

## THE POLITICAL WEATHER CHART.

IT looks like a hard winter ahead for Premier Borden. The political weather forecast is storms, fog and heavy winds. The danger signals are flying all over the Dominion.

In British Columbia, the Oriental immigration problem is acute and Mr. Borden finds that the storm he fomented while in Opposition is now breaking on his own head.

In the prairie provinces, the agitation for wider markets and lower tariff is steadily growing. The pre-election promise to turn over to the prairie provinces their natural resources presses for fulfilment. The Macdonald by-election reappears.

In Ontario, the results in South Bruce and East Middlesex tell of the gathering storm of protest against lack of any action to relieve the steadily-mounting cost of living; against the continuance of the Nationalist alliance; against militarism and waste and extravagance and graft; against reactionary Toryism and the attempted subversion of the principles of responsible Government.

In Quebec, the ministerial representation in the Cabinet is so weak as to oppose no check to the resurging tide for Laurier and Liberalism. The Chateauguay election protest clouds threaten lightnings that will show up the dark places of Ministerial by-election methods.

In the Maritime provinces, Mr. Cochrane's administration of the Intercolonial, his attempted raising of rates, his rough-shod methods and his lack of tact have roused the wrath of thousands of Conservative voters. Mr. Hazen is in hot water in St. John and Mr. Borden in Halifax over rival local interests and neither can give way.

Over the whole of Canada lie the clouds of Rogerism; of increased taxation and doubled expenditures; of administrative scandals and inefficiency; of patronage evils; of the restriction of trade, of parliamentary free speech and of parliamentary control of expenditures; of vested-interest privilege at the expense of the masses. There is no rift in the clouds. Is it any wonder the Prime Minister has gone to Virginia for six weeks?

## The Victor of South Bruce.



Mr. R. E. Truax, M.P.

## SEVEN YEARS OF BRITISH LIBERALISM

"The present Liberal Government is now nearing the end of its eighth year of office. During that time we have been able to put the taxation of the country on a more equitable and productive basis. We have reduced the National Debt by the best part of one hundred millions. We have set on foot and put into active and beneficial operation old-age pensions and national insurance. We have settled, as we hope and believe, in South Africa, one of the most delicate and difficult questions that has ever arisen in our dominions over the seas. We have maintained—might I not say we have advanced?—the position and authority of Great Britain in the councils of Europe. And last, but by no means least, we have curbed the power of the House of Lords to obstruct and mutilate Liberal legislation. That, as you and I consider, is a pretty good record."—*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, before East Fife Liberal Association, Oct. 27.*

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## BRITISH LIBERALISM'S NEW TASK.

BRITISH Liberalism has embarked on another great social reform. Unjust monopoly and privilege is being attacked in another great stronghold. At Bedford on October 11th the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, launched the proposals of the Asquith Government for a radical readjustment of the land-holding rights of the hereditary land barons of Great Britain. A new Magna Charta for the masses of the people is contained in the proposals he outlined as follows:

A living wage for the laborer, with decent home, garden, and prospects of an ultimate allotment.

Removal of discouragement to tenants to improve and develop land by securing the benefit of their improvements and compensation for damage by game.

The equipment of the cultivator by instruction, expert advice, improved transport, and the prohibition of undue preference given by railway companies to foreign products.

Great facilities to the State for the acquisition of land, whether for immediate or prospective use, on terms fair to the community as well as to the owner; and power taken to deal with owners who have no power, means, or disposition to spend the necessary capital in developing the land.

The powerful aid of the State, both by legislation and administration and by finance must be invoked to carry these purposes into effective operation.

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