



THE CONQUEST OF THE CANADIAN WEST—NO. 1—THE CONQUERORS.

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 \$90,000, 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national business is better managed, more profitable, and more beneficial than were the conditions and methods which it superseded.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, 1908, and we find our revenue to have been \$53,474,555. The current expenditure for the same year was \$64,989,508. There was an enormous surplus, of which the Government expended on capital account \$28,138,730, 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 services 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 \$4,793,699, and for the other year mentioned 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	\$4,005,891
	Expenditure	4,793,699
1908—	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	1908
Letters carried, 116,928,000	235,644,000
Post cards carried	24,794,800
Total	140,822,800

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—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 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-

"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 bulk, whilst his massive brow, his keen but humorous glance, his firm but sympathetic mouth, together make up a face which once seen is never forgotten. In the words of Hon. G. W. Ross, "He is a picture gallery all by himself."

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 adversaries 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.'s Description.

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 her 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 under plain Alexander Mackenzie, who began life as a stonecutter, and lived and died plain Alexander Mackenzie, 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 nothing is farther from his thoughts than the acceptance of any such honors. When the time came for him to lay down the cares and responsibilities of the Premiership, the most that he would ask was to spend the balance of his days in Canada, and to be enrolled among the membership of that splendid body, the Ottawa Improvement Commission, who had done so much to beautify the Canadian capital.

For 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 products have increased from \$106,000,000 in 1896 to \$246,000,000 in 1908; that deposits in chartered banks have grown from \$132,000,000 to \$655,000,000 and that the value of the output of our factories has jumped from \$431,000,000 in 1901 to \$718,000,000 in 1908.

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

In The Golden West

Increase in production has kept pace with the additions to the number of producers. How great increase has been in 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		3,962,000	
Increase			1,457,000
Bushels of wheat in West, 1900	23,000,000		
Bushels of wheat in West, 1905		82,000,000	
Estimated, 1908		100,000,000	
Increase			77,000,000
Acres in oats in West, 1900	833,000		
Acres in oats in West, 1905		1,697,000	
Increase			864,000
Bushels oats in West, 1900	16,658,000		
Bushels oats in West, 1905		68,760,000	
Bushels of oats in West, 1908 (estimate)		120,000,000	
Increase			103,347,000

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	
Increase			343,000
Cattle in the West, 1901	943,000		
Cattle in the West, 1906		1,944,000	
Increase			1,001,000

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	
Increase			164,745
Number milk cows in Eastern Canada, 1901	2,042,544		
Number milk cows in Eastern Canada, 1907		2,353,456	
Increase			310,912
Other cattle, 1901	2,345,071		
Other cattle, 1907		2,833,762	
Increase			488,691
Number sheep in Eastern Canada, 1901	2,276,242		
Number sheep in Eastern Canada, 1907		2,478,688	
Increase			202,446
Number swine in Eastern Canada, 1901	2,058,557		
Number swine in Eastern Canada, 1907		3,006,234	
Increase			947,677
Poultry in Eastern Canada, 1901	14,290,874		
Poultry in Eastern Canada, 1907		20,565,580	
Increase			6,275,206

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