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Vol. 9 No. 20

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907.

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CROP PROSPECTS ARE VERY MUCH IN DOUBT

Reports are that Frost has Caught some Districts
Badly, but Results will not be Known
For Some Days Yet

What shall the harvest be? That is the supreme question, and in fact the only enquiry heard these days. Business has tightened up considerably during the last few weeks and the tension will not lessen until at least over fifty per cent of the wheat is in stock. That certain districts are frozen, and some very badly leads the most hopeful to regard the whole situation with anxiety, for the odds are against the wheat in the race with Jack Frost.

The crop boosters at present are men who are doing the country a great deal of harm, and if the worst happens, it would be much better if the glowing crop prospects had not been sent out. During the past few weeks the West has met prominent men representing grain and milling companies who are out through the country making lone tours to try and ascertain what injury has been done by frost up to the present time. One of these gentlemen whom the writer has known well for many years, and who is well known in grain circles, but who does not wish to have his name quoted, has been over the larger portion of the wheat area and he is unable to state even approximately what injury is done in the districts where it is known there were several degrees of frost about a week ago. In his opinion it will be more than a week before it can be at all estimated what the frost damage is up to the present. One thing certain is that the wheat caught in the blossom is completely ruined, and some was in that stage when the frost came. The frost acted in a very peculiar manner this season, for, as our informant says, patches of corn on one farm was not injured and about three miles away the potatoes were badly frozen, while the slightest defect could not be observed on the wheat. The grain man to whom we

refer, says that the present crop is the cleanest he has seen in the country for twenty years, and a general frost would be a great pity, for the sample is bound to be good outside of the frozen districts. The weather is the best that could happen since the frost a week ago, for the cool, cloudy days and nights have lessened the effect of the fateful night, but the ripening is being delayed for the want of heat, and every day counts.

Another View

Another gentleman who was in the city yesterday from a tour over the Soo and Arcois lines says that much of the wheat he saw is seriously damaged, and there are districts where the stand is good to look at but in rubbing out the heads there is nothing in them, yet the straw appears good for anything around 35 or even 40 bushels to the acre.

The Main Line

It was told The West by a resident of the main line in the eastern part of the province that some of the districts are badly hit. Some places will have a small yield and there is some wheat so late that it is impossible that it will escape the latter frost.

Kirkella Branch

Reports from the Kirkella branch are not encouraging a wide and extensive stretch of country having a good growth of straw being caught hard in the grip of the frost a week ago.

Craik is Good

A. P. Humphrey of Craik is in the city today. He told The West that there is wheat in the Craik district which will go fifty bushels to the acre, and as yet there is no injury from frost. Some wheat has been cut but the wheat harvest will not be general for two weeks.

ASSOCIATION MEETS FOR ANNUAL SHOOT

Good Scores are being Put On at the Range--Over
Eighty Present--His Honor makes a Bull

The Saskatchewan Rifle association are holding their first annual shoot here this week at the Barracks rifle range. The president of the rifle association is W. M. Williamson of this city, and C. H. Gordon is secretary. The first shot was fired by His Honor, Lieut.-Gov. Forget who used to be

evening. The shooting yesterday resulted as follows:

The Saskatchewan Match

Seven rounds, range 500 yards.
Const. Watson, R.N.W.M.P. 22
J. M. Fitzimons, Fleming 30
W. Vance, Fleming 29



W. M. WILLIAMSON

President of the Saskatchewan Rifle Association.

one of the crack shots in the country and who demonstrated yesterday by putting on a bull that he has not lost any of his former skill in marksmanship. There are teams here from many provincial points, there being over eighty competitors. The prizes will be distributed by His Honor at a smoker at the barracks tomorrow

Const. Drinkwater, R.N.W.M.P. 29
W. T. Irvine, Grenfell 28
Capt. J. T. Schunanan, 12th Man-
toha dragoons, Riverview 27
J. W. Clark, Fleming 27
C. E. Milligan, Broadview 26
Inspector Knight, R.N.W.M.P. 26

(Continued on page 2.)

Do You Wear SLATER'S ?

The number of people who do is increasing every season. When you get an article that satisfies in every respect, it's quite natural that you should continue to use it.

Slater Shoes do satisfy. They're warranted by the makers to be value for the price stamped on sole. They're Goodyear welted shoes—smooth and comfortable under the foot. They're elegant in appearance. They're union made by the most competent shoemakers.



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Now while we are up-side down, tearing up things, preparing for Fall Business, moving departments, and giving you a slice off the prices of goods to practically obliterate the former price

SAMPLE PRICES

Now is the time to buy Dress Goods, 400 yards of good Dress Stuff, 42 in. wide, at 35c yard, splendid colors; don't miss this chance.

12 yds Flannelette for \$1

A new delivery of Flannelettes, good for fall, at 12 yards for \$1, 30 inches wide, in good washing colors; reg. 10c yard goods.

66 in. Table Line 60c yard

Real Irish Table Linen, bleached, 66 inches wide, at 60c yard; this is splendid value; this is imported linen and worth 85c yard.

FLANNELS

We have a splendid range of union flannels in dark and light grey at 30c yard, 36 inches wide.

50c Towels for 35c pair

150 dozen of Turkish Bath Towels, imported, to be sold at 35c pair; good large size, in brown and red.

Remnants of all kinds.

LADIES' WEAR

Black Sateen Underskirts
We have a lot of underskirts that are to be sold at \$1.50 each, reg. price \$2, \$2.50 and \$3, in black sateen only.

A few nice Wrappers left over from the summer season that are to be cleared regardless of cost, price \$1.25 each.

Six dozen of Children's Dresses, in all sizes and colors, to be cleared at 75c each.

SOME OF THEM

Men's \$10 Suits \$5

80 Men's Suits, in different lines of tweed, square or round cut; up to \$10 and \$12; sale price - \$5

15c Men's Sox 10c pair

50 doz. men's black, grey, mixed or tan, must clear now, so for sale 10 prs. \$1

25c Sox 3 for 50c

40 doz. grey mixed Sox, the Peerless, a 25c heavy sock, now 3 prs. for 50c

23 doz. men's fawn or black Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 32 to 44 up to 60 for - 37c

8 doz. men's and boys' wearing or dress Shirts, to clear, in black or colors, size 12 to 17 only; your choice - 50c

BOOTS AND SHOES

\$1.50 Harvest Boots - 1.00
60 pairs Men's Harvest Boots, pebble or split, \$1.25 to \$1.50 our regular; now - \$1

\$1.35, boys' sizes, 12 to 5 - 85c
20 pairs of boys' Lace Boots, a nice, heavy, dress boot, were \$1.35, now - 85c

\$2 Ladies' Boots, etc. - \$1.25
65 pairs of Ladies' Button or Lace Boots, strap shoes or lace, sizes 3 to 7, on sale, now up to \$2, for - 1.25

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REGINA, Sask.

MR. R. L. BORDEN'S HALIFAX SPEECH

Conservative Leader Pledges the Party to Reform Administration of Canada--Bold Constructive Policy--Elaboration Will Follow in Later Campaign Speeches

At Halifax on Tuesday, Aug. 20th Mr. R. L. Borden, Conservative leader made the opening speech of his campaign which will extend from coast to coast. He outlined a comprehensive platform which he will elaborate at his later meetings. He said in part:

At this first meeting of a series which will embrace every province in Canada except the fair province of Prince Edward Island and which will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is fitting that I should give to you some statement of the attitude and policy of the Conservative party with respect to certain great questions. Time compels me to leave for future meetings any extended arguments in their favor. The same consideration obliges me to postpone tonight necessary criticism of the misgovernment which has stained the record of this administration during the past three years.

There are three essential features of good government upon which all men should unite and in respect of which they should feel themselves absolutely unshakable by the ties of any political allegiance. Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest--the appointment of public officials upon a consideration of capacity and personal character and not of party service alone--elections unfettered by the corrupt influences of bribery and fraud. These essentials are not to be denied for they have the moral significance and they involve the future of democracy. We boast of our representative institutions but these cannot be enduring if they develop a debased public service or bring into existence legislatures representing not the will of the people but the degradation of electoral corruption.

At the opening of the last session the government pledged themselves in the speech from the throne to introduce a bill to amend the electoral laws. No such bill was introduced. I criticised their inaction and moved a resolution which was voted down by the usual government majority. The subject of that motion which I submit to you as an essential article of Conservative policy is as follows:

More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections to ensure through publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes, and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite the hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices, and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer charged with that duty, to simplify the procedure therefor and to enforce the laws so amended.

What I have said concerning appointments to public offices leads me to submit to you another article which should find a place in the Conservative policy, and it is this:

A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the civil service so that future appointments will be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of the examiners after a competitive examination.

I need not dwell upon the importance of this. Of necessity some appointments must be left to the responsibility of the executive, appointments to the judicial bench and certain other high public offices are of such character and the people have it in their power to compel an honorable and decent performance of this great public duty. There are also many minor appointments that could not for the present be brought within such a system. But for the rest I prefer a competitive system of appointment to the present partisan system. Three-fourths of the time of members supporting a government is spent in dealing with government patronage. Party pressure and party service have more weight than character or capacity. The public service is cumbered with useless officials. I am convinced that we will perform a great public duty by establishing in this country that system which prevails in Great Britain and under which a member of parliament has practically no voice in or control over any appointments to the civil service. Upon attaining power, we shall without delay enter upon and complete the necessary investigation to guide us as to details; and this investigation will be promptly followed by the necessary legislation.

Reform of the Senate

It may not become a member of the commons to criticise too severely the merits or performances of the other branch of the legislature; but those who have watched with any care the work of our senate in recent

years must be convinced that it is not playing the part which was intended by the framers of our constitution. There seems little sense of individual responsibility, little desire to grapple with public questions little disposition for effective work, but intense inclination and indeed determination to make its sittings as infrequent and as brief as the barest decency will permit. In saying this I do not overlook important individual exceptions. When one considers the problem to be solved he is met with a declaration not easily disproved, that the present method of appointment is sufficiently good if the power were properly exercised. It is beyond question that some appointments to the senate by the present administration have been excellent a very considerable number have been absolutely improper and even absurd, so that the character, status and tone of that house have been seriously deteriorated since the advent of the Laurier government. The senate if properly constituted under the present system should be greatly superior to the house of commons in the chief essentials of a legislative body, and should be one of the main safeguards of our constitution. It does not occupy that position either in fact or in public estimation. I realise certain possible danger of an elective



MR. R. L. BORDEN

senate, but conditions may force it upon us, and I shall stand for

Such reform in the mode of selecting members of the senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative legislative body.

It is necessary to add that a constitutional change of such importance could not take place without the consent of every province of the Dominion.

Securing Settlers

Not only our great western heritage, but the eastern provinces as well offer splendid homes to the best class of settlers who can be produced. The attention of the world has been directed to Canada through the world-wide industrial and commercial expansion of recent years for which the Laurier government has not failed to take entire credit. The watchword of the present administration in immigration has been quantity rather than quality. The splendid opportunities which we afford and the homes which we offer entitle us to the very best class of settlers from the British Islands, from the United States and from chosen and selected races of continental Europe. In future our watchword should be quality rather than quantity. Let us adopt as another article of our policy

A more useful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system, except under very special circumstances, and for the purpose of obtaining a particularly desirable class of settlers

Partisan Speculators

The people of a great undeveloped country like Canada have within their possession and control an opportunity of solving many questions which have disturbed other countries where conditions have become so fixed as to admit little possibility of change. Canada has a vast public domain, and in that term we should include not only lands and minerals but great franchises, national in their character involving ownership, development and operation of public utilities, such as transportation, heat light and other necessary conveniences of the people. I will not do more than allude to the outrageous and scandalous transfer to partisan speculators of enormous areas of public lands, timber and minerals in the Pacific seems no less than the denial of our capacity for self-government. Shall all private enterprises be condemned because of business failure or corrupt methods? Are we to renounce our right of self-government be-

cause of repeated acts of maladministration, because of political graft, because of Saskatchewan valley land deals and grazing lease scandals? And last but not least are we to hand over our government's railways to private corporations because their management has been very greatly discredited? Speaking for myself, I believe that state ownership is no more to be condemned for errors of administration than is the general principle of self-government. The remedy is to amend the methods. Gross maladministration is the bane of many public departments in Canada. Outrageous election scandals have been disclosed during the past ten years, but we do not therefore propose to repeal our constitution, or to abandon altogether our system of responsible government. The Intercolonial railway has suffered from lack of business management, from lack of discipline from partisan use and partisan interference. The remedy seems an obvious one. Let us place our government railways under an

Independent Commission

and select for that purpose the best available person or persons with the requisite knowledge and experience. The commission should be accorded a status similar to that of the general railway commission of Canada. It would demonstrate to our satisfaction in a very few years whether or not operation of government railways can be carried out honestly, efficiently with proper discipline and by business methods. Personally I do not doubt the issue. A Canadian has made state ownership and operation successful in Australia. The Ontario government railway commission has a successful record of good business management and business results. I do not overlook the necessity of safeguarding the interests of the whole country by proper provision for the continuance of any existing rates which may be essential for the developing and progress of commerce between the maritime provinces and the other portion of Canada.

We stand, therefore, for the operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission, free from partisan control or interference.

Extension of Intercolonial

In 1903 and again in 1904 we advocated the extension of the Intercolonial railway to the shores of the Georgian Bay. We believed that policy sound, and that the government of Canada should have acquired and developed the Canada Atlantic railway as part of the Intercolonial instead of permitting it to pass into the hands of one of the great railway corporations. That opportunity having passed, I believe it better first to demonstrate the possibility of efficient and successful business management in the operation of the 1,700 miles of state railway which Canada now possesses. When that demonstration shall have been successfully made and when the interests of Canada and especially our great west shall redound to the construction of another great transcontinental railway, I do not doubt that the country shall be ready and the Conservative party then in power will be prepared to extend a successful system of government railways to the great provinces of the west.

New Conditions

We do not depart from the best traditions of the past, but the National policy of today must take account of conditions which have arisen since 1878. In no part of the world is the question of transportation of more vital concern than in Canada and no where are the opportunities more favorable on the whole for its solution. The problem begins at the farm or the factory and ends with the market whether at home or abroad. Our natural advantages in a remarkable series of wonderful inland waterways, undeveloped water power of untold possibilities and great national ports on two oceans. The issues are provincial as well as federal, for the problem must take account not only of great railways and inland navigations, but of the trunkway and even the ordinary public highway.

The development of our unutilized natural resources for transportation and the equipment of great national ports on both oceans must be vigorously advanced if our producers are to compete on fair terms in the countries where we find our best markets. The substance of our resolution on this great question offered as another article of our political faith is as follows:

The development and improvement of our national waterways, the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and consequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and the market whether at home or abroad, and the establishment of a thorough system of cold storage.

Railway Commission

When the present government in 1903 introduced the railway act providing for the establishment of a railway commission, I at once declared that I would support the act and give it my best assistance towards making the measure as perfect as possible. It received the consideration of the house of commons for many weeks and hundreds of amendments were made before it was finally passed. Since then it has been amended at various times and its powers and jurisdiction now extends to telephone and express companies. I see no reason why its jurisdiction cannot be further extended to telegraph com-

panies and indeed to all public utilities. It is true that the work of the commission has pressed severely upon its present members and especially on its able and indefatigable chairman. We believe that it should be recognised, that additional members should be appointed if necessary and that its powers and jurisdiction should be extended. It has outgrown its name and in future it should be called the public utilities commission of Canada. The railway commission of Canada is at present the most important judicial body in the country. Its work touches more closely the everyday life of our people than does that of any other court. It has powers of a judicial, semi-judicial and administrative. It should probably be reorganised in two divisions, one dealing with matters judicial or semi-judicial and the other concerned more especially with matters of administration. On this point, however,

Commission Safeguards

I would be very much guided by the advice of the chairman of that commission, for whose experience and ability I have every respect. A commission so constituted is at once a safeguard to the capitalist and the people. It safeguards the people against the oppression or greed of any corporation. It protects their lives, their property and their general interests. For the capitalist it affords a safeguard against hasty or unjust legislation based on impulsive or unreasonable demands. Let one cardinal principle of the Conservative party be never forgotten--the sanctity of public contracts must always be respected. Any legislative action which in effect amounts to confiscation of private property must be carefully avoided. Canada requires for the development of its resources a vast amount of money which can thus be profitably invested. I must therefore remain for many years a borrowing country. To sanction or enact legislation of a confiscatory character would be the worst possible service that any government or parliament could render. A commission such as I have outlined would constitute a sufficient safeguard of public rights and interest, and at the same time would stand as a bulwark against unjust or hasty legislative action. I submit as another article of our policy:

The reorganisation of the present railway commission as a public utilities commission with wider powers and more extended jurisdiction so as to establish thorough and more effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with franchises of a national character.

Telegraphs and Telephones

It has been demonstrated in Great Britain that telegraphs and telephones can be successfully operated in connection with the post office department. I see no reason why a similar system cannot be inaugurated and successfully carried out in Canada. Few people realise that at the present time Canada owns and operates 6,086 miles of telegraph line. These lines have not been remunerative for the reason that they have been established in thinly settled portions of the country where private enterprise could find no adequate return. If we are prepared to invest national capital in thinly populated and unremunerative localities why should we hesitate in those portions of the country where operations can be carried on at a profit. I do not forget the necessity that our great railways must be equipped with telegraph and telephone lines nor do I forget the principle of justice to invested capital which I have already invoked. Having regard to these considerations our policy includes:

Postal Deficiencies

In its desire to make an annual announcement of surplus in the post office department the government has failed to keep up with legitimate demands for increased postal facilities especially in the newly developed portions of our country. Postal facilities in the west have not kept pace with the railway development in that country and ground for complaint, and that complaint should be remedied as rapidly as possible. We must not forget that in the more progressive countries of the world the system of free rural delivery has been adopted. In the United States one sees before every farm house on each delivery route, a mail box which is visited daily by a government carrier who delivers and collects mail, gives receipt for registered letters, takes money for postal orders and sells stamps, post cards and stamped envelopes. The system has been attested with considerable outlay in the United States. I have not examined any report later than 1904 and in that year the postal routes numbered 25,000 and the expenses of maintaining them was no less than twelve million dollars. Since then I believe there has been considerable increase. There is no course more commendable than the reduction of the number of postoffices and in ordinary stage routes. The cost of a system of rural mail delivery depends altogether on the standard. In the United States each route must comprise at least one hundred families and its length must not exceed twenty-five miles. The time has arrived when we should make a beginning in Canada, inquiry as to cost and as to the standard which must be adopted. I

submit therefore as another article:

The improvement of existing postal facilities, especially in newly developed portions of the country, and the inauguration after proper inquiry as to cost of a system of free rural mail delivery.

Fiscal Policy

The fiscal policy of the Conservative party has been announced on many occasions since 1878, and while consistently adhering to the principles then laid down it necessarily has given consideration to new conditions arising out of the developments and progress of the country. While recognising the prime importance of agriculture in a country like Canada, whose natural resources comprise vast and diversified areas of richly fertile soils, suitable for the cultivation of every product of the farm, we realise also the boundless and undeveloped wealth of our forests, our mines and our fisheries, and we do not forget that Providence has endowed this country with every resource necessary for the development and support of great manufacturing industries. Our policy is based upon considerations of advantage not to any particular class or section, but to the people and the country as a whole, thus it necessarily takes account of the interest of the consumer but it also aims at the maintenance within our borders of a large industrial population, who shall receive a fair living wage shall not be reduced to the low standard of living, to the hard fierce struggle for existence, which prevails in many countries. In short, our policy firmly endeavors to secure for our producers the advantage of the home market and strongly maintains that the labor necessary to convert our natural resources into products suitable for the use and convenience of the people should, as far as possible, be performed in Canada and not in foreign countries, so that our own workmen, not those of other countries, may find employment in that work. We therefore stand for a fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles and commodities that can be advantageously produced or manufactured from or by means of our natural resources, having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage-earning population.

Preferential Trade

The Conservative party has always stood and still stands for a policy of preferential trade within the empire. The attitude government has been a half-hearted reaffirmation of desire for better trade relations with the mother country based on preferences given and received; but the prime minister and minister of agriculture have repeatedly assured the public that the people of Canada have no desire for a preference in the markets of Great Britain. It is not by such means nor by such attitude that we expect to attain success. The recent change of government in the British islands has been regarded as the post-ponement of all hope that this great imperial scheme propounded by a far-seeing and patriotic imperial statesman can be consummated in the early future. It is nevertheless true that the British government was returned to power not upon that issue but upon a dozen issues which had various effects in different constituencies throughout the British Islands.

A Great Stimulus

The cause of mutual preferential trade received a great stimulus not from the prime minister of Canada, but by the efforts of Australian, New Zealand and South African representatives at the recent colonial conference. The Canadian representatives adopted a policy of comparative indifference. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with one exception the Transvaal, urged upon the British people the infinite importance of cementing Great Britain and the great dependencies of the empire by a system of mutual trade preferences. Our prime minister is quite ready to interfere in the domestic affairs of Great Britain when he considers that his political interests call upon him to take that course. On this great question, however, his action, or rather inaction seems to have resulted from a singular reluctance to advocate that which he admits to be for the advantage not only of Canada, but of the empire. I submit to you as another article of Conservative policy:

Provincial Rights

The promotion by negotiation, legislation and other constitutional means of a system of mutual preferential trade within the empire.

In 1905 the Conservatives took the position that under our constitution the public domain within each province ought to be committed to the management and administration of the people of that province through their provincial government. That was the basis of arrangement between the four provinces originally constituting the Dominion. At the present time every province in Canada controls and administers its public lands except the three provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In Manitoba very little public domain now remains, except the swamp lands, a considerable portion of which has already been transferred to the provincial government.

A Lame Excuse

Carelessly enough the Dominion government thoroughly admits the justice of the claims of the two provinces by providing in their constitution for an annual payment to each province as compensation for the lands which have been withheld. There

was no substantial argument against committing the lands to the administration of the provinces. The principle objection raised was that immigration might be checked by an unwise provincial policy. Let it be remembered that the new provinces are more deeply interested in continuing the volume of immigration than are the people of Eastern Canada. The future of those provinces, the value of the holdings of every inhabitant therein will depend in some considerable measure upon the advent from year to year of additional population. Evidently the true reason which caused the Dominion government to withhold the lands is the desire to retain them for the purpose of influencing votes of new settlers and in order to provide vast fortunes for favored friends. This reason cannot commend itself to sound public opinion. We have not receded from the policy which we announced two years ago and therefore we are prepared

To restore their public lands to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.

An Improper Alliance

The tendency of the present administration has been to disregard and override provincial rights. This has made itself manifest in several ways. There has been a standing alliance between the Dominion government and certain Liberal provincial governments. The prime minister of Canada declared that the Ontario government was his right arm. It has been amputated with happy results to the Dominion as a whole and Ontario in particular. There has been undue interference in the affairs of various provinces, notably in those of Quebec and Saskatchewan. The prime minister of Canada has practically admitted in parliament, and his friend Mr. Walter Scott has openly stated in a letter which was read on the floor of the House, that not the Neutnant governor of Saskatchewan but Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the selection of the first prime minister of that province. Promoters not only from Ontario but Quebec have come to the Dominion parliament for charters which should have been granted only by the provincial legislatures. One charter obtained nearly twenty years ago from the Ontario legislature when under Liberal control was brought before the Dominion parliament upon some flimsy pretext and was renewed by the Dominion in defiance of provincial rights simply for the reason that no further renewal could be obtained from Ontario. So far has this disregard for provincial rights extended that the Dominion government has attempted to possess itself of valuable timber lands in the province of Ontario without regard to the rights of the province or its lessees. We shall advocate and maintain

The unimpaired maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the provinces of Canada under the constitution.

All-Red Route

George IV. became firmly convinced that he commanded the British forces at Waterloo and a similar mental aberration has fastened itself upon our prime minister, who stoutly maintains, notwithstanding the most convincing evidence to the contrary, that he is the author of the All-Red line project. Sir Charles Tupper hardly needs to remind us that the proposal was his own, that it was defeated by the action of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Our prime minister conveniently forgets his bottle-necked proposals of 1898, and the shout of triumph from his party friends at the supposed establishment of a "fast Atlantic service," apparently forgets what the Allans have accomplished on the Atlantic, and what the Canadian Pacific Railway has achieved on the Atlantic and Pacific as well since his famous scheme broke down. Upon his return from the colonial conference he said from the colonial conference he said at Quebec: "During the last days of the conference I announced a new idea which has become almost historic, the All-Red line." His motion was moved before the colonial conference on the 14th of May, but the proposal which he claims as a new idea and as his own was that of Sir Charles Tupper in 1896. And more than a month before Sir Wilfrid's resolution was moved certain capitalists had addressed to each member of the conference a proposal to "link together the different parts of the empire by a service of fast steamers and fast trains working in conjunction and forming through routes through British territory. Yet this is the new and original idea which Sir Wilfrid announced a month afterwards. We have no details of the government's proposal and we cannot profitably consider it until these are made known. The best possible passenger service is desirable, but we must not sacrifice the interests of our producer for spectacular effects. Condition has changed since 1896. The necessity of a thorough and efficient freight service with a complete system of cold storage at the lowest possible rate is more apparent now than ten years ago. Eighty per cent of our population are directly interested in low freight rates and a cold storage system. Less than one per cent are interested in a faster passenger service.

Tired of Liberal Rule

The Toronto Globe has courteously expressed its approval of my proposal, as well as the hope that after the next election I may lead a steadier, more responsible and more

(Continued on page 6.)

THE WEST

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WEDNESDAY, August 28, 1907.

Mr. Borden's Platform

The Conservative party is no longer seeking the living among the dead. Mr. Borden has enunciated a policy preserving the best traditions of Conservatism, but adequate to the needs of Canada under the changed conditions from that which prevailed previous to the last decade.

Government papers subsidized from the public treasury must without choice deny the whole sixteen clauses of the platform laid down by the Conservative leader in his Halifax speech, and a portion of the independent press may be disappointed in some respects, but even without that elaboration of policy which is sure to follow the first announcement, there is a wide choice between what Mr. Borden offers the people of Canada, and that which is handed out today in the name of Liberalism.

Even considering Mr. Borden's announcements from a western standpoint, which is perhaps the narrowest aspect, what will appeal to us more than "a thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the civil service?" We do not like to be forever talking political scandal, yet what a record the Hansard of the last two sessions is?

With regard to the public domain and national franchises, Mr. Borden's policy is not vague. If the country is paying the price for railways, the people of Canada should have a share of the stock.

The operation of government roads by an independent commission is only an advanced form of management, and this is a very laudable proposal.

Outside of the Hudson's Bay railway project our transportation question is wrapped up in the problem of our Canadian waterways. The more railways which are built west of the lakes the more business will be created and the greater the congestion at the lake terminals.

It is said that Mr. Borden has failed to recognize the principles of provincial rights. It is contended that he should have come out strongly on the question of education in the new provinces and the right of these provinces to legislate for themselves in this matter. Mr. Borden has certainly been emphatic respecting provincial rights principles, for clause 16 declares for: "The unimpairment of all powers of self-government which have been conferred on the provinces of Canada under the constitution."

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R. E. Mickleborough ROSE STREET

THE BANK TIGHT Member of Par Banks Are Re Will Introduce ment to Pre

Mr. Robert A. P. Stormont, has so the Montreal Star re looking into the b apropos of the fin at present existing. this he thinks that features which wou tion, having in view of the banking act, a poses to move for at of parliament. Or present examination ment bank report, he teresting observations posal of the Canadian interest and the am by directors of the they are interested.

Speaking of his prop Mr. Pringle said: "I have had occasio into our Bank Act, at that 'instead of being on the old acts which in this country for m alive gone back."

"For instance unde tes a bank exacting a interest and discount was liable, under the penalties and forfeitur "At the present d law in force which liable to incur any pe ture for usury. It is tion 91 of our presen of interest which the for, take, reserve, or e exceed seven per cent. rate of interest shall be the bank. However, v very ingeniously got a provision. I find on b authorities that the ly throughout the west acting as high as 24 p per cent. is commo; ceeded in sustaining th the grounds that the per cent was paid volu al cases tried in the c dence as to the excess given, and our supre that if a debtor volun excess of interest over as, for instance, by g to the bank for same, cover."

"The fact is, as s stands our banks are create a stringency in market and charge t rate they deem fit. "As a matter of been charging from 18 in the western count not have occurred und

The Old Ad "We find today in C stringency in the m Here are some figures point. According to t ment report the total al of all our banks is We find that at the en as per government rep have on call loans else Canada, and largely, the United States, \$50 on current loans elsew Canada \$23,988,259. "Then, there are loa and firms of which the partners, \$11,482,629. "Now here we hav about ninety millions total paid up capital of "Is it any wonder in Canada? Is it any out banks are in a pos usurious rates of int borrowers in the west, for that matter.

"Why, we have great on the ordinary money the money-lenders ac largely brought about tion of the Montreal dinary shlock lending and often very risky se to 12 per cent. A we have our large b tions, with enormous position to create such in the money market compel any price they borrower.

No Good Rea "Now I can see no why the bank act sho ended so as to carry the spirit of the law, rate of interest that of by our banks to a re "In the United State you will find that in state where a greater est than seven per ce by either a state or the parties so charged out of the excess paid trest."

"And usury is a misde to a fine of one thou That is, for instance, the State of New York. T Dakota the legal rat seven per cent, but by per cent. may be charg amount is taken or e above twelve per cent. forfeited. I can readi certain cases seven per too small a rate; but there should be legis limit the rate to at cent."

"Our banks are gettin at a low rate from fam

Convalescents need a large amount of nourishment in easily digested form. Scott's Emulsion is powerful nourishment—highly concentrated. It makes bone, blood and muscle without putting any tax on the digestion. ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.

Compare the House of Commons today with that of twenty or twenty-five years ago. Then there sat upon its benches Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson, Lord Strathcona, Thomas White, D'Alton McCarthy, Sir Adolphe Chapleau, D. Girouard, J. H. Pope, Prof. Weldon, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Edward Blake, Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davis, David Mills, John Charlton, Sir Wm. Mulock, C. W. Weldon, and A. G. Jones. How much smaller in stature are most of those who sit in their places today, and if we go back to the first parliaments after confederation the comparison will be even worse. Worse still is the fact that parliament has become a dumb slave to the party leaders and the machine. The big men of other days could not be silenced or intimidated. There were always strong voices in parliament and caucus to shape public policy. Even Sir John Macdonald

Welded Edge Vitrified Plain White Hotel Ware. Strongest Earthenware made. In appearance equals China. Almost unchippable, and washes clean if chipped. Cups and Saucers, double thick, welded edge... \$1.45 per doz. 5 inch Plates, extreme width, 7 inches... \$1.05 6 inch Plates, " " 7 1/2 inches... \$1.10 7 inch Plates, " " 9 inches... \$1.20 8 inch Plates, " " 10 inches... \$1.50 Oyster Bowls... \$1.30 Deep Bakers or Vegetable Side Dishes, 8 inch length 3/4 inch... \$1.30 4 inch Side Dishes... \$1.30 5 inch Side Dishes... \$1.40 Fruit Saucers... \$1.50 Butter Chops... \$1.40 These are but a few of the many lines we carry. We have all sizes in Jugs, Dishes, both Vegetable and Meat—in fact everything necessary for the table. Write for sample plate and prices.

Simpkins Bros. Hardware and Crockery. Phone 343 SCARTH ST., REGINA. Sole Agents for W. O. H. Hotel Ware.

STORAGE RATE REDUCED

C.P.R. Grants Request of Grain Growers' Association to Reduce Rates at Terminal Elevators

Winnipeg, Aug. 24th.—The announcement was made yesterday by F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, that a change would be made this fall in the charges made by the company in connection with the storage of wheat in the elevators at Fort William.

The request for the change was made by the Grain Growers' association and after full consideration the officials of the company have decided that the request of the association should be granted.

Up to the present time shippers who desired grain stored in the elevators at Fort William were required to pay three-quarters of a cent per bushel for the first term, and three-quarters of a cent per bushel for the second term of thirty days or for any portion of this term. It was to the last clause of the agreement that exception was taken by members of the Grain Growers' association. Under this clause a shipper who had grain in store for a single day after the first term had expired was called on to pay the second charge of three-quarters of a cent per bushel. It was felt that there was some injustice in this charge, and the request was made by the Grain Growers' association that, instead of calling on the shipper to pay three-quarters of a cent per bushel as storage charges for a period of thirty days or any portion thereof, the company should levy a per diem charge for the second term.

The company have recognized the justice of this request and in future shippers of grain will be called on to pay three-quarters of a cent per bushel as storage charges for the first period, but after the expiration of that time, they will pay one-thirtieth of a cent per bushel per day.

The proposed change meets with full approval of the Grain Growers' association, and will result in a considerable saving to many of the independent shippers and farmers of the west who ship their own grain.

Similar changes in the storage rates will be made by the four big companies which operate terminal elevators at the lake ports.

Notification of the change in the rate for the storage of grain will be at once given to the warehouse commissioner, and all the wheat of the present season will be stored under the new schedule.

I will mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, The Heart, or The Kidneys. Troubles of the stomach, heart or kidneys, are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating the symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment, and not the cause. Weak stomach nerves—the inside nerves—means stomach weakness, always. And the heart and kidneys as well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the inside nerves. Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me today for samples and free book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

CROPS ARE ALL RIGHT

Says Wm. White of C.P.R. Who Has Made a Tour Through Three Provinces

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—Last evening after an absence of three weeks, spent in a trip of inspection over the western lines William White, second vice president of the C.P.R., returned to Winnipeg.

One of the prime objects of the trip was to look into the accommodation afforded to tourists at the company's hotels throughout the west, and in regard to this Mr. White said that it did not matter how efficient the train service was, or how grand the scenery might be, they were bound to complain unless their bodily comforts

were properly looked after in the hotels along the route, and that all other efforts was wasted if the accommodations at the hotels was not all that it should be.

"I have visited all our hotels," said Mr. Whyte, "with the idea of seeing what improvement could be made in the service, for during the past season our tourist traffic has been so heavy that at times we were unable to look after all the business given us. There will probably be considerable alteration and improvement made at one or two points."

While in the west Mr. Whyte made it a point to look into the probable coal supply for the coming winter, and stated his opinion that the situation had been greatly improved. Good progress had been made in getting out coal, both for commercial purposes and for the company, and their should be no cause for anxiety if the proper precautions were taken. One phase of the situation that would help very materially was the fact that a number of consumers had become convinced of the advisability of getting in supplies early in the season.

"I so arranged my trip," said Mr. Whyte, "so that I could return by daylight through the spring wheat country. I was anxious to note the advance that had taken place since I had looked it over on the way out. I was afraid that the cold weather we encountered at Banff would do considerable damage, and while in some localities the weather had been too wet, and too heavy for proper growth this is not true of the majority of districts. We have passed in comparative safety and can now depend on two or three weeks of fine weather. Two weeks will put the greater part of the crop out of harm's way, while all the grain will be fit for harvesting inside three weeks."

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for piles and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

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DIDN'T HURT FORESTERS

The Insurance Commission Was Benefit to Order—Object to Get After Foster Says Chief Ranger

Midland, Aug. 23.—At the session of the high court of the Independent Order of Foresters yesterday the Supreme Chief Ranger, Hon. E. G. Stevenson, successor to the late Dr. Oronhyatekha made some very pertinent comments on the finding of the insurance commission last year.

The supreme chief ranger on rising to address the court, received a great ovation. He referred with evident emotion to the lamented death of the late chief Oronhyatekha, which led him unwillingly to assume the duties of his present office. He paid a high tribute to Oronhyatekha whose estate, he said, when he died, did not amount to more than \$5,000, although he had handled millions of the societies money.

During the year there had been a royal commission, and though he had some complaints to make regarding their findings, he was glad that there had been such a commission, and glad that it had devoted so much attention to this society. No matter what their motives or aims were, he was glad all the facts were brought out, for the order had been strengthened thereby. He complained that the commission in its report accused the order of initiating retrenchments in expenditure only on account of the pressure of the insurance department, whereas he had placed in their hands telegrams and letters showing that he had urged the reforms upon the superintendent of insurance.

"The commission accused the executive of doing nothing practical in the way of economy, whereas a reduction of \$114,000 in expenditure had been effected in nine months. It sent its actuaries and clerks to our head office, and spent months examining documents, mortgages, etc., and what did they find? They found that Hon. G. E. Foster had done some things, that, according to them, he should not have done, and apparently that is what they were looking for."

"In 1905, before there was any thought of a royal commission, the

supreme court had taken steps to stop the land and timber transactions of the Union Trust company, and had decided to stop it, and yet the royal commission takes credit for forcing us to stop it. The royal commission finds fault with us because we retain control of the stock of the Union Trust. What would you think of us if we gave control of the stock to the purchasers before they had paid for it in full? I think the contention of the royal commission in this respect is the most insane proposition I ever heard.

"There are other findings of the commission which can justly be found fault with, as much for what they do, not say as what they do say, but how they do it. I am glad that they have done their work so thoroughly, for apart from the funds of the Union Trust Co. they were not able to put their finger on a single item of our assets with which they could find fault."

He touched upon the contention of the commission that the rates should be raised on old members, and asked the high court to appoint a representative to meet with other representatives from other high courts to consider this question.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN'S HALIFAX SPEECH

(Continued from page 3.)

capable opposition. May I be permitted to pass on that patriotic aspiration to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or some of his lieutenants, for I do not expect to lead an opposition after the next general election. The country has had eleven years of Liberal rule and is tired of it. No government in Canada ever had so splendid an opportunity as that which is now in power, and no government has ever failed more signally in its duty. Even its most partisan supporters have become weary of voting to condone scandal, to deny investigation, to conceal the trial of the grafter.

A Patriotic Appeal.

Shall our advent to power mean no more than a mere party triumph? Are the experiences of the past ten years to be repeated in all their degrading details of broken pledges, opportunist policy, indecent public appointments and robbery of the public assets. Those who know me best are aware how little I have desired a public career, and if I thought such an outcome possible, I would turn with unhesitating aversion from the task before me. Victory must mean for us more than party triumph. The power to control the destinies of this great country in a most interesting and important period of its history should be received with a solemn and abiding sense of responsibility. In the Commons of Canada today there are Conservatives, good men and true, who at my urgent request have entered and continued in public life at a sacrifice of their personal interest and inclinations. These men were impelled by the duty of public service, a duty too lightly regarded by the representative men of Canada. Let the people send to our aid at the next election a re-inforcement of sixty men, the best that Canada can produce, pledged to stand for a progressive policy, to maintain the rights of the people, to uphold honest government and no other, to enforce decency in public life. In return you have my pledge that any administration that I am called upon to form shall be so constituted that it will not be unworthy of the great country which it is to serve.

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—The first batch of harvesters arrived on Saturday, the train being in three sections, the last arriving late in the night. In all some thousand "huskies" mostly from Nova Scotia reached the city for work on farms of the west. Of this number some eleven hundred scattered for parts in the west, and today less than a thousand are in the city. Those who proceeded west travelled along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

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THE C.N.R. CROP REPORT

All Grain Late But Prospects Good—Frost the Only Danger

The latest C.N.R. crop report is as follows:

Regina Section. Crops will be late. Condie—Harvest will not commence till on in September. Lumsden—With favorable weather wheat crop will be good. Disley—Crops are splendid. Bethune—Weather favorable, crops will be good yield. Chamberlain—Harvest will be late. Craik—Crops will be record breakers.

Griffin—Weather has been warm and showery, harvest will be general first week in September. Davidson—Harvest will be very late. Dundurn—Weather has not been favorable for the ripening of crops. Harvest will commence in one week. Saskatoon—Crops making fair progress, weather warm. Ouellet—Growth favorable, no setback. Hague—Crops ripening slowly. Rosthern—Prospects good. Duck Lake—Crops looking well. Prince Albert—Grain ripening slowly.

Prince Albert Section. Star City—Crops maturing slowly. Kinistino—Prospects are splendid.

Main Line. Mendenster—Crops looking fine. Humboldt—All grains coming on nicely, and it warm weather continues and frost keeps off, will have a bumper crop. Dana—Crops doing well, no damage, plenty rain.

Vonda—Grain looking fine. Warman—Lot of rain during last week; expect cutting will commence in about ten days. Langham—Weather warm, with frequent showers. If frost keeps off a good average yield is looked for. Radisson—Heavy rains in this vicinity; grain will be a good yield, with favorable weather. Maymont—Crops ripening fast; weather good; very little rain. A record crop is expected. North Battleford—Crops doing well; good yield looked for. Paynton—Grain doing fine; will have a bumper yield. Masstown—Grains ripening slow. Lashburn—Grains growing well; a good yield looked for. Lloydminster—All crops advancing, no damage of any kind.

FIGHT OVER FISHERIES

Attorney general Bower of British Columbia has been appointed minister of fisheries. It is a new office and is likely to precipitate a fight in the courts between the provincial and the Dominion authorities on the question of the right to control the coast fisheries, which the Hon. Mr. Bower has already explicated on the island, inspecting the outfit of companies operating under a Dominion license.

TWO MORE ESCAPE

Two more convicts have escaped from the guards at New Westminister penitentiary. They broke away from the gang quarrying prison stone, escaping in the prison launch, thereby cutting off all means of pursuit.

The prisoners were Tom Brewer, of Vernon, serving four years for theft; and Louis Kelly from Quesnelle, for robbery.

FIRST HARVESTERS

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thousand employees and in the building trades approximately seven thousand employees received increases. In the mining industry in British Columbia and Alberta increases were granted affecting over four thousand coal miners, while in the lumbering industry in Ontario and the eastern provinces over ten thousand river driver and mill men obtained advances.

Wm. Keay Teaming & Draying OSLEN ST. REGINA Phone 178 P.O. Box 198 ICE

Having arranged to store an unlimited quantity of ice, I am consequently able to deliver daily all ice ordered for the season. Orders received by ice man or at office over Armoar's Butcher Shop.

NAY & JAMES Municipal Debentures REGINA SASK.

Good GOODS AT FAIR PRICES F. G. ENGLAND The Jeweller C.P.R. Official Watch Inspector Issuer of Marriage Licenses

GEO. STURDY CONTRACTOR & BUILDER House Mover and Raiser. All kinds of Moving done on short notice. Mail orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE: SOUTH RAILWAY ST. OPPOSITE ELEVATORS P.O. BOX 98 PHONE 268 REGINA, ASSA.

IDEAL MEAT MARKET Broad Street For Choice Fresh and Cured Meats give us a call. We are headquarters for the above. Try our Fresh Sausage. Phone 168

A. E. HEMAN H. K. GOLLNICK, Manager

NOT A SINGLE APPLICANT HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER POVERTY

FORWARD STEP IN THE INTERESTS OF Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

The National Sanitarium Association of Canada has undertaken to publish a monthly magazine devoted to the Outdoor Treatment of Tuberculosis, and the inculcation of Hygienic Methods of Living for the people generally. The first number was issued in November, 1906.

All profits from this magazine—from subscriptions and advertising—will go to the maintenance of patients at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Any one contributing one dollar a year, or more, to the funds of the Hospital will become a subscriber to CANADIAN OUT-DOOR LIFE for one year.

No Father, No Mother, No Home—Worse Than a Prisoner. GARFIELD BRACEY, BRILL, ONT.: Enclosed please find doctor's certificate and examination papers. Hope you will secure me a place in your Sanatorium. You will notice that my circumstances is a hard one; no father, no mother, no home—worse than a prisoner. Nobody wants me on account of my disease. Hoping you will have the charity and consider my position, and give me a position at once in your Sanatorium, I ever pray.

An Orphan, without Home or Means. Dr. A. E. HANNA, PERTH: I have a patient here, a young fellow in whom I am greatly interested. He has tuberculosis. He is a poor young fellow, an orphan, out of home, without any means. If I sent him up would you take him in and do the best you can for him? I know how difficult it is to accommodate all who require treatment, but this is a special case.

It is always encouraging to have a letter from friends who kindly contribute. For the convenience of those who have not time to write, the following blank may be used:

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK. Dear Sir, I have pleasure in enclosing the sum of..... (\$.....), as a contribution to the maintenance of the MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES. Name..... Address..... CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE SENT TO: HON. SIR W. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Vice-President Nat. San. Association, Toronto, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, Toronto.

All Subscriptions received will be acknowledged in the Toronto "Globe" and "News." Anyone subscribing one dollar or more becomes a subscriber to the Canadian Outdoor Life for one year.

"I WAS SPECIALLY PLEASED WITH THE ATTENTION PAID TO CONDUCT THE INSTITUTION CAREFULLY AND ECONOMICALLY."—Dr. R. W. Bruce-Smith, Government Inspector Hospitals and Charities.

F. M. Crapper Dealer in PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMES

Frames Made to Order Wall Papers Unlike other houses, we have the latest imported goods. Also Paper from 5c up. Write for Samples.

Particular attention given to work outside the city.

F. M. Crapper Painter and Paperhanger Scarth Street REGINA - - SASK.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEST

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ADVERTISE IN THE WEST



Where all else fails USE Kendall's Spavin Cure BONE SPAVIN, RINGBONE, SPLINT, BLOOD AND BOG SPAVIN, THOROUGHPIN, CURB, CAPPED HOCK, especially if of long standing and obstinate—will not yield to ordinary liniments or blisters. KENDALL'S SP-A-V-I-N CURE is an extraordinary remedy that gives extraordinary results. It cures old, stubborn cases that many times veterinarians have given up—takes away every sign of lameness—does not scar or kill the hair—leaves the horse sound and smooth.

Write for noted book "T



FOR EVERY WOMAN ACCORDING TO HER NEEDS

The PRACTICAL GIRL and her APRONS

SHE CONSIDERS APRONS INDISPENSABLE



The practical girl with a cross-stitch pattern worked in colors on scrim. This apron is equally pretty made up in white linen, trimmed with a blue banding, a white embroidery ruffle and piped with blue sateen. The sateen should have the color set in salt water or sugar of lead before using.

A work apron that the practical girl is sure to find useful for her office may be made on the simple lines of the white apron worn by the stenographer. It is of checked dimity, with a tiny frill of lace around the neck. It has a rather narrow-gored front, fitting smoothly over the bust, with broad side breadths curved under the arms and cut into long straps, which cross at the back and button on each shoulder. Short ties hold the apron together on the hips.

The neck, armholes and straps are edged with a narrow banding. White

TIME AND MONEY SAVING HINTS

To Darn Cloth

TO DARN cloth, even though much patience is required, is both in threading the needle and in using the material, threads of the goods itself should always be used. Sometimes these are only obtainable in quite short lengths; but, even so, they are better than anything else; and sometimes a little patience will be able to draw out more and more from a specially wide seam quite a long thread. Next to these comes cotton of the proper color; never silk, no matter how handsome the cloth may be. Baste the rent upon a piece of stiffish paper-writing paper, for instance—which will permit easy bending, but will not allow pulling away, the paper to be on the right side of the goods. Then, with a fine needle as will carry the thread, draw slowly together the lips of the rent, taking only the wrong side of the cloth. If the material is thick, then stitches should be carried in as far as possible without appearing on the right side. The word "slowly" is used because this particular mending can never be done in the most hasty, first, because the wooden thread will break under very slight strain, and, second, because the work is very particular. By waxing the end of the woolen thread it may be carried by a needle with a round eye, and therefore, a finer one than would otherwise be the case.

Unfinished Skirts

UNFINISHED SKIRTS should be hung up, not folded. In fact, much unfinished work is best for this treatment; but the hanging must be properly done or the result will be worse than that of folding. If one has not sufficient closet room to give the desired space for the regular season's sewing, the following will be found very convenient: On the back of a screen rack, at the top only, a strip of ticking about four inches deep. Over this tick, again at the top only, a piece of muslin, long enough to form a drop



Utilizing a Screen for Unfinished Coats

curtain, nearly to the floor and slightly full. To the under strip any amount of work may be fastened with safety pins. The curtain falling over will protect from dust. The screen can be pretty well closed and across a corner without injuring the work in the least.

When attaching waist to this device, fold together so that the shoulders are even, and put two safety pins at the neck, one at the shoulder and one directly in front. This prevents any sagging of the forepart of unseasonably wrinkles.

An Ounce of Prevention

STITCH in time saves nine," it is said, but there are some stitches that may be taken even before "in time," and thus save more than "nine." Most truly is this the case in regard to children's stockings. Our grandmothers were accustomed carefully to "run" the heels and toes of new stockings before ever they were worn, which made them so thick that darning, like the "evil day," was put "far off." The manufacturer takes care of that now by weaving the heels and toes double. But somehow he seems to have overlooked the knees. The little bones of children are sharp and soon cut through, especially when "a fellow plays marbles" or does any other of a thousand nice things that may be done if one never has to think of the consequences to one's clothes.

Mother can save herself and the child many an uncomfortable quarter of an hour if she will take a little trouble. Before the stockings are worn at all, a piece of material from an old pair may be cut to fit over the knee. This can be attached to the new stocking by invisible stitches. It will not only form a pad which will prevent the stocking from going so quickly to the mill, but by a foundation in which to darn when the stocking begins to wear, which will prevent the appearance of those hideous, big, cross-barred darns which look like nothing so much as a prison.

A Novel Holder

IF short of a bodkin, did you ever try using a small safety pin in its place? If not, do so, as you will find it very effective. After all, what is needed is a smooth head to drive through the casing and a loop to hold the ribbon or tape. Both of these the safety pin supplies.

This plan is especially nice in filling a holder for embroidery silks. You haven't one you always use a book to hold them? Oh, make yourself a silk holder by all means. It is the simplest thing in the world and of its kind, the most convenient. Take a piece of goods—silk, chesscloth or whatever you will—about eighteen inches long (longer if you have many shades) and ten inches deep. Fasten to this another piece eighteen inches long and eight inches deep. From these draw lines, turned down on both sides. Stitch the two pieces together at the ends, leaving difference in width on both sides, and stitch again and again at intervals of one inch, which makes a space for each skein. Finish with leather stitching. The silk can then be drawn from the holder as needed, and is thus kept from tangling and from soil. The best instrument with which to draw the skein in place is a safety pin, as it supplies a longer loop.

A CERTAIN old-fashioned dictionary defines an apron as "a half girdle or garment covering the front of the person, used for workmen and others for the purpose of cleanliness," which definition is about as lucidly enlightening as many another prepared by learned encyclopaedists.

APRONS FOR MANY USES
Time was when many a woman looked on an apron as a badge of servitude; the sign of menial occupation that must be rigorously commensurate with the nature of the work. Nowadays there are aprons for every purpose under the sun, where home use is considered. There are aprons of lawn, satin, organdie and silk; aprons with bows, frills and ruffles; aprons for knitting and sewing; for serving afternoon tea or manipulating a chafing dish; homely, comfortable gingham aprons for wear in the kitchen and others rather more ornate, but still strictly utilitarian, that play an important part in studio or workroom.

The homekeeping woman needs little initiation into the apron-wearing fad. The practical girl is very apt to include in her wardrobe half a dozen different kinds of aprons, for as many different purposes. Frequently she makes them herself out of delicately colored muslins or handkerchiefs, linens, with trimmings of ely, valencennes or terebinth; with accented-pleated or plain ruffles of the material; makes them with bibs of every variety; or without any at all; with shoulder ruffles and revers, with straps or plain buttoned bands, with long sash ends or little butterfly bows.

In fact, there is no limit to the dainty, frilly aprons a clever needlewoman can make for herself at very little cost. A yard or two of flowered muslin left from a summer gown will work up into the prettiest possible little apron, with a rounded front reaching half-way down the gown and square bib pointed at the upper edge and trimmed with bias bands that cross at the point and run over each shoulder to meet the waistband at the back. If preferred, these bands may be widened over the shoulders into revers that may be simply finished with machine stitching or edged with a narrow knife-pleating or a ruffle of lace.

GINGHAM FOR SERVICE
No apron proves more serviceable to the practical girl than a long, straight one of pretty checked gingham, built on the lines of a child's pinafore. With an apron of two of this kind she is ready for any emergency, even if she is compelled to do her own housework. It will so completely cover a gown as to afford absolute protection, even if she finds it necessary to wash dishes in a reception of delicate hue. In this era of domestic difficulties and a somewhat unenviable servant problem, such an apron is absolutely indispensable to every housewife.

Patterns for such cooking aprons are easily procured, but should one wish to dispense with a pattern it can be easily made from two . . . of gingham long enough to reach to the bottom of one's dress, and allow a two-inch hem, with enough more material to make the sleeves. Five yards of gingham will make one apron for a woman of medium height.

front seams at the bottom to give fullness. The armholes are made very large, so the apron may be easily slipped on and off without crushing the most delicate waist underneath. The sleeves are of the old-fashioned bishop shape, gathered into an inch-wide band at the wrist. This fastens with a button and buttonhole.

The fulness at the neckband front and back is gathered into a narrow band large enough to drop below the collar line. This also is buttoned. The shoulder seams are two and a half inches deep. Finish the seams in flat falls, bind the armholes and hem the bottom. The backer have the selvages turned back on each side for three-quarters of an inch and gathered into the collar band, but not stitched to the length of the apron. This gives greater width.

These gingham aprons are very pretty made of blue and white or pink and white checked gingham of a fine quality. Sometimes the neck is cut a little square. If a touch of trimming is wished, the neck and wristbands may be bias-stitched, or they may even be of a plain dark color to match the deepest tone of the check. This, however, scarcely proves serviceable, as it is difficult to find any material that stands frequent washings as well as a really good checked gingham.

Such an apron, besides being practical, is usually surprisingly becoming. Marked by absolute simplicity, yet essentially dainty, is a little apron that may be worn about the house by the practical girl on whom domestic duties are devolved.

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the lace, or even ruffle, trimmed, and a frill of lace can be run around the neck. If made up in heavier materials, the hem may be bias-stitched all around. Or it would be very pretty with a colored hem stitched on to a white or ecru centre.

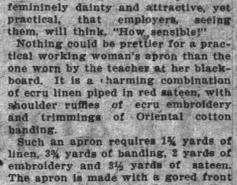
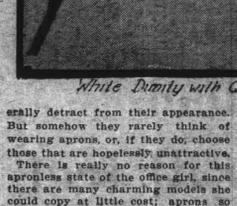
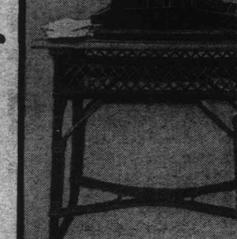
The woman or girl who works in an office all day strange to say, has not yet fully learned the possibilities of the apron. Though she has special need to keep herself always well

erally detract from their appearance. But somehow they rarely think of wearing aprons, or if they do, choose those that are hopelessly unattractive. There is really no reason for this apronless state of the office girl, since there are many charming models she could copy at little cost; aprons so femininely dainty and attractive, yet practical, that employers, seeing them, will think, "How sensible!"

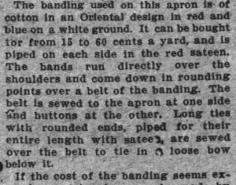
Nothing could be prettier for a practical working woman's apron than the one worn by the teacher at her blackboard. It is a charming combination of ecru linen piped in red sateen, with shoulder ruffles of ecru embroidery and trimmings of Oriental cotton banding.

Such an apron requires 1 1/2 yards of linen, 3/4 yards of banding, 2 yards of embroidery and 3/4 yards of sateen. The apron is made with a gored front and two side breadths, the seams be-

Two Sources of Flowered Organdy Made this Apron



One End of a Warm Bureau Scarf May be Utilized



The Iron Gray Age

THIS does not refer to the hair by any means, although the expression "iron gray hair" is always dreaded by every woman. It refers to the mental wear and tear which all of us feel with advancing years, and it is a symptom which must be attended to promptly, if you would keep from contracting a chronic habit of looking at life through the dull gray of a November evening.

"The iron gray feeling." It is not exactly old, but it is tending that way. The bush is off the rose. About the best recipe I can give you is to hunt up all the young people you know, and enter into their joys and pursuits and endeavor to make them happy, to play their games and sing their songs, to know what they are talking about. Turn about is fair play, and what you gave to their youth, their youth must repay to you in declining years. As you reap, so you will sow, and it's wonderful how these young people like to have an older person enter into their little games and sympathize with their small woes, which seem very real to their limited experience. Make them love you, trust you; trust them and love them. Why, there is so much you can do for them, and the person never yet tried to help another but he derived more help than he gave from the effort. So if you feel really selfishly inclined, think of this. For, believe me, before you have gone far, you will have forgotten, in absorbing interest of the game you are playing, to think of yourself at all, and then you will begin to be truly happy. Walk with them, talk with them, make them tell stories, encourage them to talk to you. You will be surprised to learn that you soon will feel "just as young as you used to be."

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A to Z

Every Student's and Scholar's Needs for SCHOOL OPENING

- Normal School Books
- High School Books
- Public School Books
- Note and Exercise Books
- Copy and Drawing Books
- Drawing Material
- Pencil Boxes, School Bags
- Plasticine, Modelling Toos
- School Blanks, Scribblers
- Pencils, Pens, Erasers, Ink
- Reference and other Books
- General School Supplies

Canada Drug and Book Co.,
Limited.

F. J. Richards of this city went to Winnipeg a few days ago to identify a Chinaman detained on suspicion that he was Charlie Mack. The Chinaman, however, was the wrong man and was released.

The excavation for the new Presbyterian church on Dewdney street is about completed and the building material is on the ground for the erection of the sacred edifice.

S. A. Codd, manager of the Bank of Ottawa, Regina, is in the city, visiting his father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Codd, late of Winnipeg, but now of this city.—Victoria Colonist.

A German farmer near New Warran south of the city was killed on Friday by a wagon passing over his body. He was working in the field and evidently fell between the wheels.

Messrs. Hour, Youngren, and Thiel left yesterday for Montana, where they will buy a bunch of horses for the market here. They have a camping outfit and are driving a team of bronchos.

The Canadian Women's Press Club will meet in Winnipeg on Sept. 13th and 12th. The Regina members are Mrs. Bennett (Gena MacFarlane) and Mrs. Marshall (Sandy Grant) and it is probable that both these representatives from the city will attend.

J. W. Whiteley, organizer for the L.O.L. was in the city yesterday returning from Sedley where he organized and instituted an Orange lodge. This is the fifteenth primary lodge established by Mr. Whiteley during the last five months.

T. D. Brown of Moosomin, who has been associated with the firm of Brown, Wylie & Brown, has opened an office in the city. He will arrive here about the middle of September. Mr. Brown has secured offices in the Northern Bank block.

Paul M. Bredt, who has been colonization agent for the Dominion government, has resigned his position to accept the editorial management of the new German paper which will soon be issued from the Leader office. Mr. Bredt has been associated with political affairs in the west for many years and is well qualified for his new duties.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Greenway were in the city recently the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Britton. Mr. Greenway is commissioner of Crown lands for the Dominion. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Britton, provincial manager for the North-West Thresher Co.

Joe Bear, an Indian, was killed by a freight train at Indian Head last Saturday. He was on the track in an intoxicated state. The man who supplied the liquor is being arrested. The funeral of the deceased took place on Monday at the reserve near the Port.

\$1,000 Worth of Silverware
went astray in transportation just arrived. Will be sold at bargain prices.

See the Bon-Bon Dishes at \$2.00.
Pudding Dishes, Tea Sets all of Finest Quality.

CALL AND SEE THEM!
M. G. HOWE, GRADUATE OPTICIAN
AND JEWELLER
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Our 20th Century Teeth made with Double Suction will Give You Perfect Satisfaction



Examination and Estimates Free

How many people neglect their teeth from month to month and from year to year and by so doing suffer untold agony with the loss of valuable teeth.

With our painless methods there is no need to dread the dental chair and we will give you prices that will bring high class Dentistry within the reach of all.

Remember the Place **New York Dentists** SCARTH ST. (over Howe's Jewelry Store)

STRAYED

Strayed from Mr. Bratt's, Buck Lake, one dark brown mare branded F 5 on left hip, and reversed 5 on left shoulder. A reward of \$5 will be given for information leading to recovery, and parties unlawfully detaining will be prosecuted. Reply to Thomas Watson, Regina. 19-21

REGINA MARKETS

Regina Flour Mill Prices

WHEAT—	
No. 1 Northern	80
No. 2 Northern	75
No. 3 Northern	72
No. 4 Northern	69
Oats	30
Butter	20
Eggs	20
Potatoes	\$1.50

FOR SALE CHEAP

Gaar-Scott, 25 h.p. engine with tank on wagon all complete ready for threshing or plowing, used only one day. Guaranteed. Also two new John Deere, 8 disc gang plows. For particulars address: Box 788, Regina. 17-20

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WESTERN ASSINIBOIA

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Newlands, made in the action of

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company Limited,

—and—
Plaintiffs,
Karl Galensowski, Jacob Frombach, Wilhelm Slack, Imperial Bank of Canada, F. W. Law Co., Ltd., Odville Georgan Company, Ontario Grape Growing & Wine Manufacturing Co.,

Defendants.
There will be offered for sale at King's Hotel in the town of Balgonie, at Twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the Seventh day of September, A.D. 1907, all and singular the North-West Quarter of Section Fourteen (14) and the South-West Quarter of Section Twenty-three (23), both in Township Twenty (20) in Range Seventeen (17) West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The purchaser shall pay ten per cent. of the purchase money at the time of the sale and the balance within one week thereof, without interest and subject to further conditions of sale approved by the undersigned.

JONES, GORDON & BRYANT,
Advocates for the Plaintiffs,
Regina, Sask.

Threshers' Supplies

Machine Oil

Cylinder Oil

Solid Oil

Graphito Cup Grease

Armstrong, Smyth & Dowswell

Scarth Street

The Oldest Exclusive Hardware Firm in Regina

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Do You Believe in the Dignity of Labor?

If so then take pride in the clothes that you wear.

In Overalls we have the bestlines than can be procured.

They are the "Headlight," the "Railroad King," the "King of the Road."

Overalls from **\$1.00 to \$3.00** Per Pair

J. W. CRESWELL & CO.

The Men's Man

Local and General

R. S. Lake M.P., of Grenfell is in the city today.

A. P. Humphrey of Craik is a guest at the Clayton.

P. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper have returned from a visit to the coast.

D. Donald of this city is in Victoria on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Robinson are in Qu'Appelle on a holiday trip.

Dr. Creamer of Qu'Appelle and his partner Dr. Johnston are in the city today.

St. Mary's Aid will hold a social in the basement of the church on Thursday evening.

Hector Lang principle of the high school has returned from the east with his bride.

The personal column of the Victoria Colonist was monopolised in one issue by Regina visitors.

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Game Protective association is being held in the city today.

O. L. Barbour, news editor of the St. John (N.B.) Sun, was in the city on Saturday en route to the coast.

The death of Mrs. Matilda Grant occurred at her home on Hamilton street on Monday last. Deceased was in her 77th year. The funeral took place today.

R. A. Foff, of Boston was in the city for a few days last week the guest of Ald. Ball. While here Mr. Foff invested heavily in north end property.

T. S. Rutherford, N.P. agent at Taylor, N.D., was in the city a few days ago renewing acquaintances. He was ticket agent here about twenty years ago.

C. W. Murdoch desires to thank his many friends for their kind words of sympathy in his recent great bereavement, when he was afflicted with the loss of his wife.

The Catholics of the city are intending to request the city to allow them to abandon the portion of the cemetery which has been apportioned to them as the ground is very low and wet. They will ask for a portion of the land recently acquired from the Dominion government.

R. H. Campbell superintendent of forestry at Ottawa is on an inspection tour throughout the west. He has visited Calgary and the reserves at Turtle Mountain, Riding Mountain, Duck Mountain, and Spruce Woods. He found everything in satisfactory condition although there is need of new regulations if the reserves are to be preserved from fires and from predatory homebreakers. The two dangers to be feared are the forest fires and the cutting of wood for household purposes during the winter. He is now going to the reserves near Prince Albert and Edmonton.

On Friday evening last the city police assisted by two corporals of the R.N.W.M.P. raided all the Chinese places of abode in the city and gathered the celestials at the city hall where their names were taken. The object of the raid was to ascertain whether Charlie Mack the alleged murderer was still in the city. The police had no warrants and the Chinamen have now entered suits for damages against Mayor Smith and the government. The sixty-five Chinamen claim \$2,000 each. This is likely to provoke international complications. The government it is said did not sanction the raid. The case comes up tomorrow before Magistrate McCausland who will hear the prosecution which will be conducted by C. E. D. Wood. The city papers had representatives with the police when the raid was made and they will probably be called as witnesses.

TRADING COMPANY STORE NEWS

Serviceable White Enamel Ware

You are fortunate indeed if you secure some of this white enamel ware in Cullenders, Dish Pans or Pails going this week. The prices are most unusually low on such high grade ware. Every utensil is well made bespeaking satisfaction in the full meaning of the term.

White Steel Enamel Ware,--white inside and outside, surfaces with blue edging

The Last of the Pails at 40c The last of the 8 dozen pails at 40c each. 12 qt. size worth \$1.00	1.25 and 1.50 goods now selling at 85c, 75c, 85c
Dish Pans White steel enamel Dish Pans, in 10, 17, 21 qt. sizes. Reg. \$1.	Cullenders 35c White steel enamel cullenders, worth 60c now selling at 35c

We are Taking Orders for Made-to-Measure Garments

Large and exclusive stocks of clothing patterns, such as only a wholesale can offer you, is open to you in our 20th Century Made-to-Measure Department. The complete lot of samples are here for you to make selections, comprising smart patterns for fall and winter Suits, Overcoats, Fancy Vests and Trousers. Positively the largest and finest selections of Fall Suit Fabrics to be found. English and Canadian Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Plain and Fancy English Worsteds.

Fall Overcoatings Decidedly Stylish Bright patterns in Fall overcoatings in Cheviots, Worsteds, Tweeds and Whipcords. Any one of which will make up into desirable Fall garments.	Fancy Fall Vestings Very largest offerings in Fancy Vests for Fall and Winter wear. They comprise all the new fabrics and the "20th Century" styles this season include many bright novelties.	Specialist tailors produce these garments, and they hang well, fit perfectly around the body, and are of fabrics that give endless wear.
Winter Overcoatings We want you to know that the clothes are ready whenever you are, or at least the samples are here and the finished made-to-measure garments only ten days away. Splendid clothes in heavy overcoatings, in Cheviots, Meltons, Beavers, Irish Frieze, Scotch Tweeds.	Trousers Patterns--Widest Kind of Choice "Twentieth Century" tailor work is renowned for the perfect fitting of the trousers.	"Twentieth Century" Made-to-Measure Prices Delivery in ten days. Winter Overcoats . . . \$18 to \$38 Fall Overcoats . . . \$15 to \$35 Suits . . . \$18 to \$35 Fancy Vests . . . \$3.50 to \$9 Trousers . . . \$3.50 to \$9

LOWEST PRICES ON BINDER TWINE :

Crescent, 500 feet	-	-	-	11c-lb.
Raven, 550 feet	-	-	-	12c "
Premier, 600 feet	-	-	-	13c "
Blue Ribbon, 650 feet	-	-	-	15c "

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

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WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST STORE.

Vol. 9 No. 1

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Savings Bank Department allowed on deposits free and credited quarterly.
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