

THE WEST
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1908

The Premier Caught

Either Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not always stick to the truth or else his colleagues deceive him. In the debate on the election bill it comes out that the Aylesworth bill was prepared about four years ago by some of the ministers at that time, but not introduced because, it is said, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the then minister of justice refused to become responsible for it. However, Mr. Aylesworth did not appear to fear fact-finding and its consequent inequities. Sir Wilfrid in the debate this session defends the bill as original, and said: "The hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Roche) stated the other day, and his statement was repeated by the hon. member for Souris (Mr. Schifner), that in 1904 an act had been drafted to deal with the province of Manitoba, that the act had been printed, not only drafted, but printed. If such a bill had been prepared I would have known something of it, and I have to say here that no act was drafted in 1904 but the act which was brought down by the minister of justice and which became law. No such act as has been suggested by the hon. member for Marquette and the hon. member for Marquette even was contemplated, although the suggestion may have been made."

W. J. Roche—Does the Prime Minister say that no act was contemplated, no bill was drafted?
 Sir Wilfrid Laurier—No act was contemplated by the government, and no bill was prepared—that I say most decisively.
 Mr. Staples—Was such a bill prepared in 1903?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—So far as my memory goes, I say with all candor to my hon. friend that no act was prepared in 1903 or 1904, except the act which was brought down in 1904. What led up to this specific denial of the allegation that a bill had been prepared was the following exchange of statements in the house the day before:

Mr. Schifner—I do believe this bill was suggested by the same man who suggested the bill that was printed and ready for introduction in 1904. The right hon. gentleman shakes his head. Does the right hon. gentleman mean that the bill was not printed?
 Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Since my hon. friend asks me the question I say most decisively that no bill was prepared in 1904, except the bill which came before the House.

Mr. Schifner—The right hon. gentleman misunderstood me. I did not say it was presented, I said it was printed.
 Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I did not misunderstand my hon. friend.
 Mr. Schifner—I said a bill was printed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—My hon. friend is altogether in error.
 Mr. Schifner—All right; before we get through with this question we will see whether it was or not.
 On the day following Mr. Staples presented in the House a copy of the bill in the form for which it had been printed for the government.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew that this bill had been printed he is nothing short of a base deceiver. If he didn't know it was printed, he should have known.
 Does he command his colleagues or do they command him?

Calder-Morang Contract

This is the way the Moose Jaw News sizes up the situation: The indefensible position of the Commissioner of Education on the matter of the Calder-Morang contract has made necessary resorts to desperate measures in order to make some show of defence. For this purpose the Regina Leader has been asking itself a number of easy questions and replying in an equally facile manner. Every one who has indulged in this juvenile pastime knows how easy it is and how many times even the elect may be deceived thereby. For of course, no one will ask one's self a question, which to answer would be difficult. Of all things self embarrassment is out of the question. Indeed, it is for the purpose of escaping from the awkward predicament of being called upon to answer difficult questions that this method of self-catechism has been adopted. It is answering made easy. Who would not adopt it? What student would spend hours, days, weeks or months arming himself against the uncertainties of an examination if he could submit himself his own questions? To this much-to-be-desired state has the Leader taken itself, where no questioner fully cognizant of the Calder-Morang contract can interrupt to embarrass it.
 The Leader—rather the Misleader—will have it that "The Morang tender included a specific exchange offer." Of that point let the reader judge. The Morang statement on Requirements, section 14, says:
 "As the question of an exchange of books will depend largely on the style of manufacture adopted, the prices allowed and discounts fixed, we would much prefer to leave this open for future arrangement. We may say, however, that we are quite prepared to meet the wishes of the department in connection with the exchange, believing that they will not ask anything unreasonable. We do not anticipate that there will be any difficulty in arranging this matter so that both patents and booksellers will be put to as little expense and inconvenience as possible."
 Can anyone who has regard for veracity, draw a "specific exchange offer" from this statement? None but the Leader.
 Compare the Morang "offer" with the following from the Canada Publishing Company:
 "We are willing in case our books are adopted, to exchange new readers for any complete books of the Ontario readers that have been in use in your schools for one month prior to the authentication of the new series. The new books to be delivered free to your department of education upon receipt of any of the old authorized series of the corresponding grades that are complete as to paging, and accompanied with certificate of teacher in charge of the school from which they came stating that such books were in actual class use by bona fide pupils one month prior to the authorization as stated above."
 It would be superfluous to comment. As the asking of questions seems to be easy work, we will indulge in the Leader's "pastime" and put this one: If the Morang Company were willing to meet the wishes of the Department in the matter of exchange, why was it not asked to exchange new readers for the old ones? Very probably the department did not desire to be "unreasonable." There is good reason for surmising that the Morang offer was made in the full assurance of faith, believing that the department would not ask anything unreasonable. But this exchange would have been worth to the province a sum estimated at considerably over \$100,000. Was that a sum not worth the asking? Was it unreasonable to ask the Morang Company to do what the Canada Publishing Company offered to do? Was it unreasonable to take the money out of the pockets of a company rather than out of the pockets of the people? These are slightly more difficult questions than the Leader has been putting to itself, but we are only rehearsing public opinion.
 The Leader makes much of the fact that "The Morang Company not only quoted prices, but was the only tenderer who submitted itemized cost of manufacture."
 What of it? That it did so and other firms did not should not count for anything in the argument. The conditions of the competition did not require it. It was not considered essential. Section 12 of the memorandum of requirements sent to publishers reads:
 "Each publisher shall furnish a statement setting forth, (a) The initial cost to the publisher of each book; (b) The amount of

royalty he will be required to pay on each book in case it is authorized; (c) The cost of manufacturing book in editions of 3,000, 5,000, 10,000 and 20,000.
 The Canada Publishing Company complied with the request with the exception that it did not submit a price for a 20,000 edition. As a matter of fact the Morang Company did not make a definite statement of the "initial cost to the publisher of each book." It said:
 "We can, if it is considered necessary for the Department of Education give a statement part of which, however, will be an approximation, showing closely and definitely the amount actually expended in connection with the initial cost of our readers. However, we do not think the Department will require this in full, but we state that the initial cost for the five books, including the editorial expenses, illustrations and the manufacture of plates, would be over \$18,000."
 Talk of the cost of manufacture is altogether aside from the point. The truth is that the Morang Company could give complete information on everything but what was actually wanted.

Editorial Notes

There is genuine pity for the New Brunswick deputy minister who took his life rather than face the shame of having drawn largely from public funds for his own use. This pity is mixed with wonder that former ministers of that province should have established a system under which their deputies could keep personal and public accounts mixed and should be able to withdraw indefinite amounts of public money. As the former secretary and attorney general of New Brunswick under whom these systems developed is now in charge of the second largest spending department at Ottawa, his record as an administrator is in point. This is the most interesting in view of the announcement by Provincial Secretary Fleming of New Brunswick that at the end of October last the suspense account of the province contained the record of an overdraft of Mr. Pugsley of \$4,331.64 on his salary of \$2,100 a year.

Press Comments

(Winnipeg Tribune)
 There is not another government in the United Kingdom nor in Europe that would attempt to defend or stand up against such a scandal as has been exposed at Ottawa in connection with the alienation of the vast timber resources of the Northwest. It has been charged on the floor of parliament, and proved from the records that during the period over the Department of the Interior, his brother-in-law, Theodore Burrows, M.P., was allowed to make a deal through himself and associates, with an area of select timber lands in the Northwest large enough to extend from Montreal to Winnipeg one mile wide. It was charged on the floor of the House by Mr. Ames, M.P., that Mr. Burrows himself owns this vast tract of land. It was all secured from the government at a figure so ridiculously low as to constitute a joke. For his half interest in just one of the twenty odd berths within the magician Burrows, was allowed to secure, he received eighty thousand dollars, or more than eight times what he paid for the entire principal. It was shown that out of nineteen tenders which this Aldin-like brother-in-law put in for timber berths, eighteen of the number were just the psychological figure to obtain the berth. What a dandy slot machine man Theodore would make! He could put the average cigar gambling device out of business and break the bank of Monte Carlo in no time.

(Ottawa Citizen)

In the course of investigation into the United States paper combine the president of the trust was asked what would be left to the paper industry in the United States if the Canadian government levied an export duty on pulp wood and wood pulp. His answer was that in a few years the paper industry in the United States would be practically out of business. Here is testimony from headquarters which discounts all the allegations that the paper magnates of the United States were not dependent upon Canada for their raw material. If an export duty is put on, Canada would create a great industry. Instead of that this great national resource is handed over to Americans for exploitation. They maintain great factories with thousands of skilled employees who earn their wages and spend their money in the United States, while the Canadians who own the raw material which creates all their wealth are merely hewers of wood for the Americans. Nobody has yet advanced any argument why Canada should not put an export duty on and have these great factories over here instead of supplying raw materials to the Uni-

ted States. And yet the monopoly continues. Why?

(Saskatoon Capital)

The admission by J. G. Turiff that when he was commissioner of lands he had dealings with men who were seeking to further their private interests by negotiating with the government offers another illustration of corruption in the Laurier administration.
 Mr. Turiff, as commissioner of public lands, occupied a position of trust and it was not for him to mix his responsibilities with the ambition of land speculators. If he went out of his way to such an extent that he became identified with the deals of others, he disgraced himself and his office. As Hon. Geo. E. Foster expressed it, Mr. Turiff had no more right to communicate by letter than a judge would have to communicate with one litigant by way of advising him during the course of a law suit. With a man of the Turiff stamp entrusted as commissioner of lands, what could the settlers of the west expect? The more the different land transactions of the west are investigated, the more obvious does it become that, from office-holder down, there was collusion and illegitimate profit gathering.

(Toronto Sun)

It is impossible for any open-minded person to look at the configuration of this continent without thinking that nature points to a union of the English speaking race upon it. But the question at present is not being stirred on either side of the line; or, if it is, the stir is that of nervous anxiety on the part of the Imperialists. Meantime nothing but a political line remains to divide Canada from the United States. In every other respect fusion is complete.

MORE DOUKHOBOORS

North Bay, May 21.—A train load of Russian Doukhhobors arrived tonight from Montreal. One family of seven could only produce one ticket when checked up, and orders were given to detain them pending arrangements. None could speak a word of English, and on attempt to move them the family threatened riot. The situation was saved by sidetracking the car pending instructions from headquarters.

DOCTORS TOO PARTISAN

Hamilton, May 31.—The jury listening to the evidence in the case of Giuseppe Greco, charged with the murder of Antoni Rizzo, returned a verdict of murder after being out six hours. Chief Justice Mulock in his charge strongly favored the prisoner and it was thought the verdict would be stabbing with intent to kill. The affair was the result of a quarrel at a quarry.

In addressing the jury, the judge made remarks about the medical testimony which was very contradictory. He considered it unnecessary commentary on education of the medical profession that they frequently partisans and did not assist the courts in getting at the truth. He would not say that doctors in this case had not tried to tell the truth but their attempts at telling the truth were unsuccessful. His lordship told the jury that if they had the least doubt as to whether the wound induced pneumonia they should give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

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Judicial Sale.
 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAND TITLES ACT and in the matter of a certain mortgage made by William Henry Coard, dated November 10th, 1906, to Thomas W. Cunliffe, upon Lot Number 19 and the South Half of Lot Number 9 in Block 940 in the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan, registered as Number 1-3246.

PURSUANT to the order of the Honourable the Chief Justice made in the action of
 Thomas W. Cunliffe Plaintiff
 —and—
 William Henry Coard and The Union Bank of Canada Defendants

There will be offered for sale at the Sheriff's office in the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan at Twelve O'clock noon on Saturday, June 27th, A.D. 1908. All and singular the following lands, viz: Lot Number Ten (10) and the South Half of Lot Number Nine (9) in Block Number Three Hundred and Forty (340) in the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan.

TERMS: The purchaser shall pay Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale and the balance upon delivery of the transfer duly confirmed within one month after the sale and subject to further conditions of sale approved. All particulars may be had from the undersigned.

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for Plaintiff REGINA, SASK.

Judicial Sale
 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAND TITLES ACT and in the matter of a certain mortgage dated the 29th day of May, 1906, made by Peter Johnson to The Great West Life Assurance Company upon Lot 33 in Block 318 in the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, registered as No. L-938.

PURSUANT to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Lamont made in the action of
 The Great West Life Assurance Company Plaintiff.

—and—
 Peter Johnson and John Ernest Salmon Defendants
 There will be offered for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan at Twelve O'clock noon on Saturday the 20th day of June, A.D. 1908.

All and singular the following land, viz: Lot Number Thirty-Three (33) in Block Three Hundred and Thirteen (313) in the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan.

TERMS: The purchaser shall pay twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money at the time of the sale and the balance upon delivery of transfer duly confirmed within one month after the sale and subject to further conditions approved herein. Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for Plaintiff REGINA, SASK.

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Assets
Extravagant Water Small Made
 MONDAY.
 The assembly met in the evening. A petition from others asking for a Liquor License Ordinance.
 Mr. Haultain moved in connection with a petition of one White Dr. Ellis moved to accept the improvement reservoir.
 Dr. Argue moved to accept certain bridge.
 Mr. Argue rose to privilege and called attention to a misrepresentation in a report on the division of the amendment to the Bill. The report had refrained from a statement of fact, he was having been called in to do it. He was in no doubt in the members of the House reporters that he was amendment. He could not say he had supported it.
 Mr. Calder moved of the Rural Telephone.
 Haultain moved to strike out certain portion of the Bill.
 Mr. Haultain said following: This Bill is the principle of production and operation of the rural portions where the greatest vicinal system exists.
 In supporting this Haultain said that year had committed principle of government and operation of a principle to a certain been adopted by later an inquiry, as lines, but when it important phase of question, that all portions of the couple was not adopted made for the forms small independent of the long distance they were a luxury of the province were to secure these whil telephones for which was left to small.
 Mr. Calder made quoting authorities was inadvisable for to undertake the operation of rural.
 Dr. Ellis in support ment stated that the small company principle of government and claimed ment was helping providing poles for pangs.
 The amendment on a straight party.
 Mr. Wellington reading of a bill to law so as to provision in the spring swans.
 Mr. Motherwell opposed the bill on it might tend to ducks as well, and that wild water for too scarce in the f.
 Mr. Gillis, Dr. lie favored the bill it was voted down one. Messrs. Gr voting with the op.
 The rest of the up with committee.
 Before the House Haultain asked regarding the so which had been la.
 Mr. Turgeon, but moved. Mr. Scott papers which ha would be brought tain asked the speaker and the speaker had be must remain the must be returned member.
TUESDAY
 The presentative speech was the ch today. The Provin Calder spoke for the finances of 4 years and a half he said, without t racting debt, but coming when dea sary, for expendi to capital account be paid out of c Deducting the have been made from the current er claimed a surp and said that months the prov ventures to the lion dollars.
 Total revenues stated at \$2,421 for ordina