

THE KEYNOTE IS DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

now proposed to build the road to Hudson Bay. (Applause.)

The Tariff Issue.

The Conservatives accused the Liberals of overtaxing the people. The bulk of the public revenue was raised by a tariff, and the issue between the two parties on this subject was that the Conservatives stood for a tariff for protection and the Liberals for a tariff for revenue.

"Our revenue," he said, "is today some \$70,000,000, but the burden on the people is not so heavy, because the tariff has been adjusted, and every one is paying according to his means. There may be a time when, in some countries, a protective policy is sound. I maintain, however, that the experience of Canada shows that the protective policy, as applied to her, is not sound. And that a tariff for revenue is the only policy under which Canada, as she is situated today, can succeed."

Mr. Oliver pointed out that Conservative candidates in Western Canada were trying to lead the electors to believe that their party was in favor of a low tariff. This was a gross misrepresentation and to show that he was, he quoted the statements of leading members of the House of Commons in the last two sessions of parliament. Many of these statements indicated that the Conservative party considered that the tariff on agricultural implements, binder twine, woolens, boots and other necessities should be raised, so as to give protection to eastern manufacturers.

The Land for the Settler.

The government's critics accused them of being untrue to their policy of "the land for the settler." A comparison of the present government's administration of the public lands with the administration of them by the late government, would, however, prove the foundationless character of this assertion. The Conservative government gave to railway companies 32,000,000 acres of land, reserved for railway grants the whole of the remaining unalienated sections, and gave only 6,000,000 acres to settlers. The present government had given 25,000,000 acres to settlers, removed the reservation on the unalienated odd numbered sections, and had granted not one acre to railway companies, but, notwithstanding this, was greater in the 12 years of Liberal administration, than in the 16 years of Conservative rule, and there was under construction in addition, three thousand miles more. The railway land grants made by the Conservative government, had placed the three prairie provinces under a tax of \$150,000,000, and in order that settlers might occupy the land, the money would have to be dug out of the soil.

Land for Settlers Only. Mr. Oliver showed that the recent opening of the odd numbered sections was a complete vindication of the government's policy of the land for the settler, and said that, notwithstanding the charges of having looted the public domain, the government had never alienated a single acre of land, save on settlement conditions. He then proceeded to justify the Saskatchewan

Valley land transaction.

"Our opponents have told you," he said, "that the government sold a tract of 250,000 acres at \$1 per acre, and that the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. forthwith sold it out at \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$10 an acre, making an enormous amount of money. It is true that the government did sell the 250,000 acres at \$1 an acre, but it was plus settlement conditions, and the money far more than the \$1 an acre. The fulfillment of the settlement conditions, produced a benefit to the country far beyond the \$1 an acre. It secured the conversion to production of a vast tract which had hitherto been non-productive, and towns and villages sprang up along a railway, where the land had lain absolutely vacant without a sign of settlement for 15 years. When you are told that the government sold it at a dollar an acre, you are told what is absolutely false. It would be just as true to say that when a man goes into a government land office and pays \$10 for a homestead, that he has bought the 160 acres for \$10. The \$10 is a very small part of the expenditure for his homestead, and the price that the company paid in cash was a very small part of the expenditure which they had to incur, and was a very small part of the consideration that the government required at their hands. The government required settlement—the making of the area productive—and the company fulfilled the conditions, and received the land. The company made a profit, and I have no hesitation in saying to this or any other audience, that the men who put their money into this project—who paid a dollar an acre for land which the government had not been able to give away, and who were successful in inducing the settlement which took place—were entitled to any money they made out of the enterprise. (Cheers.)

Where Does Fault Lie?

"One would think you had never heard of people buying land at a low price and selling at a high. I was down the Soo line a few nights ago, and I had been along that line a few years ago, and it was then almost absolutely vacant with only a shack here and there. That land was bought from the C. P. R. at that time for \$2.75 an acre, with no settlement conditions. Today that land is worth anywhere from \$20 to \$30 an acre. Who is there to find any fault with any such transaction? The C. P. R. sold the land at its market value at the time, but the men who bought it had made an enormous profit out of it. Is that any discredit to the C. P. R. for not having held out until the price went up, or is it any discredit to the men who made the money out of it? Does not everybody know that if the C. P. R. had held it, it would not have gone up in price. It had to have people, cultivation and production, or it could not increase in price, and so with the Saskatchewan Valley company's holdings. They would have remained until the day of judgment, and never have increased in value, if there had not been the people to settle on them and cultivate them. It is a foundation principle of the Liberal government's policy that an acre of prairie land is absolutely of no value until somebody applies to it labor, capital and intelligence, and that it may become profitable. Then and not till then does it become of value. Its value is in its production, and not in the mere fact that it is land. And so in administering the national resources, the government's policy has been with a view to securing development and not with a view to selling it at a price. Development is what we want, that is why we have opened the odd numbered sections, and offered them by the million to the man who will settle on them."

The meeting closed with God Save the King and cheers for Laurier and Oliver.

BIG FIRE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—The hardware premises of Brooks Sanford, Bay street, were gutted by fire this morning. The stock was valued at \$70,000, on which there was about \$60,000 insurance. The firm went into liquidation some days ago.

A HOPELESS PRONOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Borden finds it necessary to issue a statement presuming to tell us what the Conservative party stands for. As a delicate but plain admission that the Halifax platform has failed to convey this to the public the document is chiefly interesting. But it is to be feared that what the honorable gentleman has failed to do in a clearly worded and widely published platform, expounded and explained by two years of almost constant exposition, he will hardly be able to accomplish in a short essay of insignificant generalities launched on the eve of an election.

It is to be noted that Mr. Borden has precisely the same authority for launching his declaration of what the party stands for as he had to launch the Halifax platform as a text-book of Conservative doctrine—that is, none at all.

Mr. Borden does not even hold his position of nominal leader from the hands of the Conservative party, but from the hands of a man whom thousands of Conservative voters joined in hurling out of office. On that tenure Mr. Borden has never dared to challenge party opinion by calling a party convention. He holds therefore, no brief to speak for the Conservative party. He is not the party and holds no proxy for the party.

Neither did he give the party a chance to speak for themselves. This they have repeatedly demanded, and this Mr. Borden has persistently refused to give them. A party convention they clamored for. Mr. Borden's reply was the Halifax platform, a structure wonderful in its architecture, hopelessly faulty in its materials and bungled in its construction. To this he bade the party lend support. The party being composed of free-born men, declined to do anything of the kind and have beheld in a kind of unpleased amusement the attempts of the builder to palm off the counterfeited structure as their workmanship. They neither owned it nor called it their support.

This collapsed the platform. Now comes a pronouncement to replace it. It is launched with the same authority—the personal authority of Mr. E. L. Borden as a member of the Conservative party, and no more. It is as wonderfully designed and as poorly made as its predecessor, and it will meet the same fate. It is Mr. Borden's second attempt to speak for the party who want to speak for themselves, and who want first of all to do some plain speaking to Mr. Borden himself. The party will receive it if they received the other. Party loyalty may constrain them to silence until Monday is over. Then Mr. Borden will hear from them.

Were Mr. Borden's "followers" united party, enthusiastically following an acknowledged leader, with a clearly defined and well-understood constructive policy, the statement might indeed be received with some attention and command some influence. But the party is about as far from being united as conveniently possible, and the statement is about as far from offering them a basis for union as it could well be. As an abstract outline of a previously defined policy it might arouse the spirit of the party and command the respect of the public. As a statement without a previously defined policy it is a

hopeless and spiritless jumble of generalities which may be taken to mean anything or nothing.

This is not the kind of "platform" that win elections in these days. The people demand to know just why they are asked to discharge one set of servants and put another set in power. The party want to know what their leader and sub-leader would do if they should get into power. And until the party and the public are satisfied on these points Mr. Borden has just about as much chance of winning as he had in 1904. The "statement" will satisfy neither the party nor the public. It contains nothing either to inspire enthusiasm or to coin a campaign cry. And enthusiasm and a campaign cry are what Mr. Borden's party most need and what Mr. Borden has now twice demonstrated his inability to supply.

YET ANOTHER GONE.

Another fatality in the slunderbund. The A. W. Fraser "scandal" has expired. For months it has been one of the pets of the regiment, paraded throughout the length and breadth of the country, exhibited with limelight and fan pole and the accompaniment of insinuating language. But no more. It has gone the way of such creatures. Continued exposure weakened its constitution and the finish came a few days ago.

This "scandal" consisted in the allegation that Mr. Fraser had bought timber limits from the Federal government and had afterward tried to sell them for more money than he gave for them. This unheard of procedure was so novel and so suspicious that the vocabulary of the Opposition was unable to do it justice, and the magic lantern was called on to aid by a vulgar demonstration what words failed altogether to portray. It was an outrage, so we were invited to conclude, that a man should ask more than he gave for something he had bought in open competition and paid for with his own money.

But in an evil hour for the "scandal" some one found out that Mr. Fraser had not limited his buying and selling to timber limits. He had taken a "bite" in mining property too. This mining property is situated in the Cobalt district and was purchased by Mr. Fraser from the Whitney government for 6 thousand dollars. Now Mr. Fraser holds an offer of 300 thousand dollars for the property. This was a crushing blow to the "scandal," and it went down and out. No more will it figure in the scare-bands of the Opposition papers and the flamboyant paragraphs of excited orators. Its usefulness is gone, and its friends will hail with pleasure the day when its memory shall have followed suit.

PAY HIGH TAXATION.

U. S. Insurance Companies Made to Pay \$12,000,000. New York, Oct. 21.—The board of casualty and surety underwriters of the United States held its annual meeting in the Hotel Astor today. Reform in state taxation against insurance companies was the chief topic of discussion.

B. Smith, counsel for the Travellers' Insurance company, Hartford, Conn., said that insurance companies paid over \$12,000,000 annually in taxes, of which over \$10,000,000 was simply for privilege taxes levied for the right to operate in a state. He claimed that this was exorbitant.

Mr. E. D. Smith, dealing with the woolen industry, said: "A few years ago we were importing into this country less than \$10,000,000 worth of woolen goods; we were manufacturing many of the woolen goods used in Canada. What is the condition today? Year by year our imports of woolens have increased, and the home

production has decreased, until today the woolen mills are nearly out of existence and we are buying nearly \$15,000,000 worth of woolens in Great Britain annually."

Mr. Armstrong said in 1908: "The hon. gentlemen would no doubt close up many of our factories, and have thousands of men put out of employment, but that would not matter so long as he could bolster up an argument in favor of the free trade policy of the hon. gentleman opposite." Mr. Armstrong said on January 10, 1907, on binder twine, said: "I am not aware that today I suggested to the hon. gentleman putting a particular duty on the binder twine, although I am sure that for my part I am strongly in favor of so doing." Mr. Clements, on January 10, 1907, also on binder twine: "Some protection should be given the manufacturers of binder twine in this country." Mr. Taylor (Opposition whip), on January 10, 1907, also dealing with binder twine: "What the Government should do is to put a duty of 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. on binder twine, and then the prices will come down to where they were before."

Telephone Lineman's Fall. Brantford, Oct. 21.—Harry Summershaye, a Bell Telephone lineman, fell from the top of a forty-foot pole this morning to the roof of a shed, 25 feet below. He may recover.

Mr. W. F. Cocksbutt, on November 30, 1906, said: "I have sometimes been asked to define what I mean by adequate protection, and I have replied that adequate protection is a protection that will protect. In some cases ten per cent. is adequate protection; in other cases twenty per cent. is adequate, while in other cases thirty or even forty per cent may be entirely inadequate. "I look upon a twenty per cent. tariff as a very moderate tariff. I think that should have been increased on the bulk of agricultural implements and not diminished."

Mr. A. S. Clements, on the woolen industry: "I want now to look at the question from the manufacturing standpoint. It was a great mistake when this government, by their revision of the tariff, practically wiped out the woolen industry. They thus practically destroyed many millions of dollars which were invested in woolen mills. Look around this Dominion though one would suppose that the circumstances were such as to justify increased protection in their case rather than in the other."

Mr. W. Wright, speaking in 1903 said: "By their very high tariff wall we are debarred from doing any considerable business with our American neighbors, and yet we raise but a very low tariff wall against them, so that when our manufacturers demand British fair play in the great battle for commercial supremacy, they find themselves confronted by conditions that are absolutely unfair and un-British."

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WHERE THEY STAND.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Nov. 23, 1906: "I hope, therefore, that when this tariff does come down, it will not be weak in the matter of keeping the defenses of Canada in an industrial sense in their proper relative condition with reference to other countries, and I do hope that it will go so far that it will cut a very big hole into the imports of manufactured goods which are now brought into this country and will turn them into our own busy and ever busier factories and places of industrial production." Mr. Foster, on the Budget in 1908: "With reference to agricultural implements, during nine months of 1907, the importation was \$1,845,648 while in the preceding year it was \$1,615,125. From 1896 to 1907, \$19,907,105 worth of agricultural implements have been imported into this country. What is the reason that Canada cannot make her agricultural implements of all kinds? What is the reason that foreign labor should, to such an extent as this, monopolize Canada with reference to these always used implements?" Mr. W. F. Cocksbutt, on November 30, 1906, said: "I have sometimes been asked to define what I mean by adequate protection, and I have replied that adequate protection is a protection that will protect. In some cases ten per cent. is adequate protection; in other cases twenty per cent. is adequate, while in other cases thirty or even forty per cent may be entirely inadequate. "I look upon a twenty per cent. tariff as a very moderate tariff. I think that should have been increased on the bulk of agricultural implements and not diminished."

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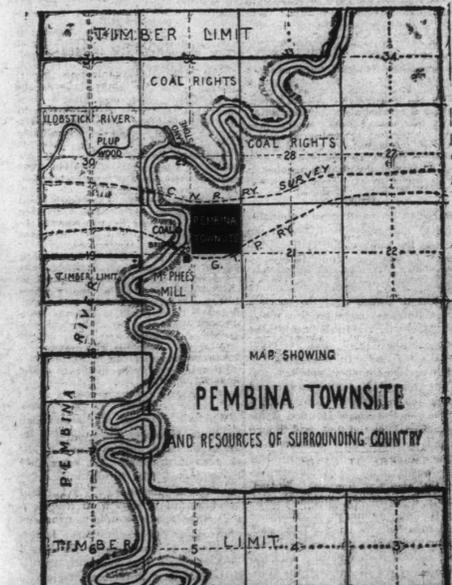
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Organization Which Numbers' Cards and... The evidence in the Dominion Grob... combine consisted of reading of corre... Gaill. This... that John Ger... sold tobacco... promptly called... Lumber, of To... sell sugar at a reduc... to contribute... in the sugar... Canadian Sugar Com... been notified to... B. W. Robertson... had his sugar... though he imported... finally caved in... aid, tobacco manu... real, had yielded to... consented to make... Kincaid, of To... that the de... getting sugar... guild members, but... S. Eby, of Toronto... had for purchas... in Cereal Company... conducting a sort... company's refusal... profit on a break... having starch Com... the members of a... prices arranged by... R. McGregor, of... complained that Sir... sold tobacco to one... but was informed... the MacDonald... in Farnie... October 21.—Although... on sold for the last... now fallen, it has... showing operations... In fact, people... anxious to rush... extra men are being... permanent, building... reaction will in two... well on if the wes... The streets, are... make it difficult for... along.

PEMBINA THE FIRST CITY WEST OF EDMONTON Where the Grand Trunk Pacific crosses the Pembina River a city in embryo exists. Already the ear marks are discernable. There are 300 souls here now. Many agencies exert themselves in the development of a city, but the greatest agency is people. Where there are people there must be a supporting district. This is pre-eminently true of the Pembina. There are, beside the 300 people immediately resident on the townsite, over 1,500 settlers in the district of which Pembina is the centre. Thus the way is clear for the formation of a city. These settlers and the hundreds who will go into this country simultaneously with the Grand Trunk Pacific must have a centre, and the natural centre is Pembina. For the man who gets in on the ground floor there is money to be made in real estate. Convince yourself of this fact, and then come to see us. Lots in the townsite range from \$50 to \$150.00 W. S. HEFFERNAN Pembina Townsite Agent, in the office of The Western Realty Company 257 Jasper Avenue East. Phone 1342

Raw Fur Season Will Soon Be Here Send Your Name and Address NOW and we will mail you Price List, Market Letters, and Shipping Tags, and all information concerning the fur market free. THE BRITISH CANADIAN FUR CO. Dept. 2 244 Lemaire St. MONTREAL, P.Q.

Boyd's SOLD EVERYWHERE Cupid, the little King of hearts With Boyd's Chocolates Points his darts. Chocolates W.J. BOYD CANDY CO. WINNIPEG.