

LIBERAL RECORD OF EXPENDITURE

The Liberal Party Were Pledged to Reduce the Expenditure, But They Have Increased It Over Sixty-Eight Millions

WHAT THEY PROMISED

"I promise you that if you put our party into power, we will reduce the annual expenditure by \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 per annum."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier 1896.

"I repeat it now that \$88,000,000, let alone \$40,000,000 is in my opinion a monstrous sum for the people of Canada to be called upon to provide."—Sir Richard Cartwright.

"I say that it is a disgrace and a shame to the Government that they ask for an expenditure of \$88,300,000 a year for Federal purposes. Sir, the thing is utterly unjustifiable."—Sir Richard Cartwright.

Such were the declarations of Sir Wilfrid and his Ministers when they took office. What is their record?

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE		
	1895-6	1907-8
On current account	\$37,949,142	\$ 77,500,000
Capital and special	4,753,241	33,000,000
Total expenditure	41,702,383	110,500,000
Expenditure per head	\$8.14	\$18
Increase 1908 over 1896		\$68,797,617
Increase per cent.		165
Ten years Liberal-Conservative expenditure, 1887 to 1896		\$ 423,358,830
Ten years Liberal expenditure, 1897 to 1906		655,385,638
Excess in the Liberal period		231,976,802

OUR DAILY EXPENDITURE		
	Liberal-Conservative 1896	Liberal 1908
For the year	\$41,702,383	\$110,500,000
Per week	801,967	2,125,000
Per day, including Sunday	114,566	303,571

The expenditure for the year 1907-8 was \$88.40 for every family in Canada.

GHAUSTLY RECORD OF ELEVEN YEARS

The following in round figures is the amount by which the expenditure under Liberal rule exceeds that of the last Conservative year.

In 1896 Expenditure under Conservatives	\$41,702,000
In 1897 this was exceeded by	1,200,000
In 1898 this was exceeded by	3,600,000
In 1899 this was exceeded by	9,800,000
In 1900 this was exceeded by	11,000,000
In 1901 this was exceeded by	16,200,000
In 1902 this was exceeded by	22,200,000
In 1903 this was exceeded by	20,000,000
In 1904 this was exceeded by	30,500,000
In 1905 this was exceeded by	37,100,000
In 1906 this was exceeded by	41,500,000
In 1908 this was exceeded by	68,800,000

BY DEPARTMENTS

The expenditure by Departments for 1907-8 is not yet reported, and 1906-7 was a short year, but the following is a comparison of expenditure between 1896 and 1906 (Public Accounts 1906, pages 61 to 69).

	1896	1906	Increase	Increase
				percent
Civil Government	\$1,396,628	\$1,911,611	\$ 514,983	37
Fisheries	427,251	968,702	541,451	127
Immigration	190,189	843,668	653,479	343
Quarantine	45,247	624,738	579,491	1281
Indians	889,408	1,198,350	308,942	35
Legislation	904,883	1,359,916	455,033	50
Marine	1,137,765	4,601,000	3,463,235	304
Militia	1,126,714	4,234,122	3,107,411	275
Interior	1,255,368	3,183,081	1,927,713	150
Public Works	1,289,709	7,484,716	6,195,007	475
Mutated Police	538,014	1,004,979	466,965	87
Justice	1,143,497	1,614,242	470,745	41
Agriculture, Arts and Statistics	333,043	1,565,643	1,232,600	370
Miscellaneous	173,264	943,087	769,823	443
Pensions	38,080	179,223	141,143	371
Collection of Customs	396,323	1,643,284	1,246,961	315
Trade and Commerce	9,463	63,626	54,163	572

FUTURE EXPENDITURE
If the recent increase of expenditure is starting, that of the immediate future is still more so. The fiscal year 1908-9 began on April 1st, 1908. The main estimates for the year were brought down early in the Session and large supplementary estimates follow. The main estimates compare as follows with 1907, the year of which we have been speaking.

	1907-8	1908-9	Increase
Current expenditure	\$ 67,391,179	\$ 76,871,471	\$ 9,480,292
Capital expenditure	28,298,340	42,365,630	14,067,290
Total	95,689,519	119,237,101	23,547,582

There will probably be a corresponding increase in the supplementary estimates and in the total expenditure of the year. The expenditure of the year 1907-8 was \$5,000,000 larger than the main estimates, and on this basis we may look for an outlay in the year beginning with April 1908, of at least \$124,000,000. This gives us the following amazing table of expenditure.

1896	\$ 41,702,383
1908	110,500,000
1909	124,000,000

Mr. Fielding's budget statement indicates that the expenditure for this year (1908-9) will be even larger than \$124,000,000. At the same time he expresses the belief that the revenue will be under \$90,000,000, or \$6,500,000 less than in the previous year, and \$34,000,000 less than the expenditure.

TIME FOR A CHANGE

Liberal Conservatives do not claim that Canada can be administered without a reasonable increase in expenditure. As the country expands and develops the demands for work and improvements multiply, and must be reasonably met.

But with an increase of some 13 p.c. in population, and granting a generous response to the call for improvements no sane man can justify the head long, reckless rush of the past 12 years.

It has been a carnival of extravagance and waste. Public money has been lavishly thrown away on works benefitting only private parties, on works meant only for party patronage, on middle men and contractors who contribute to party expenses, on wild expeditions like the Arctic, on unknown companies like the North Atlantic Trading Company, on useless sub-target and unbusinesslike Ross Rifle and Quebec Bridge ventures, on enormous outlays for purely patronage purposes.

The immense taxation has been extracted from the earnings and savings of the toilers—in such sums as stagger the thoughtful elector—\$7 millions in 1906 and 73 millions in 1908, and in these eleven years and nine months \$229,000,000 more than would have been taken on the basis of 1896.

And still taxation goes up by leaps of millions yearly! Is it not time to turn over a new leaf? Mr. Borden and the Liberal Conservative party stand for moderate taxation—reasonable expenditure—honest administration.



A PUBLIC OFFICE IS A PUBLIC TRUST

MARK YOUR BALLOT

FOR

Thos. Wilkinson

W. M. MARTIN	
T. WILKINSON	X

BECAUSE

He Is In Favor of

- The immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway
- Government Control of Terminal Elevators
- Tariff Revision so as to Meet the Needs of the Western Farmer
- Timber Limits granted only to actual users
- Restoration of Lands to Western Provinces
- Purity in Politics and Public Offices
- Government Ownership of Townsites.

AND SUCH OTHER REFORMS AS ARE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF CANADA

HE LIKES THE NORTH

Traveller Who Has Spent the Summer in the Northern Wilds Tells of His Trips and Adventures.

After spending the summer paddling, camping and prospecting about in the north, a few hundred miles over the edge of the world, Frederick E. Simonds, is in town for a short visit, says the Saskatoon Phoenix. He has threaded almost all the great north rivers, portaged the portages, and sailed the lakes at some time or other. He loves that great lone land whose only highways are its water-courses.

Mr. Simonds strikes one as being just such a fellow as they used to tell about in the early stories of the west. Restless, roving, of splendid constitution, tireless, and with a whole lot of Irish simplicity. He says that he is going to break into the northland somewhere, next spring and put in a good long summer.

This year Mr. Simonds didn't get any further than Lac La Ronge to which point there has been something of a rush during the summer months following the discoveries of rich mineral deposits. His home is at Millet,

and from there of course a train could be had on the north C.N.R. line.

In 1895-96 the total expenditure of Canada was \$41,000,000. Sir Wilfrid Laurier then said: "I promise you if you put our party in power we will reduce the annual expenditure by two or three million dollars." Instead of the expenditure being decreased it has been increased to the enormous sum of \$112,895,430.

On the return home, the pair went down the Churchill river sixty miles and from there down the Sturgeon river through Pelican Lake and Beaver Lake to Cumberland House on the Saskatchewan.

From Cumberland house the travellers went down the Saskatchewan to the Pas to which point the C.N.R. have laid track. From there they pumped their way to Etomnam by

handcar and from there of course a train could be had on the north C.N.R. line.

In 1898 Mr. Simonds was one of a number who started for the Klondike following the waterways from north-west by Prince Albert. He got out near the Mackenzie river after long delays and difficult portages. Finding that they would have to winter on the big river, they decided to return and investigate some stories that rich finds have been made at Great Slave Lake. The return was made but there was nothing in the stories. Mr. Simonds has wintered away out on the Peace River and he has been to a stage where he and his companion had to first kill their dog and later a pack horse to supply food.

The country around the Pas, said Mr. Simonds, is of mineral character and some good veins have been located, but on the whole little definite is known of their real value.

Members Gazetted.

The following members of the legislative assembly were gazetted in the issue of the Saskatchewan Gazette, dated Oct. 15th:
Yonda—A. F. Totka.
Saskatoon County—W. C. Sutherland.
Milestone—A. E. Whitmore.
Moose Jaw County—J. A. Sheppard.
Cannington—J. D. Stewart.
North Battleford—D. M. Finlayson.

HON. R. P. ROBLIN EXPOSES GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 1.)

Never in 25 years had the issues been so clearly defined as they are in this fight. The issue was whether or not there should be an honest administration of public affairs. Mr. Borden had promised a proper accounting for every cent. Charges of graft have been made on the floor of the house, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said they were not true. No one charged Sir Wilfrid with doing anything wrong, but the civil service commission had gone into the charges and said that the administration was characterized by wanton waste, and there was no conscience in the government departments. In the Marine department there was a waste in one year of \$600,000. This was managed through the employment of middlemen.

At first the government had chosen to ignore these scandals, but they were being forced upon their attention by the people of Canada. Sir Wilfrid tried to shirk the question by pointing to his great imperial policy, and wanted to finish his work. He feared that with four years more of such management there would be nothing left. Theodore Burrows, M.P., had paid \$58,000 for 1,152 sq. miles of timber limits. Mr. Fraser had paid \$1,000 for a timber limit and sold half his holdings for \$100,000. The people would have to pay for the profit which Mr. Fraser secured. The lumbermen had to pay the high price, and he would have to charge the balance to the people. This was the kind of thing he claimed was wrong, and that these transactions should be examined and that there should be restitution to the people, was the Borden policy.

More Grafts

The same policy has been carried out in regard to fishery rights which had been sold for \$10 a year. The coal lands were disposed of similarly and contrary to law. And these deals were put through in the department of Mr. Oliver. Caldwell has secured 70,000 acres of coal lands by fraud and Mr. Oliver declined to cancel the contracts.

The Hudson-Bay railroad was not solved because of any desire to help the people of the country, but because of a desire to get the railway into the timber lands of Frazer, Turf and Burrows. The surveyors were today placing their lines in that country, and this was the motive that prompted the Hudson Bay railway policy. Why did not the government build the railway three or four years ago with some of the money wasted on the G.T.P. railway east of Winnipeg? Had this been done,

today there would be a line of steamships plying between Liverpool and Fort Churchill.

Cost of the G.T.P.

Taking up the cost of the G.T.P., he pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the cost to the people would be thirteen millions and no more. The people of Canada believed this statement, and endorsed him. What was the result today, the road would cost at least \$140,000,000 according to Mr. Borden's statement, and Mr. Graham admitted it would cost \$114,000,000. The railway will cost every cent more in Canada one million dollars before it is completed. Why is it that G.T.P. finances are now showing unrest? Because there is under the surface a boiling caldron of financial storm which will be disclosed when the elections are over.

He knew there was dissatisfaction on the part of the G.T.P., else why did Mr. Graham make the statement that if the G.T.P. wanted to get out of its contract they had another company ready to take it over? There was unrest because of the profligate use of money in the paying of contracts. What was the reason for the over-charges allowed? The reason was that the contractors had to pay three per cent into the Liberal campaign fund. The over-charge was only a way of giving them back their money. That was the cause of the unrest and that was the reason he asked the people of Canada to join with him to turn these rascals out. He gave the government credit for all the good they had done and doubted that but even then he was not able to find enough good to even recommend them to mercy.

Immigration Question

Taking up the immigration question he recalled the North Atlantic Trading Co., the bringing over of the Doukhobors and the callous, cold blooded way in which these undesirable were brought into Canada, and it was because of his intense interest in the welfare of Canada that he took the risk of injuring his voice that he might lay his views of the matter before the people of Canada. He had only one desire, and he believed the people of Canada were aroused and that they recognized a time for a change. If Borden did not carry out his promises, he too should be turned out of the government.

The meeting closed with cheers for Mr. Roblin, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Borden and the King. After the close of the meeting several voters came forward and stated that though they had been life-long Liberals they were going to support Mr. Borden in this election.

Gazette Appointments

The following recent appointments appear in the current number of the Saskatchewan Gazette:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE:

Sverre Barth of Margo.

NOTARIES PUBLIC:

Jas. A. Johnson of Redvers.
W. W. Edmanston of Swift Current.
Jos. H. Parker of Yorkton.
Stanley Dolger of Melville.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS:

Wm. H. Speers of Broadview.
Wm. H. Nusiek of Broadview.
Peter Glassman of Lipton.
Chas. Gray of Maple Creek.
Alex. Patterson of Huron.
William Bielschowsky of Regina.
Geo. Lyon Valentine, of Kethville.
J. Turner of Saskatchewan Landing.
Geo. J. Robertson of Lanigan.
Geo. C. Sayles of Hanley.
W. A. McPhail of Swift Current.
Samuel Wagner of Chaplin.
Alex. G. Mackie, Sask'n Landing.
Alex. D. Minnelly of Blue Hill.
Francis W. Ball of Wilkie.
H. E. Billings of Riverside.
S. R. McKee of Togo.
R. W. Humphries of Waldeck.
Maxwell Heppner of Wapella.
F. A. M. Taylor of Kingsview.
J. D. McMillan of Francis.
H. F. Pillsbury of Bruno.
F. J. Lang of Scotch, Battleford.
R. M. Amon of Paynton.
Sam Stott of Blue Hill.
Chas. Briggs of Graburn.
D. C. McNab of Regina.
O. N. Ruden of Thunder Creek.
Fred Riley of Hanley.
J. J. Bowler of Muenster.
John L. Jeffrey of Viscount.
C. D. Fraser of North Battleford.
John Vashinder of Regina.
R. A. Hudson of Bryetown.
W. G. Reddingtons of Davidson.
Hans Johnson of Bladworth.
Jno. T. Stewart of Swift Current.
R. T. Brackenburg of Out Knife.
Wm. Hogg Stiles of Humboldt.
Ward Leslie Savage of Saxby.
Neil A. McConnel of Regina.
E. K. Allison of Indian Head.
T. B. Malone of Melville.
W. T. Harmer of Regina.
Wm. Houston of Moose Jaw.
W. L. Meagher of Moose Jaw.
Thos. Ross of Swift Current.
Chas. H. W. Westdyke of Laaburn.

PROCESS ISSUER:

Frederick C. B. Wilson, of Maple

Creek in the Judicial District of Moose Jaw.

MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS:

E. H. Grosse of Humboldt.
R. R. Brown of Langham.
A. B. Biehn of Gurney.
T. E. Oliver of Warata.

OFFICIAL AUDITORS:

Henry Henning of Davidson.
I. W. Thinkless of Oliver.
J. J. Heinrichs of Aberdeen.
A. B. Biehn, of Gurney.
Wm. Burton of Brownlee.
John Perritte of Tugaska.
Wilfrid Mills of Normanston.

Do-It-Now

This is the war-try of the life insurance agents. Let it also be the slogan of all interested in the cause of clean government.

That cause is a good one. Well then, isn't it good enough for you? Yes, for you who are reading this, to get out and do something.

You know well enough that you can do something. DO IT NOW.

Don't wait till after the elections. Remember, every vote counts; every bit of assistance counts; every bit of confidence counts.

The present Ottawa regime will die just as surely as the life insurance agent says that you will.

LET IT BE NOW.

Laurier himself says he is prepared to sing the Nine Danites.

DISMISS HIS GOVERNMENT NOW. What are you waiting for?

Don't think that enough has been done in giving decent administration to Ontario.

Give it to CANADA and DO IT NOW.

Failure to act will mean that the country will have the same trustees for four years more—and YOU will be responsible.

DO IT NOW.

The curse of drink is the cause of more failures in life than anything else. You can surmount any other faulty habit, but the man who is a confirmed drinker has not one chance in a million of success in life.—Andrew Carnegie, at Brooklyn, March 28, '98.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

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Shipping Tags	Writ of Summons
Invitations	Mortgage Agreements
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Menu Cards	and almost every other kind of Legal Form carried in stock.
Meal Tickets	
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THE WEST COMPANY, Limited
ROSE STREET REGINA

Liberal P

As Enunciated at H
Borden, Lea
Opposition

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