



A Series of eight cartoons drawn by Mr. C. W. Jeffreys, representing the Conquest of Canada for civilization and the men who are engaged in it.

INCREASE IN EXPENSES, SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF

Because It Means Increased National Business, Better Managed, More Profitable, and More Beneficial—The Figures Illustrate.

Liberals do not deny the Opposition statement that the country's expenditures have been largely increased. In fact, the Government claims credit for that increase, and points to it with pride. Any captain of industry, whose well-managed business expanded until his expenses had grown from \$30,000 to \$50,000, would congratulate himself upon what he had accomplished, especially if he could show that the greater business was far more profitable than the less. The country may take satisfaction in an expenditure that has grown from less than forty millions when the Conservatives held office, to more than ninety millions under Liberal rule, because the increased national business is better managed, more profitable, and more beneficial than were the conditions and methods which it superseded.

In the last fiscal year of Conservative government, ending in 1896, our national revenue was \$36,618,591, and the expenditure was nearly one-half million greater, so that the year's accounts showed a large deficit. Contrast with this the results attained by the present Government. To make our figures as nearly up-to-date as possible we take the last official returns, being for the year ending April 30th, 1906, and we find our revenue to have been \$92,474,555. The current expenditure for the same year was \$64,999,608. There was an enormous surplus, of which the Government expended on capital account \$28,138,720, and still had a surplus left. There is no extravagance in doing a big business at a substantial profit. There is no economy in a small business done at a serious loss.

Money Not Squandered. There has been expenditure, liberal expenditure. What for? For the benefit of the country. The money has not been uselessly squandered or given away. For some of it, we have railways, canals, fine buildings, and other tangible possessions to show. Part of it has been expended in opening up great areas of new territory and filling them with a prosperous population, the country's best assets. Part of it has been expended in giving to the people cheaper and better public service than they ever enjoyed before.

A good illustration of this improved public service is found in the management of our postal system. This department of government in the year 1896 cost the country \$4,793,499, and for the other year mentioned it cost \$7,708,142. But let us take a look at the actual business results shown by these two different years. Here they are:

1896—	Revenue	\$4,005,391
	Expenditure	4,793,499
	Loss	\$787,908
1906—	Revenue	\$7,708,142
	Expenditure	6,696,377
	Profit	\$1,011,765

How much better it was to do the large business with the big expenditure, than the smaller business at a loss. This is only a part of the difference between the record of the two years. The larger volume of outlay represented a still greater and better service. This is strikingly shown in the following table for the same two years:

1896	1906
Letters carried, 116,028,000	225,644,000
Post cards carried	24,794,800
	32,674,000
Total	140,822,800
	357,318,000

Conservatives Had Loss. Under the Conservative Government, with higher rates, a comparatively

proved and increased service, and profit made to be used for other public purposes. Which was really the economical administration? Which Government—travagance—for mismanagement and loss are among the worst kinds of extravagance, while liberality may go hand in hand with the true economy. The Post-Office Department controls one service out of the many which the Liberal Government has carried on prudently, efficiently, and profitably. It is not likely that the country will take its business out of the hands of that Government and hand it over to the fault-finders who criticize and condemn the modern methods, and boast of what they call the "economy" of the system that was discarded twelve years ago.



"AN HONEST GOVERNMENT." "This shows, I believe, what is at the base of these accusations which are hurled at us in the press, at what I believe, nay, what I assert, to be an honest Government."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Strathroy.

THERE'S LOTS TO SHOW FOR IT

Progress and Development of the Country Have Resulted From the National Expenditures of the Last Twelve Years—Has Been Money Well Spent.

It is true, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier frankly admitted in his Niagara Falls speech, that the national expenditure has been largely increased in the last twelve years. It is equally true, as shown by the Premier and Postmaster-General, that the progress and development of the country have been immensely aided by much of the expenditure undertaken. Next to the means for the education of the children there are no conveniences that count for so much in a new country—and nearly all Canada is new—as transportation facilities for the bringing in and sending out of supplies, and the service rendered by the Post-Office. This fact has been clearly recognized by the Laurier Govern-

ment, and in the giving effect to that recognition is found the chief cause of the increase in expenditure. Nearly 3,000 new post-offices have been established in twelve years, over 8,000 money order and postal note offices have been created, and the distance covered in carrying the country's mail has increased by nearly thirteen and one-half million miles. In the provision made for increased transportation facilities progress has been quite as marked as in the case of the postal service. By the building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway the goal of British Columbia has been placed within reach of the settler on the plains; by the deepening of the canals and equipment of the chief har-

"I AM TRUE TO ENGLAND"

(Continued from page one.)

my ancestors. They came to me from England, from the great mother of modern liberty. I belong to the school of those men who fill the pages of English history, who always faced the great to get the right. I belong to the school of Hampden and Pym, of Russell and Somers, and of Burke." In the case of a public speaker, it is impossible to separate the man from his message, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier carries about with him wherever he goes a dignity of presence, coupled with a charm of manner, which disarms his bitterest foe. His whole countenance is one that denotes peace in himself and good-will to those about him.

A Picture Gallery. The lines of his figure suggest strength, without his massive brow, his keen but humorous glance, and firm but sympathetic mouth, rather make up a face which once seen is never forgotten. In the words of Hon. G. W. Ross, "He is a picture gallery." Perhaps it arises from the character of his language, but the Frenchman in speaking opens his lips wide in a way that gives the finishing touch of oratory to his utterance. Of Sir Wilfrid it may be said that his lips are ever ready with a laugh as frank and hearty as his words. Even when most closely pressed in debate he turns to his adversary with the same calm and graceful persuasiveness. Whether in French or in English he never hurries and has a perfectly marvelous control over his passions. An English journalist, in writing of Sir Wilfrid's presence, observed that his pose vividly recalled the very beautiful statue of Burke which stands outside Trinity College, Dublin, in which the great orator of a past generation is shown standing with chin on hand facing the world.

T. P. O'Connor, M.P. has written of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that "he is like some splendid portrait that has walked down from the walls of a mediaeval French chateau and is again stalking the earth. You could never mistake him for anything but a man of French blood. Nor could you at the same time ever mistake him for a modern Frenchman."

It is a matter of common knowledge among his friends that, although he was prevailed on at the jubilee of our late Majesty Queen Victoria to accept knighthood, the Prime Minister attaches but little importance to these things.

"Titles and badges," he has said, "do not make the man, and I myself would prefer to be called simple Wilfrid Laurier. I commenced my political career as plain Alexander Macdonell, who began life as a stockcutter, and lived and died plain Alexander Macdonell, and one could not well better his example."

His Final Ambition. On his return from the last Imperial Conference, Sir Wilfrid's attention was drawn to a newspaper report that he was to succeed Lord Strathcona as Canadian High Commissioner, and to be raised to the peerage. In replying to the address of welcome from the citizens of Ottawa he made it plain that he was in no way desirous of being enrolled among the membership of that splendid body, the Ottawa Improvement Commission, who had done so much to beautify the Canadian capital.

bor the rapid movement of Western grain to the seaboard has been made possible, and by provision for cold storage by rail and vessel the transportation of perishable products, without injury, has been assured. It is largely as a result of all that has been done that exports of domestic produce have increased from \$106,000,000 in 1896 to \$245,000,000 in 1906; that deposits in chartered banks have grown from \$128,900,000 to \$655,000,000; and that the value of the output of our factories has jumped from \$183,000,000 in 1901 to \$718,000,000 in 1906.

The question is not so much, How large is the expenditure? It is rather, Have the results attained been commensurate with the spending? To the latter question there cannot, on the showing made, be other than an affirmative answer.

When the Farmer Prospers

Twelve Fat Years for Agriculture Under Laurier In Both Old and New Canada

Agriculture is our basic industry. The prosperity of the workshop, the warehouse, and the office depends on the prosperity of the farm. When the farmer prospers, all prosper with him.

Under the Laurier Government agriculture has prospered. A vigorous immigration propaganda has added enormously to the number of producers in the West; a wisely conceived transportation policy has increased the country's carrying facilities and, through the Railway Commission, compelled better service from existing carriers; persistent and well directed efforts have been made in opening and extending markets at home and abroad, and information has been scattered broadcast as to the demands of the markets catered to.

Farmers have nobly responded to all that has been attempted in their behalf, and the result of this co-operation between Agriculture and Government is seen in the figures which follow:

	IN 1901	IN 1906	INCREASE
Number of farms in Manitoba, 1901	31,812	35,441	
Number in same Province, 1906			3,629
Increase in five years			
Number of farms in Alberta, 1901	9,433	30,211	
Number in same Province, 1906			20,778
Increase in five years			
Number of farms in Saskatchewan, 1901	13,380	54,787	
Number in same Province, 1906			41,407
Increase in five years			
Number of farms in three Western Provinces, 1901	54,625	120,439	
Number in same, 1906			65,814
Increase in five years			

In The Golden West

Increase in production has kept pace with the additions to the number of producers. How great increase has been shown by figures taken from the regular census of 1900 and the special census of 1905, together with the most reliable estimates for 1908.

	IN 1900	IN 1905	INCREASE
Acres in wheat in Western Provinces, 1900	2,495,000		
Acres in wheat in Western Provinces, 1905		3,952,000	1,457,000
Increase			
Bushels of wheat in West, 1900	23,000,000		
Bushels of wheat in West, 1905		\$2,000,000	
Estimated, 1908		100,000,000	77,000,000
Increase			
Acres in oats in West, 1900	833,000		
Acres in oats in West, 1905		1,697,000	864,000
Increase			
Bushels of oats in West, 1900	16,653,000		
Bushels of oats in West, 1905		68,760,000	52,107,000
Bushels of oats in West, 1908 (estimate)		120,000,000	103,347,000
Increase			

The West is not all grain. There are cattle on a thousand hills and battalions of horses are to-day hauling the golden grain to market.

	IN 1901	IN 1906	INCREASE
Number of horses in West, 1901	340,000		
Number of horses in West, 1906		683,000	343,000
Increase			
Cattle in the West, 1901	943,000		
Cattle in the West, 1906		1,944,000	1,001,000
Increase			

Progress in the East, Too

While the West has advanced by leaps and bounds, the East has not stood still. Here, however, progress has been along somewhat different lines. While grain-raising has been the main interest in the country beyond Lake Superior, the Eastern farmer has devoted his chief attention to flocks and herds. The story of his success is told in the census figures which follow:

	IN 1901	IN 1907	INCREASE
Number horses in Eastern Canada, 1901	1,075,426		
Number horses in Eastern Canada, 1907		1,240,171	164,745
Increase			
Number milk cows in Eastern Canada, 1901	2,042,544		
Number milk cows in Eastern Canada, 1907		2,263,456	220,912
Increase			
Other cattle, 1901	2,345,071		
Other cattle, 1907		2,633,762	288,691
Increase			
Number sheep in Eastern Canada, 1901	2,276,242		
Number sheep in Eastern Canada, 1907		2,478,688	202,446
Increase			
Number swine in Eastern Canada, 1901	2,058,557		
Number swine in Eastern Canada, 1907		3,008,234	949,677
Increase			
Poultry in Eastern Canada, 1901	14,290,374		
Poultry in Eastern Canada, 1907		20,568,500	6,278,126
Increase			

Would It Be Safe or Wise to Change a Government Under Which Our Basic Industry Has So Amazingly Prospered?

A Glance at the Big Have Been Accomplished Under Laurier

ACTION HAS REPLIED

As Illustrated by the Success, Filling Up and Many More

It is a characteristic of the Laurier administration, that it has done more than any other government in the history of this country to bring the British provinces into the economic life of the continent. It is a characteristic of the Laurier administration, that it has done more than any other government in the history of this country to bring the British provinces into the economic life of the continent. It is a characteristic of the Laurier administration, that it has done more than any other government in the history of this country to bring the British provinces into the economic life of the continent.

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The West Will Prosper



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