint of success or failure—the reciprocity agreement is robbed of the aspect of an abstract question in economics, and becomes a most important problem in practical politics. If others have a reason for fighting the agreement, he has quite as good reason for fighting for it. The grain growers have made clear that they propose to take their share of the battle, and have gone about it in a most effective way. They have forced from the leader of the forces fighting the agreement, at the beginning of his tour, the plain declaration that the farmers have nothing to look for from him in the shape of reciprocity. He will defeat it if he can; such is his dictum. The alternative only is theirs; to defeat him if they can.

If Canadian grain goes to the United States when the markets of that country are opened to it, it will be because the prices offered by the buyers in that country are more than offered by the buyers in our own. When the "hardheaded grainmen of Winnipeg" are mentioned by the press agent as associated with Mr. Borden in trying to bring about the defeat of reciprocity, what is the conclusion as to the prices these "hardheaded" people now pay for grain, and as to their willingness to pay the prices warranted and regulated by competition? If the prices paid in the United States market are not on the average better than those paid in Canada why are the "hardheaded" gentlemen fighting reciprocity?

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John Herron, M.P., says that nine people out of ten in his constituency are in favor of reciprocity, and that he will vote for it in hopes of saving his scalp. He adds that he wishes the Government would come to his relief by calling an election before the vote in Parliament is taken. What he may mean by this is that he will not after the next election have to vote on matters coming up in Parliament. If that is his meaning he is probably about right. A man who declares himself opposed to the opening of new markets for farm produce, and says he would vote against a measure of this kind if he thought he could do so and get reelected is not a safe man to represent a western constituency.

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Stories are going the rounds of a lack of regulation of things at the city park, and on the cars going to and coming from it. That is a reputation we cannot afford to allow the park to get, for it means the abandonment of the place by respectable and self-respecting people; to the loss of the street railway and the defeat of the object for which the public paid for the property. People going to the park have a right to be protected from the effrontery of those who do not know how to behave. If they cannot get it they will stay away.

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The Dominion Government has purchased from Dr. Grenfell of Labrador a herd of reindeer, which will be taken to Fort Smith. The famous missionary to the "Live Yeres" who inhabit the desolate coast of Labrador, imported some years ago a herd of these animals from Lapland. There they have proved of immense value, both as transport animals and as food. They should be equally valuable in the north country, where they are now to be introduced. That the cariboo thrives in that region is assurance that the new-comers will do well.

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Reports to the Provincial department of agriculture indicate that the crop acreage this year is 60 per cent greater than that of last year, and that the total runs up to nearly two million acres. At an average of 30 bushels to the acre, this would mean in the neighborhood of 60 million bushels. With a crop of that magnitude coming along it is a poor time for anyone to tell the Alberta farmer that he should turn down the chance of a new market.

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The number, the magnitude, and the enthusiasm of coronation celebrations in Western Canada provide little encouragement to those who are telling the world that our people are being turned away from their allegiance to the Mother Country by the proximity of the Republic and the influx of people who have been driven out of it by the trusts or enticed hither by the broader opportunities of a new land.

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A man sentenced in Vancouver for robbing a hen roost claims to be a brother of Col. Sam Hughes, M.P. The fact that he was caught seems to substantiate the claim. The Col. could never keep quiet about his doings.

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Who is to rule Canada; the people or the interests?

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Reciprocity or restriction?

MANGE OUTBREAK IN WEST IS SERIOUS

Stringent Regulations for Inspection Cattle May Be Removed Only on a and Slaughter of Cattle Passed—Certificate of Health.

Ottawa, June 20.—Because of an outbreak of mange in portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan, an order-in-council has been passed prohibiting cattle intended for grazing, feeding or any purpose other than immediate slaughter, from being moved out of the tract, and railway companies are forbidden to accept them.

Cattle intended for immediate slaughter may be removed only on a certificate of health from a departmental officer.

Cattle consigned to Winnipeg, whether or not originating in the infected area, must be inspected at Winnipeg, where drastic regulations calling for inspection and disinfection are provided for.

The area quarantined is from the Rocky Mountains, along the boundary of the Stoney Indian Reserve to Range 5, thence north to township 41, thence east to the Red Deer river, and along the Red Deer and Saskatchewan rivers to a line between angles 7 and 8, west of the 3rd meridian, and from there to the international boundary. The outbreak is said to be quite serious.

New regulations have also been proposed with reference to hog cholera. The departmental inspectors are given power to isolate and kill any animal so affected. Provision is made for compensation to the owners.

PEACE CONGRESS AT EDINBORO.

Demonstration in Support of Proposed Anglo-American Arbitration.

Edinburgh, June 19.—In connection with the National Peace Congress, which is sitting here this week, a notable demonstration was held yesterday in support of Anglo-American arbitration. Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rt Hon. Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie sent messages wishing success to the movement.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., submitted a formal peace resolution, which was supported by the Japanese and American delegates and carried unanimously.

According to the Daily Chronicle, Mr. Carnegie, in his letter, declared that German, France and Holland had all expressed willingness to enter a treaty to submit disputes to peaceful arbitration. The Chronicle, editorially, doubts whether Germany has gone so far as that.

J. LESTOCK REID DEAD.

Well Known Surveyor Passes Away at Prince Albert.

Prince Albert, Sask., June 19—The death occurred here yesterday of J. Lestock Reid, D.D.S., aged 6 years. The deceased came to Winnipeg in 1870 and had surveyed a large area in the west, including many Indian reserves. He leaves four sons, Mr. M. A. L. Reid, of Prince Albert, Herbert Reid, manager Imperial bank, Wilkie, Sask., Wilfrid Reid, of the audit branch of the Alberta government, and Eric Reid, of Prince Albert. Two daughters are Mrs. McKay, wife of J. MacKay, K.C., Prince Albert, and Mrs. J. H. Wilson, of Calgary.

The deceased was taken with paralysis in Montreal recently and was later brought here. He was exceedingly well known in Winnipeg and other western centres.

Bandits Leave Blood Trail

Pocatello, Idaho, June 20.—Wm. R. Kidd, railroad conductor, dead; Samuel Melton, deputy sheriff, seriously wounded; Edgar McGill, ranchman, wounded; Reuben Scott, watchman, three fingers shot away; and Robert Oley, constable, wounded. These are the known victims of Hugh Whitney, outlaw. It is rumored the bandit killed his former partner in crime, and an unconfirmed report from Blackfoot, Idaho, says that he shot and killed a boy to secure possession of the fresh horses the lad was riding. The bandit's trail behind extends half way across Eastern Idaho. A whole region has been terrorized by his deeds. Posses are out from every town and the governor of the state is considering a plan for calling out a portion of the Idaho National Guard. Whitney is the "shortman" of an attempted saloon hold up at Monida, Montana, on Friday.

KING OF CROOKS CAUGHT.

Dr. Dumas, Mayor of Cass Lake, Falls Into Trap at Hibbing, Minnesota.

Bemidji, Minn., June 22—Dr. D. T. Dumas, held by Pinkerton detectives as the king of American crooks, was arrested yesterday morning at Hibbing and brought here last evening as the result of a trap laid for two of his alleged confederates, who were shot and seriously wounded at 10.30 yesterday morning, as they were about to blow open the post office safe at Pulaskey last night, but is now free to continue his duties as mayor of Cass Lake. Dr. Dumas was arraigned here last night at eight o'clock before Court Commissioner Simons, and, after a brief examination was held, on bonds of $5,000, which were furnished by two Cass Lake merchants and a saloon keeper of that place, he was turned loose.

Senate Adjourns Without Vote.

Washington, June 22—Reading gingerly over the ground rendered dangerous by reports adverse made the day b ythe Senate Committee on finance on the Democratic farmers free list and the woolen revision bills and startled by the threat that these measures together with bills to revise the cotton, sugar, lead, and steel schedules would be offered as an amendment to the reciprocity bill, the senate adjourned today iwthout reaching the expected vote on the Canadian measure.

President Taft Honors Canadian Club Banquet

Coronation Banquet of New the York Canadian Club Atten ded by the President—Senator Dandurand, Montreal, Delivers a Message on Reciprocity.

New York, June 22—Senator Raoul Dandurand, of Montreal, Canada, in an address at the banquet of the Canadian club, of New York city, tonight declared that many well informed people in the Dominion were of the opinion that the present reciprocity bill with the United States will be favored by 90 per cent. of the Canadian electorate if it were not made a party question. Senator Dandurand was the principal speaker before the club, which entertained President Taft.

Senator Dandurand first spoke of President Taft's arbitration project and said that in no country had the suggestion met greater favor than in Canada. He continued:—

"It is the conviction of well informed men that the reciprocity agreement would be favored by 90 per cent. of the electorate of Canada if it were not made a party question. We have travelled far and wide to extend our markets and it is childish to try to argue that it is an unwise policy to trade more largely with our next door neighbors. Nature itself protests against such a pretension. It is hazardous to prophesy; nevertheless, I will venture to predict that this reciprocity agreement will be endorsed by the parliament and the people of Canada, and the people of both countries wil find profit and contentment.

"Canada aspires to become the link which will bind, more and more, the two great English speaking nations in an intimate union for the maintenance of peace throughout the world."

Sharon Graham, president of the club, and toastmaster, said that those at the speaker's table had united in expressing their felicitations to King George, in the following cablegram:—

"The Canadian club of New York at its coronation banquet, honored by the president of the United States and many distinguished guests, tenders an expression of its profound loyalty to His Majesty upon his coronation and the heartiest wishes for his prosperity and that of the empire."

The Canadians greeted the president with a roar of applause as he entered, and when the cheering died away he said:—

"In the summer of '92 I went to Canada to spend a three months' vacation. I was so delighted that I spent my vacation there ever since, until I was called to a hoter place. Owing to a foolish tradition, which is not in the constitution of the United States, I may not spend them there now. However, I am still a tenant of a Canadian landlord near Murray Bay, and I am looking forward to a prospect near at hand which when I can resume my Canadian residence."

When the last echo of the laughter had died away, he resumed in a serious vein.

"The success of Canadians in mingling together with descendants of the French and English races in one nation is worthy of the highest commendation.

"Talk about the annexation of Canada to the United States or the United States to Canada. It is entirely unnecessary; all that we ought to do is to cultivate as fully and completely as possible good neighborly relations. The closer we come together, commercially and socially, the better it is for both of us."

Concluding the president said: "I hope I have made you feel and understand that I am very fond of Canada, that I am very fond of the United States and I believe in reciprocity.

HAULTAIN SHOOK HANDS WITH BORDEN

Dramatic Incident at Meeting in Regina—Farmers Wait Upon Opposition Leader Telling Him They Are a Unit in Favor of Reciprocity.

Regina, June 22—There was a dramatic incident tonight at R. L. Borden's big meeting in the skating rink when, to show that despite the deep rooted difference of opinion that divides them on the question of reciprocity, no ill feeling exists between them, Mr. Borden and Mr. Haultain, K.C., leader of the provincial opposition and a firm supporter of reciprocity, shook hands.

The large skating rink was comfortably filled, a thousand people finishing off coronation day by taking in the meeting. The principal speakers of the evening were Dr. Rodie, M.P., and Mr. Borden, who dealt exhaustively with reciprocity, the Hudson Bay Railway, terminal elevators and other questions already spoken on by them at length at the earlier meetings of their present tour

Prior to the public meeting, Mr. Borden was interviewed by the Grain Growers of eight sub-associations of the Grain Growers Association, whose views were presented to the Conservative leader by F. C. Tate, M.L.A. Concerning reciprocity, Mr. Tate said the people of Saskatchewan were practically a unit in its favor. He also referred to the grain growers wishes regarding the Hudson Bay Railway and terminal elevators.

Mr. Borden briefly replied saying tht he would deal with the subjects mentioned at the subsequent public meetings.

River Driver Drowned.

High River, June 22.—While attempting to cross the north fork of the High Wood river, above Sullivan Creek, a boat load of river drivers capsized, and N. Ramcha, a Galician, was drowned. Twenty men were precipitated into the water, which is very swift and cold, but all succeeded in making their escape except Rancha. The body was recovered some distance down stream and is now in Kelly & Young's undertaking rooms here. Rancha's fiancee is said to have left Europe on the way to join him.

Bishop Fallon Orders Mass for King.

London, Ont., June 19.—Bishop Fallon has ordered a mass for the King to be celebrated in all churches in his diocese on Coronation Day.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON EARL GREY'S TRIP

R. W. Brock, Director of the Geological Survey Has Prepared a Report on the Journey Last Summer to Hudson Bay by Governor General.

Ottawa, June 22.—By permission of the governor-general a report has been prepared by R. W. Brock, director of the geological survey, covering the journey to Hudson Bay taken by Earl Grey last summer. His excellency is reported as filled with a lively interest in the "continuous disproof of the theory of the frozen north." Dealing with the country between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, Mr. Brock says that as far as Hall River the land is similar to much of Northern Ontario and Quebec, while the climate in the vicinity of Norway House does not differ materially from that of Manitoba.

The building of the Hudson Bay railway will open up the way for prospectors and "having regard to the results obtained from prospecting similar formations in Northern Ontario, it is only reasonable to suppose that prospecting in Hudson Bay district will result in some gratifying discoveries."

Mr. Brock confirms the previous report that the navigation season in Hudson Bay is from three and a half to four months extending from the latter part of July to the early part of November.

"Ice in the straits," says Mr. Brock, "will usually prevent an earlier opening and cold fogs and snowstorms put an end to it in November."

Drowned White Swimming

Mitchell S.D., June 22—Joseph Adelman, Henry Zentfenney and Frank Marx, three young men of Parkston, S. D., were drowned while swimming in the Jim River at Milltown, S.D., this afternoon.

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