

CAL LEADERS DIVIDED BY OLD QUARRELS AND ACUTE DIFFERENCES IN FEELING AND OPINION, IT IS SURELY GREAT ENOUGH TO JUSTIFY THE LIKE UNITY OF PURPOSE AND ENDEAVOR AMONG THE ELECTORS UPON WHOSE DECISION THE FATE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR THE FURTHER PROSECUTION OF THE WAR DEPEND.

In the trenches Liberals and Conservatives fight and die for a common Canada and a common Empire. No party wall divides the wounded in the hospitals. Nor do those who minister to their wounds and ease their sufferings ask to what party the afflicted belong. Is it too much to expect that the spirit by which the army lives and triumphs will be as active and as powerful among the people at home when they cast their ballots, and that here as there the great cause for which we contend will unify and inspire the nation?

REFORMS BY NEW GOVERNMENT.

But there are other reasons why the Union Government should be entrusted with power. It has pledged itself to the extirpation of old abuses and to a wise and bold policy of constructive reform. The system of patronage in the distribution of contracts and offices, which has prevailed in Canada for generations, has been the root of many political evils. It has fostered local and sectional interests incompatible with the national welfare and injurious to the efficiency of the national service. It has troubled representatives of the people, permitted the ascendancy of organized minorities in the constituencies, and affected the independence of Parliament itself.

It may be that these evils should have been overcome long ago. Censure may lie upon successive Governments which have tolerated the system. But inveterate diseases succumb only to heroic treatment—and heroism has not distinguished Canadian parties in dealing with patronage. Generally, Governments have lived long in Canada, and when for many years distribution of patronage has been confined to the party in power there is a natural disposition to adjust the balance when at length the other party succeeds to office. Once committed to the system, influences are recognized and interests created that are not easily resisted or dislodged. It is believed that a Government derived from both political parties and strengthened by special representation of agriculture and organized labor can act with greater freedom and independence than a Government which held office under the old conditions. Hence the resolution to abolish trading in patronage, to fill public office by merit and not by favoritism, and to establish honest and open competition in awarding contracts and buying supplies.

GOVERNMENT'S PLEDGES.

It is not necessary to repeat in full the announcement of policy already made public. In carrying out these policies the Government engages to stop wasteful expenditure and unwise duplication of railways,

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