July 28th Election To Cost $2,000,000

The machinery of the forthcoming General Election will cost as much as a whole session of parliament; two million dollars in the opinion of the officers of the auditor general's department, who are directing the affair.

A huge staff is busy in Ottawa paying the cost of the election day by day. The general election of 1926 cost $1,750,000 and the committee of the Commons on privileges and elections in revising the elections all this year, made important changes which it was expected would hesultn substantial savings. Present indications are that these savings will not be possible, owing to the more thorough methods for making up the election lists.

The first workers to be paid are the enumerators, who get 10 cents for every name enumerated. The cost of this enumeration is higher this time because of the system of double enumeration. In Ottawa, for instance there were 351 divisions in the last election. This time there will be 250 which means a saving of $3,000 in the cost of the sub-divisions. The double enumerations of the names, however, while indefinitely more accurate, will increase the cost of this phase of the election and wipe out the $3,000 saving. The number of polling subdivisions in any riding is impossible to ascertain as yet. Where there are 298 names on a list it would mean one polling sub-division. If there were 310 it would mean two.

The enumeration is proceeding satisfactorily. Each member gives a certificate to each household where he takes names, then makes up his lists, which go to the registrar, thence to the revising officer. The registrar may correct errors in spelling, initials and so forth, but only the revising officer can strike off a name entirely.

The payment of the enumerators is a big job. In the 1926 election 100,000 cheques were issued in payment for election services of enumerators, registrars, revising officers and others. This time there will be about 125,000 cheques. Enumerators have been busy for two weeks and their cheques have been going out from Ottawa at the rate of 500 a day. Later in July and August when the returning officers and their assistants have to be paid the daily mailing of cheques will reach 1,000 a day.

In 1926 there were 26,024 polling stations at each of which was a deputy-returning officer and his clerk, and in about 5,000 of these stations a special constable was stationed. There were 9,466 urban and 16,558 rural registrars. There will be a change in the urban figures in this election and the 9,000 urban enumerators will be increased in number before the lists are finally completed.

There will not be much change in the rural situation, as the changes in the election act apply chiefly to the urban centres. In the rural areas the lists are made up, then posted and the revising officer makes an appeal. The machinery is not so complicated as in case of the urban centre.

While the chief electoral officer has charge of the actual election machinery, the auditor general is responsible for the payment of those employed in the actual work.

Shot Large Bear

The Wiarton Echo says: Mh. Harmon Clarke of ope Ness, Eastnor tp. has another bear to his credit and has relieved the farmers of Eastnor of considerable anxiety. The unwelcome visitor first made his appearance at Pike Bay, where six sheep belonging to Mr. John Rodgers fell prey to his wanderings. Tiring of the mutton on the west shore, he wandered across to ope Ness, where he made a meal of two lambs belonging to Isaiah Waugh. Mr. Clark, the old hunter of the district, was notified and immediately set out with his tra for the woods where the bear was last seen. The traps were set and baited with the remains of the last twohe had killed. On Monday last, word was sent that Mr. Brun had walked into one of the traps and was securely held by the forepaw. Mr. Clarke shouldered his rifle and soon dspatched the murderer. The bear was a fine specimen, glossy black and over 350 pounds in weight. The skin was given to the Hope Ness school teacher who hopes to have it tanned and then made into a rug.

"And for hell," interposed a deep, half-drunken voice.

"Quite right," replied Lloyd George. "I like to hear a man stick up for his own country."—Prophets, Priests and Kings by A. G. Gardiner.

To the Electors of South-East Grey

On March 25, 1930, Mr. Gardiner, Leader of the Farm Group in the House, moved "That in the opinion of this House the present Australian Treaty should be abrogated." and the whole Farm and Labor Group supported the motion. With the abrogation of the Australian Treaty the New Zealand Treaty was also cancelled. It is necessary that we should buy from the British Empire if we wish to sell to it but we can choose what things we might to buy and since the Australian and New Zealand Treaties in their present form had caused widespread dissatisfaction it seemed best to cancel them, though we may, in the future, make treaties acceptable to the Canadian people.

Canada exported to the British Empire in the year ending March 31, 1930 goods to the value of $379,742,478.00 and bought from the British Empire in the same year goods to the value of $252,703,704.00 Great Britain and the British Empire offer us the best market for our surplus products. To retain and extend this market we must buy British goods. If we are to buy British goods then we must extend the preference—let British goods into Canada under a lower tax than we do the goods of other countries. I favor not only the degree of British preference brought down by the Budget but a still further extension of the principle and the reduction or elimination of the Fifty Percent Clause, which, at the moment, prevents British goods from entering under the preference unless 50 percent of the raw material is produced in the British Empire.

Great Birtain lets our goods into her country on free and equal terms with those grown or produced by her own people. She has also been buying much more from us than we have from her. What more do we want? What has Mr. Bennett to say on British preference—that he is willing to extend preference to Great Britain to the extent that she extends it to us? But she has already done much more. She has given us a free market, to give Canada preference she would first have to build a tariff wall around her island home and let down a few bars n one direction. Little wonder that Col. W. G. MacKendrick, D.S.O., for forty-five years a Conservative voter is moved to say in the Toronto Daily Star of July 8, 1930 page 3:

"I regret exceedingly the lack of wisdom shown by Conservative Leaders in eating their labels and turning their backs on a British preference solely because Liberals passed this splendid Empire-building measure."

"More thinking Conservatives cannot follow such anti-British Leadership and the party, will rue the day they ran themselves into this blind alley."

With a hardness of heart not in keeping with fifty years of flag waving and boastings of their superior love for the motherland the Conservative Party have renegged on a life-time of such claims."

Canadians let the Conservative Party lose for us the United States market in 1911 by listening to the well-remembered slogan, "No truck or trade with the Yankees." Are we in 1930 going to lose the British market by listening to them again? Canada's great need is markets. It we wish to sell we must also buy.

We are sending you the second edition of the "New Trail" with our very best wishes.

NOW, A LONG, STRONG PULL TOGETHER ON THE 28TH, AND ITS ALL OVER BUT THE CHEERING.

Yours sincerely,

AGNES C. MACPHAIL.

BUILD UP THE SOIL

Not infrequently do we read of some section of the country where the soil has been gradually impoverished to the point it will no longer return a profitable yield. This has come solely as the result of neglect upon the part of its [illegible] to return to the soil at least [illegible] nourishment remov[illegible] cropping. Today t[illegible] able many fertilize[illegible] abted to various ty[illegible] purpose of restoring to the earth its former fertility. True, they cannot be applied indiscriminately, but by judicious application, based on the commendation of officials of the Department of Agriculture or the Ontario Agricultural College, a farmer may reclaim land now on the verge of total impoverishment.

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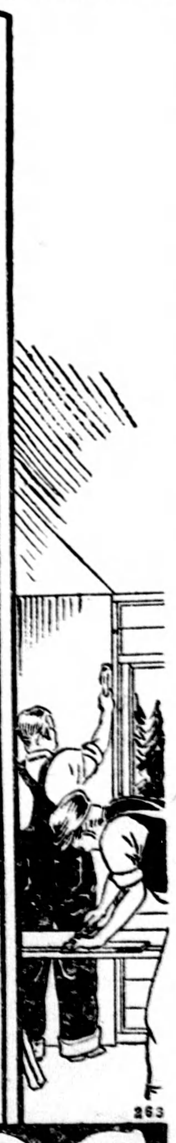

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Liberal Conservative Candidate in South-East Grey

To the Electors of South-East Grey:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It may be taken forgranted that many of you have already decided how you are going to vote on Monday next. The radio broadcasts, the newspaper articles and the public meetings have done something to in- [illegible] you with regard to the important questions. You must surely realize that [illegible] er held in Canada. You do not [illegible] of prosperity, which is so much [illegible] vinces The low prices [illegible] of merchandise in our mills and factories, and [illegible] job is ample proof that something is radically wrong.

To say that depression exists in other countries is [illegible] to set about the curing of our own troubles. If we remove th[illegible] a long way in effecting a cure. We, as a nation, have an adverse ba[illegible] We are buying abroad more than we sell to other countries. We ship ou[illegible] country countless millions of dollars worth of raw materials and import grea[illegible] millions of the finished products of foreign people. That is the chief cause o[illegible] the unfortunate condition in which we find ourselves. Such a course leads not to prosperity.

And the cure is simple as the cause. If you will provide that our workmen shall not be compelled to compete unfairly with mass production and cheap labor in foreign countries, and if you will provide that our farmers shall be freed from the unfair dumping of agricultural products into Canada, our workmen will have jobs and the agriculturist will have a market for his products at a profitable price.

If you are agreed that such a solution is desirable and in your interest, the only way to reach the desired objective is through the Parliament of Canada. Your member in the House of Commons should be pledged to the support of legislation which will give adequate protection to the producer in Canada, so that the great Canadian home market for the products of field and factory will not be exploited for the benefit of outsiders.

I stand pledged to such action, and it is the first plank in the policy which I would gladly support in the interest of the people of Canada. It is an easy thing to say that one is in favor of "removing the economic burdens from the backs of the agriculturist." We have been hearing that kind of thing talked for the last nine years and there has been no action taken in all that time which could justify the expense of a parliamentary representative What we surely want is action, and immediate action.

If you electors of South-East Grey want a representative who approves of the free importation of wool and wool yarn, who prefers United States eggs to Canadian eggs, and who REFUSED TO VOTE for the cancellation of the New Zealand agreement which has ruined our cream and butter market then I can hardly expect your support. If you people of the riding want a representative who approves of unfair competition from the products of the factories in other countries, which results in unemployment in the Canadian mills and depression throughout the country, then you can hardly support me.

I do appeal to you to support your own interests. The lines are clearly drawn, and forgetting what your political leanings may have been in past years, it is not only your privilege but your duty to support a cause which will materially improve conditions in Canada. If you elect me as your representative it will be my chief business to support all legislation which has that end in view. Should I fail to interpret the sentiments of the people of South-East Grey it will be your duty to call me to account at the end of the next Parliamentary term. I say to you simply this—Give yourselves a chance; give Canada a chance, and give me this opportunity of serving both Canada and the people of South-East Grey.

Yours sincerely,

L. G. CAMPBELL.