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Vol. 12, No. 10

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1910

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R. L. BORDEN URGES CARE IN RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

soil was good, the reserve was about 20 miles from Winnipeg and abutted on the town of Selkirk. It became exceedingly valuable. From 1906 onwards the Indian Department was seeking to buy the Indians out and remove them to a wilder reserve far to the north. The process would be, if the Indians consented, to sell the land and use the proceeds for the benefit of the band. Owing to the situation, the land should have brought a very high figure. One critic in Parliament put it at \$300 an acre, or upwards of \$2,500,000. The government today is buying land near Regina for \$65,000 an acre. If we reduce this to \$200, the price frequently paid for unimproved prairie lands in a good situation, it would have been worth at least a million. What did the Indians get?

Again, the Indian Act surrounds the sale of an Indian reserve with safeguards, one of which is that a band may not surrender its lands except by a clear majority vote of its male members. Now was this observed?

The St. Peter's band has 280 male members. One day's notice was given. The meeting was attended by 205. The majority was only 7 of this 205. Moreover, the proposal was incompletely explained, in English, not in their native tongue; and a representative of the department produced a bag, said that it contained \$5,000, and offered to distribute it among them if they voted for the sale. There is evidence that some of the chiefs and councillors were bribed to help on the agitation. That is how the safeguards were observed.

A sale of the lands was held in mid-winter, a slight notice. Low prices obtained, about \$5 or \$6 an acre. Small allotments of land to be held or sold in individual proprietorship were given to the Indians and these at once found their way into the hands of speculators. The upshot was that for this insignificant property the Indians have realized perhaps \$50,000, together with the privilege of being moved to a new reserve in the north-west.

That is how the Laurier Government protected the Indians. The speculators have 50,000 odd acres. The Indians have \$50,000. The white farmers who will come in will pay high prices to the speculators.

Mr. Perley as Outside Whip.
Mr. George H. Perley, M. P., has been appointed chief outside whip of the Conservative party and will have much to do with the general organization. The selection is thoroughly wise, and affords an example of a well-to-do citizen who has entered life from a desire to do his duty to the commonwealth, rather than from ambition for personal aggrandisement. He is cool-tempered, clear-headed, thoroughly sensible, with a good business head and a strong gift for organization, together with excellent judgment. He has sat in Parliament since 1904, and has come before the public principally in connection with the fight against tuberculosis; he has been active and vigorous in that campaign.

Under Mr. Perley's management the Conservative campaign should be systematized and organized, and the party organization should be brought everywhere into touch with the feeling of the electorate. Public opinion is steadily turning against the Laurier Government with its slackness, its dangerous attitude on trade questions, its thinly disguised separatism, its hideous mismanagement of the Transcontinental and its endless crops of minor scandals, such as the saw-dust matter, the sale of the St. Peter's reserve, and the dredging contracts. The Conservative party, with its splendid constructive record in the past, with its vigor and power in the present, with its strong bent for the protection of public rights, as shown by the record of the Whitney, Roblin and McBride Governments, needs only to present its case systematically and aggressively to win the complete confidence of the electorate. That system and aggressiveness is sure to come with Mr. Perley's appointment.

Quebec Bridge to Cost \$20,000,000.
And now it is announced that the new Quebec Bridge is to cost \$13,000,000. When we add the sum, nearly \$7,000,000, which has been thrown away on the structure that fell down, we get a cost of \$20,000,000. Great is the Laurier government. It is a Business Administration, without doubt.

ADVERTISE THE NORTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMMENSE RESERVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Very rich colorings and of splendid quality.
Size 9x12 1/2 feet, special \$19.75
Size 9x12 feet, special \$15.75

MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was pointed out to-day that His Excellency leaves on Tuesday next for England, and until a few days ago there was not a word of his going back so soon. Therefore, the outcome of His Excellency's visit will be watched with much interest.

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

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

Wednesday, June 3, 1910.

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A bit. Wonderful woman. She and Sybil were quite silent for several minutes. "as regards Brooks," he do not think that he would be a suitable son-in-law to Lady but I am not in the least sure by no means an insignificant person. If he were really anxious to marry Sybil Caroom, he would be a most thoughtful consideration. I cannot say anything more."

(To be Continued.)

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MEMBER RESIGNS

As Protest Against the Treatment Handed Out to Cushing—Conservatives Will Oppose New Cabinet Ministers

Calgary, Alta., June 3.—E. H. Riley, Liberal member for Gleichen in the local House, resigned today as a protest against the Sifton Government. He objected to the manner in which the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier, while he was Chief Justice, manipulated things, because the Lieutenant-Governor prorogued the House without allowing the members to say a word after the announcement of the resignation of the Rutherford Government, and because W. H. Cushing had been eliminated from the Sifton cabinet. The resignation is given to cause much more trouble in provincial politics.

Mr. Riley was one of the most vigorous members of the insurgent party in the House. The Conservatives say that it is likely that all of the cabinet ministers will be opposed. It is pretty certain, however, that the opposition to Mr. Sifton and Mr. McLean will not be very strenuous. Mr. Sifton has been offered any one of five seats in the north of the province. He will probably select Lac Ste. Anne, where Peter Gunn is retiring to accept a position in the department of Dominion fisheries.

Mr. McLean will be elected easily over any person who opposes him in Lethbridge riding.

As Mr. Birtney has resigned from the Medicine Hat riding, Mr. Mitchell will be a candidate for that riding. The Medicine Hat Times, the Conservative paper in that riding, says that W. Huckvale will be the Conservative candidate. He was selected some time ago, before Mr. Mitchell was mentioned as a probability. He is a brother-in-law and close friend of the new cabinet minister.

But the battle in Olds will probably be the keenest of all. In none of the others will the question of insurgency enter to any great extent. But it will doubtless be discussed from the Olds platform. The Conservatives will centre forces upon this riding and give active opposition. As Mr. Marshall is an experienced campaigner, this election will certainly be a very spectacular one.

Next Census.

Ottawa, June 1.—Nine hundred men will be required to take the census of next year. The schedules of enumeration, embodying some changes from previous forms, are now before the cabinet for approval. The number of those employed in the work will be very little more than in 1901, the idea being to have larger areas assigned to each enumerator. The great growth of the West will operate towards an increased representation, but this will depend upon the relative increase in Quebec and the East.

VANCOUVER INDIANS

Send Money to Help Native Agitators in India—As High as \$20,000 Sent at a Time—Plot Leaders Known

Vancouver, B. C., June 1.—That the Hindu population of Vancouver and vicinity is being systematically milked for funds to assist in a most militant manner anti-British plots woven in India by seditious agitators has lately developed by secret service agents of the Federal Government employed at the instance of the Indian office, London. The most remarkable ramifications of anarchistic schemes of these turbulent plotters in India have been discovered in Vancouver, where the agents of the seditious movement have for the past few years been conducting their campaign with an openness which indicates little fear of detection or retribution.

As much as \$20,000 was raised in Vancouver on a recent Sunday afternoon on a direct appeal to the Hindus employed in and about this city for funds with which to buy rifles to aid the plotters to overthrow British rule in India. Those appealed to in this fashion readily responded, and it is declared that most of the Hindu population of the province have been whipped into line as subscribers by the leaders of the movement, men whose educational attainments are largely the result of training in the native schools of India, which are fed by the hand of the government which they now seek to overthrow.

Dr. Cowan President.

Toronto, June 2.—An important recommendation will be presented to the Provincial Secretary at the next session of the Legislature with reference to the liquor law as applied to dentists. As legislation stands now, dentists desiring whiskey for use in practice as a stimulant for patients cannot on their own prescription obtain whiskey from druggists. It must be procured from licensed liquor dealers. In local option districts it is particularly difficult for a dentist.

The dental legislation committee of Ontario recommends that the Provincial Secretary be asked for a change in the liquor law so that dentists may buy desired liquor from druggists.

The officers elected by the Canadian Dental Association are: President, Dr. W. D. Cowan, Regina; vice-president, G. P. Bouch, Winnipeg; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Barbour, Fredrickton, N. B.

The officers of the Dominion Medical Council are: President, Dr. J. M. Magee, St. John, N.B.; vice-president, Dr. H. R. Abbott, London, Ontario; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. D. Cowan, Regina, Sask.

Very Necessary.

Labor saving devices are more valuable upon the farm than ever before. The scarcity of help makes them appreciated.

CONVENTION IN SASKATOON

Of the Representatives of I.O.O.F. of Saskatchewan—Pierce next Grand Master—Great Growth of Order

The Saskatchewan Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., met in Saskatoon last week. Over one hundred delegates were in attendance, representing sixty-nine subordinate lodges. The oldest member of the order in the province, J. L. Cowan, of Carleton Lodge, was a delegate.

The following were the Grand Officers elected:

Grand Master, H. C. Pierce, M.L.A., Wadena; Deputy Grand Master, H. E. Armstrong, Regina; Grand Warden, J. W. Cunningham, Wauchope; Grand Secretary, F. J. Reynolds, Regina; Grand Representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Atlanta, Georgia, two years, J. Tucker, Mossburn; one year, J. A. M. Patrick, Yorkton Grand Treasurer, H. Fleury; Grand Marshall, A. A. Brown; Grand Conductor, C. C. Smith, Carnduff; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Wilson, Maple Creek; Grand Guardian, H. W. Crane, Saskatoon; Grand Herald, C. D. Sanborn, Drinkwater; Grand Auditors, C. G. Hodgins and A. Gibbons, Regina; Home Fund Trustees, G. Sellers, Saskatoon and J. B. Swift.

Following the election came the installation and then the adjournment of what has been in every respect the most notable gathering of Odd Fellows in the province.

The report of the Grand Secretary show receipts for the year 1909, \$38,477.37. The expenditures included slot benefits, \$307.55; widows and orphans, \$305; special relief, \$1,312.10; nursing sick, \$135.80; and general working expenses, lodge rooms, etc., \$35,321.02. The number of brothers relieved was 131; the number of weeks sickness, 429; the number of widows relieved, 17.

The membership at December 31, 1908, was 2,324, as compared with 2,384 at the present time. New lodges were installed at Excelsior, Stoughton, Manor, Oxbow, Alameda, Loreburn, Semans, Gull Lake, Saltcoats, Wilcox, Milestone, Yellow Grass, Outlook, Watrous, Floral, Brownlee, Adams and Saskatoon (North Star). Eleven deaths occurred during the year.

The Rebekah order with five lodges has not increased in the number of branches from December, 1908, but the membership has gone up from 388 to about a thousand. It is expected that there will be some additional lodges instituted in the near future.

To Oppose Judge Mitchell.

Medicine Hat, Alta., June 3.—A Conservative convention has nominated Walter Huckvale to contest Medicine Hat against Attorney-General Mitchell in the bye-election.

ALBERTA INVENTOR

Solves Problem of Rotary Engine—Will Revolutionize the Power Problem—Experts Pronounce it Great Invention

Calgary, Alta., June 3.—If you were an inventor, working your brain tired to try to make what the world has been trying to make for a hundred years—a rotary engine—and a great government should come to your shop and offer you a contract that meant twenty-three million dollars to you, you would likely get excited, wouldn't you? If one government offered you that much and you stopped and re-membered that there are dozens of government and hundreds of great companies, each using almost as many steam engines as a nation, you would get very much excited over your prospects.

Engine Without a Piston.

Up in Wetaskiwin they have built an engine without a piston! Engineers have been trying in vain since the history of steam power to accomplish this thing practically—to build a rotary engine. They have all failed—all but one. This one man, a skilled mechanic, one day saw a vision of such an engine. He drew it out on paper and developed it. A ten horse model was built and fitted to the Wetaskiwin electric light plant. It worked. This little thing, weighing only six hundred pounds, base and all pulled a 75 k. w. generator; a 3 1/2 h. p. load, and pulled it without a halt. When it was taken out the other day to be shipped to the iron works to serve as a model for a great 600 h. p. engine, its place was taken by an old style 150 h. p. engine, weighing fifty tons.

This little Hercules was shipped to Calgary, and is now on exhibition at room 524 in the Grain Exchange. Mr. W. B. McChesney, the patentee, and principal stockholders of the Hercules Rotary Engine Company, Limited, is explaining its mechanism to interested people. This week it will be shipped to an eastern iron works where a 600 h. p. test and demonstration engine will be built, and from the day steam is turned into this new giant the world of engines will certainly experience a real thrill of power. A new milestone will have been reached in the progress of this marvellous world.

Principle of the Engine.

The principle of the rotary engine has been conceded by steam men since the days of Watt to be the right principle for working steam, combining as it does, the perfect expansion of steam with full leverage, applying the power in a rotary movement to the shaft, thereby doing away with vibration caused by the intermittent power of a reciprocating engine, and eliminating the necessity of great weight in the flywheel and other parts to withstand the strain of an intermittent pressure. Hoffman, an engine builder, has spent forty years in fruitless effort to combine the principles practically, but has never got beyond an unsuccessful model. Any man has only to study the successful model of the Hercules to be convinced of its wonderful newness and its vast possibilities.

What People Say.

Professor Miller, professor of mechanism at the Strathcona University went to Wetaskiwin to see the Hercules. He entered the engine room with assurance, expecting to finish his inspection in about five minutes. After he had looked it over casually he was asked what he thought. He pleaded too more time. At the end of a two-hour investigation he paused and said two things: "It is the greatest thing I ever saw," and "I expect to see the day when, on account of this, a reciprocating engine cannot be sold."

RECORD FLIGHT.

Captain Rolls Aeroplane from England to France and Back.

Dover, Eng., June 2.—Captain Hon. Charles R. Rolls, the English aviator, today flew from here to Sangatte, France, and returned without stopping across the English Channel. This is an unprecedented feat. Louis Bleriot and Count De Lesseps crossed the channel from France to England, but never before has a continuous flight between England and France and return been made.

Capt. Rolls left Dover at 6:30 o'clock and in splendid time had reached the French coast. He circled twice over Sangatte cliffs, near Calais, and then without stopping his engine turned his aeroplane back to the British shore. The distance across the channel is 21 miles, so Captain Rolls accomplished an overwater flight of 42 miles, making a new record for this particularly dangerous course.

Three torpedo boats which had been strung across the channel in anticipation of this flight, started simultaneously with the bird-man when he set out for France, but thought the boats were driven at full speed they were soon overhauled and passed by the aviator.

A warning.—The first spot of rust on a milk utensil should warn you to discard the pail and buy a new one.

Minister's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

The Regina Cold Storage & Packing Company, Ltd.

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CAPITAL, \$100,000. Divided into One Thousand Shares of \$100.00 Each

First Issue of Stock will be sold at the par value (\$100.00 per Share). Terms: 25 per cent. with application, 95 per cent. on December 1st, 1910; balance, subject (if required) to future calls of not more than 10 per cent. at any one Call.

The public are hereby given an opportunity of securing for themselves a GILT-EDGED investment with a very small amount of capital.

Patronize a HOME COMPANY. Invest where you have a voice in the control of your own money.

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TECHNICAL TRAINING

Federal Government Appoints An Important Commission of Inquiry—Manitoba Government Also Appoints a Commission

Ottaw, June 2.—The following have been appointed members of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, an appropriation to cover expenses of which was voted at the last session of Parliament: James W. Robertson, LL.D., of Montreal, Chairman; Hon. John R. Armstrong, of North Sydney, N. S.; Dr. George Bryce, of Winnipeg; M. Caspard Deserres, of Montreal; Gilbert M. Murray, of Toronto, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association; David Forsyth, of Berlin, Ont.; Jas. Simpson, of Toronto; Secretary and Reporter to the Commission, Thomas Bengough, Toronto.

The commissioners are empowered to pursue their investigations at such localities as may appear necessary in the Dominion of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and subject to the Minister of Labor, elsewhere on the continent of Europe.

It is stated by the Department of Labor that the two bodies which have been most active in urging upon the government the necessity of appointing a commission of technical education are the Dominion Manufacturing Association and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and in appointing Dr. Murray and Mr. Simpson, the government felt that it was given to these important bodies virtually their own nominees. Mr. Simpson is regarded here as having a wider knowledge of technical education than any other labor representative in the Dominion.

It is expected that the commission will enter on its labors early in July. A start will be made by making a tour of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, after which the commission will visit the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and any other countries thought necessary. It is expected that at least a year will be required for this work.

The commissioners will give their undivided time and attention to the work of the commission. Prof. Robertson, who resigned as Principal of MacDonald college some time ago, is now in Europe, but will return to Canada to take up the work. Mr. Deserres is head of Montreal's new technical school David Forsyth is Principal of Berlin Collegiate Institute and Technical Institute, and Hon. John N. Armstrong is a prominent educationalist of Nova Scotia.

Manitoba Fellows Suit.

Winnipeg, June 2.—The Manitoba Government have decided to appoint a commission on technical education, and have invited representatives from various institutions and interests of the province to sit on the body. The following is the commission as outlined by Hon. G. D. Caldwell, Minister of Education Chairman and Superintendent, D. McIntyre, of Winnipeg; a school board representative each from Brandon, Portage la Prairie school boards and from Dauphin; one representative of the Manufacturers' Association, one from the Agricultural college, one representative each from Brandon and Portage Trades and Labor Council, and one from the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The Alberta Cabinet.

Edmonton, June 1.—The members of the Sifton cabinet were announced by the Premier this morning as follows: Hon. A. L. Sifton is president of the council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Public Works; Judge Mitchell, Attorney-General and Minister of Education; Arch. McLean, Provincial Secretary; Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture.

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The magnitude of our business warrant it.

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Prunes, fancy new, per box, 10 lbs.	90c.
Fancy Apricots, per 25 lb. box	\$4.75
Barley, 4 lbs for	25c.
Evaporated Apples, 9 lbs. for	\$1.00
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Corn, per tin	10c.
Beans, per tin	10c.

Rolled Oats:

20 lb. Sack, regular 80c., our price	65c.
8 lb. Sack, regular 35c., our price	30c.

Flour:

Lily, per sack	\$3.00
Robin Hood, per sack	\$2.50
Royal Household, per sack	\$3.50
Golden Rod, per sack	\$2.50

Special price in quantities.

Tea, our special, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
Coffee, our special, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
Catsup, quart bottles, per bottle	25c.
Rice, best Japan, 5 lbs. for	25c.

P.S.—Country orders are pouring in. Yours will be another. We can handle it. Highest price paid for produce.

Money refunded if goods not satisfactory.

Money To Loan

FARMERS: Time and expense are two great essentials in securing money. If you are in need of money see me before deciding.

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We are prepared to negotiate loans without delay, on improved and unimproved property at lowest rates of interest. Terms arranged to suit the borrower. Call for full particulars.

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The West

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1910.

PREMIER SIFTON'S ONE-TIME PRINCIPLES.

It is well known that when Premier Sifton of Alberta was a member of the Haultain government he was a vigorous champion of that body of principles which have since become known as Provincial Rights. In 1902 and 1903, when the Territorial government was making urgent demands on the Dominion authorities for more money, he, in his capacity of Provincial Treasurer, presented the claims of the Territories with an urgency and persistence such as afterwards brought upon the head of Premier Haultain the charge of rank partisanship.

In a communication addressed to the Minister of the Interior during the early part of 1903, he had the following to say on the more money question:

"I may say in connection with this matter that although the amount asked for may look large, in proportion to population or in proportion to the amount granted by the Dominion government as a subsidy to Manitoba, the fact of having the same population as Manitoba scattered over a territory four times as great means, more particularly in connection with public works, a very much larger expenditure than with the same population in a smaller area. I would also draw your attention to the most serious aspect of the case, but one which is entirely out of the power of the Territorial government to deal with, and that is, that the very large proportion of these expenditures are being made on what is practically called capital account, or should be; that the Province of Manitoba, for example, as well as all the other provinces, do not depend upon direct taxation or upon the revenue received from the Dominion government for their annual expenditure, but that at least a half, and in some cases a much larger proportion, of their revenue is received from the use of sale or the disposal of some of the natural resources that have been given to the various provinces, and that it is from these resources that they obtain large revenues and are able to do the necessary public works in their various provinces.

"The Territories having all their assets in the hands of the Dominion government must therefore depend upon the Dominion government for this source of revenue, as well as for the annual subsidy which they receive for ordinary purposes, and until such time as the Dominion government is prepared to assume the responsibility for the formation of a province or provinces, upon terms that will enable them to assume their own responsibilities and if they so desire, incur their own liabilities, it rests with the Dominion government to furnish the necessary means to carry on the work in a proper manner, commensurate with the work that is done in other provinces of the Dominion. The same argument is used by Mr. Haultain and his followers today.

"Whereas the government at the last general election made the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay railway the principal part in its programme, and that through it large support was obtained in the West, and seeing nothing has been done towards the fulfillment of the pledges, we, the members of the Tisdale and District Liberal Association, do hereby express our great regret at the dilatoriness of the government, and urgently request the government to proceed forthwith with the building of the road and complete it during the present term of office."

No wonder the Liberals, even, are disaffected. The sum of \$500,000 has been voted for construction work this year. Now, at the rate of assistance granted by the Provincial legislature—which is a bond guarantee of practically \$15,000 per mile—the Laurier government has only voted money enough to build 33 miles. Every person knows that Hudson's Bay road will cost as much per mile as the

prairie section of the G. T. P., which is \$30,000 per mile. But placing the cost at so low a figure as \$15,000 it will take fifty annual votes to build the road and provide adequate facilities for the handling of grain at West Nelson. This means that at this rate of progress farmers will not be shipping grain out over this route until 1935.

In 1908 Premier Scott promised that this would be done in 1911. No person pays much attention to the promises of Scott; but nevertheless even Liberals will protest against the dilly-dallying policy of the government in this matter.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Scott will keep monkeying with that railway policy of his until he gets ditched.

That well worn liberal campaign song, "Standing on the promises of Scott," is no longer popular in Weyburn.

That Turgeon trick of proving that the government has a surplus, through the simple act of quoting from an old newspaper file, pretty nearly beats anything that "Buster Brown" ever did.

What was Scott doing among the pyramids? Asking the Sphinx what it feels like to be a dead one.

It is reported that very few applications have been received for service in the Brodeur navy. Can't be much in it when the young Quebec Grits don't apply for the jobs.

It is said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied to the protest of the Tisdale Grits over the slow progress of the Hudson's Bay railway. In the following terms: "Comrades in arms, remember Rome was not built in a day."

Rumour has it that Premier Scott has declared not to ship his 1911 wheat crop to Liverpool via Hudson's Bay.

Riley has resigned his seat in the Alberta legislature. With so much doing, it was too much to expect Riley to keep quiet. Riley is an insurgent in more than name.

Evidently Sifton selected Messrs. McLean and Mitchell for his Cabinet on the ground that men who are unknown have no enemies.

The course of recent events in Alberta shows that political insurgents afford much "copy" for papers, much food for reflection and few qualifications for office.

Laurier is coming West next month so we Conservatives may expect a hot summer.

Certain Winnipeggers have started a Free Trade movement, of which they have made Goldwin Smith the honorary president. Now, the Sage of the Grange is a sound philosopher, but his proposal never make a free trader who he live to be as old as Methuselah.

Speaking of free trade, have any of our readers heard what became of W. E. Knowles' resolution calling for the abolition of the duty on agricultural implements?

It is to be noted the newly formed Industrial Commission contains several very industrious Grits.

Imagine Alphonse Turgeon, who could not make out a list of the voters of the province without botching it, trying to make out a correct provincial balance sheet.

Ex-Premier Rutherford has passed into retirement of private life, which incident suggests the thought that eventually Nature puts every man in a very nearly his proper place.

One hears nothing these days about the two for one benefits of the Supplementary Revenue Tax.

AN INGENIOUS SAFE.

To Hold \$5,000,000,000 Worth of Radium.

London, June 2.—What is declared to be the most ingenious safe ever constructed has been completed by the Chubb company for the British Radium Corporation. The problem presented to the manufacturers was not only to construct a safe that would bid defiance to burglars, but which at the same time would prevent the escape of the radium.

It is well known to scientists that radium emanations will pass through the thickest and hardest of steel. For this reason the inner cover of the safe was made of lead, three inches thick, inclosed within a burglar-proof steel shell. There are many other special features, including the means of collecting the radium emanations before the cover is opened.

This compartment safe is designed to hold 100 pounds of radium, valued at \$5,000,000,000. The total weight of the safe is one and a half tons.

CONSUMPTION

In the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested nourishment is necessary. For 35 years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption. All Druggists only.

HOT SHOT FOR TEDDY

Roosevelt's Injudicious Speech Arouses Wrath of English Papers—Compares the President to a Cook's Tourist

London, June 5.—The London papers discuss Col. Roosevelt's speech at length and all with more or less bitterness. Some of the leading comments are as follows:

The Saturday Review: "As Unionists we are distracted by a feeling of gratitude for the truth plainly spoken and our sense of the absurdity of the situation. Mr. Roosevelt has merely confirmed what we previously said, but we are not blind to the comicality of our ally."

The National Review: "It seems to make little difference whether one receives Theodore Roosevelt politely or not. The Pope refused to receive him and came off, on the whole, rather lightly. Sir Elton Gorst felt him and his reward was an amazingly crude and gratuitous attack upon our whole policy in Egypt. No summary can do justice to the vulgarity and ignorance of the oration delivered at the Guild Hall in return for the freedom of the city."

The Nation: "Mr. Roosevelt has at least achieved novelty, if he has fallen short of originality. The views upon the state of Egypt, to which he gave a certain spluttering emphasis at the Guild Hall, are those which all the lesser members of the English colony at Cairo have been ventilating for some weeks past. The novelty lay only in this, that the person who expressed the same happens to be the former head of a great republic, whose Jack boot doctrine would make the martyrs and heroes of American liberty turn in their graves."

"Mr. Roosevelt's blunt and rasping sentences enable us to gauge the intellect behind them. They are worth exactly what criticism of some point of literature would be worth from a man who spoke in slang and mud grammar. But it does not even seem to have occurred to Mr. Roosevelt that the situation which he scanned at Cairo is one of complexity and delicacy. He boasted, indeed, of intimate acquaintance with the problems of Africa, acquaintance which he had acquired while hunting under the limelight on the Uganda, but his views of Egyptian politics were fully formed and uttered to the world in a public speech with the day of his arrival in Cairo.

"He tore to the heart of the Egyptian mystery as he might have trampled through the jungle. The ablest man, familiar with the past and learned in Mohammedan lore, may doubt and question, hope and fear as they watch the struggle of old and new and the mingling of the oriental nationalist with the cosmopolitan modern spirit.

"To Mr. Roosevelt the Egyptian are simply fanatical and uncivilized people, and the suggestion that they are worthy of any destiny save that of being ruled by some European power is dismissed as race sentimentality. Frankly, we fall to see that such an opinion deserves more weight than that of the first 'Cook's Tourist,' who imbues a casual prejudice in the smoking room at Shepherd's hotel, and vents it in a letter to a provincial newspaper. There is, however, this difference, that Mr. Roosevelt is a tourist who carries around with him his own sounding board and uses it for American more than for English ears.

"The crude opinions, these tyrannical incitements, these contemptuous rhetorics, will go out to Egypt to form one more mount of difficulty in the position of vexation and anxiety which natives and Englishmen have alike conspired to create for Sir Elton Gorst."

The Outlook: "Mr. Roosevelt schooled himself into his own people's affections; nor has he diminished our regard for him by the frankness of his admissions. That he is doing a little electioneering in the United States while he preaches for our edification, does not count against him. This is quite understood in the United States where Mr. Roosevelt's lecture is regarded as tactless, while in this country it is ascribed simply to a breach of good manners."

(Toronto Telegram.) A modern British monarch needs a court laureate as little as he needs a court jester. A king's poet belongs to the day and generation of a king's fool. If Mr. Alfred Austin had a little more humor he might do the cap and bells and thus leave a vacancy that could be filled by the appointment of Rudyard Kipling as poet laureate.

AGAINST FRENCH.

Ontario English-Speaking Catholics Resent French Influence.

Toronto, June 2.—Next week a strong deputation of English-speaking Roman Catholics will wait on Sir James P. Whitney to protest against any additional privileges in school matters being granted to French-speaking people of the province. As soon as a few French Canadians are located together in a township they ask for a priest of their own and a school for their own, and if they can not get the latter they ask that one of the teachers be a French Canadian.

Some weeks ago several English-speaking Roman Catholics made a vigorous protest against school conditions in parts of the counties of Russell, Prescott and Glengarry. These gentlemen said their children could not get a decent English education as all teachers were French-speaking and could scarcely speak English, let alone teach it. It is asserted by some of the laymen who are arranging for the deputation to Sir James Whitney that the prominent churchmen of Ontario are united in the demand that Ontario shall remain an English-speaking province, and that all schools shall teach English only.

Labor and Immigration.

The Canadian immigration situation is a curious one. There is a shortage of men for railway work, and of male and female help in many factories, and yet no assisted immigrants, excepting farm hands and domestic servants, are allowed to land without a specified sum of money in their possession. The Ontario Department of Colonization is authority for the statement that a party of newcomers recently brought out for farm work were grabbed up by manufacturers as soon as they reached Toronto. Not only this! Agricultural laborers already placed are being taken from farms where they get \$25 a month to work awaiting them in factories for which they are paid \$2 to \$2.50 a day. The manufacturers send men into the agricultural districts to pick up the workmen, and the railways do the same.

The result is a hardship to the farmers of Ontario, whose progress has long been hampered by the shortage of labor. Thus we have an odd condition of affairs. The British Isles are overcrowded with efficient male and female labor. In this country there is a real need for men and girls to work in large industrial establishments. Yet the restrictions imposed by the authorities prevent the supply from reaching the place of demand.

On the one hand thousands looking for work! On the other plenty of work awaiting them! In the midst of an impossible barrier raised by the government.

England and Scotland are full of men and women anxious to better their condition, and give their children a good start in Canada. Under the enlightened gospel of Free Trade they earn from fifteen to eighteen shillings (\$3.75 to \$4.50) a week. This enables them barely to keep body and soul together. These poor but industrious people never have a penny over. They never have enough money to get out of sight of their own chimney smoke. Tens of thousands of such excellent people are found in the cities, towns and villages of England and Scotland.

There is nothing of the degenerate about them. They are excellent people, belonging to the same stock that pioneered this part of Canada in the early days. They eke out a bare existence at home. Not in a whole lifetime could they save enough money to cross the Atlantic and pass the immigration officials. A family, including the father, mother and five or six children, would require nearly \$200 to meet the Canadian Government's requirements for non-agricultural laborers.

British emigration societies are willing to loan them the passage money, but the Canadian officials insist on them having a great deal more. So they remain in distress at home, while Canadian railways and factories, unable to get help, rob the farmer of his hired man.

When three Canadian railway officials were in England recently they selected a fine body of one hundred and fifty workmen, whom they proposed to place in immediate and regular employment on landing. It was arranged that the men and their families should sail last month. Then the Dominion immigration officials spoiled the plan by announcing that these people would not be allowed to land. Clear! There is not sufficient elasticity in our immigration laws and in their enforcement. The artisans of Canada have a right to be protected against any flooding of the labor market, but they themselves suffer when the agricultural and other industries of the nation lack adequate help. Restrictions on immigration that are suited to a time of commercial depression, such as that of three years ago, do not fit in with a period of rapid development and labor scarcity like the present. The whole immigration problem calls for a new and careful investigation, and for Imperial and Colonial co-operation on a large scale. There may even be room for a large fund devoted to the advancement of loans to carefully selected immigrants for an inter-Imperial system of labor bureaus so conducted as to direct British immigration to the overseas dominions and yet to safeguard the Colonial labor market against overcrowding.—Toronto News.

(Toronto Telegram.) A modern British monarch needs a court laureate as little as he needs a court jester. A king's poet belongs to the day and generation of a king's fool. If Mr. Alfred Austin had a little more humor he might do the cap and bells and thus leave a vacancy that could be filled by the appointment of Rudyard Kipling as poet laureate.

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FAMOUS TAX EXEMPTION

Alberta Fighting the Disastrous Tax Exemption of the C.P.R.—The Result of Great Importance to This Province

Edmonton, June 7.—Before the highest tribunal in the British Empire, Deputy Attorney General Sydney B. Woods, has begun his fight in London, England, on behalf of the Province of Alberta, to force the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to pay over to the provincial treasurer some \$28,000,000 in taxes which the railway has so far refused to pay.

The action against the Canadian Pacific was begun by Hon. C. W. Cross during his regime as attorney general, and the province has won out in every instance so far and forced the railway to appeal direct to the House of Lords' judicial committee.

That the former deputy attorney general will return with an order for the \$28,000,000 to be paid over in the view of many legal authorities, but the Canadian Pacific is fighting the case in a most determined manner and has the best talent available pressing their appeal.

Mr. Woods has had charge of this case since its inception, more than a year ago, and has been preparing for the final struggle for some time. It was in order to let him away to London to fight the case that he was one of the first witnesses called before the Waterways Commission. He went east immediately after his direct to England by way of New York.

This case means much more than appears on the surface, as it will determine whether the C. P. R. must pay taxes to the province for all time to come and when the extent of their holdings in Alberta are taken into consideration it will be seen that it means much to the revenue of the province.

Upon the decision of the case will rest the liability of the C. P. R. paying taxes throughout the prairie country, including Saskatchewan.

Alfalfa. Why so much noise about alfalfa and so little about such clovers as Red or Broad Clover, Cow Grass, etc. Alfalfa, or old country Luome, has been grown in England for centuries, and so have most clovers, but for one acre of alfalfa some thousands and thousands of acres are growing red clovers. No farmer would think of seeding down alfalfa for a hay crop or pasture in preference to red clover and mixed grasses, and I have yet to learn that many of our best clovers can be as easily grown in this country as alfalfa. Alfalfa has its place. It is handy for cutting green to use as green feed, but it will never take the place, for hay or pasture, as the best clovers and grasses. Nor do I believe it is likely to succeed on our heavy Saskatchewan soils as well as the red clovers and grasses, when the latter receive the same attention, are better known and form part of the cropping rotation.

I don't want to throw cold water of alfalfa (it won't stand too much anyway), but I am just wondering if some more important forage crops will not be neglected during the excitement between now and 1914.

Not many years ago Broome Grass was lauded to the skies. Today it is a debatable point if it is worth growing at all. But less some alfalfa or Broome grass enthusiasts are inclined to deal harshly with me kindly let me say, Mr. Editor, that I am still growing a little of both.

FRANK SHEPHERD, Weyburn, 9th May, 1910.

NEW TRADE TREATY.

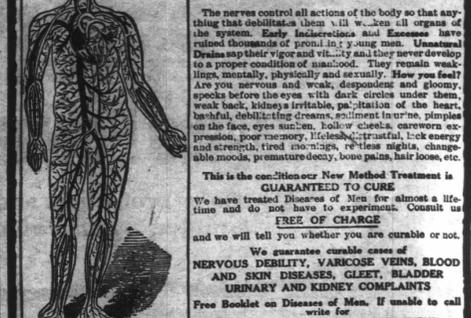
Canada and Italy Arrange a New Fiscal Treaty.

Ottawa, June 7.—The Dominion Government has concluded a trade treaty with Italy. Under the present legislation it is empowered to do so by an order-in-council. The treaty will likely be signed in a couple of days. It is expected that the conclusion of the trade treaty with Belgium will also be announced in a few days while there also is a possibility of Holland being added to the list.

The new treaty with Italy in some respects is practically the same as the French Canadian agreement. It is understood that the treaty is admitting treatment of the Canadian intermediate tariff as regards certain

MEN-YOU NEED NERVE

EARLY INDISCRETIONS AND EXCESSES HAVE UNDERMINED YOUR SYSTEM



The nerves control all actions of the body so that anything that debilitates them will weaken all organs of the system. Early indiscretions and excesses have ruined thousands of men in young manhood. Unpleasant desires sap their vigor and vitality and they never develop to a proper condition of manhood. They remain weaklings, mentally, physically and sexually. How you feel? Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, speck before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, indigestion, irritability, palpitation of the heart, nervous debility, dizziness, vertigo, tinnitus, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, indolence, apathy, lack of energy and strength, tired nervous, restless nights, changeable moods, premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, etc.

This is the condition our New Method Treatment is GUARANTEED TO CURE. We have treated thousands of men for almost a lifetime and do not have to experiment. Consult us FREE OF CHARGE and we will tell you whether you are curable or not. We guarantee curable cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, BLEEDING AND SKIN DISEASES, GLEET, BLADDER URINARY AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. Free Booklet on Diseases of Men. If unable to call write for it.

Dr. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

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ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

A Regina Man Slashes His Throat For Love of Waitress. Bramton, June 7.—Because his love for a French waitress whom he had followed to this city from Regina was not returned, is said to be the reason of an attempted suicide on the part of a young man, Ernest Rolliston, who recently came to Bramton. Rolliston, who is twenty-three years of age is believed to have been madly infatuated with the French maid, having left Regina on her account. He was formerly with the R. N. W. M. P. of that city.

Of late he has been drinking heavily which is said to indicate that his affections were not reciprocated, and last night at the Victoria Hotel, where he had been staying, he cut his throat and slashed his arm in several places while in a fit of despondency. Rolliston lost considerable blood

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Work Both Ways.—Poor land
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improve poor land.

**THE GRAIN
GROWERS**

**Strongly Urge Government
Owned Elevators—Interest-
ing Session at Indian Head
—Big Wheat Farmer**

Welseley, Sask., June 1.—The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission met in session here today and examined several leading farmers regarding the benefits or otherwise of a government system of elevators. Levi Thomson, member of the local branch of the Grain Growers Association, was in favor of a number of farmers' elevators and selling grain and controlled by the grain growers of the province. He was not in favor of government ownership operation, as the government could only make a success of the same by also buying and selling for the farmers and this was not a good way to develop independent citizens.

He believed that farmers should own the elevators with government assistance and any deficit should be met by those asking for the system or from the general revenue of the province. The elevators should be compelled to clean the wheat properly and to pay for any damage they should have separate bins of at least one car for each grade of wheat until it reached the buyer. With regard to grading, he had not considered very closely the question of replacing it by a sample market, but thought the present one was a better one for Saskatchewan. He did not believe in the establishment of terminal elevators within the province, as it would cause unnecessary handling and delay with additional cost to the farmer. No system of elevators would be satisfactory to the farmers unless it was controlled by them.

Gerald Fitzgerald, president of the Grenfell Grain Growers' Association, complained that at present elevators are constructed for the benefit of private parties and not for the farmers. They failed to supply farmers with weights, refused to give special bins, mixed grades and charged excessive dockage. The loading platform was of little use to farmers living ten or twelve miles from town. He did not consider that additional farmers' elevators or an increase in railway lines and car facilities together with a system of inspection would much improve matters. His chief objection to the legislation brought in by the Manitoba government was the sixty per cent guarantee. An independent commission would hold office as long as it did work. Let the Grain Growers' Association nominate six or seven men and from these the government could select three to form a commission. He was in favor of the government getting a monopoly by building an elevator at each point or buying any existing farmers' elevators. He would close, tax or buy out the remaining elevators, for the government would not get much business if outside elevators charged lower storage. He had more faith in government control than in farmers' control. If the elevators were run in a proper manner they should pay for themselves, there would be absolutely no danger of failure if run by men nominated by the Grain Growers' Association.

John Bateman, a member of the local branch of the Grain Growers' Association, said he had never patronized elevators much, but believed government ownership would give better service. He thought the government should have charge of the wheat from the time it left the farmer until it reached Liverpool. A farmer's company would be too unwieldy and not to be depended on to oppose existing companies. With regard to a commission, its members each should be named by the government and the farmers and the four appoint a fifth. The government should fix the amount of money to be spent. In case of wrongdoing by commissioners, the case should be tried by a court consisting of two government members, two opposition members and a judge. He would be willing to give a legal guarantee to employ government elevators.

A. B. Bompas, reeve of Welseley municipality, stated that he got better weights by using the loading platform owned by the government than by the ownership of elevators, but thought there should be a system of elevators owned by farmers, in the erection of which the government might assist by lending money at a low rate of interest.

Welseley, Sask., June 2.—The adjourned meeting of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission opened at ten this morning and at the request of F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, one of its members, Mr. Levi Thomson was recalled. In answer to questions from the commissioners Mr. Thomson stated that he thought the government should not advance money without security, except in the form of bonds. The most feasible plan would be to form joint stock companies, as a man is likely to take interest in what directly affects his pocket. The same rule would hold good if one great joint stock company were formed and the government to advance the remainder on adequate security. He thought a system of farmers' elevators on a large scale might be successful, but any system which was met by the opposition of the Grain Growers' Association would be a failure. If farmers refused to patronize a scheme of

this kind it would imply they had no real grievances.

The present monopoly gave grain buyers too much opportunity. Whatever an elevator system cost was bound to fall on the producers. He had not given the subject of the skinning of grain, insurance, commission on wheat and cheating on steamship space much consideration. The grain industry was the most important business in Saskatchewan, and the government was therefore justified in assisting its development. The complaint that farmers were losing 10 cents a bushel was either imaginary or else the managers of grain warehouses must be acting dishonestly.

He could not account for the large fluctuations in the price of Canadian wheat compared with Russian and Australian wheat, but believed the rush to get the grain out before shipping on the Great Lakes stopped would cause some fluctuation. He believed in retaining the loading platform as the farmer could ship his grain at less cost by this means besides being more independent. It meant excellent competition with the elevator, especially if some scheme of cleaning grain at home could be evolved, such as attaching a cleaner to a threshing machine. He did not think the Dominion Government had devoted more legislation to any industry, outside of the granting of bonuses.

H. O. Partridge, of Sintaluta, mentioned as some of the grievances of which he had heard that prices were usually lower when a blockade occurred and that farmers were sometimes obliged to put their grain in lower grades because they were told there was no room for their actual grades. He was prepared to give evidence regarding the management of the Sintaluta farmers' elevator. He was in favor of government elevators for weighing and grading but not for marketing and believed farmers would patronize a government system.

E. Crain, reeve of Chester municipality, stated that he had not seen the questions before, but would take back the list and send answers to the same. Andrew Johnston, Welseley Grain Growers' Association, said his experience with elevators has been satisfactory for the past two years. He had acted as assistant buyer for a few months at the local elevator, but had never been asked to cheat in weights. He had found some differences in grades but more particular about weights than about grading and that there was competition between them as to binning but not as to prices. He had never seen good No. 3 put in a No. 2 bin. He thought companies might bring pressure to bear on buyers by reporting poor grading. He thought all wheat should be sold by sample.

E. E. Peirley, Welseley G. G. A., reported concerning his elevator that he had shipped 111,000 bushels this season, and had 3,000 bushels still in the elevator. He found odd pounds by a half bushel sufficient dockage and 1 and 1/4 cents sufficient for elevator charges. He thought the present system of elevators satisfactory unless some change could be made in terminals. He was opposed to government ownership and did not think ten per cent of the farmers wanted it. The government should not be expected to contribute more than fifty per cent of the cost of the system.

J. F. Middlemiss gave evidence regarding the management of Welseley farmers' elevator and stated it has not been a success. There had been some complaints about weights and dockage, but one year the elevator showed a shortage and the following year the surplus was very small.

Indian Head, Sask., June 3.—The evidence before the elevator commission given here today by John Miller, formerly chairman of the Royal Grain Commission; by Andrew Hamilton, a prominent farmer; and J. Gray, representing the Avonhurst branch of the Grain Growers' Association, was strongly opposed to a state owned system of elevators.

Mr. Miller disapproved of the elevator scheme for three reasons. First, the government would be taking over the non-paying end of the business, as the present elevators if used only for handling and storing are not a paying concern. The elevator companies at the present time sustain in many cases losses through deficits on weight at the end of the season due to the dishonesty of some elevator men. The men employed would undoubtedly cause the government to sustain heavy losses from the same cause, as more endeavor to graft from the government than from a private company. Third, the system of handling grain by special binning is necessarily expensive because of the extra storage necessarily occasioned by the special bins being only partially full for a considerable length of time.

Mr. Miller was before the commission for over three hours. He admitted that evils existed, but claimed they would be remedied in part by the addition of loading platforms and additional railway lines and car facilities, but not by additional farmers' elevators to any appreciable extent. He claimed that the expenditure of money provided by the state should not be under the control of any body but responsible to all the citizens. The government should not commit the province to a scheme where there was not a reasonable chance of success, but in case they engaged in the scheme the profit, if any, should be met from the same fund.

The system could not be made to pay without a monopoly, as the line

elevators would undoubtedly cut their rates and thus draw trade away from the government system, and if the price for handling grain was raised to two cents as has been proposed, the government system would handle but a small percentage of the grain.

The greatest evil, that of short weights in connection with the present elevator system, could be remedied, according to Mr. Miller, by public scales installed in close proximity to the elevators and each shipping point the elevators being compelled to accept the weights of grain as weighed on these scales.

One of the grievances sought to be remedied by the proposed system, that of manipulation of the prices of Canadian grain on the British market, he claimed was imaginary, as the men receiving our grain in the British market are men whose whole business is to keep in close touch and gain all the information possible about every event which affects the question of supply and demand of grain throughout the world. And it is a distinct loss to them if they make an error in estimating the news regarding conditions affecting the supply and demand of grain. It would be nonsense to suppose that any elevator company or milling concern could successfully deceive these people year after year by sending forward false reports. Farmers have a right to almost, if not quite all, that the grain is worth once placed on the track. The track price is not arbitrarily fixed, but is announced in open competition on the floor of the grain exchange, and it is practically impossible for any section of the grain exchange to unduly depress that price.

Andrew Hamilton expressed himself in favor of government owned terminal elevators, but was opposed to a system of government owned internal elevators. He gave as his reasons that it would not remedy present wrongs, but would create wrongs that do not now exist, owing to the interference of politics. He claimed that the demand for the legislation now asked for emanated from the Grain Growers' Company, and that company was seeking legislation that would work to the disadvantage of the people of the province.

Addressing G. Langley, M.L.A., a member of the commission and one of the directors of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, he asked if it was not correct that last fall this company advised farmers to ship their grain to the company for storage and not for immediate sale, and that this company disposed of the grain at once, then charged the farmers for storage on grain not in storage, and also charged them interest on the 70 per cent of the price advanced to the farmers, while the company held the full price of the grain.

Mr. Langley admitted that the three managers of this company had been guilty of this practice, but that the other directors on hearing of it had stopped the practice at once and that the commission houses or elevator companies continued the practice, which was common.

Mr. Green, another member of the commission, claimed that it was not the Grain Growers' Grain Company, but the late Mr. Watson, of Moose Jaw, who was responsible for the establishment of Government owned creameries who originated the agitation for Government owned elevators many years ago. Mr. Green and Mr. E. Partridge had carried forward the agitation.

Mr. Gray, representing the Avonhurst Grain Growers' Association, was opposed to government ownership, as there were no great evils and the system would not pay.

Mr. Joseph Glenn, a farmer here for 25 years, who last year raised 150,000 bushels of wheat and who owns five elevators, was in favor of government ownership of terminal elevators, but was opposed to government owned internal elevators. He claimed that the profits from his elevators had declined owing to the agitation raised by the Grain Growers' Grain Company and admitted that the farmers gained by his loss the Grain Growers' Grain Company had worked in his case for the farmers' benefit. He agreed to furnish detailed information for the commission on labor charges, operating expenses, the cost of structures, the number of bushels passing through his elevators, etc.

E. Holden, a farmer who raised 23,000 bushels of grain last year and who also owns his own elevators, stated that he would not object to government ownership of internal elevators if a feasible plan could be worked out. Mr. A. Wilson, reeve of the rural municipality of Indian Head, claimed that there was no grievance in a place like Indian Head on account of the competition of the twelve elevators, but admitted that in newer districts government ownership was advisable if found feasible. It would have been necessary here seven or eight years ago.

W. Gorman, one of the organizers of the original Grain Growers' Association of Indian Head, was in favor of railway companies providing all storage, but falling that he was in favor of provincial ownership of internal elevators, not individual ownership by groups of farmers, as they would soon be frozen out by the line elevators.

Owing to the notices of the sitting of the commission here not reaching the local Grain Growers' Association, no further evidence will be offered at Indian Head.

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**AFTER THE
PRESIDENT**

**President Taft Severely Censured
For Ballinger's Work
—Has Greatly Injured Presi-
dent's Popularity.**

In a few days the Congressional Committee which has been investigating the charges made by Gifford Pinchot, ex-chief of the Forestry Bureau of the United States, against Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, will have finished the taking of evidence. How long afterwards its report will be issued and the nature of that report are unknown. However, a Government committee does not usually criticize the Government, and the probability of a "not proven" verdict is great. More likely still is a minority report, condemning Ballinger.

Taft vs. Roosevelt.
The testimony so far taken fills forty-five volumes, and would take a man near a year to read. It has been well reported by a thousand newspapers and yet it is doubtful if either evidence or report will change a single opinion. Those who took Pinchot's side from the beginning will remain convinced of Ballinger's guilt, while those who supported the Secretary will continue confident in his integrity. This is another way of saying that the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy is one that appeals to the heart rather than to the head. Feelings are more deeply involved than intelligence, because the people are beginning to understand the case as a test of strength between Roosevelt and Taft. If the simile is not too disrespectful, let us say that Pinchot and Ballinger represent the dogs of Roosevelt and Taft. They are viciously fighting. How long will it be before their masters throw their coats off?

The Administration Hurt.
There can be no doubt that in the minds of unprejudiced people the investigation will hurt both Ballinger and Taft. There can be no more doubt that Pinchot has not proved his charges. In a court of law Ballinger would be acquitted, for, though the accuser has made things look black for the Secretary of the Interior, he has failed of legal proof. If there is to be the benefit of a doubt, it must go to Ballinger. Nevertheless, every friend of the Administration must regret that Ballinger was made Secretary of the Interior, just as he must regret that Mr. Wickersham was made Attorney-General. Both these men were of the Cabinet had strong corporate attachments in the past, which they do not appear to have completely loosened, and the attach ent of the President to them has not added to his own popularity. The suspicion that the great moneyed interests have too many friends about the White House is a flourishing one.

The Kerby Charges.
The last phase of the enquiry, the confession or rather, the charge of Secretary Ballinger's stenographer, directly involved President Taft. Kerby, by the secretary of James R. Garfield, the predecessor of Ballinger, who was a great friend of Ballinger, Taft and Roosevelt. It explains his so-called inactivity by declaring that he recognized the people of the United States as his employer, rather than

**MAKE RIVER
NAVIGABLE**

**Saskatchewan Can be Made A
Great Factor in Western
Transportation—History of
Efforts to Accomplish This**

The announcement made recently by Hon. William Pugsley that the Government would undertake to render the North Saskatchewan navigable from Lake Winnipeg to a distance of 100 miles west of Edmonton, and also to open up a navigable waterway from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay has raised high hopes among the people of the west.

It is impossible to overestimate the advantages that would result from the extension of a navigable waterways system through the prairie country, the store from which many millions will draw their supply of bread. Two systems of transportation are always better than one. The more the water system can be utilized the better for the west. The building of the Hudson's Bay railway would bring a sea route into the middle of the continent make the Saskatchewan navigable to the base of the Rockies and Canada will practically have a transcontinental water route.

To render the Saskatchewan navigable for vessels of considerable size is not a new proposal; indeed it is almost as old as the Hudson's Bay project, and has made about as much progress. In fact in the early days of the settlement in the district of Prince Albert and Edmonton, who from the first surveys made for the S.P.R. had been assured of railroad facilities, were by the diversion of the road to the south deprived of means of transportation other than that afforded by the lakes, rivers and ox carts. To them the improvement of the Saskatchewan was a subject of the first importance.

As far back as 1833 the North-West Council memorialized the Federal authorities on the subject in the following words:

"That a largely increased sum should be voted for expenditures on the Saskatchewan river to improve the navigation of that stream, it being the only means of outlet for a very large section of the North-West and the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south being at such a great distance, making it as a means of cheap outlet, almost impracticable."

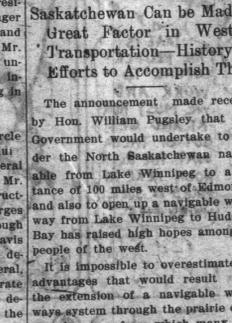
In 1885 the Council addressed another memorial to the Ottawa government, as follows:

"That the improvement heretofore suggested by the North-West Council of the navigation of the North Saskatchewan River should receive the further and favorable consideration of the Government in order that the settlements of the northern part of this country, far removed from the benefits of the Canadian Pacific Railway, might advantage by the natural highway as an outlet for the products of that portion of the country."

Three members of the Council sent to Ottawa to press for action in the matters mentioned in the memorial reported, in part, as follows:

"We were informed that a thorough examination and survey was being made of the North Saskatchewan river, and when the report of the engineers was completed, that it was the intention of the Government, if

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Buyers**



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But there is not a sensible man anywhere who is comparing the DE LAVAL and any other cream separator side by side—the design, construction, finish, assembling and un-assembling of parts, simplicity, manifest ease of cleaning and all around practicability—can't appreciate the superiority of the DE LAVAL to the other.

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W. J. M. WRIGHT
1743 Rose St., Regina

practicable, to make such improvements as would render the river navigable for a much longer season, and also, it was hoped, for vessels of a much larger capacity than at present; also that the Government was fully alive to the importance of this work to the settlers along the river, an agricultural district extending over a thousand miles from Edmonton eastward, and that the sum of \$15,000 would be placed in the estimates for the further improvement of this river."

A quarter of a century has passed since this assurance was given, and little has yet been done to make the Saskatchewan navigable. It is just possible that the west may now receive more attention than in 1855, for it is a much more important factor in the political situation—Moose Jaw News.

Take No Chances.—The high priced eggs should not be put under the hen until she has fully made up her mind to sit. Often she quits after a few days early in the season.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.



LITTLE NEMO IN WONDERLAND

JUST PULL US DOWN TO OUR AIRSHIP AND WE'LL LEAVE HERE.

NAW, WE DON'T WANT TO GO YET. LET'S STAY AWHILE AND SEE SOME OF THE SIGHTS.

THE CAPTAIN DOESN'T LIKE IT UP HERE ON MARS. WHAT IS THAT MEAN?

THAT IS THE PEOPLE COMING TO WORK AND WE MUST HURRY AND GET OUT OF THEIR WAY. THE RUSH HOUR HERE ON MARS IS SOMETHING FIERCE.

IF WE WERE WEIGHTED A LITTLE WE COULD WALK IN THIS AIR!

ALL THIS AIR IS GOOD FOR US TO FLOAT ON.

I'LL HAVE TO WEIGHT YOUR FEET.

WE'LL GET RUN OVER, WON'T WE?

THEY SOUND LIKE A FLOCK OF WILD GEESSE!

WE SHOULD NOT BE IN THEIR WAY BUT I DON'T WANT TO!

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ARE THOSE WORKING PEOPLE GOING TO WORK?

THEY SEEM TO BE IN A HURRY. LOOK AT THEM!

EVERYBODY WORKS ON MARS BUT THE BOSS, MR. GOSH!

EACH ONE KNOWS HIS PLACE OH! I SEE OUR AIRSHIP! SEE IT FLIP?

YES, I SEE IT! IT LOOKS AS IF IT WAS IN THE WAY TOO!

THEY'VE HAD A LITTLE TOO MUCH AIR!

BE CAREFUL! DO NOT RUN INTO THIS SHIP I REPRESENT MR. GOSH. SO OBEY ME!

THOSE MUST BE AUTO-BUBBLES FLOATING IN THE AIR. HUH!

WHAT IS THIS HORRIBLE LOOKING THING WE NEARLY RAN INTO IT!

THEY ARE NOT DOING A THING TO OUR SHIP I DON'T THINK!

I LIKE THIS PLACE! UM! I WONDER WHAT WE'LL DO NEXT WEEK!

WE'RE SAFE NOW! WE'LL GET ON OUR GOOD OLD SHIP!

I'M AFRAID IT'S WORST COMING! HE DIRECTORS ARE COMING!

THEY HAD BETTER NOT RUN INTO OUR SHIP I'M TELLIN' YOU!

HI DOES MR. GOSH EXPECT US TO ATTEND A MEETING WITH HIM IF HE PERMITS BLOCKING OUR WAY?

I'VE HAD SOME QUEER DREAMS BUT THIS ONE ABOUT BEING ON MARS IS THE QUEEREST YET! I WISH I COULD SLEEP SOME MORE.

WINSOR McCAY

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PAGE OF MISSES

STARTING A GARDEN A KNOWLEDGE of GARDENING DESIRABLE for the MODERN GIRL



A Long Walk in Which Annuals Are Used in Enormous Quantities and Irregular Masses, Backed by Perennials. Formality is Furnished by a Repetition of White Alyssum and Blue Lobelia in the Foreground and the Regular Rows of Catalpas.

Walks Centring at a Sun Dial.

THE girl who has never had a garden of her own has no idea what she is missing. The pleasure to be found in managing your own garden is a very great one and grows rapidly with increased knowledge on all subjects relating to flowers and their care.

The girl who has a country home, or who lives outside of the city and has not yet started a garden had better begin at once. The very first thing to do, after settling where the garden is to be placed, is to plan its shape; that is, how it is to be laid out. The beds should be rectangular, with their corners, where the paths go around them, a little rounded.

At the beginning, to make the paths, the earth should be dug out about a foot or a foot and a half deep, the excavation running to a point in the centre. This space should be filled in with stones or rough ashes and if some lime is used it will help to prevent worms.

Practically every one has some slight eye defect, not necessarily so serious as to make obligatory the wearing of glasses continually, but when automobile glasses are worn the extra strain of seeing through even the plain glass is almost sure to accentuate any previous trouble.

A Hardy Border. Peonies One Year After Planting.



A Hardy Border. Peonies One Year After Planting.

Whether the garden itself has a hedge around it or not, each separate bed must have its border of low growing plants. Box is generally considered the best border of all, but here we come again to the question of expense, for box is now very scarce and costly.

When the garden is planned her garden need not consider the cost nothing is more charming than the beds and have them graduated in size out to the edge. Or, if the garden is enclosed by shrubbery or a hedge, the tall plants will look well placed against the hedge, with the lower ones in front.

There are so many ways of arranging plants in a garden that it would be impossible to say that any one way is best. About the only actual principle of arrangement is to put the tall plants behind the low ones. This can be done by putting the high ones in the middle of the beds and have them graduated in size out to the edge.

MOTOR GOGGLES A NECESSITY.

If a girl finds that she is apt to have a severe headache after a long automobile ride, the trouble is with her eyes. She probably is more near-sighted than she realizes and the strain of trying to see every object on the horizon through the glass of her goggles is a greater tax on her optic nerves than she knows.

The larger the glass piece and the smaller the leather and metal binding in a pair of motor goggles the better. The most comfortable glasses to wear are those having a wide single piece of glass across both eyes, with side pieces hinged, to allow of the goggles being folded up when not in use.

Goggles at best are scarcely becoming, but the tan leather binding, matching the color of the motor vest and coat, will look more attractive than a gray or black leather.

Even though goggles are so unbecoming, they should be worn at all times, even for short country runs. Especially while one is young, it does not pay to take risks with one's eyes, and the rush- ing through the wind, with the combination of the full glare of the sun, is no chance of prevention in the form of never motoring without wearing goggles is surely worth a pond of cure in the form of doming spectacles for the rest of one's life.

SOCIAL AMENITIES FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL.

VERY girl who has read "The Water Babies" remembers the description of dear old Mrs. Dosagoywoldbedonely. "When any one looks at the pretty lady they cannot tell what the color of her hair is or of her eyes. All she can think of is that she has the sweetest, kindest, tenderest, funniest, merriest face they ever saw, or ever want to see."

It is a difficult thing in the complex social life of to-day always to follow the teaching of Mrs. Dosagoywoldbedonely. Mrs. Bedonely's motto is so generally practiced in every question of social engagements. The fact that the majority of one's associates are working on the principle of even give and take makes it especially hard when planning a party not to ask only those who are themselves giving entertainments and excluding the friends of whom one is really fond, but to whom no invitations are "owed" because it has not been possible for the girl to give any dances or luncheons herself.

To be able to put one's self mentally in another's place—in other words, to get at the point of view of another person—is a rare faculty, but one which leads to much happiness and popularity, provided the theory is worked out as the fairy Dosagoywoldbedonely would do it. This, in brief, is the whole secret of sympathy, and the girl who cultivates a habit of sympathy may well be envied the friends which will be hers through life.

There is wonderful charm, too, in the sympathetic person, and what girl does not long to possess this, the most desirable, the most elusive and the most indefinable of all attributes? It is charm which makes the least beautiful girl attractive and the lack of it which explains the frequent unpopularity of the girls of most perfect type and classic feature.

IMPORTANCE OF SMART FOOT GEAR.

THE girl whose foot is small and shapely naturally takes every pains to be well shod that this point of beauty may be shown to best advantage. How much more important even to be shod by the girl who must acknowledge to a 60 or the girl who must wear shoes always smart and perfectly cared for. It is even more essential, if possible, for a young girl who still wears short dresses upon all occasions to have her shoes always neat and trim than for her older sister whose skirts are sufficiently long to somewhat hide the feet.

Boots and slippers can mark good style more conspicuously than any other detail of dress. Incidentally they can show up the wearer's character most amusingly. There is the high heeled, bright buckled walking slipper of the girl who really enjoys being conspicuous even at the expense of good taste. The naturally untidy and disorderly girl is pretty sure to wear boots that would be vastly improved by polish, are perhaps needful of a button, or if it is a low shoe the string is very apt to be untied.

But delightfully characteristic of a certain type of girl is a smart calfskin boot or oxford tie made with heel of sensible height for walking and of a last not so pointed as to look uncomfortable, nor yet so square as to be markedly unbecoming. This last style of boot belongs, of course, to the girl who knows that to be really well dressed the accessories are of utmost importance. The minor details of dress must be in keeping with the frock itself and for every costume there must be a compromise effected between the ultra fashionable and the purely comfortable.

The newest walking shoes are much like the oxford ties of a few years back but are cut somewhat lower and, having but three creases, are fastened with ribbon rather than the wide silk tape. Tips are seen on the majority of the newest low walking shoes, but these tips are of the same leather as the rest of the shoe, not of patent leather. No fancy bonding is advisable, although there may be a narrow band of the headwork outlining the tip and bordering the top of the shoe. Pumps could not be said to have gone

If this costs too much, or if she prefers flowers to the plain green, there are several very low plants that make beautiful borders. Sweet alyssum is one of the best. Its fine lace-like white flowers give a good effect with any kind of flowers and if it is cut back often it will bloom all summer. Other good plants for borders are ageratum, lobelia, clove pink, candytuft and summer oxalis; the latter has either white, pink or lavender flowers and a beautiful clove-like leaf. If grown from a bulb, where the flowers vary them according to what colored plants are to be put in the beds. A white border can be used on the whole garden, but some of the colored ones would surely clash occasionally with what they enclosed if only one color was used.

If there is a centre bed it generally looks well to fill or nearly fill it with high growing plants. Some of the most effective are hollyhocks, larkspur, lilies, yucca, Japanese iris and summer hyacinth. Or the centre bed can be sown up entirely to roses. Red bushes, in whatever part of the garden they may be placed, must have a bed to themselves. All kinds of roses may be in the same bed, however, and in arranging them the best plan to follow is to put the late roses in front, for the latter keep on blooming all summer when other varieties have stopped, and a rose bush not in bloom is not especially ornamental.

Another very good idea is to have one bed of flowers that have a particularly sweet scent in the evening, especially if the garden is near the house, so one can enjoy them when sitting on the porch on summer evenings. The tobacco plant has a most delicious perfume at night; and there are also evening primrose, night-scented stocks, blue verbena and petunias.

This same rule applies to pansies, which require constant picking, and they should be cut back after blooming. Some girls will prefer mowing the different flowers and allowing them to grow better in combination or in a kind of orderly confusion, like some old-fashioned gardens. One flower that can be used in a bed by itself, and yet give the effect of difference in height is phlox. There is a variety of tall phlox for the back ground that will bloom all summer, and the low phlox the most beautiful is a white flower called Miss Ingham. To make good combinations of flowers takes some experience, and there is always something new to learn in that line. Here are some that have been found successful—Larkspur and madonna lilies go well together, forget-me-nots and sweet-william, verbena and stocks, Shirley poppies and baby's breath, nigella and phlox, bachelor buttons and candytuft. But much of the fun of the garden will be in trying different varieties.



Local and General

A. J. McPherson has been appointed one of the commissioners for Regina at a salary of \$6,000.

The debentures of Sedley, Sask., amounting to \$10,000, have been awarded to J. Addison Reid & Co., Ltd.

Moses Smith, the man charged with strangling his young son at Brownlee, has been brought to the Regina jail.

J. M. Wessel, L. Rankin and R. J. Westgate are in Winnipeg this week attending the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

P. C. Foley of the carpenters' union was sentenced to thirty days with hard labor for assaulting R. J. Crawford of Sedley.

Grant Holt, one of the passengers injured in the C. N. R. wreck at Jamieson, has recovered and returned to his home in the States.

The new cartage company have started business. The manager is G. R. McCracken, of Calgary. For a time they will operate a baggage transfer only.

The plans submitted by Fraser & Hutchinson, architects, of this city, have been accepted for a four-roomed brick school building to be erected at Bladworth, Sask., at a cost of \$8,000.

A valuable dog, the property of John Art, 4th Avenue and Angus St., valued by the owner at \$50, was poisoned on Monday by some person unknown. No cause can be assigned for the action, which appears to have been prompted by mere malice.

Col. Ford yesterday received definite word from Col. Steele to the effect that he will go into camp at Last Mountain Lake for twelve days starting June 21st. Any intending recruits should lose no time in handing in their names as the regiment is rapidly approaching its full complement.

The Regina Lawn Tennis Club will give a dance in the City Hall auditorium on Friday evening next, the 10th to take the place of the one which was to have been held on the 12th of May, but which was postponed on account of the death of King Edward VII. All those who received invitations for that dance may consider themselves invited for this.

Confirmation of the consummation of an agreement between the C.P.R. and C.N.R. companies for the construction and joint occupation of a Union Station at Regina has been received from the Board of Railway Commissioners. They further state that the plans are being prepared by the C.P.R. and as soon as they are presented to the Commission and approved, construction work will be commenced.

Social and Moral Reform. The following compose the Regina Council of the Social and Moral Reform League, with the exception of the president and vice-president, who will be elected later:

Secretary, M. P. Brockman; treasurer, F. T. Marks; executive committee, W. A. Couss, J. C. McLachlan, C. F. Wilson, J. C. Miller, Leroy Hotchkiss, W. A. Sucoe, Edward Redding, Robt. Sinton, J. Rouse, Wm. Anderson, A. T. Brock, J. W. Smythe, S. Clark, R. D. McMurche, M. Henderson, D. J. Thom, Jas. Hindson, Geo. G. Gamble, J. A. Cross, H. S. Abbott, J. H. H. Young, S. Page, F. N. Tanner, J. H. P. Selby, Geo. Cushing, J. C. Wilkinson, Jas. Burrows, Andrew Menzies, E. B. Lorimer, Geo. Patterson, J. K. McInnis, Hugh Peat, R. J. Westgate, P. M. Bredt, F. M. Young, H. H. Sampson, all the city clergy, J. A. Wheelan, E. McCarthy, C. J. McCusker, J. J. Smith, A. C. McInnon.

The White City. The movement with reference to establishing a White City on the shore of the Wascana Lake has evidently caught on Mr. Sheffield says that he is already receiving scores of communications from all sources showing that a great many people are enthusiastic over the idea, and it will be well supported when the actual formation takes place. Mr. Sheffield is especially enthusiastic over the scheme and considers that by dint of hard work and good support the White City will be an established fact before the present season is over. In regard to this project Mr. Sheffield states that the white city proposal emanates from himself as a private citizen and that the Greater Regina Club, as an organization, has nothing to do with it and has never considered it in any way. Mr. Sheffield explained that his idea was that a company should be organized to carry out the scheme which he believes would prove of incalculable advantage to the city.

Primaries. Aberdeen, S. D., June 6.—S. H. Elrod will be nominated for Governor at Republican Primaries by the plurality of at least ten thousand votes. It may go as high as twelve thousand," said John C. Simmons, state chairman of the Stalwart Republican campaign committee today, regarding state primaries tomorrow. "He will carry entire Stalwart state ticket through with him by a substantial majority. Burke and Martin will be renominated for the congress by a majority larger even than they did two years ago. The legislative tickets from various counties will be largely Stalwart, assuring Stalwart's control of the next legislature. This is a regular Republican year in South Dakota."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Early Settlers.

Twenty-seven years ago Saturday, May 28, the first sod was turned by the Scotch settlers sent to Western Canada by Lady Gordon Cathcart. This event took place at the home-stand of Mr. D. Macdarmid, south of Wapella, and was the "starting point" for many model farms and happy homes. Nine families and one bachelor, who by the way was Mr. Macdarmid, made up the little party of immigrants that watched with much interest the turning up of the soil. To them it meant a new life, new conditions and new friends in a new country where their very existence depended upon their energies and the workings of providence. We need not enlarge upon the outcome of a visit to the districts south of Wapella is all that is necessary to show what Scotch pluck and energy can do. One year later, as a result of the good reports sent home to Scotland some forty-five families followed and took up land south and south-west of Wapella. Today they are the "backbone" of the town and district and we doubt if there is a more prosperous district in the whole west. The land broken twenty-seven years ago Saturday was planted with potatoes. The crop was harvested in eight weeks and we feel safe in saying that no food has tasted sweeter than the first returns from the soil of the west.—Wapella Post.

Killed at Watrous.

Watrous, Sask., June 5.—O. T. Anderson, who has resided south-west of this town for the past six years, met with a fatal accident last evening. He was in town during the day and in the evening started to drive west of the town. He turned off the road south of second avenue and in endeavoring to turn the team about, fell out of the rig, landing upon his head, breaking his neck. He died instantly. The coroner viewed the remains with a jury consisting of C. E. Oliver, E. C. Smith, Thomas N. B. Jordahl, Charles Hanley, A. Skigek and Geo. Telfer. While the coroner was satisfied in his mind that the neck was broken, it was decided to have Dr. Stip view the remains.

Great Sale.

Weyburn, June 5.—The big two day sale of school lands ended today when the total of 233 parcels were disposed of. These parcels comprised 36,812 acres in all and the total proceeds of the sale was \$596,324.34, or an average price per acre of \$16.20. This is regarded as one of the most successful sales in the west. Tomorrow 160 parcels will be offered for sale at Arcola.

The assessment of the town of Francis is \$275,000.

Qu'Appelle Board of Trade has passed a unanimous resolution in favor of fast time.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

SHEEP SALE.

Department of Agriculture Arranging for Sale of Grades and Purebreds. The announcement some weeks ago regarding the proposed importation of breeding sheep has induced several persons interested in sheep breeding to write to the secretary of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, F. Hedley Auld, Regina, telling what they require. The movement has aroused considerable interest in the question of sheep breeding. Some are of the opinion that in the sales of sheep that it is proposed to hold only grade ewes should be offered. Others would like to see only purebreds put in the sale. Certainly purebred stock is preferable if the farmers are prepared to pay the price, but as grade ewes can be bought on the ranches in Southern Saskatchewan at much less than the prices of purebreds it would seem to be a better plan to begin with grades, and afterwards improve the flock by the use of purebred rams of the breeds most suitable to the west. It is understood that the owners of purebred sheep are being communicated with in order to ascertain what stock they have for sale. This information will be used in preparing a directory of breeders of purebred sheep in Saskatchewan, and will be useful to any person wishing to buy sheep privately. Any sheep breeder in Saskatchewan who fails to supply the desired information would seem to be indifferent to his own interests. If any have been overlooked in sending out the circular of inquiry a copy may be obtained by addressing F. Hedley Auld, Secretary, Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, Regina, Sask.

A Photograph Marriage.

Vancouver, B.C., June 7.—The first "photograph" marriage ever contracted by a Japanese resident in British Columbia with a Japanese woman living in Japan, was legalized by an orthodox ceremony at the detention shed on the C. P. R. wharf today. A marriage ceremony recognized by the law of Canada was insisted upon by the Federal Immigration authorities before they would permit the woman to land in Vancouver. By this ceremony the woman is assured of a legal status in Canada.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache. ALFRED STOKES, General Secretary.

Alteration Sale Prices Rule Through June

WE will add hundreds of square feet of floor space to our already large store this summer. We are going to rearrange the whole store—to modernize it—and to make it more convenient for YOU to do shopping in. More accommodation means greater stocks, better choosing than ever before—for YOU. But before we can do this, we've got to reduce our stocks—get things so arranged that moving can be easily done—done without inconvenience to YOU—without cheating YOU of valuable time that you might be doing your shopping in. Just think of the opportunities, seasonable goods at unseasonable prices!

The Alteration Knife Got Into These RAINCOATS AND SUITS



We'd rather you'd come for them now at any price than try to sell them to you later when the dust of the re-building has soiled them, so come early!

Silk Rubber Raincoats

20 only latest New York and imported Silk Raincoats in a variety of colors and patterns. Two tones, moires and fancy stripes. The knife has been stuck deep into these garments. From 25 per cent to 33 1/2 per cent off every coat. \$30.00 Coat for \$28.00 Coat for \$25.00 Coat for \$18.00 Coat for \$15.00 Coat for

LADIES' CLOTH SUITS.

10 only Ladies' Smart Suits, in Worsteads, Venetians and Panamas. Stylish cut, perfect fitting garments and the newest of colorings—rose, tan, reseed, violet, fawn, navy and green. Regular up to \$30. Alteration Price \$15.

LADIES' TUB SUITS.

15 only Ladies' New Wash Suits, made of Repp and Linen Coat, smartly trimmed with contrasting colors and jet buttons. Mohogany, natural rose violet. Mostly sizes 34 and 36. Regular up to \$10. Alteration Price \$5.75.

LADIES' WHITE LAWN DRESSES.

Dainty Princess Dresses, made of good quality lawn, prettily trimmed with insertion and lace, smart tucked flounces, sizes 32 to 42. Alteration price is \$3.25

LADIES' PANAMA SKIRTS.

25 only Walking Skirts of the latest mode. Long yoke effect with killed flounce. Colors, taupe, green, black, cream, brown and navy. Good value at \$7.00. Alteration Price \$3.95

MISSES' COVERT JACKETS.

18 only Smart Box Reefers, made of Twill Covert, Double breasted. Ages 12, 14 and 16 years. Alteration price \$4.75

Pineapples, Rhubarb, Lemons

Many housewives use these in conjunction and the result is a most delicious preserve. Not too rich to eat lots of—still with just that elusive flavor that pleases the palate.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CAN THESE WHILE STOCKS ARE FRESH AND THE FLAVOR IS GREATEST.

WE HAVE A LARGE SUPPLY COMING IN DAILY. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables are our leaders in the hot summer months.

Big Shipment of Fresh Fish

Fresh Every Tuesday WHITE FISH TROUT SALMON COD and HALIBUT All fresh caught. We've got a few Ontario dry-picked Chickens that are choice. Also Manitoba farm Sausage and Pork Tenderloin.

Look Out for the Suits With the Red Price Tickets All Through this Sale



MEN'S HIGH GRADE SUITS

\$8, \$10, \$12, \$16.50, \$18 to \$25

Special values at all prices. The Alteration Sale has struck the Men's Store a hard blow—YOU can reap the benefit. We can't go over the list of offerings but we can say that they all come up to our standard of perfection. We are not unloading undesirable goods, but building for a greater store and a greater business. If you are a customer already you'll know what these savings mean—if you have never bought one of our suits, come on in—we want to become acquainted with you. We want you to compare our suits with what others are offering—and we're content with your verdict.

IT'S THE BOYS AGAIN (Our Boys' Clothing)

We have selected our fashions to meet the requirements in cuteness, neatness, durability and swaggar; designing to conform with the "cute" age, the "rough house" age and "sit-up-and-take-notice" age.

Our Lion Brand Suits for Boys

This season are better than ever and combine all the essentials and reinforcements necessary for the boy who is hard on clothes. A boy wears his coat out first at the elbow. Lion Brand has double elbows of cloth there, and it lasts longer. A boy wears knickers out at the seat and knees. Lion Brand have an extra piece of cloth right where they wear out first, and the seams are stitched twice and the linings are the best we have ever seen in Boys' Suits. This makes a good reason why you should ask for this make, and the price is no higher—that's another good thing about it.



A suit at \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50 is fully guaranteed and cut in the very newest style.

Boys, Come in for a "Lion Brand Suit"

Remember the Early Shopper Gets the Bargains

ALTERATION Savings Galore

In the Dry Goods Circle

Just Note the Prices, then come in Saturday morning. But Come Early! Remember the "early shopper gets the Bargains."

- CREPE DRESS MATERIAL—40 inch, in pale blue, Nile green, champagne, very latest effect for hot weather season. Our Alteration Sale Price 22 1/2c
PANAMA CLOTHS—Grey, white, wisteria, navy, cadet, taupe and cardinal. Regularly sold at 85c. Our Alteration Sale Price 69c
SHADOW STRIPE SATIN CLOTH—42 inches wide, combination of stripes and dots. Wisteria, rose, navy, new blue, taupe, grey, cardinal, green, Nile fawn, brown. Regularly sold at 85c. Our Alteration Sale Price 67 1/2c
LUSTRES—38 inches wide, brown, navy, cardinal, green, black, cream. Regularly sold at 85c. Our Alteration Sale Price 19c
VOILES—44 inches, black, cream, champagne, fawn, navy, grey. Regularly sold at 85c and 90c. Our Alteration Sale Price 65c
4,000 YARDS BEST ENGLISH PRINTS—In light and dark patterns, all good fast colors, 32 and 33 inches wide. Our Alteration Sale Price 12 1/2c
2,000 YARDS BEST CANADIAN PRINTS—In all the new patterns, 31 inches wide. Our Alteration Sale Price 10c
WHITE BED SPREADS—White Marseilles Spread, our leader. Our Alteration Sale Price \$1.50
LADIES' KID GLOVES—In brown only, in all sizes, 3-button. Regularly sold at 75c. Our Alteration Sale Price 59c

Parasols & Ribbons at Alteration Prices

- LADIES' FANCY PARASOLS—In floral designs, 8-ribbed, mottled handles. Regularly sold at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Our Alteration Sale Price 79c
LADIES' FANCY PARASOLS—Satin stripes, assorted shades, natural wood handle, with gilt knob and jet setting. Regularly sold at \$1.50. Our Alteration Sale Price \$1.99
LADIES' FANCY PARASOLS—New Dresden effect, with white satin stripes intervening, burnt wood handle. Regularly sold at \$4.50. Our Alteration Sale Price \$2.99
LADIES' WHITE PARASOLS—With two-row eyelet embroidery, natural wood handle. Regularly sold at \$2.75. Our Alteration Sale Price \$2.10
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS—With Dresden trimmings, assorted colors, white cardinal, pink, sky. Regularly sold for 50c. Our Alteration Sale Price 42 1/2c
DRESDEN RIBBONS—2,000 yards fancy Dresden Ribbons, floral and satin stripe designs. Regular price 25c per yard. Our Alteration Sale Price 17 1/2c

A MAN'S SHOE CHANCE



At Alteration Prices For the Men we offer a very special price on Barry Shoes and Oxfords. The Barry Shoe is a high grade American line. For an Alteration Sale Price we place them at \$3.95

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED Western Canada's Greatest Store