

# The Alberta Star

SPECIAL EDITION

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FOUR PAGES

## THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

### What Our Legislature Is Doing To Develop The Country

When the electorate of Alberta in 1905 sent the Rutherford Government into power with the overwhelming majority of 24 to one they placed in the hands of these men and particularly in the four members of the Executive practically unlimited powers.

Under all the old canons of party government and "strong opposition" theories this would constitute a dangerous experiment. But it has proved in the actual current of events the wisest possible action, for without exception Alberta has been in the past three years the most strikingly well-governed and prosperous province in the Dominion. Not only have the financial affairs of the province been well administered, and law and order been enforced in a manner that has won commendation within and without the provincial limits, and education and agriculture and public works been generously aided and built up, but the legislation of the province has been so advanced and full of foresight that the other provinces of Canada have been in many instances glad to follow the example of their youngest sister.

This would not have been possible if the men elected had not been men of high character and ability. But the provincial western shrewdness had made sure of that in the selection and election of men. All through their administration they have shown themselves conscientiously aware of the responsibilities placed on them. E. W. Thompson, a well-

known writer who made a tour of the West last summer, studying the country from every point wrote in the Boston Transcript his impressions of the Rutherford cabinet, as he had seen them personally and as the men of Alberta reported them to him.

"The ministers were but four," he writes—"all conspicuously well known for straight private and business lives", all fairly wealthy, and all of that fraternal disposition which is so curiously notable all over "The province of the glad hand." They were not one bit demagogic, and yet they were comradeship with all decent folk Church going men, teetotalers; and what is remarkable, and may be instructive, not one eloquent man in the lot. Quiet men. The blather-skite is one of the curses of politics everywhere. His performances cause multitudes of people to mistake gab for reasoning, and the gift of it for fitness to do public business. The Alberta ministers were all very capable of explaining slowly what they thought the right thing to do and they were duly convincing and persuasive. Hearing them in 1905, and their principal opponent, a man of platform fire works, I concluded that he was beaten every time, just because the audi had discounted his rhodomontades and believed every word the slow conscientious talking fellows uttered. These proved to be as quick in action as they were steady, if rather awkward on the stump.

#### John W. Woolf, M.P.P.

The best test of a man's worth is in what he has done for his people; what he has been able to accomplish for them; how well and faithfully he has represented their best interests. Under this view no man is more entitled to the esteem and regard of his fellows than John W. Woolf,—the Pioneer member of the Cardston Electoral District—the first and the last and the next to be. It is not to be the object of the writer at this time to deal very much with what Mr. Woolf has been able to accomplish for the Cardston Electoral District, that would occupy more space than is reserved for this sketch—which is

civilization and reformation across the waters. It may not be amiss to state right here that at the present time the Woolfs, (sometimes spelled with a final "c" or one "o" or two "fs") are contesting in the Courts of the United States for their inheritance which lays claim to a large portion of the present city of New York.

The early life of John W. was spent at Hyde Park where he attended the Public School and assisted in the work on the farm which he did with marked success. He was then in his early teens. At the age of 17, just one year prior to coming to Canada,

young province where money is everywhere needed to be expended; consequently the surplus of \$283,373 of 1906 was brought down in 1907 to \$69,650, and for next year a surplus of \$21,328 is estimated. The policy is to have all available money employed in the people's interest in public works, education, agriculture, etc.

2. There is no debt upon this province, the supplementary vote of \$1,200,000 passed at the last Assembly for the purchase of the provincial telephone system. This system, upon which \$241,244 had been previously expended out of the general revenue of the province, constitutes a provincial asset of growing value.

3. There is no direct taxation in Alberta, the only tax on land being that upon land in unorganized school districts, which is especially directed against those speculators who hold land unoccupied retarding settlement. This tax is applied to education purposes only.

4. Corporations and railroads are taxed, the latter tax already yielding \$60,000 annually to the revenue. Railroads are not taxed during the first seven years of their existence, nor are loan corporations taxed on business done with public bodies in the province.

5. Favorable terms have been secured for the province in regard to the financial provisions made by the Dominion government in a handsome subsidy in lieu of the public domain, grants for government, population, etc. With the existing basis of population the annual subsidy is \$1,254,125, increasing with a quinquennial revision of the census so long as the population increases. When the population has reached 2,500,000 the subsidy will be \$3,770,375. There is no maximum grant, as the subsidy increases

with the population. These terms secured by the Premier and Attorney-General at the Premier's conference of 1905, are the most favorable enjoyed by any western province.

THE PICK OF THE BASKET  
A writer in the National Review recently, comparing the province of Canada, referred to Alberta as being "the pick of the basket." In provincial legislation and its enforcement and in provincial finances, as well as natural resources, the term is well merited.

In the Budget Speech at the session of 1908 Premier Rutherford stated in a resume of conditions in 1907:

"So far, however, as the Government of the Province of Alberta is concerned there has been no financial stringency. At no time during the past year has our account in the bank been overdrawn. We met our liabilities, and have a surplus at the end of the year 1907, amounting to \$69,650.05.

"Honourable members will recollect that last year I predicted a surplus of \$56,276.40. That prediction has been more than fulfilled. In calculating this surplus I would draw the attention of honorable members of the House to the fact that we have made no charge under the head of capital expenditure. Some other governments in order to make a surplus, or to swell their surplus, have a capital account and charge certain expenditures against it. We have charged all our expenditure to the ordinary consolidated revenue of the province."

For 1908, when the detailed figures will be made public at this session of the Legislature, the conditions of administration will be found to be equally admirable.

#### Proud of Administration

It has been the boast of this province since it received political autonomy that its administration has not only given lessons to every sister province in Confederation in its original and progressive legislation, but the members of the executive have conducted the financial affairs of the province with the same thrift and prudence that is expected in the successful modern "business" man.

The Alberta government has led the way among Canadian provinces in the government ownership of telephone; in the adoption two years ago of the Torrens system of land registration, just recently adopted by New York State; in the taxation of railways that have been in operation seven years; in the taxation of corporations; in the abolition of the old and loose system of sheriff's fees and in the inception of ten o'clock closing for bars. Its Compensation act, while similar to that existing in one other province, was a most advanced piece of legislation. This in itself makes a notable record for the young province whose executive can and do think independently, and plan for the progress of the province without mortgaging its future by a slavish following of precedents set by older governments ruling under other conditions.

But there is still another striking instance of fearless and capable administration in the Attorney-General's uncompromis-

ing attitude toward combined While Ontario authorities delay action against combines by burying the evidence for two or three years in the offices of some "high legal authority," Alberta, on the other hand brings the matter to a speedy decision within five months after the collection of the first evidence. This was the actual case last year in the lumber combine in which conviction was obtained in November.

There was no noisy bluster or threatenings of the "big stick" as with President Roosevelt in his campaign on trusts. There was, instead, quiet, decisive action whose very lack of display made doubting Thomases prophesy that the action would not be carried through. It was, however, and at a rate of speed that is almost unique, even as the introduction and passage of a bill for the relief of the town Frank occupied less than half an hour at the last session. An administration run on business principles is this first government of Alberta.

FINANCES ON BUSINESS BASIS.  
With regard to the financial affairs of the province there are some outstanding features of general interest that may briefly be summarized.

1. The government, while carefully avoiding to go in debt, does not favor large surpluses in a

(Continued on 5th. column)



JOHN W. WOOLF

merely intended to be a brief biographical one. However, in passing we may say Mr. Woolf, "Johnny," as he is proverbially called by his colleagues and friends, is a peer among his fellows in the Legislative Assembly, an influence with the Government and it may be added without fear of controversy, the most popular young man in Southern Alberta.

It was at Hyde Park, Cache County, Utah, U. S. A. on the 27th day of November 1869 that he first saw the light of day. He is the eldest son of John Anthony and Mary Hyde Woolf—his forbears on both sides springing from the best stock of the American Continent—Pioneers, Colonizers, Nation Builders. On his father's side he has a claim upon that Germanic stock which set the pace and blazed the way for

a number of his associates joined him in engaging a private teacher for studies in higher education than that which was provided in the Public School, and it is not at all unlikely that one of the causes was that which we frequently meet with today where young men feel out of place in the school and sometimes in the very class-room with mere boys and girls.

In June 1887 he accompanied his parents, overland, from Cache County to Alberta. They crossed the St. Mary's river where the old Detachment used to stand, where the Pilling House now stands. Sergeant Cotter, whose name and memory will ever be dear to the hearts and feelings of the pioneers of the Cardston District, met

(Continued on page 4)

#### Activity In Public Works

The proportion of the expenditure devoted to public works as indicated in the statistics reproduced here is eloquent of road-making bridge-building and the erection of public buildings needed here and there. In the first year of authority by this government work on a Normal school building to cost \$150,000 was begun in Calgary, and the first outlay was made upon the construction and operation of a telephone line. Upon this in all, during 1906 and 1907 the sum of \$262,262 was expended in constructing and operating 544 miles of a telephone system and acquiring 53 miles of other lines.

While in 1908 the Legislature approved a vote for the purchase by the government of the Bell Company's monopoly.

During 1906, 1907 and 1908 every effort was strained by the government through its department of public works to meet the continually multiplying demands for roads, bridges and ferries. Hundreds of miles of new roads

were cut out and graded, and many hundred other miles improved. Over 700 new standard bridges were built and many others repaired and improved, while over 70 steel bridges are already completed or under construction. In addition to this twenty ferries have been installed.

The most marvellous point in connection with the necessarily large expenditures of the government is that all were provided for out of the thrifty administered revenues. The actual expenditures can best be shown by statistics.

OUTLAY EACH YEAR—1906.  
In 1905 (four months) after the inauguration the outlay amounted to only \$162,521.93, of which \$98,562.18 was expended on public works, and out of the item of \$18,501 for the administration of justice, \$11,339 had to be paid to Brandon and Selkirk Asylums for the maintenance of insane.

OUTLAY 1906.  
Receipts \$2,251,455  
Expenditure 1,968,081

(Continued on page 2)

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EDITOR AND MANAGER

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The Alberta Star Job Department is well stocked with all the latest and newest designs in plain and fancy type, first-class presses, and will be supplied with the finest stationery and printing material of all descriptions.

MARCH 18, 1909.

We cannot recall an election in which the government making an appeal for endorsement of its work and policy had better grounds for anticipating re-election than the government which has conducted affairs in this province for the past five years.

Rutherford Government has been good Government.

The optimistic spirit is infectious. Once you give people the idea that all is well with you, that business is lively, that customers are buying most liberally, then you improve business. Human nature is peculiar, and one of its peculiarities is to be attracted by the successful. Success wins great success. The successful man finds it easier to sell goods than his less successful rival who may have even better values. Be optimistic. Let your presence breathe the air—good will towards all, malice towards none. The optimistic spirit will drive away many a weary load.

That nothing can check Canada's growth at the present time is shown by the increase last year of \$9,000,000 in her exports, while those of Great Britain and the United States showed very considerable fallings off during the same period, due to the disturbance in industrial conditions.

Of the two members of the Opposition in the Alberta legislature, one has resigned the leadership of the party and the other has endorsed the record of the Rutherford government. The outlook of the Conservative party in Alberta must, therefore, be particularly bright.

It looks as if spring had come, to stay.

One of the most encouraging features of the opening of the present short campaign is the great number of people who are not confounding Dominion and Provincial issues together, and who are not being misguided through partizanship into confusing the one issue—approval or disapproval of the Rutherford administration.

It is predicted that this spring and summer will witness another big rush of new settlers into the western provinces. The success of last season's crop has had effect outside, and the better feeling throughout the world generally is causing people to wake up and look around them for new chances.

**TO-DAY.**

The earth hath felt the breath of spring,  
Though yet on her deliverer's wing  
The lingering frosts of winter cling.

**What Our Legislature Is Doing To Develop The Country**

(Continued from Page one)

Surplus	283,373	one year in fees from the registry offices is notable, being \$122,886.
Of the receipts \$1,030,375 was derived from the Dominion subsidy under the Alberta Act of 1905; \$50,000 was received from Registry Offices and \$250,000 from the sales of creamery butter.		The expenditures included:
The expenditures included:—		Civil Government \$147,825.53
Civil Government \$127,806		Legislation \$32,532.14
Legislation 29,425		Administration of Justice 205,847.46
Administration of Justice 205,847.46		Public Works \$1,271,437.47
Public Works 996,000		(Of this item \$262,282 was expended on telephones.)
Education 209,000		Education 159,725.89
		Agriculture 314,946.00
		Hospitals, Charities and Public Health 38,187.47
		Miscellaneous 99,167.99



**HON. A. C. RUTHERFORD**  
Premier of Alberta

Agriculture	315,000	1908.
Hospitals, Charities & Public Health	20,975	For 1908 the estimated receipts are \$2,624,038, expenditure \$2,602,746 and the surplus \$21,292.
Miscellaneous	43,265	The items of expenditure are:—
OUTLAY 1907.		Civil Government \$192,065
Receipts	\$2,520,025.34	Legislation 37,700
Expenditure	2,460,375.29	Administration of Justice 366,920
Surplus	59,650.05	Public Works 1,110,500
Of the receipts \$1,053,708.34 was derived from the Dominion subsidy; \$175,006 from creameries \$172,886 from registry offices and \$121,000 from railway taxation (two years). The large increase in		Education 270,900
		Agriculture 470,675
		Hospitals, Charities and Public Health 51,750
		Miscellaneous 102,200

**How Farmers Have Benefited**

It is not too much to say of the Rutherford Government that it has carried out in letter and spirit every fraction of the splendid agricultural adopted by the big Liberal Convention in 1905. They promised the country then—

"That inasmuch as the progress and prosperity of the province will depend almost entirely upon the development of the agricultural and ranching industries, the provincial government should assist in every possible way, and particularly by the establishment of a system of dairy instruction, by encouraging cheese factories, creameries, forestry and fruit growing, by assisting the farmers and farmer's associations to improve the breed of live stock of all kinds, by assisting agricultural fairs, by encouraging the full utilization of all farm products, and the preparation of such products for the market in the most condensed and remunerative form, by the collection and dissemination among the farmers and ranchers of the latest and fullest information as to the best available markets, and by extending to them every legitimate assistance in reaching those markets with the least possible loss of profit through excessive freight rates or the intervention of middlemen."

How honorably he has filled that responsible place, how sympathetic his direction of the department has been is a matter of common and very pleasant knowledge throughout the province. He has commanded in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the whole people as he has for many years enjoyed the respect and trust of people in the southern districts where for so many years his work has been before the people.

Mr. Finlay set to work to organize a department of agriculture which for effectiveness is second to none in America. It is more than a branch of the civil service devoted to agricultural interests. It is rather a group of trained men working in daily co-operation with the farmers of the province to advance their interests. The programme along which their work was evolved from these questions directed by the government

**EFFECTIVE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED**

In 1905 Premier Rutherford from long residence and careful study was well aware of Alberta's

to the men placed in charge of the department:

"How can you best teach the thousands of men coming in here who have not yet had actual experience of farming?"

"How can you best assist and encourage the farmers coming here from other conditions, where the rainfall was greater and the soil different, for even the best of farmers settling in a new country have to unlearn much that they knew before?"

Out of this has grown the many admirable features of the department's workings.

Well managed creameries, travelling dairies, stock-judging schools, poultry-fattening schools and stations, grain judging schools, weed inspection, farmers' institute work, fruit-growing stations; hail insurance, bounties on coyotes.

**GENEROUS AIDS TO AGRICULTURE.**

The estimated expenditure for 1908 to meet the needs of the agricultural community offers a striking comparison to the sum of \$31,799, which was the entire outlay on agriculture of the Territorial government during its last year of office. The items are: Expense of operating loans and advance payments to creameries \$286,511

Advance payments to poultry stations	10,000
Destruction of weeds	10,000
Coyote and wolf bounty	20,000
Stock inspection	3,000
Promotion of dairy work	11,000
Promotion of sugar beet industry	21,461
Vital, agricultural and other statistics	4,600
Brands	2,900

Expenditure under agricultural Society Ordinance 19,300

Scholarship to Agricultural Colleges 1,000

Poultry industry 4,500

Grant Dominion Fair Calgary 25,000

Investigation into meat industry 5,000

Immigration & colonization 9,000

Provincial laboratory 5,000

Game protection 5,000

Various grants to fairs 12,000

Extension of markets 500

Fruit experimental stations 500

Grants to stock associations 2,400

Experiments and investigations re crops 2,000

An item of \$1,000 provides scholarships for the sons of farmers who may be desirous of attending agricultural college. This will be continued and increased if necessary from year to year until Alberta has its own agricultural college.

**Big Bounty For Coyotes**

The bounty on coyotes & timber wolves according to the foregoing statistics amounted to \$20,000. This was the estimate, but it was found inadequate to meet the needs, and a further \$6,700 was expended before the bounty was removed. This expenditure in the stockmen & farmers interest shows a vast increase upon the amount paid under the Territorial regime. From an outlay of a couple of thousand dollars the coyote bounty increased in three years under the wise supervision of the Alberta government to \$26,700 in 1908 and this season it will probably total an even higher amount. The bounty payments were resumed in January and will be continued on so that this year there will be even more security from coyotes than there was last year.

work the department has from the start devoted close attention to the development of the grain industry, so important in Alberta. To this end Premier Rutherford called a Grain Conference in Calgary last week, and the outcome cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the grain-grower. Railwaymen, grain-growers and grain-shippers and elevator owners were brought together in one large harmonious conference and the Vancouver route via the Pacific to Europe was found to largely solve the problem of transportation for Alberta grain. In this way it can be placed on the Liverpool market more quickly and more cheaply than by the old route via Winnipeg, and this is of the greatest importance—twice as much grain can be shipped from the country in the same period of time as formerly. This will do away with the congestion of the elevators and the deplorable delays in marketing grain.

**STOCK AND GRAIN INTERESTS.**

If as it may truly be said there are enthusiasts in charge of the poultry and creamery branches of the department of agriculture these are also experts and enthusiasts looking after the stockmen's interests in the province. With liberal grants to associations, of horses, sheep and cattle and swine breeders; with stock-judging schools the good work is carried on. The range is bound to disappear in time, but with the improved systems of fattening stock, with the winter feeding and care, more and better stock will eventually be raised by farmers in the aggregate than formerly. Then, too, the supply can be maintained the whole year round, and shipments will not have to be rushed in the autumn when prices are low. The department with its real foresight for the farmer's interest is helping forward the grading up of stock and proper care of them. Out of the commission appointed to investigate into the conditions of the meat industry and an alleged beef combine there has proceeded the unique and important appointment of a Live Stock Commissioner, whose sole duties consist in forwarding the interests of stock-breeders in the province and in securing for them the best possible facilities for marketing the products of their farm or range. W. F. Stevens, a successful and active farmer, was appointed to the position and the new branch of the work is already showing good results.

**THE GRAIN CONFERENCE.**

Through grants to agricultural fairs with itinerant grain-judging schools and Farmer's Institute

**HAIL INSURANCE.**

Hail Insurance has been undertaken by the government to protect the interests of those who have the misfortune to lose their crop by hail-storms. Last year over \$45,000 were paid out in excess to the premiums paid in by the farmer. To protect the farmers as fully as possible, but to determine in what way this large deficit can be minimized will be one of the pieces of work before the Legislature this session.

**CREAMERIES HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.**

The work done by the creameries or dairy branch of the department is so successful that now Alberta butter has secured an established reputation in British Columbia and Japan, while it practically controls the Yukon market, being the most popular there where men are willing to pay well and get the best. The price of butter during the past season at the creameries averaged something over 25 cents per pound in the factory; which is said on good authority to be the highest price yet received by any Canadian factory. In addition to carrying on the operation of over 20 creameries and general instruction work the government sent travelling dairies to a number of districts, where the farmers were not within reach of creameries or cheese factories. Lectures and practical demonstrations were given, by the instructors in charge, dealing with approved methods of farm butter making.

**KEPT THEIR WORD.**

In the administration of this department the men who were given power by the Alberta electorate in 1905 have conclusively proved themselves capable of the task, and conscientious in the fulfilment of their new duties. Premier Rutherford and his colleagues felt the imperative need existing to make now at the very beginning a solid basis for farm work, which will always be the dominant industry of Alberta. The province is rich beyond compare in agricultural wealth. The future of Alberta lies mainly with the farmer, and recognizing this the Rutherford government has made of its department of agriculture practically the most important branch of the civil administration

Has Mr. Woolf been a good representative for Cardston in the Alberta Legislature? Look around you. There is only one answer to that. Will Mr. Woolf make a valuable representative for us in the next Parliament—the most valuable man we could send to represent us at the provincial capital? There is only one answer to that?

Grain-judging schools are carried on at agricultural fairs and also in an itinerant school in a railway car, taken from point to point during the winter. In this way the department endeavors to help the farmer choose better seed and understand thoroughly the grading of his grain.

**POULTRY AND STOCK**

One of the newest features, and also one of the most successful, of this department's work is the attention given to poultry raising. The demand of the province for poultry is very large and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of poultry and eggs have been yearly imported in the past. The department wants to change this and make the local supply almost meet the demand. Hon. Mr. Finlay has given this matter his most sympathetic supervision and an expert has been placed in charge and so excellent was the poultry bulletin published by the latter this year that an American agricultural college has ordered a large number to be used in their classes. Poultry fattening stations are established at various points, thousands of birds are fattened there yearly, and demonstration classes are conducted at all fairs with excellent results.

## Public Works Carried Out

Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of public works, administers capably a department of which Alberta has reason to be proud. The task before it on its inception was one of real immensity. The minister and his aides, with a wideawake liberal government behind them went to work with a will to provide the province with the necessary public works. The minister was a capable business man, and quite competent for the task before him.

In the many problems confronting the young government of Alberta on its formation, there was none more formidable than this of providing an adequate system of internal transportation of roads, ways and bridges. In the first place, Alberta alone is wider and broader than the big German Empire; it is twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and when autonomy was granted there was not any considerable opening up of the country except in the lower half of the province. Even here people had often to content themselves with the firm old trails of cart days.

With the influx of settlement in the past four years, pressing claims for main roads and side roads, for improved roads and bridges have simply poured in upon the department of public works, making it in its direct contact with the people one of the most important branches of the administration. Upon the efficiency and energy of its workings the comfort and success of the new settlers are largely dependent.

### ROADS ON ALL SIDES

Within the last year and a half consequently the department of public works in Alberta has been set to face the problem of opening up the north country, the vast reaches lying along the Peace and Athabasca rivers with their many tributaries. Deputations of settlers asking for roads here or improvements on the old leading trails are not uncommon now at the government offices. The whole province is awake, and its demands in this respect would tax the most efficient of departments.

All this was foreseen from the start by the members of the government, men thoroughly aware of western conditions and possibilities. A bridge and road policy of liberal ideas, sympathetic with the settlers needs and by business-like administration, was made one of the most important planks of the Liberal platform in 1906.

The new roads cut out each year

—hundreds of miles of them—do not comprise all the work done in this connection by the department's trained road-crews. Every year there were numerous improvements to be made on old trails old roads were to be graded up—and from spring to autumn the road crews were busy, the foreman employing in each district entered whatever local labor was available or necessary.

The appropriations made each year by the government for public works have been very generous in proportion to the revenues of the province. Last year \$1,110,500 was voted for expenditure in this connection.

### MANY BRIDGES BUILT

Only less necessary than road-making in a new country is the bridge-building and in this Alberta's Government has been no way remiss. Since they came into power a little over three years ago 745 standard bridges have been dealt with and 60 steel bridges have been built. The largest and finest bridges have been mainly built in the southern half of the province, as here the rivers are larger, less easily bridged and settlement was being retarded for lack of them.

In the erection of public buildings the Alberta Government has shown no less enterprise than in providing transportation facilities. Work was begun during the first year of their administration upon a \$150,000 Normal School at Calgary, since then completed and pronounced the most thoroughly equipped institution of its kind in Canada. Temporary government offices were built to avoid a large yearly outlay in rental, and work upon the new Parliament buildings, to cost \$1,250,000, is already well under way. A \$200,000 Court House at Edmonton has been begun, a similar building at Calgary has been planned, a smaller Court House at Cardston is now finished, while \$75,000 was voted for a Land Titles office for Calgary. Sites have been secured for a Jail and Court House at Lethbridge, a Court House at Wetaskiwin, and an asylum at Ponoka, and sums have been appropriated at first estimates on the construction of these buildings.

For the Asylum 800 acres of land have been secured, and the University grounds at Strathcona, over 200 acres in area, are already the property of the government, which will erect suitable buildings as the need arises, the University classes now being held in the Collegiate Institute of Strathcona

## Education Is Fostered

Concurrent with the good work done in the handling of Alberta's finances there is the work of the Education Department of which also Premier Rutherford is the executive head.

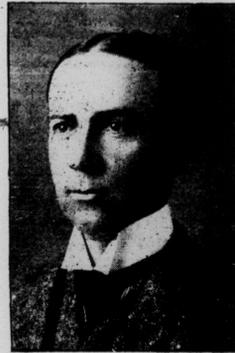
If there is one interest of the province closer than another to the heart of Premier Rutherford it is education, on which he believes rests the basis of ultimate happiness and prosperity for the people. "The boys and girls of Alberta are our jewels," he has said in public addresses, "and in their education the future of the province lies." Look after the boys and girls today and the grow-ups of tomorrow will look after themselves—would seem to be the Premier's motto.

It is not then remarkable that in three years of his government the schools of Alberta should have doubled in number while the attendance has increased wonder-

a \$250,000 Normal School at Calgary and a bill was passed authorizing the establishment of a University when necessary and this has since been opened with an attendance of 35 students. A staff of four highly qualified professors conduct the classes under the direction of the president, Dr. Tory, who was at the time of his appointment in Alberta one of the most valued members of the faculty of old McGill University.

### FREE TEXT BOOKS

Still another provision of the government enabling every head of a family to procure schooling for his children at a small cost, was the measure providing free text books for all school children. The old and efficient set of readers in use in the Territories for years was done away with and another series which has won a gold medal in an international competition,



HON. C. W. CROSS  
Attorney General

fully. The following statistics indicate the marvellous expansion of educational facilities under Premier Rutherford's supervision.

Year	New schools organized
1905 (four months)	40
1906	144
1907	156
1908	168
Total	508

In September 1908, when the present government began its administration there were only 562 schools in Alberta. Today there are 1,070, or about double the number.

### LIBERAL EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

No province in Canada, unless perhaps Saskatchewan grants such a proportionately large part of its revenue to education, and nowhere are better results attained. The very first session of the Legislature evidenced this, as \$200,000 was promptly granted to educational purposes, plans were given out for

was secured. With the new series was initiated the principle of free text books here, for these readers are supplied free to every school-child of the province.

It is worthy of note that apart from the taxes upon railway companies and big corporations the only tax levied by the Alberta Government is made in the interests of education—20 per cent. of the amount realized being put to the upkeep of a University, and the remaining 80 per cent. being devoted to the needs of common education. This tax is placed only upon lands lying outside organized school districts and falls most upon the speculator who is holding lands unoccupied and for future gain. The actual settler or homeseeker does not come under this tax for the first three years of settlement, and by that time he is likely to have organized a school district in his neighborhood, for the requirements exact only the presence of 12 children in the district and 4 ratepayers.

## Enforcement Of Laws

Still another feature of Alberta's administration to which the population may point with pride is the excellent legal machinery of the province and the splendid enforcement of law and order. This department of work comes under the direction of Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General of the Province, and it has been so well administered that not only are Albertans satisfied with it, but high commendation has come from disinterested onlookers outside.

In one important respect—of

its administration of the liquor law. The W. C. T. U. meeting at Edmonton last autumn the Presbyterian Assembly in session at Edmonton last May and the Church of England Synod

meeting in Calgary last August, all put themselves definitely on record as approving of the manner in which the existing liquor laws were enforced in Alberta, and commending the measures.

## Legislation Of High Order

The extensive work of drafting all the legislation organizing the provincial administration, and the revision of the Territorial Ordinances fell upon the Attorney-General and his department.

But in addition to this work the Attorney-General has been responsible for the introduction of several statesmanlike measures notably among which are the Workmen's Compensation Act, which provides that workmen shall receive compensation from their employers for injuries sustained at work, and also the District Court Act, which latter entirely renovated the judicial machinery of the province.

Formerly there were only three judges in the province, holding sessions at four or five centres. Today, because of the District Court Act and similar legislation there are five Judges of the Supreme Court and as many of the District Court. Litigants may now attend any of about 45 centres where court is held and consequently litigation is much less expensive.

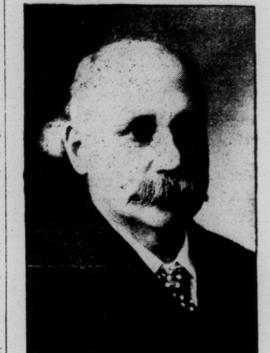
At the session of 1908 moreover legislation was passed abolishing the old and rather abused system of sheriffs' fees, the sheriffs being made Government officials on salary. This too greatly reduces the expenses of the public who are unlucky enough to have become entangled in the law.

### BENEFICIAL LEGISLATION

Some of the more important acts of legislation of the Rutherford Government are:

- Railway Taxation Act.
- Land Titles Act.
- District Courts Act.
- Mechanics Lien Act, providing a simple method of securing the workman's wages to him more expeditiously than in any other province.

Corporation Taxation Act  
Tax for Educational Funds imposed upon land outside of School Districts—i.e.—Lands held by speculators, by Hudson's Bay Company and some ranching land.



HON. W. T. FINLAY  
Minister of Agriculture

Eight Hour Bank-to-Bank Law.  
Workmen's Compensation Act.  
Act for Protection of Children.  
Industrial School Act, providing for erring or neglected children.

Telephone Legislation.  
Advanced Liquor Legislation.  
On the whole the excellence of the Legislative Acts of Alberta's Government makes a fitting accompaniment to the admirable administration.

No charge of graft or wrongdoing has ever been made against the Rutherford Government. The Rutherford administration has been an honest and progressive administration. Most people have a warm regard for honesty and progressiveness.

## Extract From Premier Rutherford's Budget Speech

### Re Maintenance of Provincial University, Provided Out of Tax Upon Hudson's Bay Company Lands

Critics of the educational tax imposed by the Alberta government in 1907, upon lands lying outside organized school districts will find matter for reflection in the first figures given out concerning the amount collected from this tax. They go to show that four-fifths of the total amount is expended on the common school system of the Province, while but one-fifth is appropriated to the needs of the University.

It is also worthy of note that since the tax came into effect in 1907, the University's share of this educational fund was more than met by the taxes paid by the Hudson's Bay Company alone on land assessable under this tax.

From this it is apparent that this ancient and wealthy company has borne the full burden of maintaining the new University since its establishment. It is also apparent that the opponents of the tax in ranching districts, who inveigh against it as "the University tax," a tax imposed for unnecessary higher education, are utterly mistaken.

### GENEROUS OUTLAY ON COMMON SCHOOLS

The amount of care and money expended upon Alberta's general school system has been several times very favorably commented upon by outsiders interested in

educational matters. They agree that for a young province an unusual high standard of efficiency is both aimed at and attained.

The statement of the Educational Trust Account gives fresh evidence of the government's generous outlay upon the common school. The figures obtained from the provincial treasurer show that the collection for 1907 and 1908, on this account—derived from tax upon land lying outside organized school districts—amount to \$109,276.23. Of this \$11,144.06 was expended in connection with the collection of this fund.

The net amount of this fund is consequently \$98,132.17, which has been disbursed in the following proportion:

Common schools	\$78,505.95
University	19,626.23
In detail the actual disbursement of the fund according to this division was:	
University (20 per cent)	\$19,626.23
Common schools (50 per cent)	49,066.89
New school districts	14,719.93
Schools grading over 5th	14,719.93
Total net	\$98,132.17

Of this \$98,132.17 the Hudson's Bay Company contributed \$24,143.08, or \$4,516.85 more than the government has paid out of this fund for the maintenance of the University.

## JOHN W. WOOLF, M. P. P.

(Continued from Page one)

them at this point and assisted them in fording the river. In common with his father and the other families who had camped on Lee's Creek, he set to work "tilling the ground," and seeding it for crop. Two years later he took an extensive trip through the bordering state of Montana for the purpose of buying cattle for the settlement. Although but a mere boy he developed a keen insight and business tact in the cattle and horse trade and, at that early period, as is true of later enterprises, he seems to have "got a little the best of it".

Of course love affairs are not forgotten even though the hardships incident to pioneer life leaves very little time for "sparking." Johnny had been doing some "sparking" and father Johnathan Layne was encountered one day by the young man who asked him if he could have the hand of Lucinda Marie in marriage. This was in 1860. The nuptial knot was tied on the 27th day of June—that month when lovers seek their mates. Space will not permit to tell of the wedding and the presents and the larks although they would make most interesting reading. A little over one year later, August 18, 1861 a little son arrived to gladden the hearts of the fond parents—the log house where the little chap was born still stands just west of the O. K. Barn.

The desire for advanced education had ever been uppermost in the young man's mind and as late as 1897 we find him journeying to Utah and entering the College at Logan.

His first public political adventures commenced in 1896 when he took up and advanced the cause of Frank Oliver, now the Hon. Minister of the Interior. In this campaign Mr. Woolf took a most active part and visited the different places in the district. The Southern part of the Province gave Mr. Oliver some great big handsome majorities and he looks with no small degree of appreciation and gratitude for his success to John W. Woolf and his venerable father. In 1900 Mr. Woolf was again in the political foreground for Mr. Oliver and like success attained his labors.

In the latter part of April 1902 when the North West Territorial Assembly made a re-distribution of the seats and the Cardston Electoral District was formed, Mr. Woolf was selected in open Convention to be the standard bearer of the party pledged to support the "Haultain-Sifton Government." His opponent was H. S. Allen, now president of the Taylor Stake with residence at Raymond. The campaign was a warm and lively one as well as a wet and sloppy one—literally for the floods of 1902 will not soon be forgotten in the history of Southern Alberta and especially among the politicians who were doing the rounds of the District. Mr. Woolf was elected by a good majority and entered at once upon his labors.

He served as a member of the North West Assembly from 1902 until 1905, in which year Provincial Autonomy was granted and Alberta and Saskatchewan were given Constitutional Status. Under the leadership of Mr. Bulyea, at that time Commissioner of Public Works in the North West Territorial Government, Mr. Woolf threw his influence and efforts with the Liberals. There was much talk of a Coalition government for the new Provinces but Mr. Woolf was strongly in favor of conducting the elections on party lines, and of course affiliated himself with the party he had worked for so assiduously in Dominion matters. Space will not permit of a discussion of the issues at that time and the attitude taken by Mr. Haultain, Premier of the Territories. Suffice it to say that Mr. Woolf was the logical candidate of his party and there was no opposition to his name in the Liberal Convention which met for the purpose of electing a candidate to represent them in the new Provincial Legislature. Mr. John F. Parrish was the opposi-

tion candidate at that time and he reluctantly (freely) because we didn't like to see John lose it) called upon to donate his \$100.00 deposit to the general revenue of the Province. From 1905 until the present time Mr. Woolf has been looking after the affairs of his district with an earnestness and attentiveness to which he may well point with pride.

In religious matters, Mr. Woolf has occupied some of the highest and most important callings in the Church. He was the first superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association for the Alberta Stake of Zion and labored in this capacity for a number of years. For the last four or five years he was a member of the High Council the presiding quorum of the Ecclesiastical Organization. He has labored in all the offices of the Priesthood, the Sabbath School and the Improvement Associations.

From the earliest history of the Municipal Incorporation he has been a member of the Town Council. At the present time he is Vice President of the Liberal Association for the Dominion Riding of Medicine Hat and for a number of years was a member of the Liberal Executive Association for the entire Province.

As a farmer and a rancher he has made wonderful success and his example has been the means of encouraging a great many of the farmers and ranchers of the southern part of the Province. Probably the best evidence of his success in lines of husbandry is seen in the fact that the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway have for the last two years purchased grain from him for exhibition and immigration work. Mr. Bruce Walker the Chief Government Agent is taking some of Mr. Woolf's grain to the great exhibition in Seattle and this is what he says, "It is the best grain I have ever been able to obtain. I am taking it to Seattle and I think that I can beat the world with it." In his dealings in horses and cattle he has secured even better success than in his farming for "David Harum like" he seems to have a profitable tendency in "trading" and trafficking in horses and cattle. Indeed some of the stories told of "Johnny would make the original David sit up and take notice or recline in some suburban retreat—not to use the common phrase of "go way back and sit down."

Well, what has he done for his district during these many years? Just to enumerate the bridges, if it is possible to remember them all: Three over Lees Creek; one at Allen's old mill site; two at the Indian Ford (Kimball) and one at Caldwell; two steel bridges across the irrigation canal in the Magrath and Spring Coulee Districts and three across the Pot Hole; two at Beazer and two at the Nelson Crossing (Lees Creek) and three over Fish Creek in the Mountain View and Caldwell districts. Of course there are others for all the smaller streams throughout the district are bridged. Road overseers are in every part of the district and the roads are in good shape. A little inside information (don't give it away)—Three more steel bridges are provided for in the estimates to be placed as follows: One across the Milk River one over the Belly River near the Cochrane Ranch Bungalow and one across the St. Mary's River between the old Allen mill site and Kimball. It may not be amiss to state that Mr. Woolf has been looking after his constituents not only in the matter of bringing the public revenue into the district but also with regard to saving the farmers a large amount which they would have to send out in the way of improvement taxes. In this matter alone

he has saved the farmers of the Cardston District all the way from \$4 to \$6 on every quarter section of land in the District. This has been accomplished by Mr. Woolf obstinately refusing to allow the Government to cut up the large district into smaller ones as is the case in every other part of the province. Then we have pleasure in calling attention to the good work he has performed in the matter of taxing all lands for school purposes. Large areas which were lying idle—under lease—have been brought within some School District or other and made to pay taxes to assist in the education of the children—thanks to the efforts of Mr. Woolf and other members of his party and Government. He was successful in getting the Cardston School District enlarged so as to increase the revenue and lighten the burden which was resting on a few. He worked hard to increase the bounds of the Municipality whereby the Railway Station and the Elevators were brought under the jurisdiction and placed on the Tax Roll of the Municipality. The act legalizing the borrowing powers of the Municipality was furthered and furthered by Mr. Woolf until it was placed on the Statutes of the Province.

It is not necessary here to speak of the Railway Policy of the Government and the work of Mr. Woolf in looking after his district—not only Cardston but Magrath and all points of the compass. No one part of the district can say that he has favored it to the detriment of any other part. His arms have been outstretched in all directions and his efforts have been just as attentive to one part as another.

Mr. Woolf is a man in whom the people can well afford to trust the affairs of the District, known by his experience, that he will be wide-awake to their best interest and always realizing that he can drive just as good a bargain for them in Municipal and District affairs as he can in a "Hoss Trade" and that saying a whole lot. His past service and clear-headedness has specially fitted him for the work. The next few years mean much to the people of Cardston and the District and it is to them that John W. Woolf offers his best service.

Nominated a third time and with a splendid record behind him there can be no reason why he should not be elected. That he will be elected on the 22nd day of March is as certain as elections can possibly be. He is a strong man with a future before him. Having laid a good and a broad foundation we have every reason to believe that he will build to great eminence and prominence in this Province and Dominion. The next four years will witness great development in the Province of Alberta and among the foremost men to rank with that development will be John W. Woolf.

He is already a factor in Government; he is already a personality to be reckoned with. His party leaders place great confidence in his counsel and advice and in the promulgation of the railway policy which they have mapped out for the Province of Alberta he will be entitled to their utmost confidence and be influential in bringing the projected lines to "at or near"—but to Cardston and the settlements wherever it can be proven that the engineering is feasible and possible. The one thing that characterizes John W. Woolf is his practicality. Nothing but common business sense (which is so uncommon among legislators today) is his way of dealing with questions. When he strikes out it is right from the shoulder and his blow is clear cut and decisive.

Some one may ask the question, why has he been so successful in his demands of the Government for the welfare of his District? I believe the answer is found in the fact that he is a practical man, that he is well armed when he presents a proposition and that his requests are always reasonable. He has never made an unreasonable request consequently he has never been turned down. It is evident that what he asks for is in the best interests of his constituents and the Government know this.

## EDMONTON NOTES

March 11th, 1909

Premier Rutherford, who has been making a successful tour of the South country, is expected home for the Strathcona convention on Saturday. There is some talk of an opponent to the Premier, but as many prominent conservatives in Federal politics are supporters of Premier Rutherford in Provincial affairs it is possible that nomination day will see the luke warm opposition altogether dissolved. The Premier is not a plat form orator, and has no desire for that distinction. He has instead the eloquence of a very pleasing and magnetic personality, together with the maxim that "actions talk." His forte is doing things, as he has amply demonstrated in his term as Premier of Alberta.

With the announcement that John W. Woolf has been nominated in Cardston the list of Liberal candidates is complete, while several constituencies still have no Conservatives in the field. Mr. Woolf's first term in the Alberta Legislature has shown him to be such an all-round capable man, keen for the interests of his constituents as well as alive to the progress of Alberta, that it is believed he will be returned to the Legislature with an even greater majority than 1905.

At a recent political meeting held here in the interests of the Conservatives the chairman, made the statement that the Government's railway policy meant "selling Alberta to the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific." This statement is based upon another equally absurd—that the Government had only taken as a security mortgage upon the roadbeds of these roads. As a matter of fact these two new transcontinental systems, whose branch lines have been guaranteed here, pledge the credit of their entire systems that the Province will not have to pay one cent on the Provincial guarantee. Their systems would have to go into liquidation all over Canada if this Province were ever called upon to pay one cent of the guarantee. The extent to which ordinarily

intelligent men can blind their reason during election campaigns is always surprising, and this man's statement is one instance of it.

The Provincial revenue as well as many local improvement and school districts will benefit by the recent decision given in the suit brought by the Alberta Government against the C. and E. Railway Company to collect taxes on lands belonging to this road. This judgment given out by Chief Justice Sifton provides that taxes may be collected on these lands it will have a strong bearing upon the case being prepared now against the C. P. R. by the Alberta Government which claims the right to tax all the C. P. R. Lands in Alberta. These lands include many thousands of acres of fertile land lying idle in the North Saskatchewan Valley as well as the South which do not contribute a cent to the various districts, although the improvements made in these districts by the Government and settlers have greatly enhanced the value of the Railway's Holdings.

One of the most enthusiastic political meetings in Edmonton for some time was held this week under the auspices of the Englishmen in Edmonton, who are supporters of Hon. Mr. Cross and Mr. McDougall, Englishmen proverbially like a good loser, so that Charlie May the unsuccessful candidate for the Liberal nomination, who accompanied Messrs. Cross and McDougall to the meeting was given an ovation as hearty as that extended to Ex-Mayor McDougall. Mr. May is supporting the present candidates with enthusiasm. At this meeting the Attorney-General read a circular being sent around by the Central Employers' Association to employers of labor asking them to work to put out the maker of the Compensation Act, Mr. Cross. The letter showed that the little group of men behind this were mainly lumbermen who had not yet forgotten the prosecution of the lumber combine, and the conviction of its members.

## A Plea for Clear Thinking

(Nanton News, March 4, 1909)

Election time is drawing nearer and it is well that the electors should make up their minds now, before the excitement of a political campaign has a chance to bias the decision. The question to be asked is this—Should there be any politics in it? In what respect is Alberta different from a great business corporation? Here is a great banking institution with its thousands of shareholders, a great railway with its shareholders and here is a great commonwealth and you and I are shareholders of the bank and the railway do not rise up annually or every so often and hold political pow wows, divide into parties and call names and hurl accusations. Why should the stock holders in a great institution like Alberta? If you will take the trouble to look up for yourself the record of the work accomplished by the government, you will have no difficulty in making your decision for election day. Perhaps the reason for so much politics is that citizens do not take the trouble to keep informed on the affairs of the government, and not being so informed come to imagine all sorts of graft and crookedness. They remember that some few millions of dollars have been spent and not having received any of it they get to

worrying. They do not stop to consider the cost of thousands of miles of road-way, which in the brushy portions of the province is especially expensive, the thousands of bridges over the streams, the cost of the public buildings, of which anyone can count a dozen; the cost of the Mounted Police, the courts of justice; the cost of education for a country so vast, of normal schools and university; the cost of caring for the dependent, the wayward and insane; the cost of encouragement and fostering of agricultural interests with its dozen departments, weed eradication, travelling dioxes, farmers institutes, fruit growing stations, hail insurance, bounties on coyotes, live stock commissions, grants to fairs, establishment of experimental farms, and so on. The cost of civil government, the cost of keeping the thousand books and accounts of innumerable departments, the cost of your members attendance and attention at sessions, the cost of a world of supplies and materials. This is a big affair, a big undertaking to organize and administer the affairs of a new country greater in area than the whole German Empire. And in doing it, has the Government pinched you with Taxation? And do you realize that it

## A Business-Like Roads Policy

The method on which the Alberta Public Works Department operates is uniform. Trained experienced, practical men were chosen as heads of each section. To lessen expenses of new public buildings, an architectural branch was organized. Like care was taken with the surveys branch, and with those dealing with roads and bridges.

The road work is as broad as the Province. It includes numerous improvements and extensions of roads from Cardston, close to the international boundary, and many other points in Southern and Central Alberta. It includes work near Fort Smith, 800 miles North of Edmonton; at Peace River Landing, 325 miles northwest of Edmonton; at Dumvegan, 60 miles further west; at Lac Le Biche, and at many other points in the great northwestern interland of which Edmonton is the entrance.

In every district a uniform system of road-making is maintained under competent inspectors. Thus no money was wasted on bad locations or impractical methods. Every effort is being made to keep pace with the rapid and widespread settlement.

In the making of roads "regulars" are employed—men who make a business of road work as carpenters do of their trade. None of the "Statute Labor" loafing of the Old Provinces is seen in Alberta.

In Territorial Government time money for roads used to be doled out to persons in the various sections at such times as it was convenient for them to give the labor. There was no regularity. The men at work were unused to road making. Good roads can't be made on such haphazard methods. The season for road work is not long. In a country where much is to be done no time must be lost. For this reason the trained road gangs are kept at work throughout the favourable season. At each place the foremen employ whatever good local labor is available.

The assistant chief of the department supervises all work. Next to him come the district engineers. Under them is a staff of local inspectors, who are directly responsible to the department. All are under keen supervision.

It is the aim of the department to carry on road-making so vigorously that every settler will soon have good roads for communication with his neighbors and easy access to the nearest town.

Has not saddled you with One Dollar of Public debt? Do you not suppose that the Benefits derived under and by virtue of a Thousand pages of Statutes are worth Five Million Dollars to Alberta? Many a government controlling the destinies of a territory so vast would long ago have saddled it with a bonded indebtedness in that amount for a Capital and no one would have thought a great deal about it.

A bank has its capital, its clientele and its well defined task of coining an eight per cent dividend. A government has to create its revenue. Its capital, ordinarily is levied against everything of value. Not so in Alberta, Alberta has spent millions, it has not levied a general tax upon its people and it has incurred no debt. Now, Mr. Voter, you must toss up your hat at this sort of business, eh? If this statement is true, should there be any bitter politics injected into the best consideration of the affairs? You will be given the opportunity to approve or disapprove. You may have in mind a matter which, to your way of looking at it does the government discredit. Are you fair enough to attempt to offset it with another matter which does the government great credit? Are you that fair? Or are you a natural born groncher? Isn't it ridiculous that because Sir John A. MacDonald was a good man and a conservative, you cannot allow that Premier Rutherford, being a liberal, is also a good man? There is lots of Tomswayrot in politics. One cannot help but wish for power to eliminate it from our consideration, and realize our civil government upon the high plane of the government of great commercial enterprises.

## Paints

A good Alberta Lumber ware

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