## RESS FOR LOCAL OPTION

TION WILL BE SOUGHT AFTER

ommittee Formed to in Vigorous Cam-

Wednesday's Daily). g was held in the city hall g for the purpose of organgressive work in connec local option campaign in There was a good attend efore the meeting adjourned ing resolution was carried y, setting forth the objects the campaign has been in-

view of the need and ima local option aw in Britoia, this meeting of citioria, resolve here and now to add to its number, which charge of the whole ques-

organizing and carrying of campaign throughout the urbs, and for obtaining sigelection to a petition to the asking for the passing of

to conduct a the city, giving effect to tion law when passed." to carry on the work a reall, A. J. Pineo and the fol-

Mayor Hall, L. A. Campbell, le, W. H. Parsons, W. J. D. Spragge, N. Shakespeare,

Ald. Gleason, Mrs. Spofford, s, E. B. Jones, A. J. Pineo. Dr. E. Hall, R. W. Clarke, man, A. J. Morley and J. T.

W. J. Sherett, D. McLean, itosh, J. Renfree, D. Sprinkcommittee will fall the task

ng for the campaign this the conduct of t along the ated in the reso Thompson presided at the ink habit, giving statistics ons of influential men to the use of intoxicants wa to the individual and to the and that the only safety abstinence. He admitted useless to expect to make must be carried on and the

ught to realize the need of Great companies now need of its employees beof the United States discriminst employees who drank. a large extent, by strong about 86 per cent of those dould trace

t into the history of the intario for prohibitory legisinally the local option sysen introduced and as a recipalities were "dry" or before the law could force. However few municiad gone back on its decision enjoying immunity from

rt's address was listened to E. Holling gave an account

mpaign in Manitoba where re now twenty-nine munici-nder local option. In addition bout 100 would vote on it in and a vigorous fight was bed in its support. Coming to ion of British Columbia the ion of British Columbia the aid that the first thing was in the legislature the right to in the legislature to see the introduce an act which ow the municipalities to denselves whether they should

offord, on behalf of the W. C. ofered the aid of the entire on throughout British Colum cause in hand. She pointat the W. C. T. U. was now ery city in the province.
offord made a strong appeal he liquor traffic, giving figo the number of bars in the , as compared with the The W. C. T. W. was preake its full share in the cam-

accord with the movement, oduced the resolution given lich was carried unanimous-

## EALAND REFUSES ANY MORE SUBSIDY

ne Wanted to Place Aner Steamer on Victoria Run.

ton, New Zealand Sept. 29.— lley have failed to obtain a or a more complete steamship com New Zealand to Vanut an arrangement is likely Union Steamship Company. lley asked for £1,000 to run ner on the route. New was not prepared to grant it. anada was ready to agree.

D. Whittier left on the Princess terday for a visit to friends in

## COMPREHENSIVE SPEECH BY CLIFFORD SIFTON

Liberal Candidate in Brandon Replies to Slanderers and Outlines Great Policies of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and His Ministers

eral minutes before the rounds of ap- slightly lower than before. pen his speech; but when the out-'tiger' he proceeded with the delivery ical and convincing addresses which have made him famous and brought nim off victorious in many a political pattle and keen parliamentary debate. He opened with a brief expression of his appreciation of the reception accorded him, speaking as follows:

"I need not say that I am very

the nomination of this convention has There have been other conventions nomination of this constituency when came before you as a minister of the rown and it might be to some extent have been regarded as a matter of course that I should be nominated. But, as you all known, shortly after the last general election a circumstance arose which caused me to feel that it was my duty to myself and to the prin ciples which I had enunciated before the people of this country, that I should retire from the federal governchange in the nature of a measure, a very important measure, before the House of Commons in regard to a constitution for the provinces in the west. You are all perfectly familiar with the ircumstances of that case and I need t go into it at the present time Suffice it to say, I thought then it was my duty to adopt the course which I adopted. I have had no reason since that I did what I was bound to do in the interests of the political principles which I believe to be sound and which am sure you believe to be sound; and am satisfied that in doing this I did not merit your disapproval.

The Highest Compliment of His Life. "However, having assumed the poslion of a private member of the House of Commons and not residing amongst you, there was no reason whatever, when this general election approached, that I should have any claim whatever upon your suffrage. Therefore, a vear leaders of the party in this constitency that I would be glad if they hould select another candidate. Since then I have received so many pressing assurances of the desire of former supporters in this constituency that I uld again accept nomination and

"I may say one or two words of a rsonal character before saying anynominated for the representation of a ion. Many men who were my strong supporters in my first election have gone to their last account; there are some of them in convention to-night e of them have come to the city o-day for the purpose of taking me by tinued support. But, Mr. Chairman, a new generation has arizen since that time, an aggregation of strong young men, who did not take part in politics who must win this election if it is won at all. I do not underrate my old-time supporters, but there have been tremenlous changes since then, and if we had them all here they would be but a small proportion of the electorate It your duty to leave no stone unturned. Do not let anybody tell you that Don't let anyone persuade you that we are going to have a walk-over, or that you can afford to stay away, or let any of your neighbors stay away. We Every effort will be made to wrest constituency from the Liberal

The Tariff. "You will, I have no doubt, expect ne in accepting nomination at your hands, to give some sort of review of the public effairs of this country. will express to you the reasons why in my judgment, I am justified in my appearance before you as a candidate supporting the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, why I think the Liberal party deserve well of the people of Canada. The first question I would take up is that of our old friend, the tariff. Well. this evening, because there have not since the former election. I may say a word or two of the past action of the government and of the Conservative party. The tariff was revised in 1897 sible, a reduction on the finished artiand thirdly the outstanding feature of the tariff was the British preference, to which my friend, Mr. Fraser, has in the last year of the Conservative such legislation upon the statute books a sandy made reference. There was a government. Besides the population as will tend to give to laboring men

"In 1907 the Conservative party were of making the tariff higher rather than lower. So at the present the position is just as it was 12 or 14 years ago.
The Liberal party are in favor of a moderate tariff, the Conservative party in favor of a higher tariff. There is an agitation at present going on to inon lumber, but the government has declined to accede to the request. The Conservative papers are making a desupporters because they do not increase these duties. And so we have a definite and distinct line of cleavage. If the Conservative party had been in power, being wholly in the hands of the high tariff advocates, their course of action would result in very largely increasing the tariff. So we have this and distinct as it ever was.

Reduction in Taxation. duced by about 14 per cent. Put into definite figures, it is this: If the tariff of 1896 had been in force last year the people would have paid nine and legislation about two and one-half cents an hour, acter that is proper for a Liberal government, because it is something which will benefit the whole people. the people would have paid nine and legislation abolishing the sweating sys-one-quarter millions of dollars more tem, and passed a fair wage clause than they actially paid. If the same and saw that these women were proariff had been in force, and the same perly paid. business done during the last 12 years. taxation. (Cheers.)

The Finances. ly, and be a note of alarm in the camshould again accept forminator and conservative party had a sence in the have received so many kind assurances of the desire of my friends of the Liberal party and other persons in the country that I should remain in public life, that I made up my mind to remain if it was the unanimous desire of the ous desire of the Under these cir-and since that they have had surfluses the first year that is 1897-1898, \$1,722,ion government has a system of book-keeping under which expenditure collected as usual and ordinary is placed in one class, and that which is extraorthing about public questions. It is now dinary or special is put in another, about twenty years since I was first Thus, a railway or canal is special, not ordinary, and is regarded as capital expenditure. The system is the same as it always has been. The total surplus over ordinary expenditure under the present government has been \$118,-000,000, beginning with nearly five millions of a deficit while our Conservative friends were in office. The highest revenue the country had during the fice, \$39,879,925. In the last year they were in power, 1896, it was \$36,618,550. \$36,000,000 to \$96,000,000, you are pay-There would be no great virtue in creating a revenue by simply putting on taxes. A municipal council can raise

that does not give any great evidence of skill or ability. Trifling Additions to the Public Debt. was \$140,262,069. In 1896 it was \$258,497,433, an increase in the bonded debt of \$118,000,000 in eighteen years, or an average increase ir twelve years from the time Sir Wilfrid Lourier came into power \$19.463,of \$1,621,953, so the increase had been comparatively trifling. While the the expenditure on the

are much better able to bear the debt The Grain Act.

"The statement has been made differences of principles, some ways of illustration. I refer to the appointavery pronounced character. The genment of the railway commission. Behas looked to the benefit of the people of the country. Take, for instance, the legislation respecting affairs in could leave it. (Cheers.) He could Manitoba. Some years ago the farmers had a grievance in regard to the shipment of grain. They could not get consideration of any kind. The grain commission we have instituted a court dealer could buy for practically what Brandon, Man., Sept. 23.—The nom-substantial reduction on manufactured to take the subject up, and the result to take the subject up, and the subject up, and the result to take the subject up, and the result to ta Brandon, Man., Sept. 23.—The nomation of Clifford Sifton last night to
articles. The Conservatives were determinedly opposed to the interests of
the farmer was given the power of
the farmer was given the power of
the farmer was given the power of
the department of the interior in regard to timber berths. They say, in regard to timber berths.
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They say, in regard to timber berths. coming Dominion election, was the oc- Canada. If it were desirable I could shipping his own grain, (Cheers.) Every a fee. The subject he writes about that we sold too much timber; that the asion of a comprehensive speech by read page after page of denunciation one of you gentlemen know the history casion of a comprehensive speech of that statesman. He outlined in succinct form the policy carried out by the
Liberal government for the people of
Canada, and dealt with many of the Canada, and dealt with many of the coming from Great Britain. The Con- afraid to pass the necessary legislation issues brought forward during the preservative party appeared to be parsent campaign.

Descripting the preservative party appeared to be parsent campaign.

Never was there such a step towards ticularly hostile to that feature of our porations, and all the influences which the complete control of corporate in-Deafening cheers greeted Mr. Sifton ticularly hostile to that feature of our porations, and all the influences which Deafening cheers greeted Mr. Sifton when he rose to speak, many rising when he rose to speak, many rising and waving their hats, and it was seviand waving their hats, and it was seviand, on the whole, the tariff is makes more difference to the farmers ago I am glad to say, we had the honor makes more difference to the farmers ago I am glad to say, we had the Deage I am glad to say, we had the property of the pr of Brandon than all the tariff changse. The Issue What it Was 12 Years Ago. Influences are constantly brought to Greenway appointed a member of the if any fault was to be found, the fault bear on parliament to modify that leg-islation and lessen to some extent the of agriculture in this country, knowchange will be made. Legislation in the Interests of Labor.

"Take, again, the legislation in the interests of labor. There are a great many laboring men in Canada, and it is the duty of the Liberal party to on that subject. In 1885 the Conservahaving never taken a step to put their ncreasing the tariff. So we have this legislation into effect. An act was pass-lear line of distinction, just as definite ed by the present government, the de-"Now, the result of the revision of charge. Since that time this depart- proposes to spend it in improving the the tariff, so far as the reduction of ment has been promoting the interests mail service of the people who need it, taxation was concerned, was this: In of the laboring man in Canada. Let so they will not have to go to the town me tell you some of the things it has for the purpose of getting their mail. ada amounted to \$18,28 upon each \$100 done. They found in cities throughout It is not possible yet to have a complete worth of goods. In 1907 the total canada that the sweating system was amount of taxes was \$15.66. In other in force. A man would take a contract a vast improvement upon the present words, it has been reduce d \$2.56. That to make clothing for the government system can be brought about by the is, the total amount of the taxation of and he would let the contract out to expenditure of one million dollars. I the people of Canada has been reduced by about 14 per cent. Put into only two and one-half cents an hour.

the government would have collected something like fifty million dollars more than was actually collected in "Now, you will expect that I should and the results was that contractors it stops. Now, the policy of the Consay a few words about the position of could get them at their own price. The the finances of the country. I shall government provided a fair wage have it go before the investigating say just a few words, and confine my-clause which is inserted in every conself to remarks of a general character tract and every contractor is obliged to been proved, to keep on repeating it without entering too much into detail. pay the price. The government of So far as the financial feature is con- Manitoba had followed that precedent give you an illustration or two of this. so far as the mancial feature is con-cerned it can be discussed very large-ly, and be a note of alarm in the cam-fore this was introduced by Sir Wil-regard to what will possibly be menpaign. That is why I propose to forti-fy you in the beginning with a few passed legislation securing proper san-facts which you will find comforting. itary conditions, medical care and hos-During their last 12 years of office the pital accommodation so that a contract members to hold an investigation. This

Restriction of Asiatic Immigration. The Lemieux Act and the Strike.

period of the late government was a strike legislation. One of the princifew years before they went out of or- pal difficulties, especially complained tuting a service under the control of against by laboring men, was that they a non-partisan commission. had no means of bringing about a pro-The revenue of the last year of the per investigation of their differences.

This resulted in the government takthe marine department. This country this year, has gone up to \$36,054,505. ing up and passing the Lemieux act. While the revenue has increased from By this act, boards of conciliation were gard to the expenditure upon a steamer \$36,000,000 to \$96,000,000, you are paying now 14 per cent. less in taxation. ances of the men. The act was apwaters. There were many useful ends proved by a trades and labor congress to be served by its voyage and held last year in Winnipeg, and 21 amongst other things a demonstration its revenue by doubling taxation, but out Canada have been settled in actual does not give any great evidence cordance with that act. The first fail-"Our Conservative friends may strive Men have said to me that the act is vestigating the subject and after all to alarm you about the condition of the public debt. In 1878 the public that speakers at the trades and labor think turned out to be the facts? that the Lemieux act was perfect. of \$6,500,000 a year. In 1908 the debt What I desire to say is that that act is was \$277,960,859. It had increased the first serious, determined recognithe first serious, determined recogni-tion of organized labor that was ever put upon the statute book of Canada. 427, an average increase per annum The government did not pass that act because they thought it was perfect. They passed it because it was the best lebt has been increased by \$19,000,000. their best-witted men were able to sug-National gest to apply to industrial dispute Transcontinental railway has been \$27,-074,121. If this were deducted, the les would arise in connection with that lebt would have been reduced by \$7,- act. We knew that it might have to 677,209. But the burden of the pub- be amended, or, perhaps, repealed. But lic debt is to be considered in regard is there any sense in the idea that beto the number of the population, that cause you haven't got an act that will is to the number of dollars per head of work impossibilities you will improve the population. According to that your position by attacking men who are calculation the debt was \$50.82 per friendly to you and who wish to serve head in 1896. At the present time it your cause. I have no hesitation i is only \$40.50 per head, that is \$10.82 saying that it is the desire of the gov-

that to which they are fairly entitled.

"Now, sir, what other ligeslation of a eral course of the legislation of the fore the appointment of that commis-Liberal government has been that it sion what was the position of any man who had to do business with the railway companies? He could take what sue the company it is true, but unless ission we have instituted a court which has complete and entire control has got to say himself and on the spot. ago I am glad to say, we had the honor of the interior. Nothing was changed in any respect whatsoever. Therefore is borrowed from the bank. Lumber of getting our old friend Hon. Thomas in any respect whatsoever. Therefore ion. With his long experience rested with themselves. privileges given to the farmers, but no ing everything connected with the interests of the farmers, he will be a brought forward by the Liberals in op-most useful member of that commislost useful member of that commis-

Reform in the Post Office. "Let us now consider the question of the administration of the post office. promote ligeslation in their interests It will hardly be claimed that the post whenever it can be done. I venture to office was well administered in the old say if you will read the records of the days when the Conservatives were in government you will be surprised to power. They had a deficit of \$700,000 find the amount of honest work done in 1896, and they said that if they reon that subject. In 1885 the Conserva-duced the postage the country would tive government issued a commission be ruined. But Sir Thomas Mulock which cost \$80,000. It reported some had managed to reduce the postage three years later and an act was passed in 1891, appointing a department. In 1896 the government went out of office, Mr. Lemieux was able last year to announce a clear surplus of over \$1,000,partment of labor organized and an free rural mail delivery, and as far as able and competent man placed in it is possible to make money go, he

"But what about the attacks made upon the government. They don't lack in numbers. They don't lack in vio-"On government contracts previously lence. They never have, (Laughter.) the men had no protection. Somemen would travel and find work, or government it is continued until the find not work enough for half of them, charge has been investigated and then onservative party had a deficit in the must now provide for all these things, commission presented a very drastic was unfair and one-sided. At least, the "Again, take the question of Asiatic report was confined to irregularities in immigration and the legislation passed one or two departments. It seemed immigration and the legislation passed by the government dealing with that.

After a full elucidation of that questions are alleged to show the government imposed a head to the country stating in public the alleged scandal and never saying the government imposed a head to the country stating in public the alleged scandal and never saying the government imposed a head to the country stating in public the alleged scandal and never saying the government imposed a head to the country stating in public the alleged to show the government imposed a head to the country stating in public the alleged to show the government imposed a head to the country stating in public the alleged to show the government imposed a head to the country stating in public the alleged to show the government dealing with that the departments. It seemed by the government dealing with that the departments are all elucidation of that questions are all the same to Liberals of Brandon. Under these circumstances, having no claim upon your suffrage, by reason of the fact that I am no longer a resident among you, the nomination to-day is perhaps the high-nomination to-day is perhaps the est compliment I have ever received in est compliment in the department of every the question had become acute the services of the British ambassador in Japan were brought into requisition

Which the report was presented an act was brought in to place the civil service upon a non-partisan basis. No political favoritism whatever was to be the country with his lantern slides and

ure in connection with it is the dispute pending at the present time beopposition said what do you to the contrary.

> KIDNEY PILLS KIDNEY DISE

these examples snow that the snip fitted by the Liberal government was
fitted, much more cheaply than boats
sent out by men who have flooded the
Dominion with literature endeavoring
to make a scandal of the provisioning

of the Arctic. The Timber Berths' Charges, een made upon my administration of a fee. The subject he writes about that we sold too much timber; that the so that there might be a liberal supply will be fairly and fully considered. If berths were not sold in the proper way; of lumber mills. In no country can also that there might be a liberal supply of lumber mills. ministration was sold in precisely the terests as there was when the railway concerned, as were in force when my commission act was passed. A few days

> "But let me say that some years reviously as the result of arguments timber administration came up in the papers and they got papers. I will take place. There was a case of a timber imit which had been tendered upon by different time and in different writing than the body of the tender.

Conservative newspapers at once jumped to the conclusion of fraud. They said that the tender had been lled in by the department after the other tenders had been opened. There

have it investigated before the public accounts committee of the House of Commons. For days and weeks before the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the House of Commons, Conservative newsburged by the matter was brought up in the proper was the proper w papers were making all kinds of in-sinuations against Mr. Fraser, They the public accounts committee and forced to tell what had happened. But strange to say, when Mr. Fraser did

any by an arrangement made between the governments of Great Britain and Japan, Japanese immigration was stopgentleman with whom the Conserva- who opened the tenders was J. G. Turtives find no fault. I wish to point out, riff, now M. P. for Assinibola. He "Now, a word or two in regard to that the government in this case has promptly got up and denied the charcompletely met the complaint by instiges stating that there was no foundation for any such thing being said. He give his evidence. Did our deternined friends want to call him? the Bible in his hand and swore to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. In short, to disclose form. everything in connection with the was only Turriff's own statement. I tween the C. P. R. and its employees, tee was appointed for the purpose of in. say you have got to believe that state-

"But his statement was not un council in session at Halifax have Remember, it had been stated that the roborated, unfortunately fer our Conbeen attacking the Lemieux act. Well, expenditure of the government had servative friends. The tenders were gentlemen, no one has ever thought been wholly without justification. It not opened by Mr. Turriff alone, for a was, they said, one more proof of in- young lady clerk was present in the office whose business it was to see the tenders put in the safe and to had been there sprung up a garden wait upon the commissioner at a time when the tenders were to be opened, This young lady went before the pubc accounts committee and stated that she took the tenders to the commissioners sealed and that in her presence the tenders were opened, and that none had been tampered with. If one of the men who made these charges was on trial for his life, and could produce no more nce substantiating his position than the men who made charges like lose of Mr. Ames, any impartial jury would hang him.

Mr. Burrows a Lumberman.

government and he got timber limits the place most

competence which was sufficient to from a Liberal government, but he justify turning out the government. never got a limit that was not got Well, it turned out that the provision- honestly and properly. It does not mat-Well, it turned out that the provision-ing of the Arctic amounted per man ter, however, whether the charges have "The statement has been made sometimes that there is no real difference between the parties, no general ence between the parties, no general of the grain act, of labor and other the Neptune at a cost per man per day to \$1.03. Under the Conservatives in 1884 Mr. McLelland sent out the Neptune at a cost per man per day of the grain act, of labor and other the Neptune at a cost per man per day we have sold too much timber. It of the grain act, of labor and other legislation. Let me give you another of \$1.19, and under Mr. Foster, the we have sold too much timber. It apostle of purity and economy, in 1885, is said that we depleted the resources when prices of supplies were from twenty to twenty-five per cent. is said that we depleted the resources of supplies were from twenty to twenty-five per cent. cheaper, a ship was sent out at a cost to an annual rent and dues on 6,400 per man per day of \$1.14. I think square miles of land. Why did we sell he has no word to say about it. Does these examples show that the ship fit- that timber? For this reason, because Mr. Ames make any reference to this

> you get improvements of the limits on absolutely no two opinions about it.
> a large scale. When in later years of The General Policy. "Lately very violent attacks have my administration the population of rapidly, there were great fears that the lumber supply would not be sufficient Two or three times we were in sight of a lumber famine. We sold limits you get lumber mills built unless you allow lumber men the opportunity acquire a fair-sized limit. There are many lumbermen who own 2,000 square miles of timber. The same general conditions apply in Manitoba and the western provinces, for most of the capital invested in the lumber supply of timber at their disposal, and absolute security for the investment

made. Why Timber Was Sold. of getting an adequate supply of lum- concerned, that I never had but one House of Commons, regulations had been passed which were regarded as large number of mills. At the present ed that Western Canada was as fine But lately more attention has been paid the western provinces than is suffi- I determined that a change must be eient to supply the present wants. made. Nobody thought that I could to these regulations than in former cient to supply the present wants. The Conservatives asked for There is no harm in that to the people make that change. My colleagues did not the propries who wants to have been conservative. of the provinces who want to buy lum- not think that I could, and they did not some two or three cases in regard to which fraud was alleged to have taken we should have had a number of cheap or did my opponents believe in the methods that I adopted, nor did my opponents believe in them. mills getting out small quantities of I had my own opinions. I backed my lumber, and in a few years you would own opinions. (Loud cheers.) Well Mr. Fraser, a lawyer, of Ottawa. When examined it was found that the amount the tender had been written in at a year through the higher prices of lum- ing on, but I think I am correct in sayber more than the amount of money we ing this when I left office in 1905 got for those limits. Again, it was said the Dominion of Canada, especially the that we had depleted the supply. Ac- northwest provinces, were the best decording to the report of the chief forestry inspector of Canada the western know what the result has been. In the provinces have 722,000 square miles of last year of the old Conservative gov-timber, of which 130,000 square miles ernment, only 1,800 homesteads were other tenders had been opened. There was no evidence in the world for such a charge. It was an emanation of their imagination. The charge was founded wholly on the idea that the amount of the tender was not written in at the same time as the body of the tender was written in.

It was minister 220 years to deplete the western supply. So, you see, there is western supply. So, you see, there is the control of the control of the tender was written in. no immediate danger as far as you was then and what it is at present. "Any business man could have told them this was quite a common thing in business, for the simple reason that which timber is constantly growing." ne does not want anyone to know what Now, I wish to point out that these he does not want anyone to the proper lands are not sold. The government dailure. Settlers without rankers to bring up the charge and when it sells the right to cut the time on use, so we turned our attention the rankers when it sells the leads. It simply the railway problem. We got

government can force a man to operate "The government can raise the duty. appear before the public accounts committee, Mr. Ames and his friends told vatives do with timber when they him they did not want him. Well, the were in power? Were they particular required a third line to relieve the conother members of committee said this about the timber supply of the counwas absurd and called up Mr. Fraser. was absurd and called up Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Fraser said there was nothing at all in the story. He took the Bible in a lumber supply, they sold 995 square all solves and the story. He took the Bible in a lumber supply, they sold 995 square story. his hand and stated that his tender a lumber supply, they sold 995 square was regularly and properly made out. miles or more than the average dis-(Cheers.) There was no evidence from the other side and no attempt was made to contradict Mr. Fraser's state. made to contradict Mr. Fraser's state—one year of 4,642 square miles. In 1883, ments. No one suggested anything to when there was still hardly anybody in the contrary, and yet this man Ames the west, they disposed of 10,226 square has gone through the length and miles or in all they solld up to 1396 no the best railway ever built across the the treatment of our forest land I think as a new road upon this continent, but I have some little claim to the consid- it will be for its importance and mageration of our northwest people. More nitude the most quickly constructed of timber is destroyed by fire than is de- any road of its kind. In fact, most of stroyed by the exe of the lumbermen. the prairie section, as you know, has Japan, Japanese limiting action was stopped, or rather regulated, and the people of Canada have no present fear of
any difficulty upon that score. So, upon
all these lines the Liberal government

Truthermore, we established a control in a dark room when alone. He stated to that T. A. Burrows, 'Sifton's brotherover whom the government had no
authority. These two, commissioners
that T. A. Burrows, 'Sifton's brotherover whom the government had no
authority. These two, commissioners
the tender improperly in that way. If
sold when I was in office. The honor
of instituting a little branch of the de-I had the honor of establishing a sys- been opened for traffic already, and oners, that T. A. Burrows, Sifton's brothermore timber than twice the amount the line to Port Arthur. The comple of instituting a little branch of the de- of freight charges, for freight rates will has followed the consistent and proper was Adam Shortt, of Queen's college, hensible thing and should be investicourse for a Liberal government to Kingston, and another was a Montreal gated. It was investigated. The man
affords some little satisfaction to me eration of the roads. also. And I am especially pleased to reflect that 11,000,000 trees have been planted and are actually living. So far I think we have found no reasonable tion for any such thing being said. He ground for critcism of our administra-went to the public accounts committee tion. But we are told that the Liberal mined friends want to call him? No. But we called him. Mr. Turriff took stories are retold, many of them moth- Hudson Bay railway. (Loud cheers.) eaten, and yet they remain the prin- It is a fitting culmination to the policy cipal planks of the Conservatives' plat- of progress and development

Proud of This Transaction. "T will not discuss the question of important industrial disputes throughout Canada have been settled in acwas in question. Violent attacks were

amongst other things a demonstration stated no information was given out the Saskatchewan Valley Land Comto become a candidate for this constitunity of the navigability of the Hudson Bay
out Canada have been settled in acwas in question. Violent attacks were gularly from beginning to end. (Cheers) at great length, and if the votes of the But some people have said that that was only Turriff's own statement. I election form a criterion, that question has been satisfactorily answered. There say you have got to believe that state-ment, unless you have some evidence to the contrary. from which the country derives more benefit than from the sale of land to the Sasketchewan Valley Land Company. That tract of land up to that endorsement at this election, then in time had been a barren waste and the result was that the treasury benefited by \$250,000, and where a desert Improvement of St. Lawrence Route. and a prosperous settlement. That transaction is a transaction of which I am not ashamed. It is one, on the conkeep on discussing things forever. There must be a time limit.

The Robins Irrigation Scandal, "Mr. Burrows was a lumberman when was a boy at school. He had never condition in the sale of that land that a half million dollars were spent. We een anything but a lumberman. He it should be irrigated. Let those who got timber limits from a Conservative make the charge bring it forward at government and he got timber limits the place most closely concerned, to

the place where the people know all citizens of Medicine Hat have signed a petition urging the government go on with the transaction and asking them in going on with the work. Mr. Borden last year made a tour of the ference to the deal in his speech? No.

The General Policy.

"Now, a few words in regard to the general features of the policy followed for the people carrying on the govern ment intelligently must have some broad scheme. First of all we wanted to put the tariff on a satisfactory basis; then to provide some proper method of regulating freight rates when people came into contact with the corporations. These are two main features of the government which had to do with the general development of the country. The first of these is in regard to the development of the west. will refer briefly to the conditions which existed in 1896. You know that from the Red river to the Rocky moun-000 people settled, with just as many going out as coming in. What is now the province of Alberta was stagnant and bankrupt. A part of British Col-umbia was absolutely undeveloped. "We sold that timber for the purpose I am bound to say, as far as I am time there are more lumber mills in a country as existed in the world, and Liberals Have Supplied Railways.

settlers, our policy would have been a failure. Settlers without railways are speculation, a condition by which the we came to the point where the G. T. P. became a necessity, because we all say ades in this western country. We say the time coming when the C. P. R. even under the most favorable conditions, would not be able to handle the traffic. The prairie section obviously gestion during the grain season. What road. There never has been a great railway built of such quality as the tion of the road will mean a reduction

"But if we had gone on getting only

The Hudson Bay Road.

"Now, we come to the latest develcome. We are most interested in what government has failed to carry out its have done. The prime minister prothe government has followed during these years. That pronouncement was a very material factor in inducing me ceeded in proving that a Hudson Bay railway is no mere chimera, no foolish project, but one which the people of the west are bound to see carried into effect, and the time to do it is now So, therefore, if the people of the northwest give Sir Wilfrid Laurier his three or four years we may expect to see trains running to Hudson Bay."

"There is one further point that has had to be developed in connection with the policy of the government. It was found equally necessary to undertake trary, of which I am proud, and for which I offer no apology. We cannot at the time the government went into at the time the government went into power that the St. Lawrence route had practically become a defunct route various disadvantages were so great Another subject out of which it has that the route was becoming less used been sought to create a scandal is a instead of more used. Ship owners had sale of land made by Hon, Mr. Oliver become discouraged; vessels of first to a company in the west. The land class capacity would not come to Mon-was sold because it was unfitted for treal and did not like to come to Quesettlement, because it required to be bec. The government took up the irrigated before it could be of use to work of deepening the St. Lawrence

had the channel despened thirty feet