

RIGHT OF PARTIES

ies Stand by Pro- Federal House-- of Vote to Turn

Imagine that the task for is a tremendous amination of the re- election does not ppression. In that vatives polled 47 per al vote, or 488,199 by the Liberals. On they had only 84 per representatives in the ons, which, after all ter. But it can be an increase of six e may make a e representation of Even Liberals con-ponents will make howing than they did The new house will 214 members as at

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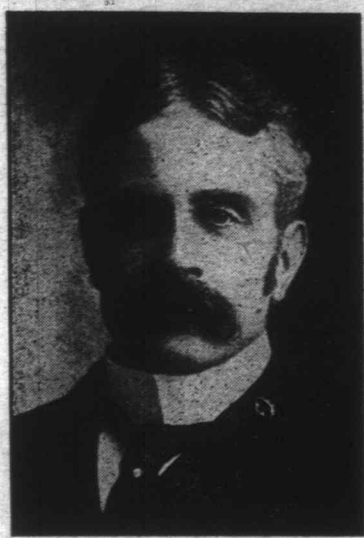
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MR. R. L. BORDEN.

The Liberal-Conservative Platform

As Enunciated at Halifax and Other Places by Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the House of Commons.

- Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest.
- Appointment of public officials under consideration of capacity and personal character and not of party service alone.
- More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure through publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer to enforce the laws so amended.
- A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination.
- Such reform in the selecting of members of the senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative body.
- A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system, except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of settlers.
- The management and development of the public domain (in which are to be included great national franchises) for the public benefit and under such conditions that a respectable proportion of the increment of value arising therefrom shall inure to the people.
- The operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission, free from partizan control or interference.
- Development and improvement of our national waterways, the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and subsequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and market, whether at home or abroad, and the establishment of a thorough system of cold storage.
- The re-organization of the present railway commission as a public utilities commission with wider power and more extended jurisdiction, so as to establish thorough and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with a franchise of a national character.
- The establishment after due investigation of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.
- The improvement of existing postal facilities, especially in newly developed portions of the country, and inauguration, after proper enquiry as to cost of a system of free rural mail delivery.
- A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles that can be advantageously manufactured from or by means of our natural resources, having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage-earning population.
- The promotion by negotiation and other constitutional means of a system of mutual preferential trade within the empire.
- The restoration of the public lands to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.
- The unimpaired maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the provinces of Canada under the constitution.

FINDS POOR EQUIPMENT

Inspector of Accidents and Rolling Stock Finds Poor Equipment of Railway in the West.

James Clark, inspector of accidents and rolling stock for the board of railway commissioners for Canada, arrived in the city last night from Lethbridge and this morning inspected the Calgary shops, yards and rolling stock.

Mr. Clark is making a trip of inspection from Winnipeg to Vancouver stopping at all divisional points and inspecting rolling stock at every point.

In the Calgary shops he states that he finds quite a few defective locomotives, and about a hundred defective cars, mostly freight, in the yards. He conservatively states that he has seen cars and locomotives in better shape than they are now between here and Winnipeg.

Between Calgary and Brandon he has found over half a hundred defective locomotives and 610 defective cars up to the present time. The cars are nearly all freight but he also finds that the passenger cars are not up to the standard by any means. They are not clean, and in such cars as are heated by oil lamps the half of them are not working.

Mr. Clark found the locomotives at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge in worse shape than they are here. In a great many cases, the driving brakes of the engines are disabled, and the engines are still on the run. They try to control the train by means of the brakes on the cars. This can be done of course, but the driving brakes are supposed to have the power of six cars, so that it is easily seen that the engines cannot be as efficiently handled as when in proper shape.

He also finds that the men working in the shops are a bunch of inexperienced men, and that although they do their best they cannot do the work as it should be done.—Calgary Herald.

SIFTON TO JUMP IN

Clifford Sifton Will Take Command of the Western End of Liberal Campaign to Prevent Restitution.

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—Hon. Clifford Sifton will direct the government campaign in the west during the general elections. He may or may not enter the cabinet during the interval but that he will have control of the forces seems assured.

A person who knows whereof he speaks said today: "You can put it down as a fact that all the arrangements have been made for Sifton to jump into harness at a moment's notice. You can look for the official announcement in his paper any day. Mind I do not say that he will be given a department. The chances are that he will simply be taken into the cabinet as a minister without portfolio. That will give him the necessary pretext to take command of the party forces in Western Canada. He will entirely displace the Hon. Frank Oliver in the organization."

HERBERT B. AMES, M.P.

Toronto Globe, Feb. 1, 1908

Rich men as a rule, do not voluntarily come out from the quiet of their clubs to enter the storm and stress of public life with the definite objective of becoming a recognized force, either in municipal or national politics. The rich men who are in public life today have nearly all entered reluctantly at the behest of party politics. Mr. Herbert B. Ames M.P. for St. Anthony division of Montreal is a conspicuous exception to the rule. He has, of his own free will, forsaken the ruby light of the quiet parlors of the rich for the glaring limelight of the politician. First because he has the virtue of being ambitious, and second, because he believes he can be of service to the public. As a young man he inherited an ample fortune from his father, who was the head of the Ames-Holden Company of Montreal. His business interests have been all along sufficient to keep him decidedly busy. But he has for the last ten or eleven years given the major portion of his time and energy to public life.

He began with that most thankless of tasks, the reforming of municipal politics. In order to become an alderman of Montreal, he learned the French language thoroughly, going to France for that purpose. In 1898 he was elected to the council, and with Mayor Laporte, conducted a vigorous campaign for the cleaning up of the municipal government of Montreal. His work brought him many enemies, but it was undoubtedly effective. After serving three years in the council he turned his attention to federal politics. The manner in which he organized his forces in the electoral riding which he now represents, the thorough canvass of voters and the elaborate detail with which every part of the campaign was worked out now serve as a model to political organizations. It was the campaign of a business man working on a clean business principle, and it resulted in a conspicuous victory.

Coming to the federal house in 1904, Mr. Ames has, as might be expected, been one of the most painstaking and diligent members among the ranks of the opposition. He believes in hard work and a definite objective. His special objective so far has been to make himself chief opposition critic of the Interior department. The alleged scandals connected with western lands etc., which have been ventilated in the Commons during the past two sessions, have emanated from Mr. Ames' microscopic scrutiny of every departmental action. In like manner he has undertaken lengthy journeys in Canada during recent summers for the purpose of personally inspecting public works in that country. His present prominence in the commons, as the mover of the long debated resolution calling upon the government to acknowledge the absolute right of any member of the House to personally examine any public records in the departmental files is the result of his unique activity in looking after the department of the opposition's work to which he has been assigned.

Mr. Ames is still well under fifty, and he is politically ambitious, persevering and energetic. He is by no means a magnetic speaker, and will never become a popular political leader. But he is unquestionably a force to be reckoned with in the public life of Canada.

Regina County Vote

The vote in Regina County at the recent provincial elections is as follows:

Poll	Sifton Vote	Tate
Katharinal	11	21
Hicksdale	13	33
New Ontario	18	40
Edenwald	39	33
Ara	41	36
Pilot Butte	25	27
Camden	8	40
Springdale	6	32
Sherwood	20	39
Herchmer	47	67
Boggy Creek	33	50
Foxleigh	21	61
Craven	32	47
Tregarten	14	49
Wascana	21	69
Grand Coulee	45	75
Pense	66	79
Cottonwood	39	33
Lumsden Dist.	35	45
Westlake	46	51
Disley	53	47
Fairville	16	53
Belle Plaine	25	38
Balgone	38	33
Lumsden Town	70	70
Totals	773	1149
Majority for Tate,	376.	

The C.P.R. is building the Weyburn Stoughton line with Jap labor, when hundreds of Canadians are out of work. The excuse given is that they cannot secure white labor, but the real reason is that the Jap will work for \$1.25 per day. On Monday in Weyburn there were fifty men looking for work, and in Moose Jaw the city was furnishing meals to one hundred and fifty, while the C.P.R. is giving employment to Japs. The prairie provinces are beginning to realize the condition in B.C., brought about by W. T. R. Preston, the government's agent in Japan.—Weyburn Herald.

GIBSON FOR GOVERNOR

Lt.-Col. Gibson of Hamilton to be next Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario—Sketch of His Life

It has been decided that Lt.-Col. Gibson of Hamilton is to be the next Lieutenant governor of the province of Ontario.

John Morison Gibson was born on January 1, 1842 in the county of Peel. His father, William Gibson, a farmer, came from Glanmis, Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1827.

When eight years of age his parents moved from Toronto township to the county of Haldimand, where he received a part of his early education. He then went to the central school at Hamilton and soon distinguished himself in his educational career, not only at the public and high schools but in the university. He took scholarships all the way through and graduating in 1863 as the highest honor graduate with the Prince of Wales prize, then given for general proficiency, the silver medal and the prize in the Oriental languages. After taking his B. A. degree he commenced the study of law receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1869, winning the gold medal. While a student in the university he connected himself with military matters. In 1866 he transferred to the Thirteenth Battalion of Hamilton, and served as private officer up to the position of commanding officer. He was first returned to the Ontario legislature in 1879. He entered the government as provincial secretary in 1880, and was made commissioner of crown lands in 1896 and attorney general two years later.

He was lieutenant in the 13th Bat. at Ridgeway in 1866. In 1881 he commanded the Canadian Wimbledon team which won the Kolarow Cup. For three years he was president of the Ontario Rifle Association and was the first president of the Canadian Military Rifle League.

DOUKHOBORS SETTLE DOWN

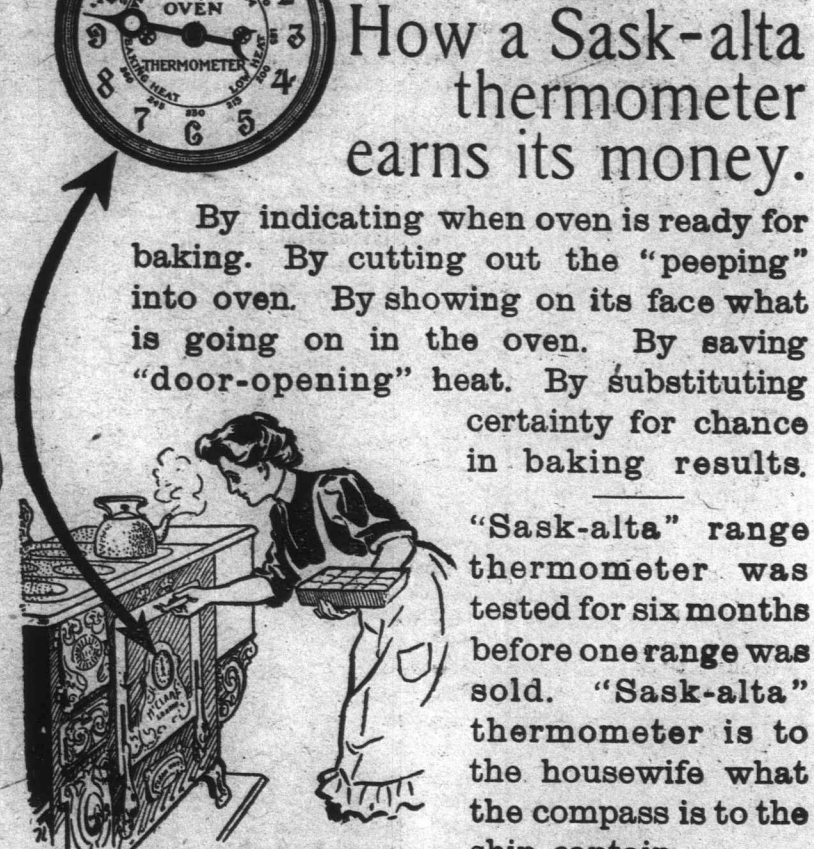
One Raised 2,500 Bushels of Wheat Last Year—Taking Up Homesteads But Women Object.

Dr. McDougall, the Doukhobor commissioner, has been on a visit to some of the Doukhobor villages west of Duck Lake and has received applications for homesteads from a number of Doukhobors who left the district last winter for Yorkton, but have returned. Apparently these men now realize the mistake they made last year when they refused to take advantage of the final opportunity given them before the lands were thrown open for general homesteading. A few sections in different parts of the districts have been reserved for them and these have now been filed upon. When filing the Douks are required to take the oath of allegiance, but the prejudice against becoming British subjects seems to be getting less, their old idea that they will have to fight if they take the oath having been to a full extent removed in the more progressive of the Doukhobor people.

Many of the women, however, strongly object to their men folk taking this step and one man at Pasarofka, a village a few miles from Soo Gillies, had a "Dickens of a time." He told his wife he was going to take out his papers and get a homestead, so she adopted a policy of passive resistance and declared she would not cook for him until he changed his mind. The other women in the village supported the stubborn woman, and he could not get but what he cooked himself. Next she started to nag and after standing this for four days the worm turned and Mrs. Doukhobor got a thrashing. A free-for-all followed but the man got the best of it and the erring wife is good now and her husband has a homestead.

The appearance of the district south of Gillies, compared with that which it presented a year ago, is a striking example of the way in which the west is filling up and also of the next four years in Saskatchewan. The homesteaders who had gone through so much crushing and so much patient waiting at the Prince Albert land office had, but recently filed and very few of them were on the land. Outside the village of the Doukhobors and their small fields of grain and the few homesteaders who were confined to break up their land, there was no attempt to convert the rich prairie to the use of mankind. An exception, however, must be made in the case of a fine quarter section owned by a Doukhobor known as John the Blacksmith, who had 100 acres of fine red life wheat, besides small crops of flax and oats. John left the community after working for "Peter" for one year and he says his one hundred acres of wheat produced 2,500 bushels last year, grading No. 2 Northern and sold locally for seed purposes at 88 cents a bushel. He

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McClary's

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has the patent for his quarter and owns other land as well, and claims to have made \$1,000 clear profit last year. In addition to his farm John finds time to run a blacksmith shop and does most of the work of the district in this line. His good example is being followed by others of his countrymen, and there are more progressive and independent Doukhobors in evidence every year.—Yorkton Enterprise.

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