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### R. L. BORDEN URGES CARE IN RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

**We Must Retain Control of Our Own Fiscal Policy--Laurier's Companions for Western Tour--How the Indians were Defrauded--A Costly Public Work--The Quebec Bridge Scandal**

Mr. R. L. Borden at the close of the session spoke very clearly on the subject of reciprocity negotiations which the Laurier Government has promised to enter into with the United States. He said:

"No one is more desirous than I am for good relations respecting trade or any other matter between this country or the empire as a whole and the United States of America. But we have other considerations. We have considerations of Canada and of Canada's relations to the empire as a whole.

"I am one who believes that the British Empire is not very well organized. It is more a disorganization than an organization today, having regard to the utter absence of any effective co-operation up to the present time of trade, and having regard also to the lack of organization up to the present time, or almost up to the present time, in matters of defence.

"Now, I believe it to be the desire of every man in this country who has considered this subject with any attention that we may at some time in the future, and I hope in the not too distant future, bring about a system of mutual trade preferences within the empire, and I would say to the gentlemen upon the treasury benches that any negotiations which they enter into with the United States ought to be subject to that consideration above all.

"We ought not to place ourselves in any position by any negotiations which would be a sure fiscal action with regard to any country in the world.

"Especially we ought not to enter any negotiations as will prevent the consummation of that great idea which Mr. Chamberlain presented to the people of the British Isles and to people of the empire some few years ago, and which I hope may have its consummation and the realization before many years are passed. I think it would be a fatal mistake for the government of this country, whatever party be in power, to embark upon any such negotiations as would hamper or prevent the consummation of that great ideal.

"I desire as much as any man may desire the extension of the trade of this country, but I desire also the maintenance of our own industries in this country, the maintenance of our own agricultural, industrial, and of every other description.

"I desire last, but not least, that the fiscal freedom of this country shall be so maintained that Canada shall be at liberty at all times in the future to enter into the great scheme of actual trade preferences between the mother country and all the dominions of the empire by which the whole empire will be bound together not only by ties of sentiment, but by ties of interest and of trade to the great good, not only of the mother country, but to the great good of every dominion of the empire and to the enormous advantage of this great Dominion of ours."

**Laurier's Companions.**  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be accompanied on his western tour by Mr. E. M. Macdonald and Mr. F. P. Pardee. Mr. Macdonald will tell audiences how the facts as to the excessive cost of the Transcontinental were smothered; and Mr. Pardee will give a lecture on the St. Lawrence Power Transmission Company, and how the Long Sault power was secured for the Americans. The Premier has chosen two especially good representatives of the New Liberals to take with him.

**Despoiling the Indian.**  
One of the scandals unheeded during the session was the way in which the St. Peter's Indian band was despoiled for the benefit of a group of speculators.

Originally these St. Peter's Indians were a powerful tribe. When the white men first came to Manitoba and formed the Selkirk settlement these Indians stood their friends, and protected them against the dreaded Sioux. That was what happened when the Indians were strong and the whites were weak. What happened when the white men had become masters and the Indians had decayed? For nearly forty years the Indians lived on a reserve of about 5,000 acres on both sides of the Red River. The

### ADVERTISE THE NORTH

**Earl Grey's Trip Will Be of Benefit to Canada and Interest to Himself--Will Destroy Frozen North Idea**

Ottawa, June 6.—Earl Grey's trip into the Canadian hinterland is causing a good deal of interest in the country. The present governor-general is proving the best advertising agent the Dominion has had for many years, and by means of this excursion of his he hopes to destroy effectually the impression which prevails to a large extent in the old country, that the Canadian northland is a veritable wilderness of ice and snow. He is determined also to show that the Hudson's Bay route is a feasible project. He will make the trip from Norway House, at the head of Lake Winnipeg, to St. John's, Newfoundland, in twenty days. It will take eight days to canoe down the Hayes river, and twelve days will be spent on the voyage from Port Nelson through Hudson Bay and straits and round the Labrador coast.

Many points of interest along the route will be visited, for speed of travel will not alone be considered. There is old Fort Churchill, which was established as far back as 1683. On the west side of the harbor at Churchill is Fort Prince of Wales, built of sandstone quarried in the vicinity between the years 1733 and 1747. The walls are 34 feet thick. Then there is Prefontaine Bay in the north-west of Ungava, which is one of the finest natural harbors in the world. It is almost completely landlocked, and could accommodate the whole British fleet.

"On Big Island" and the northern shore of Hudson Strait are valuable mica mines. On the coast and islands of Labrador are the Moravian and Great White Bay, the stories of which the whole English-speaking world reads with avidity. These and other interesting points will be visited and it is certain that the general effect of this remarkable journey will be to stimulate interest in that rich country of the north, as well as to dispel the mind of the general public of errors as to climate and conditions. The journey will, in many respects, particularly as regards speed, travel, prove valuable from a trade and commerce point of view. It appeals to the instincts of the Canadian people, who are essentially a pioneer race. Earl Grey will wield a paddle while canoeing down the Hayes river.

**Goldwin Smith Dead.**  
Toronto, June 7.—Professor Goldwin Smith died here this afternoon at three-thirty. Although during the past few weeks little has been heard of his illness, it was not unexpected that he would die shortly. He has been suffering for some months, having been fully recovered from an accident in which he was injured some months ago. At the time of the accident it was not expected that he would live and the anxiety over his condition was almost world-wide. Today a brief bulletin issued from The Grange indicated that his condition was again better than expected for some days, that he was not expected to live. It stated briefly that his condition was serious and that he was not expected to live out the day.

During the recent illness of Prof. Smith there was anxiety on both sides of the Atlantic over his condition, and it is noteworthy that one of those who inquired kindly after his progress toward recovery was the late King Edward. His Majesty at the time called Earl Grey to inquire for him the condition of Prof. Smith, and to convey his wishes for speedy recovery.

**Big Packing Plant.**  
Moose Jaw, Sask., June 7.—An agreement was signed by the city council here tonight with Gordon, Ironsides & Pears, the big meat packing house of Winnipeg, whereby the latter becomes owner of two blocks of city property for a cash consideration of six thousand dollars and agree to erect a fully modern packing plant, comprising slaughter house, refrigerator plant, cold storage rooms, lard plant and smoking kitchen.

They will start construction right away with a view to becoming established as soon as possible. It is the intention of the firm to make Moose Jaw headquarters for the whole western trade and it is expected that the plant will rival Winnipeg in importance. The expenditure on the buildings and plant will run into hundreds of thousands. Negotiations have been proceeding quietly for some time and culminated last week in the definite decision of the firm to make Moose Jaw the site of their western establishment.

### IMMENSE RESERVE

**Set Apart on Eastern Side of Rockies--The Reserve is Almost as Big as Nova Scotia--Will Protect Water Supply**

Ottawa, June 6.—The entire eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary to a short distance north of 54th parallel of latitude is now reserved from settlement entirely with a view to the proper utilization and reproduction of the forest protection of the water supply of the prairie provinces and related objects.

Such is the effect of an order-in-council just passed. The total area reserved from settlement along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in Canada is about 14,000 square miles. Adjoining this to the south is an area of 1,400 square miles similarly reserved by the United States government and known as Glacier National Park.

Of the area reserved in Canada, Rocky Mountain Park, area 4,500 square miles; Jasper Forest Park, area 5,000 square miles; and Waterton Lakes Park, 54 square miles in extent, have been reserved for some time. The area now put under reserve for the first time is thus about 4,850 square miles (3,100,000 acres).

The entire area of 14,400 square miles comprises an area over two-thirds that of Nova Scotia. The most northerly boundary of the reserve is situated between forty and fifty miles north of the latitude of Edmonton, and about a hundred miles north-west of Yellowhead Pass. The western boundary of the reserve is between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia (i.e. the crest of the Rockies), and the eastern boundary is irregular. The width of the strip set aside varies from ten to thirty miles from the international boundary up to the latitude of Calgary and from there northward it widens out to from thirty to fifty miles, continuing almost to the northernmost boundary.

The lands included in the tract are for the most part elevated and rocky and generally not suited for agriculture. The area, however, is covered by a large extent by forest, which is of great value for the supply of wood and lumber to the prairie country lying eastward from the base of the mountains for the requirements of the coal mines and the protection of the sources of the main streams of the central west.

The effect of the reservation will be to withdraw the lands from home-stand entry or sale and the timber resources of the area from use, and the use of timber, mines, stone and other building materials, etc., under certain specified restrictions will not only be allowed but encouraged. For hunting and trapping it will be necessary to have permits.

**Big Fire Losses.**  
Winnipeg, June 6.—Capt. W. B. Sifton, of Swan River Valley, government forest ranger, who is in the city, considers that the fires about May 27 were not really so destructive as at first reported. While not professing to give an accurate estimate, he thinks that the total losses instead of aggregating a million dollars, were approximately covered by half a million. As to the government timber, he says that practically no merchantable timber, but only a large area of small growing trees was killed.

In Saskatchewan the fire raged along the line of the C. N. R., running back in some cases two or three miles from the track on dry ridges, on which, however, there was very little timber. The Great West Lumber Co. was the heaviest loser, having had 75,000 logs destroyed, which were piled up on rollers on the banks of a stream running into the Red Deer river. Three winter camps were burned, causing heavy losses, but no standing timber was destroyed. The Cowan Construction Company lost a mill at Mistahin and the railroad company had 19 box cars burned at the same place. The fire burned on both sides of the railway, extending back two to two and a half miles, and forming a strip of thirty miles in length.

**Troops for Egypt.**  
Aldershot, June 7.—It is reported that two battalions of infantry and a cavalry regiment have been ordered to Egypt. This move on the part of the Department of Militia is considered by many as being somewhat significant in view of the general feeling of unrest in Egypt, and particularly in view of the remarks made by ex-President Roosevelt, which have created such a widespread sensation. British feeling runs strong that the expression of views on the part of Col. Roosevelt was altogether uncalled for.

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### MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

**Big Congress to be Held in Regina in November--The General Secretary Now in West for this Purpose**

Herb K. Caskey, of Toronto, general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in Canada arrived in the city yesterday morning and last evening met the co-operative committee of the local branch of the movement with a view to making plans for a gigantic congress to be held in Regina on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of November, 1910.

Mr. Caskey opened the proceedings with an explanation as to what was proposed for the congress this year. He stated, amongst other things that he was at the present time engaged on a tour throughout Western Canada in order to make preliminary plans for holding a congress at Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina and Vancouver, starting some time about the latter part of October and finishing at Regina on the dates mentioned.

The business before the meeting last night was largely drawing up a division of work under committee heads and the selection of prospective chairmen. Owing to the fact that a number of the gentlemen proposed were not present, the names of members of the various committees could not be definitely stated and will be published at some later date.

A secretary will be later appointed, with headquarters at Regina, who will assist the local executive council in completing their arrangements.

The persons named as speakers has not yet been definitely settled but it was anticipated that several famous preachers who are connected with this movement will be available from Great Britain, U. S. A. and Eastern Provinces.

**For Second Term.**  
Ottawa, June 6.—Great pressure is being brought to bear to get His Excellency, Earl Grey, the Governor-General, to remain for another term of five years as the King's representative in Canada. From hints that have been dropped in official circles it is considered this extension is not an impossibility, though there are practically no precedents where the Governor-General has extended the term of four years.

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**Indians Thank Bradbury.**  
Winnipeg, June 7.—Geo. H. Bradbury, M. P. for Selkirk, has received an interesting letter from the Indians of St. Peter's reserve, thanking him for the efforts he put forth on their behalf to secure justice for them. The letter points to the "mean and shameful" manner in which they were treated by the land buyers and government officials. It is signed on behalf of the land by William Asham, William Sinclair and Thomas Fleet, three of the leading Indians of the tribe. The letter is an interesting commentary on the St. Peter's reserve land question, fully justifying Mr. Bradbury for the fight he has put up on behalf of the Indians.

**April Immigration.**  
Ottawa, June 2.—The detailed statement of immigration to Canada for April given out today shows that during the month, 48,267 people entered the country as against 24,237 in 1909, an increase of 99 per cent. The arrivals via ocean ports were 27,849, as compared with 11,823 during April last year, an increase of 139 per cent. Settlers from the United States for April numbered 20,443, as against 12,609 for the corresponding month last year, an increase of sixty-two per cent. These figures constitute the high water mark in monthly records.