

Large Audience Out To Hear Mr. Magrath

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Asked the electors to do what they thought was best for the interest of the country, but to cut out partyism. Referred to Mr. Simmons' speech on the Land Grant of 500,000 acres, and gave its history.

Mr. Magrath then spoke of the trouble between the Irrigation Co. and the Government over bridges. He had wanted the matter to be settled two years ago. Now the Government was suing the company to make them build bridges.

IRRIGATION IN THIS COUNTRY

As he had been accused by Mr. Simmons as being the "Father of the Irrigation Act" he would state that he knew no more about it than any person present.

The water-users of Magrath and Raymond met at Raymond on the 10th of January, 1908 and adopted resolutions with the assistance of W. C. Simmons for submission to the Government with a view of a amendment to the Irrigation Act. The Bill was presented at Parliament and contained none of the resolutions adopted at Raymond and it goes through without Senator DeVeber opening his mouth in the interest of the water-users.

Mr. Magrath said he strongly objected to Senators taking part in election campaigns. He had seen Senator DeVeber to-day bill-posting at Spring Coulee. Senators are paid to perform a different kind of work and their salary average \$47 per day during session. "If Mr. DeVeber was as active in the Senate as he was to-day, it would be a far better country."

Referred briefly to the charge made by Mr. Simmons accusing him of grafting. He offered \$4,000 to the churches of Lethbridge if he could make good his assertion. When the question was brought up in Taber, Mr. Simmons said he would leave it to the electors to decide.

Outside of a few bridges being built nothing has been done by Mr. Simmons in the Lethbridge constituency.

He referred to the importance of the water question. Several cases of typhoid have been reported at Stirling. If the Government, instead of spending over a million dollars on a public building in Edmonton, would attend to this question, it would be far better for the Province.

RAILWAY POLICY DISCUSSED.

The Governments' railway policy came in for discussion. In 1896 there was a difference in railway mileage between Alberta and Saskatchewan of only 160 miles, but now the latter has over a thousand miles more than the former. By use of a large map, Mr. Magrath showed that Edmonton (Frank Oliver's home) was getting many railroads, while the southern country, which is far richer than the northern, isn't receiving any. The railways should be built to the districts where they are raising the wheat that must be shipped. "What Southern Alberta needs is railway competition."

THE REAL ISSUE

The real issue of the campaign in the speaker's opinion is the control of the natural resources of the two prairie provinces. Comparing Alberta with Ontario and Quebec in the matter of revenue from minerals, Mr. Magrath declared that Alberta never would receive from the federal Government a sum equal to the \$1,000,000 received last year by Ontario from her minerals alone. The atlas issued by the Department of the Interior shows that Alberta has 77,000 square miles of coal lands and it is richer in minerals than Pennsylvania. Alberta was shown to have a greater area of timber than any other province except British Columbia.

From the discussion in the House of Commons on the question of the extension of the boundaries of the province has showed the difference between the politics

of Borden and Laurier with regard to the control of the lands, minerals and timbers.

IMMIGRATION

The immigration work of the country is costing a million dollars annually or about a pound per head on the people being brought here. The immigration policy should be reconstructed. There is no reason why a country that can ship one hundred and twenty-five million bushels of wheat in a year should need further advertising to bring settlers to this country. The United States never paid bonuses and for years has been charging people to get in. "Bear in mind this one fact," he said. "This is going to be a magnificent country but we must make ourselves magnificent. Now is the time to lay the foundations. Our greatest growth will be from the outside and we must take care to get good citizens."

In closing Mr. Magrath asked the electors to stand for what is right, and to dig out the roots of partyism. He said if he ever got a chance he would vote for Woman's Rights, as their influence is very good in this line.

"Vote as you think is right and you won't go astray." He asked for the confidence of the people and said that if elected he would be at work within ten days. (Great applause.)

Mr. Sterling Williams asked a question, re a grant of land applied for by the A. R. and I. Co. As Mr. Oliver would be here the next evening, the question was left over for him to answer.

A beautiful selection was rendered by the Band.

Mr. W. C. Ives was then introduced as the next speaker. He complimented the Band on their fine music and declared it was the best he had ever heard.

Referred to the statement of Duncan Marshall when he said there was no wrong doing on the part of the Liberal party during the past 12 years.

The difference in Tariff of the two parties is:—Conservative 1896 \$27.77, Liberal 1908—\$28.37 or a difference of 60 one-hundredths, which is not worth considering. The present government is keeping up an army of 3000 men at an expense of \$6,000,000 and only spends \$600,000 a year on agriculture.

The speaker then proceeded to answer Mr. Marshall's statement that the Conservative party had no platform. "Do you not think," he asked, "that decency in public life is one of the greatest issues in any campaign? That is one plank in the Conservative platform. The platform on immigration is for the stopping of the bonusing system and against the bringing of immigration from undesirable parts of the world. Honest expenditure of the public money is another plank and investigations have proven that there has been fraudulent spending of public money by the Government."

In referring to decency in public life he spoke of Sir Frederick Borden and other ministers and how the clergymen in the east were taking action by holding meetings and appealing to the people not to support these men.

RAILWAY POLICY

He said that during the twelve years of Liberal rule exactly fifty-seven miles of railway had been built in the Medicine Hat constituency and that forty-seven of those had been built by C. A. Magrath's company. There had been no railway competition provided for Alberta south of Calgary although Edmonton got it and in Saskatchewan over a thousand miles of railway had been built.

In closing his speech he referred to promises of the Government which have not been fulfilled, one of which was senate reform and another reciprocity.

He asked the electors to vote for a clean and pure government by supporting Mr. Magrath on the 26th of October.

A selection by the Band brought the meeting to a close.

Hon. Frank Oliver Addresses the Cardston Electors

(Continued from 1st. page)

the Conservative party make a statement of their policy on the public platform. "And now," said Mr. Oliver, "You have heard it from Mr. Ives and can you tell, have you the slightest suggestion as to the policy to be pursued should that party take office?" (cries of "No") Mr. Ives is a good talker and Mr. Magrath is a good fellow but that does not assure good government. We want to know where we get off at if a change of government takes place. This is the most serious question before the electors and yet the Conservative party have not taken the people into their confidence. We are bound to assume that they have no proposition to make and that Mr. Magrath does not know what policy he is to support."

Referring to the time when he (Mr. Oliver) was the representative of Southern Alberta he stated that every citizen regardless of politics had got every consideration and that the government had dealt honestly and faithfully with everyone, and that the people of this country are too intelligent to have Mr. Ames or anyone else come and tell them they have been injured by the Government.

RAILWAY POLICY.

Mr. Magrath and others who were saying that Southern Alberta has not been fairly treated in the building of railways were characterized as burdens of sectionalism and apostles of sedition. Their statements were not true. The first thing the Liberal Government did was to subsidize the C. P. R. \$11,000 per mile to build the Crow's Nest Pass Railway through Southern Alberta to the Kootenay and to secure in return valuable concessions for the benefit of the people. The Conservative party to-day is trying to get into office by characterizing this deal as a steal and a scandal. But the electors of Southern Alberta know its value to this district. The Liberal policy is to build up Canada where it most needs building up and the Liberal party is not a party of sectionalism.

THE ST. MARY'S RAILROAD.

The second proposition was the bonusing of the St. Mary's River railroad to give railway communication to this very locality. And who is the man who tells you that you have a grievance? C. A. Magrath. We know something of the building of this railway by the company with which he was closely identified. Although bonused to build the road, they held up the town of Cardston for two or three years leaving the road at Spring Coulee. If this town of Cardston has a railway today it is due to the policy of the Liberal government and it is there in spite of the policy of the Company with which the Conservative candidate was identified, a company that has received something like \$150,000 of government money for building railroads.

This country has had a measure of railway competition but the A. R. and I. Co. has destroyed even that by selling out a controlling interest to the C. P. R.

The policy of the Liberal party is for railway extension and competition and on this platform it has stalked its existence. The effort of the Conservative party is being put forth to destroy that policy and all it means to this country.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE CRY.

The most dangerous campaign against the Liberal government is the charge of extravagance. The government is spending large sums of money. Why? For railways in and for the northwest, and to give it railway competition. If the Conservative party is elected on this policy of retrenchment, how will the railways be built? If the Liberal policy is approved

it will continue until every part of the west has competition. Under the Conservative government railways were not allowed to compete with the C. P. R. and they are still opposing the efforts of the government to bring competition from the United States as well as from eastern Canada. The Government has voted a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile for a railway from Cardston to Macleod to be built by anyone who will and there is nothing to prevent the Great Northern building the road and giving this town direct competition. The offer is open to them as to anyone else. Mr. Magrath is an opponent of the government and we must assume that he will support the party whose policy since 1881 has been for railway monopoly.

GIVING BACK THE LAND

"Mr. Ives dramatically asked me to give back the lands. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, we have been giving them back at the rate of nearly 2,500,000 acres during the past thirty days in homestead pre-emptions taken up by actual settlers under conditions of cultivation. We are giving them back as fast as the people are willing to take them. During the last thirty days we have given to the people as much land as the Conservative party gave them during the last four years they were in office. If the provinces have the land, as Mr. Ives demands, they will have to sell the lands for revenue and this will not be giving them to the people. The policy of the Liberal party is the one that has succeeded during the past twelve years and will succeed for the next twenty five. The Conservatives when in office gave 32,000,000 acres to railways and 6,000,000 to homestead settlers. The Liberal government has not given one acre to railways but has given 25,000,000 acres to settlers. The Liberal records sound good and the people cannot afford to take chances on accepting a policy unknown to them except in as far as the slander campaign shows it."

THE ALLEGED SCANDALS

Mr. Oliver then discussed the alleged scandals referred to by Mr. Ives in coal land and grazing leases and showed that the policy pursued by the government was sound business and that it was free from political favoritism, pull or graft.

THE IRRIGATION PROPOSITIONS

"In the east and in parts of the west, the people are being electrified by sensational irrigation scandal talk by the Conservative party but in this constituency the Robbins Irrigation project is good business and Mr. Magrath in Medicine Hat gives his support to the proposition and promises to vote against his leader if he interferes with it. It is a good thing here but a scandal elsewhere. This is another instance of the contemptible inconsistent catch-vote policy of the Conservative party in this campaign. The land granted to the Robbins Irrigation Co. was upon practically the same terms as that granted to the A. R. and I. Co. This latter company is also a good one and the Liberal government has done all it could to assist it in the development of this country. The Conservative government made then a grant of over a million acres of land for railway construction and later when they wanted to put in an irrigation system, the Liberal government allowed them to exchange their land so as to bunch them into an irrigation area. The company came to them later and asked for a grant of half a million acres which was given them under irrigation regulations almost identical with the Robbins Co. grant; viz; they were to pay a dollar an acre for the land and spend at least ten dollars an acre putting the water on it. But the Tory party had not criticized this arrangement."

A. R. & I. CO. ASKS A MILLION.

But the company came a third time while C. A. Magrath was the land commissioner and asked

for a grant of a million acres without irrigation conditions. They offered to pay a dollar an acre for the land and the only other condition was to run their waste water down two coulees that ran through the territory asked for. The government would not agree to any such proposition and ever since that time the A. R. and I. Co. has opposed the government and in this campaign is using its money and influence against the Liberal government and in support of Mr. Magrath.

Mr. T. M. Evans asked Mr. Oliver for proof of this statement and was told of the company's effort to bribe the city of Lethbridge by giving the city a few days ago the public square in that city which the people had always been led to believe until a few months ago was already their property.

TIMBER ADMINISTRATION

Speaking of the alleged timber limit charges, Mr. Oliver stated that there were no charges, only insinuations, and he defied anyone to bring a charge and show that everything in the administration of the timber areas was not absolutely square. He asked Mr. Ives to make a direct charge but he remained silent. He said further that the Conservative government had never cancelled a timber permit because it was not operated but only because of the non-payment of the grant rent and gave instances to show that in the good old Tory days limits were got through political pull. The Conservative party has not changed since 1896. It was the same Foster, Haggart, Sproule, Perley and Bennett and the policy of the old days will be the policy of the future if the people give them a chance.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.

In conclusion, Mr. Oliver said that the most important question before the people of this constituency was not whether they would accept the Liberal policy of railway development and competition or the Conservative policy of slander and misrepresentation but it was as to how the people are to have their interests protected at Ottawa. The most important of these interests for the people of this constituency is in regard to the irrigation question, which is of the most vital importance to the people to the east of Cardston.

WHOM TO VOTE FOR.

"I have it," said Mr. Oliver, on the highest authority that there must necessarily be a difference between the buyer and seller. The former says the price is too dear and the latter says it is cheap. The Irrigation company is the seller and the people are the buyers and differences must necessarily arise. The government is the arbiter between them and it is for the people to elect a man to represent their interest and to advise the government in regard to all matters concerning this constituency and especially in regard to the administration of water in this district. Mr. Simmons, the Liberal candidate, has lived here for years and is well known to you for his honesty of service. He is absolutely dependent on the approval of the people for his political and business success. And if for no other reason he must do the square thing by the people.

"Mr. Magrath has been associated with the Irrigation company during nearly of many years he has spent in this country. He owes all he has to the company and the company owes much to Mr. Magrath. If he is the man his friends say he is, he will stand by his friends. If he is elected, he will be the person to advise the government in any dispute between the government and the people in regard to water, a matter of vital importance to them. The people should understand plainly where they are in this matter and must be sure that their interests are represented at Ottawa. The

government has nothing against the company and has done all it could for it. The representative of the constituency may vote either Liberal or Conservative as Mr. Magrath says he may do but he cannot represent both the buyer and the seller. Look to it that your interests are protected by the means provided in the constitution. If you do not you have only yourselves to blame.

The Liberal party stands in its record of the last twelve years. If you have had progress and success vote for Mr. Simmons who stands for the principles and policy of the government and you will make no mistake. I am sorry that Mr. Magrath has associated himself with the campaign of slander and misrepresentation and I believe that he is ashamed that the party he supports has no other policy."

The applause at the conclusion of Mr. Oliver's address showed that it had been delivered with telling effect.

Liberal Comment

Vote for W. C. Simmons and the Hudson's Bay railway.

The difference in the policies of the parties is that the Liberals are pledged to construct the Hudson's Bay railway at once, and Mr. Borden promises to do so if the information warrants.

In the year 1896 the immigration into Canada was about 16,000 and the emigration was about double that. In 1907 the immigration was 277,000 and there was no emigration. Is it time for a change?

The business of Canada has made great strides since Laurier came into power. The total surplus since 1906 have totalled over one hundred million dollars whereas previous to that year there were enormous deficits annually in the treasury.

It would appear that the Conservatives would prefer holding their meetings without giving the Liberal Party an opportunity to reply. We notice that the Liberals in advertising their meetings have invited the Opposition to be present and address the assembly. But we fail to find the same fair treatment accorded to the Liberals by the Conservatives.

The return of the Laurier administration means a continuance of the present prosperous times.

An Englishman's Snip Hunt

On the evening of October 14, 1908 a party camped in S. M. Woolf's field went to catch snips. The party consisted of ten, who took three lanterns and sacks along to catch the birds.

When about two miles from camp the party divided into three groups and lots were cast who would take the lanterns and as it happened, one Englishman was lucky enough to obtain a lantern and sack and was stationed close to the river bottom. The sack was held in a certain position by a few sticks. He was then shown how to hold the lantern and told not to get discouraged as the pasture was large.

He was also told of a fine catch at Spring Coulee a few years ago and his hopes rose to a high pitch. The night was very dark and the snip-drivers got lost and went back to camp in about half an hour.

The Englishman got tired of his vigil and woke the neighborhood with his shouts. He finally returned with his catch and the camp had a good laugh at his expense.

Germany's national debt has risen in twenty one years from four hundred million to one billion dollars on which the interest is now forty million dollars a year. This is not as heavy a payment per head of the population as in Great Britain, but as it is collected indirectly the chief part of the burden falls on the poor consumers, while in Britain it is largely borne by those who pay income tax. No nation in the world can stand heavy taxation so easily and safely as Great Britain can.