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HISTORY OF CROW'S NEST PASS STEAL BY GLOBE DIRECTORS

Facts Conceded From Editor of Paper—Willison Tried to Safeguard Public Interests—The Notorious Patronage System—Laurier Will Give Low Tariff in 1915

The Globe and the Crow's Nest Pass. Interesting facts have been divulged in a newspaper quarrel. The Toronto News has been steadily driving in the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier in pretending to be a free trader is guilty of gross insincerity and hypocrisy; that as a matter of fact he and his party since getting into office have steadily practiced protection and have "stood pat." This line of attack has proved intensely disagreeable to the Globe, which incessantly preaches free trade and pretends that the Canadian Liberals are a free trade party, while steadily supporting a protectionist and "stand pat" government. Stung by the exposure, the Globe has begun making personal attacks on J. S. Willison, editor of the News, and formerly editor of the Globe. In one of these attacks the Globe declared that Mr. Willison sat on a "Tory platform and gave silent consent to Roblin's ruffian slandering of his successor on the Globe for what he himself, as he grudgingly was compelled to confess, was alone and wholly responsible." The reference is to Mr. Roblin's charge that the owners of the Globe speculated improperly in coal lands along the line of the Crow's Nest Pass.

Thus attacked, Mr. Willison revealed some facts concerning the Crow's Nest Pass affair. "It is true," says the News, "that the editor of the News, who was formerly the editor of the Globe, advocated the construction of a railway into the Crow's Nest country. But he certainly did not advise the Globe's owners to buy coal lands along its route. Much less did he advocate a grant of three and a half millions of dollars to the Canadian Pacific Railway to give rail connection with their holdings."

Further on the News says: "When the Globe's owners bought coal lands they did not communicate the fact to the editor of the paper until later, when he had learned of the transaction from outside sources. He had no knowledge of their purchase of the British Columbia Southern Railway charter or of its Southern Railway Pacific Railway Company until certain charges were made by other newspapers. When the facts were disclosed the writer, recognizing that British Columbia had been guilty of an improvident alienation of public property, insisted that part of the coal lands should be handed over to the public, that the price of coal at the mine should be fixed by Act of Parliament, and that in consideration of the subsidy arranged to be granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company freight rates should be reduced. He insisted also, but unsuccessfully, that the clause in the Canadian Pacific charter which exempts its rates from public regulation until the earnings reach ten per cent. on the capital invested should be abrogated."

(1) Mr. Willison, who was editor of the Globe, from motives of public policy, advocated the building of a railway through the Crow's Nest Pass.

(2) The owners of the Globe secretly acquired coal lands along the route. They concealed this transaction from Mr. Willison.

(3) When Mr. Willison learned, after public criticism of the deal had commenced, of the move made by the owners of the newspaper, he did his best to have the bargain improved in the public interest.

(4) Now the owners of the Globe charge the editor whom they deceived with being responsible for acts which they had concealed from him, by which they profited, and which have been condemned by the Canadian people.

The Globe shows in a singularly mean light in the affair.

Laurier's Betrayal.

Has Sir Wilfrid Laurier kept the promises which he made in opposition? When in opposition Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues fought hard against corruption and the other evils which party patronage created. Rake-offs were called thievery. The unjustified commission to a party friend was called "kick." Patronage was anathema.

The Liberal party won. Thereupon, as the Toronto News has pointed out, the party leaders made a definite decision, not to abolish patronage and rule honestly, but to continue the system that had been in vogue before, and which these same men had so vigorously denounced. Under the supervision of astute political managers that system was perfected. The practice of robbery was erected into an exact science. The mess in the Marine Department was the direct result of the patronage. The scandal in the Printing Bureau was traceable to the same prime cause. The general inefficiency of the Department of Public Works, the vast increase in the appropriations for current expenditure can be traced to the science of patronage as practised in Ottawa, a science so clearly defined that the wife of a Cabinet Minister is informed that she must do her shopping at certain specified places.

(2) Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other Liberals when in opposition opposed the waste of public money for party ends.

In office Sir Wilfrid Laurier has permitted this waste, knowing and approving the cause of it. He has not only permitted it. He has profited by it; not by becoming personally corrupt, but by allowing the purchase of constituencies that he might be retained in power. The London election case showed that that constituency was alone purchased. The government dared not face an investigation of the methods by which Mr. Borden was defeated in Halifax. In the past general election the constituencies were bribed wholesale by promises of public works. Speaker Marcell boasted that he had got so much per head for his constituents. Individual cases are to numerous to enumerate.

(3) Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party in opposition attacked fiercely all administrative scandals.

In office, to take one instance only, Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted to his cabinet Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Pugsley, according to the reluctant admissions of his friends, lost \$124,000 of public money in connection with the Central money transactions in New Brunswick. He acted in the dual capacity of Cabinet Minister and leading spirit of a company which was getting all its money from the Provincial Treasury. He made false statements in the Legislature to induce fresh appropriations. He kept no books. He attempted in the House of Commons to defend his conduct, made statements which were patent falsehoods, and up to this hour has furnished no credible explanation, touching the disappearance of this money.

The saddest wharf steal, the dredging contract scandals are recent. Yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that he was "prouder than ever" of the man with this record are only three instances. Do they or do they not prove that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has proved false to his promises and professions?

What Laurier Has Done.

(1) Refused to extend the Inter-provincial Railway to the Lakes, thus making it useful for the transporting of western produce.

(2) Gave private capitalists \$200,000,000 cash and unlimited use of the public credit to create a third transcontinental railway under private control.

(3) Gave Alberta and Saskatchewan constitutions which make them inferior in political status of the eastern provinces and British Columbia.

(4) Kept the lands of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

(5) Blocked the movement for national ownership of telegraphic and telephonic lines, thus forcing the Western Provinces to action on their own account.

(6) Refuses to build and operate the Hudson Bay Railway as a government enterprise.

(7) Has given no satisfactory assurance that it will take over the terminal elevator.

(8) Has stood pat on the tariff.

At last the facts are out with regard to the old Crow's Nest Pass scandal. The crowd which got little of the Globe today secretly got control of the coal lands they were doing right licence that they concealed the facts from their own editor, who now makes public the fact that he was deceived by them.

Keep Laurier in power and he will give low tariff in 1915.

The Liberal cry: "Low Tariff in 1915."

It took Laurier 14 years to reduce the tariff from 30 per cent. to 27 per cent.

"Thus it will be reduced to 20 per cent by 1915."

"I am steadily improving in health," said the mayor, "and the rest I am enjoying is doing wonders in the way of building up my strength. Unless something unforeseen occurs I shall be perfectly fit to resume charge of my interrupted duties."

MORE SUBJECTS.

Further List to be Considered by Convention of Municipalities.

In addition to the other subjects for discussion at the Fifth Annual Convention of the Unions of Saskatchewan Municipalities to be held in Saskatoon on the 21st and 22nd of the present month, already published, the secretary, J. Kelso Hunter, has received notice from different municipalities that the following subjects will be brought up for discussion, after which the notice of the convention and the official programme will be issued and prepared.

The additional subjects for discussion of which notice has been received are:

1. Local Improvements.—To include in definition of "Local Improvements" the erection of ornamental lighting standards.
2. Referendum and Recall.—To include a provision for the exercise of initiative, referendum and recall.
3. Plans of Subdivision Adjacent to Cities.—To include a provision to make these subject to the approval of the city council in order that they conform to streets and lanes in cities.
4. Liquor License.—To repeal sections 9 and 4 of Chapter 38 of the Statutes of 1909, which prohibits the imposition by any municipality of a business or income tax on any holder of an hotel or wholesale liquor license.
5. Collection of Taxes.—To amend sections 323 and 325 of the City Act so that taxes may be collected by the assessor instead of the treasurer.
6. Tenant Votes.—To secure to tenants the right to vote.

Town Act.

1. Liquor License.—That the Provincial license for hotels is excessive and out of proportion to the municipal expense necessarily incurred for police protection.

2. Hospitals.—That the burden of maintaining town hospitals should justly be contributed to by Rural Municipalities by a compulsory charge upon all lands.

Rural Municipalities.

1. System of taxation.
 2. Municipal books.
 3. Wolf bounty.
 4. Taxation of school lands leased for grazing purposes.
 5. Public wells.
- All Municipalities.
- School financial year to end with calendar (municipal) year.

LABOR DAY.

Moose Jaw and Saskatoon in this Province Hold Celebrations.

Sask., Sept. 5.—Labor men in this city planned an extensive celebration today, and a programme of entertainment has been carried out which occupied the hours from early morning until past midnight. At 8.30 the day's programme was opened with the running of the Times annual race, ten miles. This was won by Foran, of Cron, winner of the Winnipeg Telegram race, and the nominee for the Hamilton race, in the splendid time of 53 minutes and 50 seconds.

This is thought to be a record, but the race was not under the auspices of C. A. A. U., and doubtless will not be recognized. Loung, of Central Butte, was second, in 59 minutes, 18 seconds.

After the race was run the labor unions held a street parade of an attractive nature. In the afternoon a long list of track sports was completed, and the day was ended with a largely-attended dance.

Saskatoon.

Saskatoon, Sept. 5.—Labor Day passed off here with splendid enthusiasm, all unions turning out in full force in the parade. The business men showed their interest by putting in an elaborate float, which with those of the various craftsmen made a fine display. The judges of the procession were Rev. B. W. Pullinger, Rev. J. H. Wood and Fred MacKinnon.

The first prize for unions went to the Bricklayers and Masons, and for merchants to S. Kempthorne.

The twelve mile Marathon road race, proposed by B. J. Jeffs, resulted in Johnson, last year's winner, coming in first; Kilpatrick, second, and Wankless, third, there being only five seconds between the first and second. Fraser, a local runner of note, came in last.

At the exhibition grounds this afternoon the sports were well patronized and passed off with considerable success. The baby show was a great feature as was also a comic baseball match.

On Sunday two aggressive and powerful sermons on the relations of capital and labor were preached by Rev. B. W. Pullinger at Christ church.

Western Trusts Co.

It has been announced that the Western Trusts Co. have purchased the rear half of the Imperial Bank property on the corner of Scarth and Eleventh. Next spring this company will erect a handsome building on Eleventh avenue next the Commercial Block.

SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE

Earl Grey Reaches Labrador—Magnificent Sailing Route Through Hudson's Bay—Saw No Ice on the Voyage

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Professor W. W. Brock, who is with the Governor-General's expedition to the far north, has sent from Fame Point, Labrador, by wireless telegraph to the secretary of state the following account of the journey.

On August 4 His Excellency and party left Winnipeg for Norway House and Hudson's Bay. The object of the expedition is best epitomized in the words of His Excellency: "To explode the theory of the frozen North and add another chapter to the history of northern travel."

Almost every part of Canada having been previously visited by him, His Excellency wished to see in its primeval condition the short route from the north-west to the sea, the route followed by the early explorers in Canada, the route along which for two centuries the trade of half the continent has been conducted, but which yet remains in its primeval condition, soon, however, to be opened up by modern transportation.

Tercentenary of Discovery

This year is the tercentenary of Hudson's discovery of Canada's great Mediterranean, and it is fitting that it should be visited by the Governor-General. The party as far as Norway House was accompanied by Her Excellency, the Countess and Lady Evelyn Grey. Always important, Norway House is now the headquarters for the trade of the great territory northeast of Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay.

Was Made Without Mishap

The trip to Hudson Bay was made without mishap and from start to finish was a delightful pleasure excursion. The sky season was over, the weather was good and it was not enough to make swimming a delight. Every one was surprised and charmed by the scenery. The night was made glorious by northern lights. The wonderful lakes and water courses made one realize as never before the value of this region of Canada as a limitless holiday ground for millions of people.

For some distance from Lake Winnipeg a large area of good land lies to the north and becomes more plentiful as Oxford Lake appears. Along Knebe Lake, and from there to the bay the soil is deep, consisting of clay and clay loam.

Route Leaves Nelson River

The canoe route leaves the Nelson river and ascends the Etchimmis, a small, swampy stream which was followed to its head at Painted Stone portage. Here the Etchimmis was left and by a short portage the Hays river was reached. After the swampy Etchimmis, the rocks, hills and island studded lakes and wooded shores of the Hays river were welcome. Every one paddled and assisted in portaging and added by a favorable breeze which enabled the canoe to sail, excellent time was made.

On August 12 the beautiful Oxford

lake was traversed and the party arrived at Oxford House, which is situated on a grassy peninsula about five feet high near the end of the lake.

We approached with the flotilla of canoes abreast. His Excellency's canoe was in the center of the flotilla. The Indians grouped about the Hudson Bay post fired round after round from shot guns as a salute of welcome. Subsequently in replying to an address of welcome Earl Grey expressed much satisfaction at the prosperity of the Indian community, and urged them to better their present position by further development of native arts and utilizing the resources of the fine soil of the district. The party then proceeded, camping by the beautiful Trout Falls.

Ran Several Rapids

A strong wind aided the run through the picturesque Knebe and Swampy Lakes. The run for a distance below Swampy lake was most exhilarating, being through a succession of small rapids, some of which the party ran through without portaging.

On these portages one could not help picturing the old voyageurs who had first carried their canoes and supplies past them; the pioneer traders with wares for barter; early explorers such as Sir John Franklin struggling with unwieldy craft; Lord Selkirk's Red river settlers with meagre effects; British soldiers on the way to protect the colony from possible American aggression; Hudson Bay company brigades laden with rich furs; missionaries penetrating the wilderness to spread the gospel; government surveyors of the Hudson Bay Company travelling in state.

From the last of the portages to

the there are 105 miles of river obstructed by rapids, but with a swift current.

York Factory was reached about 8 p.m. August 19, in a heavy rain with the canoes in the same order as at Oxford House. From the explained in front of the post the Indians fired

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<p>At \$18.00</p> <p>Coats of very fine Beaver cloth. Shawl collar of heavy corded silk. Braided over shoulders and down back and front. Self cuffs with broad trimming. Full length. Semi-fitting. Large ivory buttons. In fawn, grey, navy and green.</p>	<p>At \$25.00</p> <p>Pearl grey Broadcloth Coat. Full length. Semi-fitting. Silk lined all through. Long shawl collar trimmed with soutache braid. Braided also over shoulders. Large metal buttons. This coat shown also in light Raspberry Red.</p>
<p>At \$20.00</p> <p>Wide-wale grey diagonal Tweed Coat. Full length. Semi-fitting. High military collar with fancy braiding. The wide self cuffs are also braided. This is a very smart coat.</p>	<p>At \$22.50</p> <p>Wide-wale Serge Coats with either shawl collar trimmed with velvet, or plain military collar. Self cuffs. Large silk buttons. Full length. Semi-fitting. This coat in navy, tan and dark green.</p>

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details are now being worked out. The agreement will be submitted for ratification to Congress and to the Dominion Parliament at the coming session," said Mr. J. P. Mabee, chairman of the Canadian commission to the A. P. today.

"Both governments are desirous that an agreement of the kind should be made between the two countries. It will become effective if the measures, based on the agreement become law. The agreement also provides for the regulation of the international telegraphic, telephonic and express business. All these matters will be discussed and decided at joint meetings of the two boards."

CONTROL TRAFFIC.

Joint Regulation Will Soon be Secured by Two Boards.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 6.—"A joint regulation of international railway traffic by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission and the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners is in sight. At a recent conference I had in New York with Mr. Knapp, chairman of the American board, we reached a basis of agreement. The

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