

Alberta

SCRAP BOOK

OF
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VISIT
TO
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Over C J C J



LIBERAL CANDIDATE
Calgary East Federal Constituency

Geo. H. Ross Committee Rooms
Renfrew Building, 120 7th Avenue West
Phone M9688

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(See over)

MR GEORGE H. ROSS



LIBERAL CANDIDATE

EAST CALGARY CONSTITUENCY

1940

Feb. 6/40

TODAY TOMORROW & YESTERDAY

by W. M. Davidson

(Opinions expressed in this column are those of the writer and not necessarily of The Albertan.)

WE cannot afford to go wrong in this election. The most certain way to go right is first to clear away the underbrush, which in this case, includes the complaints from the partisan opponents of the Government. There is the criticism, for instance, that the Prime Minister after summoning

WE MUST NOT GO WRONG IN THIS ELECTION

the members to Ottawa, had a three hour session and then dissolved the House without permitting the opposition to make an onslaught on the administration. And was that the right thing to do?

The Prime Minister's answer seems satisfactory. In the first place there was to be an election this year. About that there is no serious objection. Granted that, then the best course was to get the election over before the Spring when, according to best authorities, the war will become intense and the British nations will be battling for their very existence. That seems reasonable. As to summoning the members, he also explained he had promised that there would be no election without a meeting, and he was keeping his pledge. As public men do not keep their promises, as we have learned somewhat recently, but we cannot criticize one who does not even if it means an additional journey for many Federal members.

But why the debate before the dissolution? The answer is somewhat obvious. If we had had another aimless, empty, pointless controversy, like the Bren Gun debate of last session, it would have lasted till the middle of the summer and made an early election impossible, and in addition would have got nowhere.

If the debate had come begun it would have had either to continue its turbulent, endless, jangling course to the bitter end, early election or not, or have been interrupted in the middle, which would have been much worse than no debate at all.

WHAT were all the charges or complaints that needed to be debated? None that were of any national importance. If everything were true to the last letter that Dr. Manion, Mr. Hepburn, Col. Drew and all the hostile newspapers had said, the situation would not have been materially altered. The

total of everything charged by all of them would not have amounted to enough to meet the expenses of our war effort for five minutes. If there was wrong doing, it should be exposed and will be exposed and those guilty will be punished. But let us have some sense of proportion. The Empire is at war for its very existence and in the midst of our own colonial endeavor, it is suggested that the organization be held up, a reasonable program set aside, and law makers be turned loose on petty scandals—and they are exceedingly petty scandals, most of them non-existent and manufactured for election purpose.

WHAT ARE CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNMENT

WE cannot afford to be so petty. The suggestion is a reflection on our intelligence. The war undertaking is what counts, and everything else must be subservient to that.

What of Canada's war effort? Few of us can pass judgment on that. I am content to take the word of the people who know best, and are most

affected, who are above our election controversies and who have already voiced their opinions. I refer to Prime Minister Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden, and other British statesmen and the English press. They know best. They tell us what Canada has done and is doing.

At some later date I hope to consider Dr. Manion's proposed "Best Brains Cabinet" and also later on to take up with supporters of the smaller groups the wisdom of opposing the King Government and its successful war policy.

Feb 7/40

Feb. 8/40.

Liberals 'Out in Cold' Lose Enumerating Jobs

By Law Social Crediters, Conservatives Got Posts

There are 250 federal election enumerators at work in Calgary these days, but not one of them is a Liberal.

Despite the fact that the Dominion Liberal government called the election, all the enumerators are either Social Crediters or Conservatives in all three Calgary federal polls.

The new elections act is responsible for this situation. It specifies that, in any constituency, one half of the enumerators shall be chosen by the successful candidate in the last general election, and the other half by his runner-up.

Both Calgary East and Bow River ridings were captured by Social Credit candidates in the 1935 federal election. In each case the Conservative candidate was the runner-up.

In Calgary West constituency the Conservative candidate, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, was successful, with his Social Credit opponent placing second.

The enumerators travel in pairs, one Social Credit and one Conservative working together.

Calgary's enumerators spent another busy day Tuesday as they continue their drive to complete listing of voters in the city's three federal ridings by Saturday night. Officials estimated 15,000 people were contacted during the day.

NO CONSCRIPTION

The Liberals, through their leader, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, had already taken their stand on conscription of men, and no direct conscription of women, but neither and money for the prosecution of the war. They had relied up a division of men. The response was so great, that it was impossible in the short time at hand, to get sufficient clothing and boots for all of them, and a large number of enlisted men had to be sent home for a while. Today more men are willing to go, but authorities can take care of, and so the necessity of conscription of men could be eliminated, Mr. Gardiner continued.

H. C. FARTHING IS NOMINATED

Dr. Stanley Withdraws As East Calgary Candidate

Hugh C. Farthing, K.C., returned soldier and former member of the provincial legislature, was unanimously nominated Conservative candidate for Calgary East federal riding, Wednesday evening at the Public Library.

Dr. G. D. Stanley, former member for Calgary East, also named, withdrew in favor of Mr. Farthing.

M. V. Anderson, president of Calgary East Federal Conservative Association, was in the chair, and more than 100 people attended.

Short addresses were given by Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, former M.P. for Calgary West; M. E. Manning, candidate for Bow River federal riding; Dr. J. V. McArthur, president of Calgary Provincial Conservative Association, and Mrs. Reginald O. Smith, president of Calgary Conservative Women's Association. They all expressed the opinion the Con-



HUGH C. FARTHING

servative party would be returned to power.

Following his nomination, Mr. Farthing thanked the gathering and said he had only allowed his name to stand when he had been definitely assured by Dr. Stanley the latter definitely intended to retire from public life.

Mr. Farthing said he would not have stood if Canada had not been engaged in war which he believed was a vital matter with dark days looming ahead. He told the gathering in the next seven weeks the task of returning the Conservative party must be additional to any other war efforts for the welfare of Canada.

He asked the people to give unstintingly of time and energy. Money was needed and those who could give should be encouraged to do so. It was essential the people elect a government on March 28 capable of leading Canada through the greatest crisis the country had ever faced. "If we are to be loyal to the men serving overseas, we must give support to a government with the qualifications essential to the task," he said.

Feb. 9/40

TONIGHT

CJC—7:15 p.m.

And Each Friday Evening at the
Same Hour.

George H. Ross K.C.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE



Mr. Ross Will Speak on Matters
of Vital Interest to the Voters in
the CALGARY EAST FEDERAL
CONSTITUENCY.

East Calgary Liberal Women To Sponsor Social

The East Calgary Women's Liberal Association held a successful membership tea in the York hotel on Wednesday. Reports were submitted by the workers in the campaign for Mr. George H. Ross and 39 new members were recommended for acceptance in the campaign work for the East Calgary Liberal candidate, Mr. Ross.

Mr. Harvey Hutchcroft spoke in the interest of the candidate. The marking of the ballots was explained and demonstrated by the president. The slogan of the campaign is to be "Vote for George H. Ross" and the action of the government is endorsed by the organization in the prosecution of the war against Hitlerism.

Reports were received on the progress of the January social.

It was decided to hold a Valentine social and white drive at the home of Mrs. Charles Finkelshtein, 501 4th St. E., on Wednesday, February 14, at 8 p.m. Prizes will be donated by Mrs. A. Mackley, Mrs. A. Lipka, Mrs. E. Derry and Mrs. Benjamin Finkelshtein.

Club Diary

Feb-10/40

CAN'T DETRACT FROM RECORD

**Liberals Have Given
Firm Leadership
Declares G. H. Ross**

Nothing the opposition may say can detract from the solid achievement of the King government in peace, in preparation for the war, and in the first months of the war, George H. Ross, K.C., Liberal candidate in the Calgary East federal constituency, stated during the course of a radio address over CFCB Friday evening.

The Liberal government had given Canada firm, competent and efficient leadership and the question before electors is whether that leadership shall be permitted to guide Canada through the stormy times that lie ahead, he said.

Mr. Ross stated that to a great extent Canada's preparedness, economic and financial strength and unity in the face of a crisis were all due to the work of reconstruction carried on by the King government since 1935.

He warned that the times were too grave and the issues at stake too important to resort to the usual "political squabbling and mud-slinging" which characterizes election campaigns in peace times.

He stressed that during the months since war was declared the Liberal government has met and mastered the greatest peril to Canadian unity in all history. He said petty errors and small failures may have been found in the undertaking of Canada's war measures, but nothing could be said to detract from the solid achievement of the King government.

Feb-20/40

Feb-21/40

**CRERAR TO SPEAK
HERE MARCH 4**



HON. T. A. CRERAR

OTTAWA, Feb. 20 (CP).—The national Liberal Federation announced Monday night that Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of mines, would address political meetings at Calgary March 4; Innisfail, Alta., March 5; and Lethbridge, March 6.

Agricultural Minister J. G. Gardiner will address a meeting March 2 in Victoria, another at Chilliwack, B.C., at 2 p.m., PST on March 3 and speak again at 8 p.m. March 5 in Vancouver.

TONIGHT

CFAC 10.15-10.30

HON. JAS. A. MacKINNON

**WILL CONTINUE HIS STATEMENT
OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT**

'Judge Us on Record'--King

Prime Minister Says Conservative Leader Manion Condemns Himself Because in Peace He Never Said 'Prepare'

GUARD AGAINST LIVING COST RISE

OTTAWA, Feb. 22 (CP).—Prime Minister Mackenzie King Wednesday night gave a detailed account of the government's war efforts and told Canadian voters he and his colleagues were "quite prepared to be judged on our record" in the forthcoming dominion election.

"WAR RECORD" ISSUE

In an address over a national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation the prime minister declared Conservative Leader Manion had named the election issue when he called for defeat of the government, holding the King administration responsible for what he had termed "our unpreparedness and our weak war effort."

Mr. Mackenzie King said there was no mistaking Dr. Manion's language. "Dr. Manion wishes the government to be defeated. He has stated the issue as he sees it. It is the government's war record."

If Dr. Manion was charging the government had been caught unprepared for the defense of Canada his charge was "untrue," the prime minister said.

HE FAILED

"If he means unpreparedness in peace time for active participation by Canada in a European war, in his anxiety to condemn the government, he forgets the facts and condemns himself. In peace time he never advocated preparedness for a war in Europe."

Dr. Manion had been silent on that question before the war and after, up to the time the Canadian Expeditionary Force was on its way overseas, the prime minister said.

"He knew, as everyone listening to me knows, that neither parliament nor the people would have supported expenditures in peace time to prepare for active participation by Canada in a European war."

As a result of the government's peace time defense preparations Canada had been able to give immediate co-operation to the British and French allies when the war started, by defending their possessions on this side of the Atlantic.

SECOND SQUADRON

Immediately the British government indicated the desirability of Canadian troops in Europe, the first division, "fully clothed and fully equipped," was landed in the British Isles, the prime minister said.

An air force army co-operation squadron will soon join the first division overseas. A second division and a second army co-operation squadron are now in training and will be sent when needed.

A huge air training system is being established in co-operation with the British, Australian and New Zealand governments and will see many thousands of pilots trained

ADD THOUSANDS TO FORCES SAYS PRIME MINISTER

OTTAWA, Feb. 22 (CP).—Those under arms in the Canadian forces will be increased "by tens of thousands of young Canadians," Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared in his political broadcast Wednesday night.

The prime minister announced "decision has been reached" to dispatch the second division of the active service force overseas "at an appropriate time."

An army co-operation squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force would soon join the first division overseas, the prime minister said, "and a second similar air training squadron to co-operate with the second division is in training."

Increases in the men under arms would come through advancement of plans for the British Commonwealth air training plan through recruiting "for other services."

The prime minister said there were today 70,000 men under arms in the active service force, 9,000 in the air force and 6,000 in the navy.

out of Canadians schools. It may well be a decisive factor in winning the war, said Mr. Mackenzie King.

ALL ASSETS

On the home front the economic effort ran smoothly and according to plan, Mr. Mackenzie King said. The present government had refused to cut down railway services and now is reaping the benefit. It had established a trans-Canada air service and a national harbor system, all of great value in wartime.

"Every dollar we have spent on maintenance of the railways may now be viewed as a dollar spent on defence and preparedness. We are more than ready to meet demands which have overtaxed the transportation systems of other countries."

The war supply board which has already given contracts of \$110-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

(over)

Mackenzie King

(Continued from Page One)

000,000 worth of war materials, would operate so that there might be no profiteering or profiteering, the prime minister said.

FOR FARMER

Through either government agencies or the government now were being directed to methods to ensure that the farmer shall not "lose the fruit of his labor or find himself, in peace time, once again the victim of a depression which he did nothing to create."

To the general consuming public the prime minister said:

"I promise you that so long as vigor and vigilance and punishment of the guilty can prevent such a calamity, there will be no undue rise in the necessities of life."

Unlike the situation in 1914, Canada entered the present conflict with small but definite establishments of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

These forces had been able to take up at once the air and naval guard of alien points on the Atlantic and Pacific. The part played by the navy so far "has received the highest praise of the Allied powers," the prime minister said.

MERITS CONFIDENCE

Today there are 70,000 men under arms in the Canadian Active Service Force, 9,000 in the air force and 6,000 in the navy.

The prime minister declared that if any government ever enjoyed the continued confidence of the people because of its administration of a great national trust in time of war, "the present government merits that confidence."

PARTIAL TEXT OF KING ADDRESS

OTTAWA, Feb. 22 (CP). — Mr. Mackenzie King said that the Conservative leader, Hon. R. J. Macdonald, in his broadcast last Friday, had "raised the issue as he saw it," and that Dr. Macdonald's language was unmistakable. He had asked Canadian electors to defeat the government because "it is responsible for our unpreparedness and our weak war effort." The prime minister said he accepted the challenge of that issue and proposed to meet it.

He continued:

"In what I am about to say, I shall emphasize, and I hope that you will remember, the following important facts. My colleagues and I took every care to see that war, if it came, should find Canada as well prepared as a peace-loving country could be."

TOOK NECESSARY STEPS

"When war was near, we took every possible step to place our defence forces in a state of preparation for active service. When war appeared inevitable, parliament was instantly summoned, Canada forthwith, by the decision of parliament, took her place at the side of the Allies."

"In anticipation of parliament's decision, we had already begun direct and daily consultation with Britain. We have since continued such consultation for the purpose of working out and perfecting plans for troops, aircraft, and other Allied powers wanted Canada to do them, the prime minister said.

But military historians and present-day experts "agree that there was in the strategy of the last war a 'treacherous waste of treasure and of life.' In 1914 Canada had neither navy nor air force. Today the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force were 'important links in the unbroken chain of Allied strength.'"

BETTER EQUIPPED

The first Canadian division now in England and the second, well advanced in training in Canada, will, when they take their place in the front line, be better equipped than their comrades were in the first great war, the prime minister said.

But the main theatre of war, this time, far, on the sea and in the air—not on land. The strategy of war has changed and may change again quickly.

"Thus far, while we have been

told that the presence of Canadian land forces will be no less heartily welcomed, we have been definitely asked to direct our effort especially towards the development of our naval and air services, and to industrial activity."

"I think you will agree that the course of the war, up to the present, has shown with what foresight the Allied plans have been laid."

OUR OWN DEFENCE

"Our own position, as a country, has also changed. Today Canada stands, before the world, as a nation. We have the privileges of nationhood. We have also its responsibilities. The first of these is responsibility for our own national security."

"The primary duty of each member of the British Commonwealth is to provide for its own defence. That is the basis of our free association, and our Empire co-operation. It has been so recognized at every Imperial conference since 1922."

"The threats to Canadian security are far greater today than they were in 1914. To the east, on the Atlantic, we face warfare. To the west, on the Pacific, we face doubt and uncertainty. We must keep constantly in mind the possibility of attacks from the sea, on either coast, and in the air, from many points on the compass."

PREPAREDNESS

"Whatever contribution we can or could make outside of Canada would be seriously weakened, and might easily be destroyed, if we had neglected our own defences. Never forget that fact."

"The leader of the opposition charges the government with 'unpreparedness.' Unpreparedness for what? Does he mean unpreparedness for national defence, or does he mean unpreparedness by Canada, in peace time, for active participation in war in Europe? If he means unpreparedness for the defence of Canada, his charges are untrue."

"If he means unpreparedness in peace time for active participation by Canada, in a European war, in this anxiety to condemn the government, he forgets the facts and condemns himself. In peace time, he never advocated preparedness for a war in Europe."

"The government never advocated preparedness for a war in Europe. As a matter of fact, there was general agreement, both in this country and in Great Britain, that it would be extremely unlikely that Canadian expeditionary forces would again take part in a European war."

THE DIFFERENCE

"Today, Dr. Macdonald quite fails to distinguish between preparedness, in peace time, for national defence, and preparedness, in peace time, to send forces overseas. He knows the difference, however, when parliament was in regular session in March, 1939. He knew the difference from March, 1939, to September, 1939, when parliament met in war session. He knew the difference until an expeditionary force was already on its way overseas."

"He kept silent in peace time because he knew, as everyone listening to me knows, that neither party defended the defence of Canada."

Recalling that Canada, with the approval of parliament, ranged herself at once on the side of Britain when the war started, the prime minister said the first assistance requested by the British was for the naval and air defence of Newfoundland, Labrador, the French islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the British and French West Indies.

AIR TRAINING

This service was rendered at once. The British also urged the importance of increased air training, navy and air facilities, and the sending of trained air and mechanical units overseas as soon as possible.

On Sept. 19, after daily consultation with the British authorities, Canada was concentrating on establishment of specially qualified men whose services were urgently needed, had organized a first division to go overseas when needed, and had decided on a second division.

"The Canadian navy was already

watching over our own coastal waters, Newfoundland and the West Indies. It was taking its share of convoy duty, of mine-sweeping, and of anti-submarine defence. We began 'immediately' to construct anti-aircraft and mine-sweeping craft. We also authorized a plan of intensified air training in Canada to provide a progressively increasing number of pilots and airmen."

PLAN RUSHED

"These things were planned and done, within three weeks of the outbreak of war, after consultation with, and in co-operation with, the British authorities. Is this, I ask, unpreparedness? I leave the answer to you."

Within a month after war started the plan for a large air training scheme for Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia, to be established in Canada, was presented to the governments concerned and on December 17 the plan had been worked out in detail and accepted by all.

Work on the air training plan started long before actual completion of the agreement and much had been accomplished in construction of facilities and organization, from coast to coast.

TO AIRFIELDS

"The delivery of planes from manufacturers in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States is actively proceeding. Deliveries of advanced training aircraft being supplied by the British air ministry have begun and are continuing. Orders have been placed for hundreds of other planes of Canadian and American manufacture."

"The recruitment of personnel to man the schools is well advanced, and the training of instructors is actively in progress. Some 40 completed airports were available as a result of civil developments and 40 new airports were being developed from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

MORE TRAINING

"The first contingent of the first Canadian division arrived in the United Kingdom Dec. 17, the prime minister said, and, with recent landing of a third contingent of the active service force, Canada now has a 'complete division and additional auxiliary units, engaged in advanced training in England.' The men made up of 'fully clothed and fully equipped' without mishap and without confusion."

"Meanwhile the training of the second division is proceeding rapidly, and the decision has been reached to dispatch it overseas at an appropriate time."

"An army air force co-operation squadron has also completed its training in Canada. It will very soon be joining the first division overseas. A second similar air squadron is co-operating with the second division in training."

SILENT SERVICE

"The navy has been well called the silent service. No detailed account can be given of its activities. I may mention however that we have added to it steadily both in men and in ships."

"The numbers will be increased by tens of thousands of young Canadians, as the air training plan develops, and men continue to be recruited for the other services. On the sea, on land, and in the air, Canada's achievements in this war may well be a source of national pride."

"In the vital task of furnishing supplies to the Allies Canada has been carefully mobilized economically, the prime minister said. The allies had stated their wants and Canada had taken steps to fill them. In this effort the home front every Canadian worker was enlisted and this task is just as much part of the Allied plan and just as important as our contribution of men to the armed services."

RAILWAY JOB

The prime minister said Canada's railways were "on the front line of our national defence." His government had refused to cut down railway facilities and today "they are

at their height of operating efficiency."

The same efficiency was to be found in civil aviation, including the Trans-Canada Air Lines, developed by the present government, the national harbors system and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's chain of high-powered stations.

Industrial potentialities of Canada had been surveyed long before war started with a view to preparing for speedy adaptation of Canadian plants to production of war necessities if the need arose.

PROTECT FARMER

The war supply board had placed orders for more than \$10,000,000 worth of war supplies and construction materials, "without regard to party," and instructed by the government to guard against both pilferage and profiteering.

Speaking of the agricultural supplies committee designed to adapt farming methods to war needs and to plan against disaster to farmers in the after-war period, the prime minister said:

"The Canadian farmer made a tremendous contribution to the winning of the last war. He is helping to win this war. We do not suppose, if we can avoid it, that he should lose the fruit of his labors or find himself, in peace time, once again the victim of a depression which he did nothing to create."

PRICE CONTROL

Of the wartime prices and trade board, appointed with wide powers of regulation and control over prices and distribution of necessities of life, the prime minister said:

"I promise you, that as long as vigor and vigilance, and the punishment of the guilty can prevent such a calamity, there will be no undue rise in the cost of the necessities of life."

The prime minister said, in conclusion: "This, ladies and gentlemen, has been the record of the war effort of the present administration at this time of crisis in the world's affairs. What I have told you relates almost exclusively to the period which has elapsed since the beginning of the war—a period of less than half a year."

NATION AS ONE

"In my first broadcast, I told you how the present government had brought to the side of Britain and France the united war effort of a united Canada. I told you what had been the record which the leader of the opposition was constituting the issue in the present election. He appeals to you to defeat the government because of the inefficiency of its war effort."

"I maintain that, if ever a government was entitled to the continued confidence of the people because of the manner in which, at a time of war, it had administered a great national trust, the present government merits that confidence. At all events, it is for you to judge. It is your interests and your future that today are being weighed in the political balance."

"My colleagues and I are quite prepared to be judged on our record by the people of this country. Happily, it is to your judgment that we make our appeal. This election will determine the representation in the parliament of Canada for the next five years. It affords you a full and free opportunity to decide what is best for yourselves."

Election Musings

(From The Ottawa Journal)

WHAT is the major issue? In other words, when a Canadian elector, wanting this country to do its best in the war, enters a polling booth next March, what is he to ask himself?

He must ask himself, we think:

1. Whether the present Government, having regard to what it has done thus far in the war, or having regard to what it has failed to do, or done well, or indifferently, or badly, is the sort of Government that should be left in office to go on with the war?

2. Whether Mr. Manion, having regard to the criticisms he offers and the measures he promises (including Ministers in his Cabinet regardless of politics) would be likely to wage war more resolutely and effectively than Mr. King has waged it?

3. Whether, if the present Government is put out and another substituted, Canada's war effort would be carried on adequately and without halt by the hands of the permanent Civil Service during the period when the new set of Ministers were posting themselves on what had been done by their predecessors, deciding on further or different measures, and finding out whether those further measures were practicable?

Mr. King has made it harder for the elector to make his choice. But the elector can't keep harping upon that; nor can he vote upon it. He has got to make up his mind, as best he may, from whatever information he can get which proposition he must choose. This assuming that he is more interested in beating Mr. King or Mr. Manion.

6 AIR SCHOOLS FOR ALBERTA --MACKINNON

Service, Elementary
Bases to Have 3,750
Men, 390 Planes

EDMONTON, Feb. 22 (CP)—James A. MacKinnon, federal minister without portfolio, said here Wednesday night that the Mackenzie King government had acted "advisedly, efficiently and to the fullest possible extent in its conduct of the war to date." His speech was broadcast over an Alberta network.

Mr. MacKinnon asserted irregularities are impossible under the defence purchasing board set-up and patronage lists are non-existent.

Mr. MacKinnon said three service flying training schools would be established in Alberta under the British Empire air training scheme and each school would have a complement of 1,000 men and 100 planes. In addition there will be three elementary flying training schools each with a complement of 250 men and 30 planes in the province, he added.

Besides the air observation school and bombing school and their hangars and administrative buildings, a supply depot for the western provinces would be established in Alberta. Mr. MacKinnon stated: adding Alberta stands to gain to an enormous degree during and after the war.

200 Are Expected At Youth Sessions

More than 200 delegates are expected to attend a youth conference being sponsored by the Calgary Youth Council in Western Canada High School Saturday and Sunday.

Speakers will include Ald. George Brown, F. G. Buchanan, Superintendent of schools, Rev. Frank Mackay and Tom Roberts. Hymen Shelnin will be chairman.

Each youth organization in the city is asked to send five delegates. Sessions will be open to all young people in the city.

Conference members will divide into five commissions to discuss youth in relationships to employment, health, recreation, national affairs and the Calgary Youth Council.

Saturday sessions will be from 7:30 to 10 p.m., with dancing to follow. Sunday sessions will be held afternoon and evening.

Thursday evening the youth council will sponsor a program from The Albertan radio station at 6:45, when Walter Birney will outline the conference program.

Feb-23/40

LAPOINTE TO TOUR WEST NEXT WEEK

**Opens Campaign in
Quebec; To Speak in
All Capitals**

OTTAWA, Feb. 23 (CP). — Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice Thursday night called upon the people of Quebec to "support the official candidates of the government" in the Dominion election, and guard against division of Liberal votes which might enable an opponent to be returned.

In the event more than one Liberal is nominated in a Quebec riding, the government shall designate its choice of candidates as was done by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1917, Mr. Lapointe said.

Speaking over a French-language CBC network, Mr. Lapointe reminded the electors that "soldiers who are already overseas should know exactly for whom they must vote if they wish to support the present government."

COMING WEST
It was Mr. Lapointe's first speech in the campaign leading to voting

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Lapointe to Tour West

(Continued from Page One)

March 26, but he said he would address meetings in every provincial capital, starting with a tour of Western Canada next week.

The minister denied charges of the Conservative leader, Hon. R. J. Manion and others that the present government failed to make adequate preparations for war and that troops were sent overseas ill-equipped and ill-fed.

Not only had the government been as well prepared for war as any peaceful nation could expect to be but it acted swiftly to prevent the blunders which Mr. Lapointe said characterized the war of 1914-1918.

Speaking of the national government proposed by Dr. Manion, the minister said Quebec would recall the national government of 1917 and would not be inclined to repeat the experiment.

"We will not run the risk of seeing once again a divided Canada or the very existence of confederation endangered," Mr. Lapointe said.

TRUE NATIONAL GOVT.

No government could be more national than that headed by Mr. Mackenzie King. "With our colleagues we form the truest national government which could be constituted in Canada at the present time,"

Canada entered the war of her own free will, giving co-operation and support to "the two great nations to which the people of this country owe their life and freedom, and whose survival is still the only guarantee of order and civilization."

Mr. Lapointe recalled his declaration in Parliament a year ago when he said Canada could not

remain neutral in a Great War involving the British. It would mean fighting against the British to maintain neutrality and to keep them, and the French, from using Canadian port facilities.

"As you are aware, such a policy could never be carried out; the vast majority of people in this country would rise in protest against any attempt of this kind and instead of participating in a war against despots bent on reducing the world to slavery, we would be plunged into the horrors of civil war."

HAVE WORLD RESPECT

Actions of the legislature of Ontario, most populous province of the Dominion, left no alternative to the government but to dissolve parliament and seek a fresh endorsement from the people, Mr. Lapointe said.

"Great Britain, France, and indeed the whole world, hold Canada in admiration for its achievements in the last five months. Mr. Manion and his henchmen are the only ones attempting to belittle our country in their eyes."

Recalling Dr. Manion's charges of patronage in the award of contracts and appointments, Mr. Lapointe said such complaints as were received by the government on this score were from "some of our political supporters who took us to task for the generosity shown our opponents in the granting of positions and contracts."

LISTEN TO RADIO BROADCASTS BY National Network

**Mr. Hon.
Mackenzie King**
TONIGHT, FEBRUARY 23,
8:30 to 9:00 p.m. — CFCN

Hon. C. D. Howe
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24,
7:15 to 7:30 p.m. — CFCN

Hon. J. L. Ralston
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24,
8:45 to 9:00 p.m. — CFCN

Manley Edwards
TONIGHT, FEBRUARY 23,
10:15 to 10:30 p.m. — CFCN

George Ross
TONIGHT, FEBRUARY 23,
7:15 to 7:30 p.m. — CFCN

A. B. Claypool
MARCH 12, 13, 20
8:15 to 8:30 p.m. — CFCN

TONIGHT

CJCL—7.15 p.m.

And each Friday Evening at
the same hour.

GEORGE H. ROSS, K.C.
Liberal Candidate



Mr. Ross will speak on matters
of vital interest to the voters in
**CALGARY EAST
FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY**

Feb - 24/40

SAYS LIBERALS GAVE MOST HELP TO AGRICULTURE

Ross Defends Gov't
Preparations
For War

'BEST BRAINS'

The contention that none of the political parties opposing the Liberal government, nor any combination of them, can provide Canada with the "sound" leadership that the Mackenzie King Liberal government has given in peace and war," was advanced Friday night by George H. Ross, K.C., Liberal candidate in Calgary East federal riding, in a radio broadcast.

Mr. Ross proffered this argument after saying that the present regime had given more attention to the problems of the West than any previous government, after dissecting and attacking the arguments of his opponents. He said that the present government's war effort had been "miserable," and that Canada's fighting and economic strength had been mobilized without imposing conscription or other policies of coercion.

Then he continued: "The Conservative party is in the unfortunate position of having to fight this election without any ammunition. It cannot successfully attack the trade policies of the King government, or the wheat peg, or the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation scheme, or the Home Improvement plan, because these policies have obviously helped to restore prosperity, reduce unemployment and protect the farmer."

"Pick Petty Errors"

"As patriotic Canadians, they must support the government in its policy of participation in the war. So they are reduced to the thankless job of picking out petty errors made by the government in its preparation for war, to solemnly proving that a nickel was wasted here and a dime has gone astray there. All their diligent probing has failed to produce anything that genuinely detracts from the government's achievements. The Conservative leaders have talked a great deal about a national government which would enlist the best brains of the country. The fact is that the King government has mobilized for the war effort outstanding leaders of the country in industry and science, without any distinction of party," he said.

"All the 'social credit' members have done during their term in Canada's efforts, but the party leader, Mr. Woodsworth, is opposed to the war. So are many other influential men in the party. The candidate in East Calgary, Dr. Kelloway, is a pacifist of the most extreme variety. In an article written by him in the *Chatelaine* magazine for October, 1936, he makes this very clear. He says: 'If Christianity is taken seriously and accepted as the standard of judgment, then war is wrong under any circumstances. How much more, modern wars which are provoked by the insatiable greed for profits of monopolies within the nation. People may go to war, the church may bless war, but it must be clearly understood that in so doing they are compromising—lowering the flag of Christianity.'"

Mr. Ross quoted.

"I have no intention of criticizing Dr. Kelloway's religious ideas on this subject, but it is plain that no one holding these views can possibly understand or share the

RIVALS AGREE PROVINCIAL

In Dominion Matters
Ross, Farthing
Disagree Greatly

"It may be true that the Liberal candidate in East Calgary, Mr. G. H. Ross, and I are in fairly substantial agreement as to the proper course in provincial affairs. But in Dominion matters, we differ greatly," so declared Hugh O. Farthing, K.C., Conservative federal candidate for Calgary East, in a radio broadcast Friday night.

No greater harm could be done to the cause of concerted action in the provincial field than to make any attempt to restrict complete discussion of the serious questions presented by the Dominion content, he stated.

Any man or woman who took a narrow view and decided the election issue on the basis of some actual or hoped-for favor, was assisting Hitler or Stalin in their object of discrediting democracy as a system of government.

"The great task and issue confronting Canada was the war, and will anyone call me wrong when I say that this war is the greatest good with which Canada has ever been confronted?" asked Mr. Farthing.

"A few years ago a book was published in Germany as an official Nazi publication, devoted entirely to a full description of our western Canadian prairies as a most desirable place for German settlements—in which event we would doubtless be driven out as the Poles are being driven from the best part of their country at the present moment."

determination of the Canadian people to defend themselves, their liberties and their country against the tyrants of Russia and Germany," he said.

ROSS ATTACKS DR. KELLOWAY

Election Means
Sabotage of War
Effort Is Charge

Religious and political ideas of Dr. Warwick P. Kelloway, C.C.F. candidate for Calgary East, would force him to use his position in parliament were he elected, to sabotage Canada's war effort and her political and social system. This was the opinion of G. H. Ross, K.C., Calgary East Liberal candidate in the federal election, in a radio broadcast Friday night.

"I have no intention of criticizing Dr. Kelloway's religious ideas on this subject, but it is plain that no one holding these views can understand or share the determination of the Canadian people to defend themselves, their liberties and their country against the tyrants of Russia and Germany," he declared.

PRINCIPLES VAGUE

The C.C.F. party had always been noted for the vagueness of its principles and the constant division among its membership, he said.

Fifteen Alberta Social Credit members sent to Ottawa in 1936 had done nothing during their terms in parliament but sit, the speaker drew their indictments, Mr. Ross stated.

"The Conservative party was in the unfortunate position of having to fight the election without any ammunition."

"I think we can all agree that in the last five years conditions in Canada have greatly improved and to large extent, credit is due to the King government," he said, adding that this group had, by means of the home improvement plan and the Dominion Housing Act, stimulated building industries all over Canada. The failure of Alberta to profit by the latter act was because the provincial Social Credit government refused to co-operate.

The King government had to great extent relieved the crisis of agriculture in the West by pegging the price of wheat, by introducing a system of crop-failure insurance and by trying to solve problems of drought and soil drifting.

"We can not successfully deny that supporters of the King government's war effort have been superb," he said.

Feb - 27 / 40

Liberal

By GEORGE H. ROSS
Liberal Candidate in East Calgary
Kidding.

Dr. Manson in his tour of the hustings has regaled party stalwarts and vacant benches with fantastic charges against the King administration. One of his favorite fantasies has been that the Liberal government in 1938 "refused" to allow the United Kingdom to train Royal Air Force personnel on Canadian soil, in establishments owned, controlled, operated, and manned by the British Air Ministry.

That this charge is utterly baseless is recorded in Hansard, as is the fact that Dr. Manson was fully cognizant of the origin of this baseless accusation. Furthermore, he is quoted in Hansard as being satisfied with the efforts of Canada in her part of the air training plan entered into with the United Kingdom.

ORIGIN OF THE CHARGE

On the first of July, 1938, Mr. Bennett (then leader of the Conservative party) drew the attention of the government to an editorial published in the Vancouver Sun (under date of July 7, 1937) which alleged the Canadian government had refused a request of the British government for permission to establish air-training centres in Canada.

The Minister of National Defence replied that he had received the following from the senior Canadian Air Officer:

"I have been unable to trace the authority for the statement in question. A search of central registry has failed to reveal any request by the Air Ministry for authority to establish a training station in Canada."

Mr. King then read a letter from Sir Francis Flood, British High Commissioner in Ottawa, thanking the Canadian government for "the valuable assistance" rendered by the Department of National Defence to the British Air Mission that had recently visited Canada.

The Minister of National Defence also pointed out that Canada was training Canadians for commissions in the Royal Air Force, in numbers requested by the British authorities.

HAD NO REQUESTS

Mr. King then stated: When we have requests from the British government for a particular purpose we shall be prepared to consider them, but we have had no requests from the government of the United Kingdom for the establishment of training stations in this country up to the present. Mr. Bennett then dropped the subject.

There the subject rested until May 12, 1939, by which time "R.B." mantle had descended upon the shoulders of Dr. Manson.

Six million dollars was included in the estimates of that year for the establishment of air training centres. The Defence Minister informed parliament that arrangements had been made whereby 50 British pilots were to be trained in Canada.

Dr. Manson said that in view of the great number of pilots required by the R.A.F., 50 seemed a mere "pittance". He suggested that the scheme be expanded to give training to a much larger number if the British government so desired.

The Minister of National Defence replied: We have on more than one occasion, in the last few months offered the utmost co-operation to the British government, and the number

was determined not by this government but by Great Britain.

Dr. Manson. They determined on the 50?

Mr. MacKenzie. Yes.

Dr. Manson. Then I make no further comment on that.

NO FOUNDATION

Dr. Manson now charges betrayal of Great Britain on a story that had no foundation in the first place. That was refuted by the senior Air Officer, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence.

LISTEN TO RADIO BROADCASTS

OVER
NATIONAL NETWORK

Hon Norman McLarty

Wednesday, Feb. 28

Over CFAC, 7:15-7:30 p.m.

Hon. J. A. Cordin

Friday, March 1

Over CFAC, 8:45-9:00 p.m.

Manley J. Edwards

Friday, March 1

Over CFAC, 8:45-9:00 p.m.

Geo. H. Ross

Friday, March 1

Over CIBC, 7:15-7:30 p.m.

March 1/40

LISTEN IN
Tonight, 7:15 p.m.

OVER

CJCI

TO

Geo. H. Ross

K.C.

Supporter of Mackenzie King
Administration

**LIBERAL CANDIDATE
CALGARY EAST
FEDERAL
CONSTITUENCY**

**A Special talk to those
engaged in
Agriculture**

Geo. H. Ross Committee Rooms,
Hendree Bldg., 119 7th Ave. W.
Open Mondays to Fridays, 9 a.m.
to 5 p.m. - Saturdays, 9 a.m. to
4 p.m.

Phones M9687 and M9689

**Crerar to Arrive
In Calgary Sunday**

Hon. T. A. Crerar, aged minister of mines and technical education, will arrive in Calgary Sunday morning. He will address a public meeting in the Al Azhar Temple Monday night on Canada's war preparation, and on his recent visit to Britain and France.

Mr. Crerar will be joined Monday by Hon. J. H. MacKinnon, federal minister without portfolio, who will also address the meeting. Senator W. A. Buchanan, Manley Edwards, Calgary West candidate, George Ross, Calgary East candidate, and A. B. Claypool, Bow River candidate, will also speak briefly. Roy M. Edmondson will be chairman.

Mr. Crerar will speak in Red Deer Tuesday night and Lethbridge Wednesday night, then leaving by plane for Winnipeg.

March 2/40

**FEDERAL
LIBERAL MASS MEETING**

AL AZHAR TEMPLE, Monday, March 4th at 8 p.m.

TO BE ADDRESSED BY

Hon. T. A. CRERAR, M. P.

HON. J. A. MacKINNON, M.P.

A. B. CLAYPOOL, Esq. Liberal Candidate for Bow River

MANLEY J. EDWARDS, Esq. Liberal Candidate for Calgary West

GEO. H. ROSS, Esq., K.C. Liberal Candidate for Calgary East

Mr. Crerar will refer to conditions in Britain and France as he saw them on his recent visit there.

Be Sure to Attend! ... As Regulations Prevent
Broadcasting This Meeting.
DOORS OPEN AT 7:00 P.M. : : BAND PLAYS AT 7:30 P.M.

March 4/40

March 5/40

Liberal

By GEORGE H. ROSS
Liberal Candidate for East Calgary
Posterity won't hang Dr. Manson's portrait in the "Hall of Statesmen," but it is assured of a prominent position in the Gallery of "Promoters." Of all our notorious pre-election "promoters," Manson stands supreme. In his tour of the Dominion he has run the gamut of promises of everything from unspecified forms of assistance to fishermen, lumbermen, farmers, oil producers, miners and manufacturers (when speaking in Ontario) to the formation of a National government incorporating the best brains available.

The identity of the personnel of this ethereal brain trust is evoking much interest, and many questions across the Dominion. Just who, the election asks, are these unnamed brain trusters? Why the secrecy?

PHANTOM INTELLECTUALS

Since Doctor Manson refuses to reveal the identity of these phantom intellectuals we are left to surmise. This is not very difficult.

There is every reason to assume that Sir Edward Beatty would be one. Ever since Manson was minister of railways he has held Beatty in high esteem and no doubt considers him one of the "best brains."

Beatty has been a vociferous exponent of the principle of amalgamation and would doubtless jump at the opportunity of uniting the C.P.R. with the C.N.R. as a war emergency measure. Nothing would be better for the C.P.R. bondholders and shareholders. Nothing could be worse for the Canadian taxpayer. Every Canadian, man, woman and child, would be privileged to share in the contribution to the C.P.R. bondholders' "benefit fund." Let us not forget that a Conservative government under Mr. Meighen dumped the staggering burden of the liabilities of the G.T.P. and other defunct railways on the Canadian people 20 years ago. This act threatened and continues to threaten the very solvency of the Dominion.

Are we the people of Canada prepared to further jeopardize our solvency in the interests of the C.P.R. shareholders whose plight is attributable to the short-sighted management of the company? I think not.

Who else in Canada is Manson secretly honoring with the soubriquet "best brains"? Who else but the Conservative-supporting promoters of the last war, Sir Herbert Holt, and the "St. James Street Gang," whose appointees Manson will call to the council of super intelligence. Men who fattened their purses in the lush meadows of Conservative contracts and then as self-styled patriots "lent" the money to the government of the people they had fleeced at 5 1/2 per cent interest.

ELECTORS KNOW

No wonder then that Manson refuses to name his "best brains." He is fully aware that a discerning electorate knows the difference between these synthetic "best brains" and the best brains already mobilized by the Mackenzie King government.

The genuine "best brains" Wallace Campbell of the Ford Motor, Major General A. G. L. McNaughton, former head of the National Research Council, to name but a few, have been functioning since last fall, to give Canada an effective army, navy and air force, to stabilize prices of food, wool and other commodities and to curb profiteering. Canada has been geared for war without a jolt.

Contrast the present smoothly running war effort with Conservative sponsored fiasco of 1914, when Canada entered the war with soaring prices, a disorganized army of brave soldiers, and a well-organized army of grafting profiteers trading on fat contracts.

TONIGHT
Listen in 7:15 o'clock

OVER

CJCL

TO

Geo. H. Ross

K.C.

Supporter of Mackenzie King Administration

**LIBERAL CANDIDATE
CALGARY EAST
FEDERAL
CONSTITUENCY**

Geo. H. Ross Committee Rooms,
Renfrew Bldg., 129 7th Ave. W.
Open Mondays to Fridays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Phones M9687 and M9689

March 8/40

TONIGHT
CJCJ 7:15 p.m.
GEO. H. ROSS, K.C.
LIBERAL CANDIDATE
CALGARY EAST FEDERAL
CONSTITUENCY



VOTE LIBERAL!
KEEP CANADA'S WAR
EFFORT UNITED!
Invited by Calgary East Federal
Liberal Campaign Committee
Committee Rooms, Bankers Bldg.
Phones 20947, 20683 and 36719

March 10

Ross Sees Menace Of 'Dictatorship'

Inauguration of the C.C.F. platform would mean a "ruthless dictatorship," George H. Ross, K.C., Calgary East Liberal candidate, stated when he devoted a radio address Friday night to a discussion of the C.C.F. party.

"Their program involves nationalization of every business in Canada," he said. "It involves subjection of the whole population to rigid state control. Notwithstanding all the C.C.F. prattlings about democracy, such a program could not be carried out under the democratic institutions. At any time such revolutionary change would mean the complete dislocation of our whole social system."

March 10/40

2

March '40

TONIGHT

CJCJ—7:15 p.m.
GEO. H. ROSS, K.C.



KEEP ALBERTA IN
TUNE WITH THE
DOMINION
— VOTE LIBERAL! —

Inserted by Calgary East Federal
Liberal Campaign Committee,
Remfrew Building
Phone 25687 — 25688 — 25790

Liberal

By George H. Ross' Committee

In the election campaign of 1935 the Liberal party pledged itself to treat the unemployment problem as one of urgent concern to the federal government, liberally after assuming office the King government took measures to implement its promise by appointing a national employment commission. The widely experienced members of the commission made a nation-wide study of the whole problem of unemployment and submitted a number of specific recommendations to the government. These recommendations covered every phase of unemployment and practically all of them have been implemented.

The very favorable results of the efforts put forth by the King administration are well demonstrated by examination of employment index numbers. For instance, the employment index number for January 1, 1940, was 15% greater than the figure for January 1, 1935; 17.5% greater than for January 1, 1936; 45% greater than for January 1, 1933, (at which time the Conservative government was in office) and 43% greater than the figure for January 1, 1930, (pre-depression period).

TRADE REVIVED

Other statistics show that the number of employable unemployed persons on direct relief has been reduced by 40.3% since November, 1934.

This very creditable record attained by the King government is attributable to a number of sound policies, the most far-reaching of which was the revival and extension of Canada's foreign trade in the years from 1935 to 1939. In this period the Liberal government negotiated 16 trade-expansion arrangements with other countries. These arrangements were so successful that in the years 1937-38, Canada's external trade showed an increase over the Conservative administration's "boom year", 1934-35, of 67 million dollars or 66%.

That this policy had a direct bearing on Canada's unemployment problem was shown in a League of Nations' bulletin, published in 1938. This thoroughly unbiased authority reported that Canadian improvement in employment was more substantial than that in Great Britain and the United States and far greater than that in any European country not involved in tremendous armament output under dictatorial regimes.

The Home Improvement Plan introduced by the Liberal Government in November of 1936, also contributed toward alleviating unemployment. This plan produced in direct labor more than 20 million man-hours of work with wages. At the same time more than 20 million man-hours of indirect labor were created for workers in Canadian factories which produced building materials and on the Canadian Railways which moved the materials.

MILLIONS FOR YOUTH

The King government also attacked unemployment through the youth training plan. In three years, there were spent more than four and a half million dollars in training unemployed youth. This scheme was so eminently successful that in some provinces almost 100% of those completing the courses found employment. The placement record of the Canadian youth training plan was even better than that of the highly regarded civilian conservation corps in the United States.

It may be fairly stated that the King government attacked the problem of unemployment with vigor and intelligence. Their long range policies have substantially lessened the number of unemployed persons in Canada and there is every hope that a continuation of these policies will rid Canada and the Canadian people of this most disturbing problem. A return of the King government will assure the continuation of these effective measures.

March 13/40

Ross Says King Gov't Solving Job Problem

The Mackenzie King government had done much toward solving the pressing unemployment problem, George H. Ross, Calgary East federal Liberal candidate, said in a radio address.

The federal government had worked on the assumption that the only way to permanently reduce unemployment was to revive the nation's trade. In addition it had operated several short term methods of increasing jobs, including the home improvement plan, the national housing scheme, useful public works, highways, irrigation, and conservation projects.

"BAD BOY"

George Ross, whom we least expected, is amply filling the role of Peck's Bad Boy in this election. Dr. Warwick F. Kelloway, C.C.F. federal candidate for Calgary East, told a radio audience Tuesday night.

March 15/40

Listen Tonight

OVER **CJCL** AT 7:15

Harold Riley, Jr.

Dick Watson,

Gordon Wright

Speaking To

**The Youth
of All Ages**

On Behalf of

GEO. H. ROSS
K.C.

Liberal Candidate, Calgary East
Federal Constituency.

Invited by Calgary East Federal
Campaign Committee
Renfrew Building
Phones M1681 — M1682 — M1710

March 16/40

Liberal

By GEORGE H. ROSS,
Calgary East Federal Liberal
Candidate

The Hon. Warwick P. Kelloway, presently the C.C.F. candidate for the federal riding of Calgary East, has complained over the air and in The Albertan's Forum about references made by me to his public utterances against war and to some of the planks in the C.C.F. program to which he adheres.

I think that the personal attitude of a candidate to the war in which the fate of Canada is involved, is a most important fact to be known to the electors.

I think also that the electors of Calgary East should know that the program of Dr. Kelloway is to overthrow the economic system which we have in Canada—and which our ancestors had when they built Canada into a land wherein the people enjoyed the highest standard of living in the world with the exception perhaps of the United States of America.

FOUNDED IN BLOOD

The electors should know too that the system of economic life which Dr. Kelloway proposes to substitute in Canada is one wherein the guiding principle, to use his own words over the radio, is "production for use and not for profit." That is the principle on which the Socialist Russian economy was founded. It was founded in blood and is maintained by "liquidations" and "purges" both of which are not Billingsgate, but sure words, mean-

ing death to those who do not voluntarily co-operate in that system.

My attitude on these two issues is: Firstly I will wholeheartedly support the government in the prosecution of the war and, secondly, I will support the economic system we now have in Canada, as being better suited to our citizens than the system advocated by Dr. Kelloway.

In a House of Commons wherein decisions are made by majority vote, the personal attitude of the members is the most important factor. Men having somewhat common ideas tend to form themselves into groups or parties. In advance the electors should know that, if elected, I will be in the group called Liberal supporting the government and Dr. Kelloway, if elected, will be in the group called C.C.F. opposing the government.

MOST EFFECTIVE WAY

Dr. Kelloway has issued a last

minute challenge to me to debate the public issues of this election. I have been discussing the public issues over the air to the largest possible audience constantly from the beginning of this election. The Liberal leaders have started the Liberal policy over national book-ups. I do not know any more effective way, to meet Dr. Kelloway's request than to continue my broadcasts until the campaign is closed.

March 18/40

Liberal Women Honor George Ross

Forty young people of the Calgary East Federal constituency, gathered at the home of Miss Daisy Allasia in honor of George H. Ross, K.C., Liberal candidate for Calgary East Federal riding.

Mr. Ross was introduced to the gathering by Harry Hetherrell, campaign manager and was most cordially received by the guests.

A musical program was arranged, Earl Youngren assisting as accompanist. After the social entertainment, refreshments were served. Prizes were won by Miss Millicent Bucini, and Gordon Ross.

March 19th

Housewives' Thanks Earned By Liberals, Says Edwards

Federal Candidates
Address Women's
Meeting

The vital issue of the election campaign was the question of how the war was to be prosecuted, and nobody so far has come forward with a better scheme for prosecuting it than the Liberals, Manley J. Edwards, federal Liberal candidate for Calgary West told the Calgary Women's Liberal Association Monday afternoon when he, George H. Ross, N.C., Liberal candidate for Calgary East, and A. B. Claypool, Liberal candidate for Bow River, were speakers at a meeting in the Palliser hotel.

There was no political patronage in Canada's war effort this time, Mr. Edwards contended. Contracts were given by tender only, army supplies were ordered through a war board. He did not think that anyone could name a single officer who received his commission because of political affiliation.

Housewives would appreciate the price control board which had prevented prices skyrocketing with the outbreak of war, Mr. Edwards continued, recalling the prices paid for sugar between 1914 and 1918, and that in the United States sugar had now gone up a dollar a hundred whereas in Canada the price had remained constant.

Mr. Edwards commended the Mackenzie King government also for setting up a foreign exchange board to prevent speculation in currency.

Mackenzie King had been criticised for the shortness of session, the speaker said, but all that the session would have been, if there had been one, was a "fishing trip" for the opposition who hoped to find something to discredit the government in the eyes of the electors.

The opposition was clamoring for a greater war effort, said Mr. Edwards. It was true only one division had gone overseas—but it had not yet been sent to France, so the need of rushing more troops did not seem to be urgent, he considered. On the other hand, the Canadian government was taking the largest share in the Empire training scheme. That, and setting up a granary of wheat, and a source for metals and food were perhaps what the British government wanted most of Canada, he said.

FEDERAL POSITION

Mr. Claypool said he made no apologies for the U.F.A. government or his connection with it. He was proud of the men the U.F.A. had sent to Ottawa, but now that war was on he felt there was need for a change of Alberta's position in the federal field.

"We were always in the position of critics," he said. "Those U.F.A. men were good men but they were on the outside. That kept them from carrying responsibility and shaping the policy of the government. I think the time has come for Alberta's representatives to be in parties making the decisions."

"I won't bore you by discussing the issues of the campaign," said Mr. Ross, and instead told anecdotes of the election.

Mrs. Campbell McLaurin presided and Mrs. R. M. Edmonston introduced the speakers who were thanked by Mrs. J. J. O'Connor.

March 23 1948

YOU CAN STILL TUNE ALBERTA IN WITH THE DOMINION

PUBLIC OPINION ADMITS—

*"The Mackenzie King Administration
Will Be Returned"*

Vote X FOR GEO. H. ROSS

K.C.

Liberal Candidate
Calgary East
Constituency



Keep Canada's War Effort United!

Vote Liberal

This Is No Time For a Change

Listen TONIGHT at 9:15 p.m. over CJCJ
A Final Message from GEO. H. ROSS

CARS ARE NEEDED
Car Owners Willing to Assist
Please Phone M9790

Inserted by Calgary East
Liberal Campaign Committee,
Rexford Building
M9687-M9689-M9790

The Albertan's Political Forum

Liberal

By GEORGE H. ROSS
(Liberal Candidate for Calgary East
Federal Riding)

Together with my opponents in Calgary East I have pledged myself to do everything within my power to assist in the fullest possible way the development of the resources of Turner Valley. I firmly believe Turner Valley may prove to be the salvation of the southern half of the province if the restrictions hampering its development are removed.

I believe tax burdens and excessive charges incidental to marketing should be reduced to give the producers freedom to develop the field and market to the utmost. Such procedure would undoubtedly stimulate business, create employment opportunities for great numbers of people, and lay the basis for a sound and lasting prosperity such as we have never known even in our palmy days of a decade ago.

MUST HAVE POWER

That my opponents share in full measure my sincere desire to assist in the development of our oil resources, I have not the slightest doubt. However the question arises as to who will be best able to bring about the urgently required assistance. I believe that it is self-evident that a member working in harmony with the government in power will gain a sympathetic hearing with far greater facility than will an opposition member who finds himself working at cross purposes with the governing party.

If this statement is concurred in no one will question the fact that only a Liberal or a Conservative will have any hope of being in a position to present the case for Turner Valley to a governing party of which he is a member. There can be no doubt about this since neither the C.C.F. nor the New Democracy is contesting sufficient seats to have the slightest hope of forming a government.

It remains only to determine

whether Mr. King or Dr. Manion will head the next federal government. There is little doubt about this question. Every indication points to a Liberal landslide. Reports from Eastern Canada are almost unanimous in conceding the Liberal party an overwhelming majority. Many observers predict that the tremendous Liberal majority of 1935 (the greatest ever accorded any federal party since Confederation) will be exceeded.

I therefore feel confident that if elected I will be a Government supporter in the next parliament. As such I will attack the obstacles standing in the way of the Turner Valley field's program with the utmost vigor and with every resource at my command.

GET IN STEP

The time for Alberta to have adequate representation in the government of the day is long past due. For 20 years this province has sent opposition members to Ottawa almost exclusively. We should get in step with the rest of Canada for a change and see if our problems can be solved by co-operation.

March 28/40

TODAY TOMORROW & YESTERDAY

by W. M. Davidson

(Opinions expressed in this column are those of the writer and not necessarily of The Albertan—Ed.)

IN all Canada, as far as I can make out, there is no more interesting contest, more creditable to the riding and to the four candidates taking part, than the battle in East Calgary. I have heard or seen nothing that in any way reflects upon any one engaging in the vigorous struggle, and it is a rare, hard fought, gentlemanly encounter, if there ever was one. The four men in the fight are much above the average in their different parties, they are all very good speakers and they are all putting on a very good show.

Mr. Landeryou, the late member, was not silent in the House and preached the gospel of Social Credit, if not with conviction, most certainly with persistence. However, when the time for real action came, it seems to me, he failed utterly. The time was at the Banking and Commerce Committee, when he was challenged to present a plan for the economic reconstruction under Social Credit but he failed to respond. Day after day the members challenged him to produce his plan, and day after day he put them off. He would have it in a quarter of an hour, or before the close of the day, or on the following day. This procrastination went on till Mr. Jacques had to intervene with the explanation that Mr. Landeryou would not produce a plan because he had none. He has none yet. If Mr. Landeryou or any of his supporters have any satisfactory explanation for that failure, I have not heard of it.

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OF Dr. Kelloway I have little comment to make. I noted that that some time ago he admitted that he did not understand Social Credit. I do not hold that against him. Few members of the late House, including the members of the New Democracy, were any wiser than he. From what I have read of his speeches I doubt if he understands Socialism either. If he does

WOULD KELLOWAY BE THE BEST MEMBER

It is a lately acquired knowledge. He is a man of great courage and stubbornness, a crusader in fact, who knows neither moderation nor the golden meaning nor conciliation of any kind and is neither judicious nor reflective.

★ ★ ★ ★

OF the two other candidates, Mr. Farthing of the Conservatives and Mr. Ross of the Liberals. If I were to choose in all Calgary or all Alberta one person who is well fitted by tradition, by training, by education and by temperament to face the enormous, baffling problems that Canadian Parliamentary members must face in the next

term of office, I think I would choose Mr. Farthing and Mr. Ross. His knowledge of the problems of the working man, his temperamental sympathies with the under dog, his knowledge of the troubles and problems of the common man, are broad and thorough.

★ ★ ★ ★

HE is a supporter of the King Government, and that is all to the good. Neither Mr. Kelloway's leader nor Mr. Landeryou's leader, whenever the latter may be, will form a Government. Between the Prime Minister, with his vast experience, his discretion and moderation and Dr. Manion with none of this equipment, no unprejudiced person would think of removing the first to install the second. There is no other issue as between the major parties.

PROGRESSIVE AND PERSISTENT

It always seemed to me, is one of the most interesting ridings in all Canada, with its widely different peoples, their various origins and experiences. I lived in the riding ever since it was created until leaving Calgary and once even was a candidate—though finished very far in the rear. It is the home of many progressive people but it was never represented by a Liberal. In 1917, Unionist Conservative; 1921, Labor; 1925, Conservative; 1926, Labor; 1930, Conservative and 1935, Social Credit.

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EAST CALGARY it always seemed to me, is one of the most interesting ridings in all Canada, with its widely different peoples, their various origins and experiences. I lived in the riding ever since it was created until leaving Calgary and once even was a candidate—though finished very far in the rear. It is the home of many progressive people but it was never represented by a Liberal. In 1917, Unionist Conservative; 1921, Labor; 1925, Conservative; 1926, Labor; 1930, Conservative and 1935, Social Credit.

Alberta March 26/40

This Is No Time For a Change!

**VOTE X FOR
Geo. H. ROSS K.C.**

LIBERAL CANDIDATE — CALGARY EAST

DO NOT USE NUMBERS — USE X

Inserted by Calgary East Liberal Campaign Committee—Renfrew Building
PHONES M9687 • M9689 • M9790

Robertson
Quinn
over

Amerij's Address
on
India's Future.

Nov. 19th 1941.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW LABOR CABINET OF AUSTRALIA



Prime Minister John Curtin and his aides as they met in Canberra. They are: 1, Mr. Curtin; 2, Joseph B. Chifley, Treasurer; 3, John A. Beasley, Minister of Supply and Development; 4, James M. Fraser, Minister of External Territories; 5, William P. Ashley, Postmaster General and Minister of Information; 6, Arthur S. Drakeford, Minister of Air and Civil Aviation; 7, Edward J. Holloway, Minister of Health and Social Services; 8, Richard V. Keane, Minister of Trade and Customs and Vice President of the Executive Council; 9, Edward J. Ward, Minister of Labor and National Service; 10, George Lawson, Minister of Transport; 11, John J. Dedman, Minister of War Organization and Industrial Research; 12, Charles W. Frost, Minister of Repatriation and War Service Homes; 13, Hubert P. Lazzarini, Minister of Home Security; 14, Donald Cameron, Minister for Aircraft Production; 15, Norman J. O. Makin, Minister for the Navy and Munitions; 16, William J. Scully, Minister of Commerce; 17, Joseph S. Collings, Minister of the Interior; 18, Herbert V. Evatt, Attorney General and Minister of External Affairs, and 19, Francis M. Forde, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Army.

The New York Times, passed by Australian censor

New York Times
Nov. 16th, 1944



(Opinions expressed in this column are those of the writer and not necessarily of The Albertan—Ed.)

SENATOR Harmer of Alberta is in our midst again and that means another mystery for the province. He told Winnipeg newspapers that this was his first visit to the prairies for five years. According to the constitution Senators must abide in the province they represent but when you get to the Red Chamber a quinquennial visit seems sufficient proof of continued residence. Many Albertans do not know that they have a senator by that name but he has been in office for twenty-one years and in attendance for twenty-three sessions.

WILLIAM THE SILENT OF ALBERTA

Though far from spectacular, Senator Harmer is a man of deepest mystery. When he was a regular, twenty-four-hour-a-day Alberta resident he was even more mysterious than he is now. When he said "good morning" to you, he did it in such a way that you wondered if he didn't know a lot more about the morning than you did, and also if he couldn't unfold a dark tale about the young day if he really cut loose and told all he knew. He fairly oozed mystery. In those days we said there were three symbols of mystery since the world began. There was the Delphic Oracle, which knew and would give the answer when properly approached. There was the Sphinx which had known for thousands of years and had never told yet, but would tell some day and there was Bill Harmer, who knew or seemed to know but had never told and as far as we could make out, never would.

Mr. Harmer came into prominence after the coming of Premier Arthur Sifton and became Deputy Minister of Railways and Telephones. In those days a few officials did take an active, direct interest in party organization and he was one of them. The opposition, much distressed by his activities, accused him of being the unseen hand, the chief election skullduggery, the power behind the throne and many other unkind things. His strength was that he said nothing in reply. Let the heathen rave, was his motto in those days.

MAN OF MYSTERY BECOMES SENATOR

Thus life went on till the great change. Arthur Sifton joined the Union Government in 1917 and appointed Mr. Harmer to the Canadian Senate. Mr. Sifton was a consistent Liberal with a rare sense of humor, somewhat cynical and with a proper appreciation of our second chamber. If a Roman Emperor could show his scorn of the Roman Senate by appointing his horse to that august body and get away with it—but I do not know what was in Mr. Sifton's mind, but many Albertans, both Liberals and Conservatives and all the Independents commented on the appointment, but they could do nothing about it.

Mr. Harmer took his seat in the Senate in 1918, preserving the same mystery in which he was always gloomed. He was a regular attendant at the debates, stood up at the division and was always on hand when the ghost walked, which I may explain is a newspaper expression meaning that he was present when the help were paid. For the first few years he came to Alberta between sessions but he had little interest in us and finally gave up even that attention.

I WAS rather curious about the Senator's speech making during these twenty-one years—twenty-three sessions in all—and I have before me the Senate debates. In the first five sessions 1918-1922 inclusive, he did not make a speech, or motion, interject an interruption, or utter one single word. If he

SENATOR HARMER AND THE RECORDS

applauded on any occasion the action was not recorded. He preserved absolute and continuous silence in both the French and English tongues.

In 1923 he broke out with a formal question about the rentals which the government paid in Ottawa, but made no comment. Then another profound, deep, abyssal silence for another five year stretch. During that period the name Harmer does not even appear in the index of the Senate debates.

But 1929 was his big year. He introduced a bill for the extension of a branch line of the C. P. R. running to Prince Albert, and made the remark that the "bill is self explanatory," then a few words—87 in all about the direction of the line. That is the one speech of twenty-three sessions.

That wasn't quite all. In 1931 Senator Harmer interrupted another senator to ask him about the alcoholic content of Australian wine, explaining that his enquiry was not for national but personal reasons. Then for seven long, arduous sessions, not a word, not a motion, not an interruption, not a whisper of any kind. In 1939 there was a sort of interjection when the Senators were not sure of the count in a division. The clerk made it 25-21, Senator Harmer said his count was 24-25. The clerk was right.

SENATOR MAKES WORLD'S RECORD

In ALL the 23 sessions he spoke only 87 words, an average of four per session, or slightly less. I maintain that that volume of continued silence establishes a new record in public affairs for all time. Take it this way. In that time he has collected \$84,000 in indemnities, without counting the other valuable perquisites such as transportation.

That means that he was paid at the rate of \$1,000 a word. If the author of that gigantic and very successful story, "Gone With the Wind" had been paid at such a rate she would have cashed in \$500,000,000. If Mr. Harmer could maintain that high rate for oratory he should be set to paying off the national debt.

Do I say that he is over paid? I did not. He attends the sessions regularly, keeps the quorum intact, votes with the Liberals, appears regularly on pay day and makes no trouble. In a way he is the most economical member in the House, because he is so thrifty in the use of the English language. If all the members were as frugal in their speech making as he, the reports of the Senate even in his more garrulous years could be printed on a leaflet, and in most years would not crowd a post card. That would reduce the cost of operations.

I have heard many rumors about the Senator's unexpected visit to Alberta in this pre-election year, but he is just as mysterious as ever.

WALTER LIPPMANN

Berlin Meeting of Hitler's Slaves and Partners a Fraud and Swindle But Has Significance

By WALTER LIPPMANN.
NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

BY A NICE coincidence it just happens that as against the thirteen governments present in Berlin on Tuesday, there were absent fourteen other nations—

all of them within the sphere of the "New Order" in Europe and Asia. The list of the absentees shows what the peoples most directly involved really think of the New Order. For no nation signed the Berlin Alliance which is not occupied by the German or the Japanese army. And many nations—among them some of the great peoples of Europe—were not present even though they are occupied or are surrounded.



W. Lippmann

Thus Finland and Denmark signed but not the Swedes or the Norwegians. Slovakia and Hungary and Croatia and Rumania signed, but not the Swiss, the Poles, the Dutch, the Belgians, the Luxemburgers, the Greeks, the Serbs, the Czechs. Spain, which has a German army on her frontier, signed—but not Portugal or Turkey. Even Vichy France didn't sign.

And in Asia, the signers were only Japan and her two puppet governments in Manchuria and Nanking. Thailand, the only neutral and independent nation within the pretensions of the so-called New Order in Asia, did not sign.

AS a demonstration of unity in adherence to the New Order, the ceremonies in Berlin are an obvious failure. Yet the meeting is of considerable practical importance to the United States because there were present three governments with which we are immediately and directly concerned in very important negotiations. These are the governments of Finland, Spain and Japan, and the question in each case is whether we must regard their spectacular pilgrimages to Berlin as final evidence that they are irrevocably committed against us.

Much hangs on the answer to that question. On the answer as to Finland depends one of the happiest friendships in international affairs. On the answer as to Spain there depend vital elements in the security of the Western Hemisphere and perhaps also the internal peace of some of the Spanish-speaking nations of the Americas. On the answer as to Japan depends the peace of the Pacific.

FINLAND is an especially painful case because Finland has for 20 years been to Americans the very symbol of a democracy whose word was as good as its bond. Finland has been the symbol of good faith—one of the most precious in a world where there is so much bad faith. Yet in the past few months the good faith of the present government of Finland has come into question.

The American people have been told by the official spokesmen of the Finnish Government that Finland entered the war only after Finland had been attacked by Soviet Russia and that Finland is not allied with the Axis powers. This is what we have wanted to believe. This is what we have tried to believe. But it is not very easy to believe it any longer.

For there are certain circumstances which, unless they can be explained away, cast the gravest doubt on the truthfulness of these two basic assertions by Finland's official spokesmen. First, if Finland entered the war only because Soviet Russia attacked her in June, what are we to make of the fact that Hitler named Finland as his ally in his proclamation of war against Russia? Second, if there was no previous arrangement with Hitler what are we to make of the fact that Finland, exhausted and beaten into surrender in March, 1940, had an army equipped to take the offensive fifteen months later? Where did this equipment come from, and what were the arrangements which made possible the equipping of this formidable Finnish army? Third, if the present government of Finland is not participating in the power politics of the Axis, why did it reach halfway across the world to intervene in Asia by recognizing the Japanese puppet government of Manchukuo?

THE participation of the Spanish Government in the pact is significant in that Spain was the only non-belligerent present. The pact, ever since it was first made five years ago, has been the propagandist facade for an offensive military alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan. Adherence to the pact by other governments, as, for example, Hungary and Slovakia, has been the prelude to military participation in the war, and the question is, therefore, whether Spain's pilgrimage to Berlin is the outward sign of a secret agreement by which Spain will join the Axis in the war.

For no one who is informed at all will be in the slightest degree deluded into thinking that this pact is now, or ever has been, an agreement to crusade against Bolshevism. That pretension has always been an obvious swindle. For no sooner had Germany and Japan signed the pact than they turned away from Communist Russia and fell upon other peoples. Japan made war on China; not on Russia. Italy made war on France, not on Russia. Germany made a pact with Russia, destroyed Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, The Netherlands and Belgium, and when Finland was fighting Russia prevented the Finns from getting the help they needed.

Therefore, we know from the acts of the original signers, and now from the speeches of Ribbentrop, that this alliance is directed at the conquest of the outer world and only incidentally and belatedly at the seat of Communism in Russia.

Thus, the presence of Spain at this spectacular ceremony must be regarded as a plain warning that Spain, within the limits of her powers, is not a neutral.

THE action of Japan in going to Berlin at this very moment when Mr. Kurusu is in Washington comes as a very sharp reminder that any arrangement with Japan must be examined with the utmost care. For it seems to signify that Japan remains firmly associated with the European Axis, either by intention or because she is irretrievably entangled. It follows that any agreement with Japan, however limited, should be examined and re-examined, considered and reconsidered in order to see whether it increases or diminishes Japan's power of aggression and the opposing power of China, Russia, Britain, The Netherlands and America. For Japan has made it all too plain that she means to march with the Axis if she has the power to do so.

And so, while the Berlin meeting is a farce if it is supposed to give evidence that there is a New Order, while it is a fraud as an alleged crusade against Bolshevism, it is of ominous practical importance as a sign of the expanding designs of the allied aggressors.

Copyright, New York Herald Tribune.



GEORGE H. ROSS (LIB.)

George H. Ross, K.C., Liberal candidate who had top number of ballots in Calgary East, said, "The large vote given to me by the electors of Calgary East is very gratifying. I feel it represents the desire of the people of this riding in common with the people all across Canada, to give whole-hearted support to the Mackenzie King administration in this time of national emergency."

"I am sure," he declared, "I may express to the electors the sincere thanks of myself and of those who so faithfully worked with me in this election."



MANLEY EDWARDS (LIB.)

Manley J. Edwards, successful Liberal candidate for Calgary West, stated, "The entire Dominion must be relieved at the conclusion of this election. It is almost superfluous on my part to add anything to the admirable statement made by Mr. King, kindly as it was to his tender to every opponent. My thanks are extended to all those who stood by me so loyally. I realize only too well that it was the cause which I represented, rather than my personal effort, that accounts for the result."

"Only one candidate was win, according to my kindred sentiments go out to my opponents. I will endeavor to redeem my pledge to serve the constituency of Calgary West, well."

GOVERNMENT WINS

THE WEATHER

Alberta forecast: Partly cloudy and somewhat milder with scattered snowflurries. In Calgary Tuesday temperature ranged from 8 to 47 above.

The A

39TH YEAR, No. 25

Calgary Local

CALGARY, ALBERTA

LIBERAL PARTY

Calgary Voters Elect Edwards

Scrutinizers of all political complications at one poll enjoyed their liches at the expense of the Liberal candidate for the riding.

After receiving several complaints that Liberal workers had not received any lunch, the campaign manager asked one of his staff: "Are you sure you took those lunches to Liberals?"

"Sure I did," replied the worker. "I only gave them to the people at table marked with a big 'L'."

One urgent phone call to George Ross' headquarters in the Renfrew Building was from an agitated woman. "Please send a car right away," she said. "I'm a Liberal and he's a Conservative and he's been out to vote already and I want to vote against him."

Two elections in one week were apparently too much for a great many voters. "It's like a return engagement of a show," one official remarked. "You just can't get the folks interested the second time."

Most party workers in both East and West Calgary freely predicted a vote that wouldn't run much more than 50 percent of the possible total, and about 75 percent of that cast in the provincial contest. Lack of spectacular losses, a conviction that the Liberals were going back into power anyway, and a general apathy following the termination of the hard fought provincial campaign were given as the reasons.

6 ALBERTA SEATS

Albertan

WHEAT CLOSE

Wheat prices climbed on Tuesday, No. 1 Nor. 58 1/4, May 59 1/4, July 91 1/4, Oct. 92 1/4. A. Fort William, No. 1 Nor. (track), 88 1/2.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1940

14 Pages

★★★★★

PRICE 5c

SWEEP CANADA

Edwards, Ross and Johnston

Two Liberals, One N.D. Win Calgary Seats

City Votes Liberal For First Time In History

Two Liberal and one New Democracy candidates were elected to represent the three Calgary federal ridings at Ottawa as the result of Tuesday's voting in the Dominion general election.

It was the first time since the three seats were created in 1914 that Calgary has been represented by a Liberal member in the Dominion parliament.

George H. Ross, K.C., Calgary East, and Manley J. Edwards, Calgary West, were the successful Liberal candidates, defeating the former members, while C. E. Johnston, for Social Credit, was returned on the New Democracy ticket in Bow River. A. B. Claypool, Liberal, was runner-up.

The citizens of Calgary rallied to the "win the war" program of the Liberal government headed by the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, and it was the portion of the Bow River riding outside the city limits, by far the largest section, which supported the New Democracy candidate.

RURAL POLLS FIRST

Country polls were the first to report the result of the balloting in Calgary West and Brewster's Hall, Edshaw, gave Cunningham 41 votes, Edwards 28, Johnson 1 and Mrs. Wilkinson 12. The second poll, Jumping Pound, gave support to Edwards with 28 votes while Cunningham got 17 votes, Johnson 3 and Mrs. Wilkinson 8.

Banff voted solidly for the "old line" parties, giving Cunningham

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Calgary Returns

Latest returns for the three Calgary ridings were:

CALGARY WEST

(117 polls out of 118)

Edwards (Lib)	7,123
*Cunningham (NG)	6,474
Wilkinson (ND)	3,883
Johnson (CCF)	1,455

CALGARY EAST

(Complete 126 polls out of 126)

Ross (Lib)	5,437
*Landry (ND)	5,260
Kelloway (CCF)	5,094
Farthing (NG)	4,804

BOW RIVER

(113 polls out of 117, final for night)

*Johnston (ND)	4,965
Claypool (Lib)	3,869
Manning (NG)	2,369
Liesemer (CCF)	2,060
Anderson (Com)	867

*Seeking re-election.

HOW CALGARY

(Continued from Page One)

summarized, then reported to Albertans by the Calgary Press and other newspapers. The Calgary Press sent out information to all parts of Canada.

TOTALS COMPILED

Returns from rural polls in the Calgary West riding were compiled by the Calgary Press and reported directly to The Alberta Press. Returns from the Calgary East riding were compiled by the Calgary Press and reported directly to The Alberta Press. Returns from the Bow River riding were compiled by the Calgary Press and reported directly to The Alberta Press.

Throughout the night, a special phone service was maintained, to give instant returns to the Albertan public. The Calgary Press had a special phone service after the hockey game and the returns were out. For those in their homes, the Alberta Press, Calgary, finished the returns from the Calgary riding, the previous day.

Detailed Results of Voting in Calgary

CALGARY WEST

(118 Polls)
M. J. EDWARDS (LIB)
D. O. L. CUNNINGTON (NO)
ROSE WILKINSON (ND)
J. A. JOHNSON (CCP)

Lib	NO	C.C.F. N.D.	Advocate	(NO)	(CCP)	(ND)	(Lib)
18—Edgewood Park	62	18	18 St. Gabriel's	27	18	21	50
19—A & B	72	22	19 St. Joseph's	31	62	82	22
20	88	87	20 St. Joseph's	39	44	87	22
21	88	87	21 St. Joseph's	46	54	48	52
22	88	87	22 St. Joseph's	47	56	53	33
23—Oleone Club	127	14	23 Bible College	50	81	77	22
24—Mount Royal College	118	10	24 Spiller's	55	82	61	32
25—A	100	9	25 Crescent Heights	54	58	42	28
26—A	100	9	26 Crescent Heights	54	58	42	28
27—A	100	9	27 Crescent Heights	54	58	42	28
28—Mt. Royal School	48	4	28 All Saints	37	86	53	49
29—A	48	4	29 All Saints	37	86	53	49
30—A	48	4	30 All Saints	37	86	53	49
31—A	48	4	31 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
32—A	48	4	32 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
33—A	48	4	33 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
34—A	48	4	34 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
35—A	48	4	35 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
36—A	48	4	36 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
37—A	48	4	37 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
38—A	48	4	38 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
39—A	48	4	39 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
40—A	48	4	40 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
41—A	48	4	41 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
42—A	48	4	42 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
43—A	48	4	43 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
44—A	48	4	44 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
45—A	48	4	45 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
46—A	48	4	46 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
47—A	48	4	47 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
48—A	48	4	48 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
49—A	48	4	49 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
50—A	48	4	50 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
51—A	48	4	51 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
52—A	48	4	52 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
53—A	48	4	53 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
54—A	48	4	54 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
55—A	48	4	55 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
56—A	48	4	56 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
57—A	48	4	57 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
58—A	48	4	58 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
59—A	48	4	59 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
60—A	48	4	60 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
61—A	48	4	61 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
62—A	48	4	62 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
63—A	48	4	63 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
64—A	48	4	64 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
65—A	48	4	65 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
66—A	48	4	66 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
67—A	48	4	67 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
68—A	48	4	68 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
69—A	48	4	69 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
70—A	48	4	70 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
71—A	48	4	71 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
72—A	48	4	72 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
73—A	48	4	73 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
74—A	48	4	74 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
75—A	48	4	75 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
76—A	48	4	76 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
77—A	48	4	77 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
78—A	48	4	78 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
79—A	48	4	79 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
80—A	48	4	80 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
81—A	48	4	81 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
82—A	48	4	82 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
83—A	48	4	83 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
84—A	48	4	84 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
85—A	48	4	85 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
86—A	48	4	86 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
87—A	48	4	87 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
88—A	48	4	88 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
89—A	48	4	89 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
90—A	48	4	90 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
91—A	48	4	91 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
92—A	48	4	92 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
93—A	48	4	93 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
94—A	48	4	94 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
95—A	48	4	95 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
96—A	48	4	96 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
97—A	48	4	97 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
98—A	48	4	98 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
99—A	48	4	99 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
100—A	48	4	100 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69

CALGARY EAST

(125 Polls)
O. H. ROSS (LIB)
J. C. LANDREY (NO)
J. C. LANDREY (ND)
D. W. F. KELLOWAY (CCP)

Lib	NO	C.C.F. N.D.	Advocate	(NO)	(CCP)	(ND)	(Lib)
18—Edgewood Park	62	18	18 St. Gabriel's	27	18	21	50
19—A & B	72	22	19 St. Joseph's	31	62	82	22
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26—A	100	9	26 Crescent Heights	54	58	42	28
27—A	100	9	27 Crescent Heights	54	58	42	28
28—Mt. Royal School	48	4	28 All Saints	37	86	53	49
29—A	48	4	29 All Saints	37	86	53	49
30—A	48	4	30 All Saints	37	86	53	49
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43—A	48	4	43 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
44—A	48	4	44 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
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46—A	48	4	46 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
47—A	48	4	47 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
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55—A	48	4	55 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
56—A	48	4	56 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
57—A	48	4	57 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
58—A	48	4	58 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
59—A	48	4	59 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
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62—A	48	4	62 St. Michael's	36	41	19	69
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"I Stand On My Head"

By BRUCE HUTCHISON

"You are old, Father Tory," the young man said,
"And your prospects have grown very thin.
And yet you incessantly stand on your head,
Do you think in this way you can win?"

The old man replied with a piteous sob,
"My boss, Bracken, is kindly and sweet,
But the antler he makes me perform for the mob
Have lifted me right off my feet.

"So I stand on my head and damage my skull
(A loyal Tory must answer the call)
And now that my brain is quite numb and dull
I notice no difference at all.

"I stood for high tariffs through many a year,
On my feet, in foul weather and fair,
Now I'm shouting for trade (it's remarkably queer)
And the friction has worn off my hair.

"On my feet I'm for business, reductions in tax,
But as soon as I stand on my head,
I declare that the thing which the country lacks
Is more spending and accounts in the red.

"In upright position I'm for sober finance,
But I'm no sooner head to the ground
Than I find as I gaze at my inverted pants
That I'm sure Social Credit is sound.

"When I walked on my feet, C.C.F. I abhorred,
But when Bracken reversed my old lay
I became a Red Socialist (which I deplored)
But Bracken declared it would pay.

"My views on the Empire used to be strong
But Bracken drove them from my brain,
One really can't think or mutter for long
When one's cranium is under this strain.

"Bracken fears my whole ego would split quite in twain
(I have to accept his strange yarn)
If I faced such an issue I might go insane,
And John has hid under the barn.

"Yes, Bracken says silence is safest and so
I restrain my old impulse to think,
Tis a pleasure I'm ready, you see, to forego;
Never liked it," he said with a wink.

"In Parliament once I fought with my peers,
But Bracken won't let me go in it.
So we cower outside and disguise our own fears
By calling it names every minute.

"This pose satisfies every class in the land,
My policies none can recall,
And no one can force me to say where I stand
Because I'm not standing at all.

"My old friends don't like to see me in pain,
To Meighen and Drew it's a shock,
But they know that in secret I'll always remain
A Tory, however I talk.

"For Bracken I'm willing to reverse myself thus
With my head in the ground like a peg.
He likes it and I never make any fuss
For it helps him in pulling my leg.

"John always assures me my character's changed,
I'm reformed from my head to my toes,
But though I'm apparently quite re-arranged,
It's only the change in my pose.

When we come into office, of which John is sure,
(Heaven knows I shall then be a wreck)
For every disease we will think up some cure,
Especially the pain in my neck.

"I'm not sure at this racket how long I can last,
Exposed to the jeers and the weather,
I tell John I'm not getting anywhere fast,
But he says I save on sole leather.

"Till we win the election I'll take Bracken's advice,
I'm willing to posture and bend.
When we're elected I'll fix him in a trice
And stand him on his head in the end."

"I think I must leave you," the young man said,
"My senses are starting to flitter,
If I stay here I, too, will be flat on my head
And join in your pitiful jitter."

"I agree, sir," said Tory. "I agree it's not fun.
Farewell, friend." He smiled through his tears.
"Ere you go, tie my shoelace and feed me a bun.
I may have to stand here for years."

Albertan April 1st
1942.

RADIO BUREAU,

Room 359, The Senate,
Ottawa, Canada.

September 19th, 1944.

G. H. Ross, Esq., K.C., M.P.
517 4th Avenue West,
CALGARY,
Alberta.

Dear Mr. Ross,-

I rather thought you would like to know that one of the reports you delivered in our "Report from Parliament Hill" series,- that dealing with UNRRA, aroused quite some comment in the Calgary listening area. Amongst others, we have had request for copies of script from Company Sgt. Major W.D. Watson, the Canadian Legion Educational Instructor at No. 133 C.I.T.C., Wetaskiwin. Sgt. Major Watson was sent a copy of your script from here, as I felt sure you would want us to fill his request. He is using it as background information for his lectures.

Very truly yours,

TJA:h.


T.J. Allard.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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YOUR UNSELFISHNESS IN CONSENT TO AGAIN OFFER YOURSELF AS
A CANDIDATE FOR THE LIBERAL PARTY IN CALGARY EAST IS VERY
MUCH APPRECIATED HERE STOP WE ALL FULLY APPRECIATE THE
SACRIFICE THAT YOU ARE WILLING TO MAKE TO AGAIN GIVE
CALGARY EAST THE BENEFIT OF YOUR EXPERIENCE YOUR INDUSTRY
AND YOUR DESIRE TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE FOR YOUR CITY
AND FOR THE PROVINCE GENERALLY STOP YOU CAN DEPEND UPON
IT THAT EVERYTHING IN EVERY WAY THAT CAN BE DONE FOR
YOU HERE WILL BE DONE STOP MY VERY WARMEST BEST WISHES=

JAS A MACKINNON.

FOREST, LAKE AND PRAIRIE



M. Dougall

TRAIN AND LEAR.
Cheerleaders and the reception has only been equalled by that for the King and Queen on the Royal Tour in 1952.

Right on the dot at 1 p.m. the 14-car Victory Special arrived. The King's Own Calgary Regiment band struck up "Put on Your Red and White Sweater" and the four drum majorettes went into action. The football fans poured off the train onto the station platform followed by the Stampede themselves.

A line of automobiles for the players, their wives and friends were along the station platform, waiting for their loads.

FILE ONTO CARS

Many of the fans were overcome with the welcome even before it started, and brought out handkerchiefs for a quick dab at their eyes. After a few handshakes and congratulations the players piled into and onto the convertibles.

Youngsters began throwing confetti over the cars, and autograph fans, who got onto the platform, despite attempts by police to keep

Jack Miller, city clerk who presided at the "marvellous" reception the winners received down east. His ARABIA, football executive, who led the parade bearing the Stampede crest, said it was "unprecedented all the way."

At 1:20 p.m. the parade finally moved off the platform. Immediately thousands of Calgarys packed around the station let out a tremendous cheer as the goal posts carried by 10 football fans came into view.

Squads of motorcycle police and policemen on foot patrolled the street to keep the surging crowds back off the parade route. As the first of the parade turned onto 9th Ave., the crowd surged into the Stampede area, and burst into wild cheering. Confetti and paper streamers started to fly through the air. When the first car of football players roared onto the street, it was greeted with a riot of cheers, songs, yells and applause.

The crowd was so thick there was barely room for the cars to drive down the avenue. The procession moved at a snail's pace until it reached 9th Ave.

HANG OUT WINDOWS

Thousands more lined the sidewalks. Fans were hanging out windows, balancing on the edge of roofs, draped over fire escapes, and standing in show windows.

Showers of confetti and streamers poured down on the cars. At the Lancaster building at 9th Ave. and 2nd St. W., it literally snowed ticker tape, white paper, and confetti.

It wasn't hard for the players themselves to respond to the reception given them along the street—they took it like veterans. They waved their forearms in the air, they stood up in the cars and called to the crowd, they autographed pieces of paper and cigarette boxes, they kissed little children all along the line.

Woody Strode, in his white Stetson and red and white Hudson's Bay jacket, perched on the back of the convertible was given a great hand along the parade route. Cheers rang out as Chuck Anderson, Keith Spill, Paul Rowe, and Johnny Aspinne passed by.

Low Lear, Tom Brook and Archie McMillin in the lead car all wore broad smiles and waved to the wild crowds.

CHIEF, CAN'T SEE
Meanwhile in front of the platform at the station, more thousands

(Continued Page 1, Column 1)

Public Confused On Price Rules

OTTAWA, Dec. 1 (CP).—Two senior Price Board officials today told the Royal Commission on Prices that their problems in enforcing present-day "selective controls" are very real.

Kenneth W. Taylor, chairman of the Board, and Winhart Spruce, chief enforcement officer, said their difficulties were getting and keeping staff for an organization with a short span of life, lack of public support, increasing complexity of orders, unrest among the people to whom selective orders apply and some uneasiness among business over continued government control of private business.

"There is a certain degree of unrest in the controlled industries," Mr. Taylor said. "They feel they have been discriminated against."

Generally speaking, the public no longer came forward with complaints about prices except in the case of rent controls. The police, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Spruce admitted, is pretty confused about the present scope of controls.

LAST-MINUTE NEWS

CAMPBELLTON, N.B.—Two small children met death when fire destroyed their home at Matapedia, Que., 15 miles from here. Their mother, seriously burned in a vain rescue attempt, is near death in hospital.

HALIFAX—Fate of crew members aboard the fishing vessel M. L. Lodge remained a mystery after earlier reports that she was in distress and believed after about 50 miles off Sydney.

BEYRUTH, Lebanon—Three persons were killed and 52 injured as troops clashed with mobs which swept through the streets of Damascus crying for resumption of the Palestine war. It was reported that the Syrian cabinet had resigned.



—Photo by Buckal

Under a banner welcoming Calgary's victorious football Stampede home from Toronto and the Grey Cup final, thousands of Calgarys jam to cheer the victors Wednesday afternoon.

In the top picture, the parade of open autos carrying the players

move through the narrow passageways of police up Centre St. from the C.P.R. station.

In the lower picture, the crowd closes in around the platform to cheer the players as they are individually presented, and thanked by civic officials.

Young and Old Revel in C-A-L-G-A-R-Y Welcome Party

"It was a wonderful trip. I wouldn't have missed it for the world," exclaimed J. Frank Yeoman, one of the four referees from the Col. Belcher hospital, and No. 3 Cornerstone Centre who made the trip east. The red role in a D.V.A. station wagon in the victory parade.

Theresa Ryan, who with her friend Nora Valentine, was honored by photographers on the trip, had planned to stay east for a while, but she said she decided to come back home on the special. "I wouldn't have missed this for the world," she said.

Donna Burman, 1700 11th Ave. W., thought she was the luckiest girl in the crowd that cheered about the station. When Len Lear finished speaking at the microphones, he saw his white Stetson in the air. It landed in Bruce Gustafson's hands.

About 3,000 Calgarys gathered by 12:30 noon at the station and started "Whoops" or "up" in reactions for the tumultuous welcome that was to come. Keith Klotz and a four-piece string band led the crowd in learning the "Red and White Sweater."

These songs of the Stampede, from a portable stand decorated with red and white streamers, set in front of the main station entrance.

On hand to lend in the cheering were her and girl cheerleaders from the four city high schools. 14 (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

which had recently happened when he left Calgary.

It was learned from friends in Calgary that Mrs. Moore was a "very pretty woman." She attended Calgary Normal school a number of years ago.

George H. Ross Named Senator

The appointment to the senate of George H. Ross, K.C., Calgary barrister and former member of parliament for Calgary East, was announced by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent Wednesday.

Mr. Ross was notified of his appointment in a telegram at 5 p.m.

"I am certainly pleased that the appointment came," Mr. Ross told The Alberta Wednesday night. He will leave for Ottawa during the latter part of January, prior to the opening of the House.

Born June 13, 1878, at Redwood, Prince Edward Island, Mr. Ross graduated in law from the University of Michigan. He was married Jan. 24, 1911, to May McDougall of Morley. He has a family of three, David G., Mrs. Anne Casey of Pelham, Montana; and Jean M. of Calgary.

Mr. Ross came to Calgary 30 years ago, and has lived in his present office above the Imperial Bank, 1024 8th Ave. E., since April, 1902. He began his law practice with the firm of Ruffin, Short and Stuart.

In 1907, following a further term of studies at the Michigan University, he formed a partnership with James Stewart, K.C., and others. He is now associated with L. F. Maynard, K.C.

A member of the Senate of the University of Alberta for a number of years, Mr. Ross was a member of the Alberta Law Society from 1919 to 1920.

He was president of the Liberal Association in Calgary and of the Calgary East Liberal Association for several years.

In 1913 he was a candidate for the Alberta legislature but was defeated. He was elected to the House of Commons as Calgary East representative in 1940, a post he held for five years.



GEORGE H. ROSS

ordination between the two countries will result in a squeezing of the civilian manufacturer.

Meanwhile in both countries payrolls are soaring. Before the end of the year Canada will need a quarter of a million persons for the fighting forces, their auxiliaries, and the war industries. The purchasing power of the masses should rise still further. Income taxes will take a larger portion after December 31st, but between now and the end of the year there will probably be more spendable money than there will be goods available. In the United States the situation will be more tense than it will be in this country, especially as the American controls are not as effective as our own. In addition, income tax payments in Canada by those in the somewhat higher brackets will undoubtedly curtail spending by such people from now on. Nevertheless, the demand for lower-priced goods must be expected to expand.

An intensification of the War Savings campaign and a Victory Loan drive will siphon-off part of the increased spending power, but the bumper crop in the West and the mounting buying power of the farmers will add to the troubles of those who are determined to keep prices down and limit civilian supplies to the barest essentials.

Victory Models

To reduce man-hours and materials used in the non-war industries to a minimum, the United Kingdom has introduced not only utility clothing and footwear, but also utility crockery and utility tables. There are to be utility clocks and suitcases; even utility umbrellas.

The United States is also experimenting along similar lines. The War Production Board has announced that it has adopted the principle of concentrating civilian production within small units. As a rule small plants will be kept in production but larger plants will be required to suspend civilian production and switch to war contracts. The nucleus plants will be located in areas where there is sufficient labour, power and warehouse accommodation and where there will be less strain on the country's transportation system.

The question of trade marks and brand names has not yet been fully decided, but already orders have gone out to stove manufacturers that after July 31st production must be confined to certain types of "victory model" and that operations may only be carried on by small plants located in slack labour areas.

Canada has taken many steps towards streamlining civilian production through the Division of Simplified Practice, and non-essential output has been severely curtailed by Government Orders. Products have also been standardized. There has also been a trend towards centralizing non-war production in certain plants. But Canada has yet to move towards the type of industrial regimentation effected in Britain and envisioned in the United States.

Manpower

Before the end of the year Canada will need 50,000 men for the active forces, and 15,000 women for the auxiliary forces, in addition to the 125,000 draftees who will be called for the home army. These 190,000 persons

will drain the labour market. Yet the war industries must secure an additional 60,000 workers and agriculture will be in urgent need of harvesters. A manpower—and womanpower—crisis looms. Machinery to meet it is not yet adequate. Unless programs are scaled down, there may be disruption which will necessitate more drastic and compulsory methods than have been deemed advisable or necessary.

Agriculture

There is every prospect of a bumper harvest in the west. In fact yields per acre will be higher than for many years unless there is a radical change in basic conditions. A similar huge wheat crop is being harvested in the United States where storage facilities are being taxed to the utmost, necessitating the use of such unorthodox accommodation as school buildings and even vacant hotels. Many farmers have turned part of their own homes into storage bins. In Canada, the situation will be critical and farmers are being urged to provide facilities for the storage of their own wheat.

With 90 cent wheat for the present crop, and with guaranteed prices for other field crops, in addition to the urgent demand for hogs and dairy products, farmers in general will be relatively well off despite the acute labour shortage which may cut the net income of individual farmers severely. Most crops, however, will be far above average and farm income should rise sharply above that of the last half of 1941.

All, however, is not calm along the farm front. The operations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are not altogether conducive to enthusiasm amongst the farmers, who claim that certain agricultural prices are rigidly fixed, while the things which farmers buy are inclined to rise in spite of the price lid.

Even the beef cattle problem has not yet been solved to everyone's satisfaction, although the subsidy of five cents a pound on butter has been well received and will probably provide an incentive to the maintenance of the necessary production. Now, however, a milk shortage faces central Canada. Farmers are complaining that the discontinuation of the milk bonus on June 1st has dealt them a heavy blow which has not been counteracted by the promised economies which distributors were to effect. Ontario farmers have been demanding a subsidy in place of the discontinued bonus.

Restrictions and Subsidies

The Government continues to extend its control over, as well as its assistance to, many lines of business enterprises. Recently a subsidy was announced to cover the importation into Canada of crude oil by tanker in order to offset the rise in war insurance rates which have been going up ever since the U-boats appeared off the Atlantic coast.

Another subsidy will have to be paid to enable flour millers to keep the cost of flour below the price ceiling. The advance of 20 cents a bushel in the price of wheat cannot be absorbed by the milling companies without serious loss.

It is your Patriotic Duty To Vote "YES" in the Plebiscite on Monday, April 27th

A "NO" VOTE IS A VOTE AGAINST OUR WAR EFFORT

"I have been asked to express an opinion as to how we should vote in the coming plebiscite. By all means vote "Yes". By voting "Yes" you are not voting for the Government. By voting "No" you are not voting against it. By your vote you are not approving or disapproving of the policy of holding a plebiscite. A "Yes" vote is not a vote for or against conscription. But a "No" vote is a vote against our war effort."

—G. H. ROSS, M.P. for East Calgary.

The Plebiscite Ballot

Are you in favour of releasing the government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service?	YES	X
	NO	

Where To Vote in Sackville

Parish of Sackville

- No. 20 Rockport—Liberal Hall.
- No. 19 Woodpoint—Almon McKinnon's House.
- No. 21C Mapleburg—Willard Tower's House.
- No. 21B Middle Sackville—Red Cross Room and Reid's Radio Shop.
- No. 21A Upper Sackville—Upper Sackville School House.
- No. 23 Midgie—Midgie School House.

Town of Sackville

- No. 22A East Ward—Scott's Hall on Bridge Street.
- No. 22B West Ward—Orange Lodge Hall and Salvation Army Hall on Main Street.
- No. 22C South Ward—F. W. Cole Block on Main Street.
- No. 22D North Ward—Sackville Fire Dept. Rooms on Bridge Street and Former Office of Provincial Bank of Canada.

POLLS OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TO 8 P.M., APRIL 27

THIS SPACE IS DONATED IN THE INTEREST OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT BY:

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Sackville Shoe Store
Dr. W. F. Partridge
The Imperial Theatre
Lounsbury Co., Ltd.
J. L. Dixon
Camille Lorette



Ottawa, Ont. October 11th, 1945.

George Ross, Esq.,
517 Fourth Avenue, West,
CALGARY, Alta.,

Dear George:

I have been planning to write to you for some time and I do hope that this finds you in good health.

I find the work in the Senate does not amount to much, the Senate often adjourns for a week or two and then I chase home to carry on my practice, this means a lot of travelling and I do not like travelling. If I was not on the Divorce Committee I would feel that I was not doing anything. I had breakfast this morning with Roy Graham and he is much pleased with his position as Deputy Clerk, he will likely be the Clerk in a year or so, and then will write a book on Procedure which will be quoted by generations yet to come. I have not seen much of Joe or of the Minister this Session. I did enjoy the association with our group in the last Parliament and I don't expect ever to have such pleasant association again, however, I feel that I was very fortunate as these things go.

I really believe that it would be better to have straight Liberal Party in Alberta, its true they might not get far for a long time, but to have a Dominion and Provincial Party working together, or rather to have one Party working both in the Provincial and the Dominion fields would seem to be an improvement on our present situation.

With kindest personal regards to Mrs. Ross and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

F. W. Gershaw
F.W. Gershaw.

FWG/cs



House of Commons
Canada

Mt St at Apr 19/45.

Dear George:

I want to
very sincerely thank
you for the great help
you gave in regard to
my senate appointment.

Mrs Gershaw and
I appreciate this very
much and hope to
be able to do something
in return.

Sincerely,

J. W. Gershaw.



House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, Ontario,
October 1, 1945.

George H. Ross, Esq., K.C.,
Imperial Bank Building,
CALGARY, Alberta.

Dear George:

It was indeed very kind of you to take the time in which to write me such a flattering letter on the occasion of my being appointed as Parliamentary Assistant to Mr. Ilsley.

This is indeed an honour not only for myself but the City of Victoria. I am, so far, enjoying the work and find it intensely interesting and absorbing especially at the moment whilst we are working on the Budget. I feel that the eyes of the world will be upon us in this undertaking and that we must go carefully and work very hard.

We miss you, Olof, Gordon Ross and some of the other boys. I do hope that some time, in the not too distant future, our paths will cross.

Reciprocating your kind wishes, and with warmest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "B. Ross".



Bathurst, N.B.,
April 29th, 1945.

Mr. Geo.H.Ross,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear George,

Please accept my warm-
est thanks for your kind message of
congratulations on the occasion of
my appointment to the Senate. You
have my best wishes for victory in
your election. We cannot do without
you either in the House of Commons
or at our golf club.

Sincerely yours,

L. J. Vanier

OTTAWA, 10 June, 1943.

Dear Friend:

Since my last letter, Ambassadors were guests of the Parliamentary Press Gallery at the first Canadian preview of "Mission to Moscow", a motion picture based on the book by former U.S. ambassador to Russia, Hon. Joseph E. Davies. On the same evening, Premier Stalin entertained Mr. Davies at a state dinner in the Kremlin. After dinner this picture was shown in the Kremlin theatre. The picture is intensely interesting and informative. It should do much to give a better understanding of Russia and its position in the war and in world affairs.

The Russians are a patient, warm-hearted, generous people. They live a tranquil life. They love order and cleanliness. Ben Robertson, the war correspondent who has been home on leave from the Russian front, insists that they are like the Irish. Their speech, he says, "is like Irish peasant speech; simple and beautiful and full of humour and the heart." Mix with them and overhear their wise-cracks and you will at once recognize a buoyant, optimistic mood.

Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Kerby is beloved by his many friends in all parts of Canada. I receive many enquiries about him. A few days ago I breakfasted with John A. Gregory, M.P. He told me that one of his earliest recollections was of that good, kind soul, Dr. Kerby. The minister at Exeter, in Ontario, was away on a summer vacation. George W. Kerby, a young theological student at Victoria College, was substituting for him. He called to see young Gregory who was sick in bed. Gregory has only seen him once since, when he went out of his way to look Dr. Kerby up. But he told me that one of the most outstanding and pleasant memories of his lifetime is that visit from George W. Kerby. Dr. Kerby's refined culture, keen ethical perception and deep humanitarian feelings endear him to all who know him. He is a born leader of men—a truly great man.

Maritime Provincers play a very important roll in the Government of Canada. They constitute the heavy artillery of the Cabinet. Colonel the Hon. J.L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence; Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Minister for Naval Services; Hon. James L. Ilesley, Minister of Finance, and Hon. C. Macdonald, parliamentary assistant to the minister of defence, are Nova Scotians. Hon. C.D. Howe was a professor at Dalhousie University in Halifax. Hon. Cyrus MacMillan, parliamentary assistant to the minister for air, was born in P.E. Island. Hon. J.E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries and Hon. R.B. Hanson, until recently leader of the Opposition, are New Brunswickers. Many maritimers are also outstanding among the back benchers. It makes me feel proud that I am a native of the Maritimes.

Calgary is not on the main line of Trans-Canada Air Lines. It is on a branch line from Lethbridge. Consequently a person wishing to fly from Calgary to Vancouver has to go to Lethbridge and transfer to a Trans-Canada airplane. The reasons are (1) that Lethbridge is on the more direct route between Regina and Vancouver and (2) owing to the great height of the mountain peaks west of Calgary flying directly west from Calgary to Vancouver would be dangerous. I have been working on this matter in the hope of having the main line pass through Calgary. This will in all probability be done. But the planes leaving Calgary for Vancouver will have to fly south and over the Crow's Nest Pass. No change will likely be made until after the war.

Trans-Canada Air Lines will also be extended from Calgary to Alaska and thus serve passengers destined for North Western Canada, Asia and the Orient. Calgary will thus become an important transfer port for air traffic going north from the East, West and South.

Mr. Chairman

You look
like a stern
unbending
Calvinist in
the Chair.

Jan



GBC 24 DL

OTTAWA ONT JUNE 13-1942

099

GEORGE H ROSS ESQ KC MP

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

MY DEAR ROSS PLEASE ACCEPT MY HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE
CELEBRATION TODAY OF YOUR BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY AND MY BEST OF WISHES
FOR THE FUTURE

W L MACKENZIE KING.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

2209 6th Ave.N.W.,
Calgary, Alberta.,
February 28th/42.

G.H.Ross Esc.,
R.C.M.P.

Dear Sir,
Congratulate you on your very fine address to the speech from the throne. Not for fifty years, have I read Gladstone over again. Get Toronto Daily Mail, Sept. 1891. Therein you will find and quote, "Gladstone."

"
The labouring man has a eligitimate place in Gods creation. But there's no appointed place for the idle wealthy man "

The social security part of your address is Gladstones statement in a different way. I hope our Prime Minister The Hon. Mackenzie King and his Cabinate Ministers and all our Liberal members, will see their way to take the timely warning that you have given them.

Trusting to have the pleasure of meeting you, when you return to Calgary.

Very Truly Yours,

J. W. Boyd



JUDGES' CHAMBERS

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA

Calgary, Alberta,
May 23rd, 1942.

My dear Ross:

I thank you very sincerely for your kind congratulations. The last time I saw the dear departed Mr. Short he dropped in to tell me you had intimated very definitely that I was going on the Supreme Court. I wonder if some day you and I might not sit and work together there.

Again thanking you and with very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. H. Ross, K.C., M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

W. A. Macleod

100% RAG - CANADA

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Ottawa,
15 July, 1942.

Dear Friend:

I am writing from an alcove in the Parliamentary Library. I do quite a lot of work in this nook. The Library contains 500,000 books and an obliging staff who are very helpful in running down any matter one wants to deal with. Here I am among the greatest minds of the ages, writing in a peaceful atmosphere.

The present session of Parliament is drawing to a close. It has been devoted almost exclusively to our war effort. Visitors to Canada marvel at what we are accomplishing. Mayor La Guardia of New York City recently stated that Canada's production was that of a nation nearly ten times as large as its present population. General McNaughton, in addressing factory workers here last February, said, "At present the amount of equipment and the number of man-hours required to produce a given gun or a piece of equipment in Canada is about one third of that required in Europe." But it should, of course, be kept in mind that the efficiency of the European worker must be tremendously handicapped by the continuous bombings carried on there.

In Canada, ever since the war broke out, a section of the press has followed a consistent course in belittling the efforts of the Government in its many war activities. The Prime Minister has been pursued relentlessly and maliciously. He will not yield to a group of Toronto financiers. His one determination is to leave nothing undone that can be done towards winning the war. I believe that as long as Canada survives he will be remembered in the hearts of the people because of his conduct during the war years.

Posterity will point to the fact that, under Mr. King's leadership, to use the words of Leslie Roberts, "we invented the world's greatest university of the air; our army in Britain is probably the toughest and best-armed compact fighting force in the world; our navy has worked miracles in the convoy trade... They will tell of the great industrial expansion of a young country at war. They will assist the wizards of the financial sheets in explaining price ceilings and all the other controls through which we are providing a laboratory for all who seek ways and means to prevent runaway wartime inflation."

Do you realize that we are spending this year nearly eight times as much in war expenditures as we spent in the highest spending year of the last Great War? And as pointed out by Brooke Claxton, M.P., "we are getting value for our money because the Government had the foresight and the courage to take steps to stop inflation and prevent profiteering by more drastic means than had ever been taken before in a democracy. There have been no disorders, no sabotage, no panics, no shortages, no scandals and no political colonels. It has been an orderly steady march, even though it has had no brass band."

The last war cost the U.S. \$39,000,000,000. Mr. Baruch, Chairman of the U.S. War Time Purchasing Board, has pointed out that had prices been maintained at the pre-war level the cost would have been \$13,000,000,000.

The passage of the second reading of Bill 80 by a vote of 158 to 54 means that the House of Commons has accepted the principle of conscription for overseas service. A striking feature of the vote was that the CCF voted with the anti-conscriptionists, giving as a reason that the bill did not couple the conscription of wealth with the conscription of men. Mr. King had already destroyed this argument by pointing out that the statute which the bill amends already enables the Government to conscript wealth of all kinds, to conscript men for service in Canada, and that this bill merely places overseas conscription

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President.

F. M. GRAHAM
Vice-President.

E. W. KOLB
Secretary-Treasurer.

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CALGARY,
ALBERTA

October 20, 1942.

J. H. Ross, K. C.,
517 4th Avenue West,
CALGARY.

Dear Mr. Ross:

I have pleasure in informing you that at the Annual Meeting of the Association, October 16th, the meeting wished to go on record as expressing appreciation of the splendid work you did in behalf of our interests during the past year.

Yours very truly,

ALBERTA PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION

Secretary-Treasurer.

EWK:k

LIBERAL PROTESTS OFFICERS' TAX.

Opposition spokesmen, both parliamentary and journalistic, have spoken often against the Government's policy of taxing the incomes of active service officers, and so far no heed has been paid. It is gratifying to note, however, that resentment against this policy overflows party barriers. George H. Ross, Liberal M.P. for Calgary East, is the latest to attack the Government for its anomalous treatment of men who volunteer for service anywhere.

In a speech that he began on Friday afternoon and concluded yesterday, Mr. Ross arraigned his party's Government for the "excessive taxes" which are imposed under the Income War Tax "Act upon commissioned officers while they remain in Canada." Pointing to the fact that a warrant officer's untaxed pay exceeds the net income of a captain, Mr. Ross continued:

"I am not suggesting that the warrant officer or staff-sergeant is paid too much. What I object to is that the Government is paying those higher ranks more pay with one hand and taking it away in taxes with the other. We boast that our army is the best paid, the best clothed, the best housed and the best fed in the world. But what is the advantage in paying these offi-

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1943.

"cers well while they are in Canada if we take
"a large part of it away in taxes? There is no
"inducement for a man to rise from the ranks to
"the position of a commissioned officer. If he is
"promoted he must live on so much less."

Noting that officers' incomes are taxed only while they remain in Canada, Mr. Ross pointed out that these commissioned officers are all volunteers for service anywhere—"ready, willing and anxious, indeed prefer, to go overseas." It is an arresting thought that a "zombie," conscripted for "home defence" three thousand miles from danger, has the chance to earn a higher net income than a volunteer captain whose superiors find him more useful here than abroad.

HARRY J. FORD
PUBLISHER

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Winning Weekly
Newspaper—
In Class.

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Jan. 8 - 1943

George H. Ross Esq. M.P.
102A - 8th. Ave. East
Calgary
Alta.

Dear George:-

It was indeed most kind of you to take
"time out" to write congratulations to us on the honor
received by our son "Bert".

We would not be human if we did not
feel a distinct thrill on his fine achievement.

Naturally we are proud parents, and while
we have mixed feelings on his going overseas, we leave
it for "Divine Providence" to protect him.

He has been trying to get overseas ever
since he joined up, and we are gratified that he now has
his wish.

Both Mrs. Ford and myself much appreciate
your kind thought of writing us.

Wish every good wish for you and yours
in 1943,

Sincerely yours,

"Harry" Ford



BISHOP'S RESIDENCE
910 - 7 A STREET N. WEST
CALGARY -- ALBERTA

Feb. 22, 1943

George M. Ross M.P.
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Ross:-

I thank you sincerely for your circular letter of Feb. 10th and the copy of "Canada at War". Both were highly informative and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending them.

With sincere regards

Yours cordially

+ Francis P. Carroll
Bishop of Calgary

MCCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

LANCASTER BUILDING

CALGARY

April 27th, 1943

Mr. George H. Ross,
Member for Calgary East,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

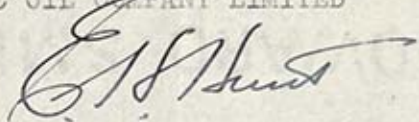
We thank you for your courtesy in furnishing us with a copy of "Hansard".

We feel you have made a commendable effort before the House to clarify the position of the Oil Industry.

Very truly yours,

MCCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Per



E. H. Hunt,
Chief Geologist.

EHH/LH

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Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

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GEO H ROSS MP 007

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

WE ENDORSE YOUR ACTION IN THE OPPOSITION TO ABERHART BANK BILL
CONGRATULATIONS BEST WISHES FOR THE FUTURE

EAST CALGARY WOMENS FEDERAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION MRS A CLARK
PRESIDENT G BROWN B DAHL S GOSHMAN T ADAMCHICK E GREENSTEIN
B DEIY D JOHNS A ANDERSON A FEINBERG A SAUNDERS B RAMEY E BURCE
R GREENSTEIN E SWITZER I FEINBERG E DIPALO A SHENNIN D LAVERE
E CHARLESBOIS S HANEN W MERKLEY B KLINE S HAPEN M LOGAN
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MR GEO ROSS

938C

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA

READ WITH PLEASURE YOUR PEORATION IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE
MAGNIFICENT ALWAYS THOUGHT WHILST YOU HAVE MINGLED WITH ROYALTY
YOU HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE MAN THAT TOILS AND MOILS AND SWEATS
BLOOD YOU ADVOCATE AN INSURANCE FOR THE WORKER WHO MAKES EVERYTHING
WE WEAR AND EAT BUILDS PALATIAL HOMES FOR THE RICH LIVES IN SHACKS
WEARS OVERALLS THIS IS THE DEMOCRACY WEVE BEEN PROMISED FOR THOUSAND
YEARS

W H MCCARDELL

COPY ALSO TO HOUSE OF COMMONS



House of Commons
Canada

OTTAWA, Ontario,
May 19, 1943.

Mr. R.W. Mayhew would be very pleased and honoured if you would have dinner with him, at 6:15 tomorrow evening, Thursday, the 20th instant, in the Parliamentary Restaurant, and assist him in entertaining His Excellency, the Right Rev. Bishop of Rangoon, who is spending a few days in Ottawa. After dinner, he will tell us something about conditions in Burma.

Bishop West is the only Britisher ever to be asked by the Burmese to speak in behalf of the whole of Burma at the great celebrations on their "National Day". While in the United States recently, he has given three broadcasts to Burma and India at the request of the Office of War Information. Last week, before the Ottawa Canadian Club, he made a deep impression when he spoke on the subject: "Why Burma Fell, and the Empire of the Future".

G.H. Ross, Esq., M.P.

R.S.V.P.

8:30 at

National Indian
Boards

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Farm Equipment ..



WM. GIBSON

Farm Implements, Automobiles
Sales and Service

Phone 28

DELIA, ALTA.

December 17th. 1943.

Geo. H. Ross K. C. M.P.
Imperial Bank Bldg.,
Calgary.

Dear Mr. Ross,

I have just heard your radio talk with Mr. Thompson and I wish to congratulate you on your very excellent presentation of the consideration received by the farmers in the Government's policy of marketing hogs and ~~wheat~~ grain.

While farmers are in a better financial position today than ever before, there has been so much criticism from the press and politicians, of the government's farm policy that many farmers actually believe that they have been ill treated and their problems neglected.

The Liberal government has a record to be proud of and now since war demands are well under control I am of the opinion that more attention should be given to acquainting the public with what has been accomplished and the government's plans for the future.

The government's farm policy has been generous to the farmers and I believe the farmers should be told and retold many times what has been done for them by the Liberal government. Such broadcasts as yours tonight would not only be beneficial to the liberal party but would give the farmer a true picture of what has been done for him, when so many other pressing war needs required so much of the government's attention.

If the farmer can be made to realize that he and his problems are being fairly dealt with and that his business is part of the business life of Canada and is treated as such, he will take a greater interest in practical government and his self respect and confidence in himself and confidence in the future of Canada will be restored, and his mental attitude that made him an easy victim of radical elements will be changed to that of hope and confidence in the future.

Yours truly,

W. Gibson

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Ottawa. 20 May, 1943.

Dear Friend:

A few days ago a member of the protective staff of the House of Commons enquired about his uncle, Mr. John A. Whillans, who is one of my good friends and my oldest supporter. Mr. Whillans is in his 100th year and during the first quarter of the century was one of Calgary's best-known contractors. Since his retirement, he does the work himself of digging, planting and caring for his garden. Although he suffered from the flu last winter, he is again active in his garden. He is a grand old man.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Czechoslovak republic, is one of the world's greatest statesmen. He will visit Canada in June. There is probably no living statesman who symbolizes better the fate of democracy since World War I, the humiliation of Munich and, finally, a sane order after victory.

In November 1938, in an interview in England, he condemned Munich in these words, "Here (in London) they may still believe that in Munich they saved peace. Soon they all will discover that they are already at war. Munich made war inevitable. I do not know when it will break out; possibly in a year, perhaps in two, or three. I personally doubt whether it will take more than a year. The first to suffer the blow will be Poland.....France will pay horribly for her betrayal of us. And Chamberlain--he will live to see the results of his appeasement of Hitler and Mussolini. Hitler will attack all--in the West and even Russia--and in the end America, too, will be in it."

He believes in democracy as a spiritual process. Jan Hus, a hundred years before Luther, based his religious reform on the thirst of God for the lowly and oppressed, to whom he preached moral and spiritual liberty. T. G. Masaryk expressed the essence of democracy in these words: "The strongest argument for democracy--faith in man, in his spirit and immortal soul; that is true metaphysical equality. Ethically democracy is based on the political realization of love of one's neighbour." This is also the philosophy of democracy of Dr. Beneš.

Dr. Beneš has always stood among the architects of a world organization which would embody "a free Czechoslovakia in a free Europe." He is one of the most gifted and high-souled of modern statesmen.

 A Redistribution Bill will come before the House this session. It is thought by many that representation is based strictly on population. Such is not the case, as appears from the following table:-

	Members each Province will have after next redistribution.	Members each Province would have if representa- tion were based strictly on population
Prince Edward Island	4	2
Nova Scotia	12	11
New Brunswick	10	9
Quebec	65	65
Ontario	82	74
Manitoba	14	14
Saskatchewan	17	17
Alberta	17	16
British Columbia	16	16
Yukon	1	1
	236	225

Friday P.M.,

Dear George

Thanks for the copies of the
Primmer's Speech & yours. I
read yours at once & it was good
but I didn't get you a note written
your arguments were good and very
well presented. You surprise me all the
time how you manage to put things
so well & forcibly.

Any & Linc both say that you &
Aunt May are far too good to them. They
seem to be liking Ottawa. This is
Margaret's P.M. off; she didn't get home
till 3 & went to bed - they are very
busy. Libby phoned last night; I
went to send her your speech.

I hope when you come home for Easter
you are planning to come this way. Any
will miss May very much if she doesn't go
back. With love

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT, 1938

APPOINTMENT OF A CANDIDATE'S AGENT AT A POLL

Electoral District of

To

For the pending election in this electoral district you are hereby appointed my agent at Polling

Station No.

(Insert name of polling station, if any)

Dated at

this day of

19

Candidate

NOTE.—If a candidate's agent at a poll is entitled to vote in some other polling division in the electoral district than that for which the above mentioned polling station is established, he should, before polling day, apply to the returning officer or the election clerk and obtain a transfer certificate enabling him to vote at the above polling station instead of at his own.

WHO IS THIS MAN KING?



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POLL REPORT
(Confidential) Poll No.

Location

Poll Captain

Res. Address

Res. Phone No.

Scrutineer

Workers

.....

.....

.....

Election Day Phone No.

Address

In charge of

Assisted by

Organizer

Number of Voters on OLD List

Number of Voters on NEW List

Results of Last Federal Election

C.C.F. CON.

L.B. S.C.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SCRUTINEERS

1. The scrutineer is the Candidate's Agent at the Poll Station. (Section 34).
2. Each Candidate is entitled to have 2 Agents (Scrutineers) in each Polling Station. (Section 34).
3. Each Polling Station over which a Deputy Returning Officer presides is a separate station. (Section 2 - 22).
4. The Agent is appointed in writing by the Candidate.
5. The Agent may go in and out of the Poll provided he has the consent of the Deputy Returning Officer in charge of the Poll where he is stationed, up to but not after 5 p.m.
6. The Agents should all be at the Poll at least 15 minutes before 8 o'clock a.m. and take the oath of secrecy provided by the Returning Officer. That oath is:

"That I will keep secret the names of the Candidates for whom any elector voting at this Polling Station marks his Ballot Paper in my presence at this election."
7. The Agent should see that he is provided with a proper list of Voters entitled to vote at his Polling Station (Voters' list) paper and pencil.
8. If the Agents are at the Poll ready at least 15 minutes before 8 o'clock a.m. they are entitled to inspect Ballot Paper for use at the Poll and have the same counted and are at liberty to inspect all papers, forms, and documents relating to the Poll.
9. Before the opening of the Poll the Deputy Returning Officer should open the Ballot Box in the presence of the Agents, ascertain that it is empty, and after the Agents have inspected it lock it, place it on the table in full view of all present, where it shall be kept until the Poll is closed, the Deputy Returning Officer keeping the key.
10. As each Elector who enters the Poll receives his Ballot the Agent should take his name or number on the list and enter it on his pad so that he may from time to time advise someone working with him on the outside of the Poll of those who have voted.
11. Agents outside the Poll to receive lists of those who voted or for any other purpose do not require any appointment in writing nor do they require to take any oath as is required of Agents inside the Poll.
12. Agents should be careful to see that the outside worker is frequently supplied with the information as to who have voted in order that they may take steps to see that the favorable vote is brought out without waste of effort.
13. The Agent should see that the Deputy Returning Officer puts his initials on every Ballot and that the counterfoil of each Ballot containing a number should be torn off before being placed in the Box.
14. Any Elector whose name appears on the Voters' List for the poll is entitled to a Ballot and to vote unless his right is challenged by an Agent, an Election Official, or an Elector.
15. The right of a Voter to vote may be challenged by any Agent or an Election Official, i.e. Deputy Returning Officer, Poll Clerk, Constable, etc., or any Elector present.
16. The challenge is made by a request that the Elector be sworn before receiving his Ballot.
17. The Elector challenged cannot then receive his Ballot paper until he has taken an oath as to his qualifications.
18. Great care should be exercised in challenging a Voter and before doing so you should have sure information that the Elector's name is not properly on the List.
19. If the Elector is or was not
 - (a) A British Subject

- (b) Twenty-one years of age,
 - (c) Ordinarily residing in Canada for the past 12 months,
 - (d) Residing in the Constituency (Electoral District) on the 25th of January, 1940.
- or if the Elector is
- (a) An Esquimaux,
 - (b) An Indian on a Reserve unless he served in the Great War,
 - (c) A Convict serving sentence,
 - (d) A Lunatic under restraint.
- Each Elector is not entitled to vote and may be challenged.
- In addition to those enumerated there are certain other persons disqualified, the list being set out in Sections 14 and 15 of The Election Act, but they are of classes not very likely to be encountered in Alberta or not applicable therein.
20. The outside worker should be provided with a list of Electors, marked as far as possible so as to show him which are supporting his candidate and it should be his constant effort to see that all persons so designated come to the Poll and vote.
 21. His list should show as closely to the minute as possible all who have voted being marked with the information furnished by the Agent within the Poll.
 22. Agents should themselves vote and if any inside Agent is on the list in any Poll other than the one in which he is stationed he should within the day or two preceding the Polling Day apply to the Returning Officer at his Headquarters for a Certificate permitting him to vote at the Poll where he is employed and upon the presentation of such Certificate and his taking an Oath in a form provided by the Act, he will be allowed to cast his vote.
 23. In City Polls no person whose name is not on the list for that Poll may vote except in the case of an Elector enumerated and in possession of his ship who obtains a Certificate to that effect from the Returning Officer in Form 18.
 24. In Polls outside of the limits of a City an Elector whose name is not on the list may vote if he is accompanied by a Voter whose name is on the list and who can and does take an oath identifying the party desiring to obtain the oath in a form provided (Form 46) and he himself takes another oath proving his qualifications.
 25. An Elector wrongly described on the Voters' List may be allowed to vote on taking an oath. Refer the Deputy Returning Officer to Section 41 of the Act.
 26. At the close of the Polls the inside Agents should remain in the Poll and watch over the proceedings at the Poll and the count of the Ballots.
 27. The proper procedure of the Deputy Returning Officer at the close of the Poll is as follows:
 1. Count the Voters shown by the Poll Book to have voted;
 2. Enter a Certificate of such number in the Poll Book and sign it;
 3. Count the Spoiled Ballot Papers, that is Ballots that Electors have returned to the Deputy Returning Officer during the voting which were not placed in the Ballot Box as votes, put them in the envelope provided for them, seal up the envelope, and endorse the number of ballots in it on the outside;
 4. Count the unused Ballot Papers, put them with the others in the envelope provided, and endorse the number of unused Ballots on the outside;
 5. Balance the Ballot account seeing that the spoiled and unused Ballot Papers and the number of Voters endorsed on the Poll Book equal the Ballot Papers on hand...

Canada's
PEACETIME PROGRESS
under Liberal Administration

OCTOBER 1935 to SEPTEMBER 1939

A REVIEW OF SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS
OF THE MACKENZIE KING GOVERNMENT
PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

**HOME
IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

OCTOBER 1935 to SEPTEMBER 1939



CANADA AND THE WAR

—
Canada's War Effort—How
Best Promoted

"NATIONAL" VERSUS "UNION"
GOVERNMENT

A Radio Address by
Right Honourable
W. L. MACKENZIE KING
Ottawa, 23rd February, 1940

MACKENZIE KING
TO THE
PEOPLE OF CANADA

1940

SINEWS OF WAR

- National Unity** — In Parliament nine provinces support Mackenzie King Government's War Policy.
(Sept. 7, 1939)
Notable Liberal victories in Quebec and New Brunswick endorse Federal policy.
(October 17, 1939)
Fullest cooperation from every province.
* * * *
- Man Power** — First division of Canadian volunteer troops — fully equipped, well-fed and clothed — now in England. * * Second division in training in Canada. * * Plans for a Third Division completed.
* * * *
- Supply** — War Supply Board.
Agricultural Supplies Committee.
Bacon Board.
Wartime Prices and Trade Board.
Wartime Fisheries Board.
Wheat Board.
Shipping Board.
* * * *
- Finance** — Foreign Exchange Controlled.
First War Loan oversubscribed.
Exchange provided for Allied purchasing.
Canada spending more than a million dollars a day on War effort.

Sinews of War

MADE POSSIBLE BY

National Unity

NATIONAL UNITY MADE POSSIBLE BY

Mackenzie King Policies

STATED:

The announcement that the Canadian Government had refused permission to Great Britain to establish Royal Air Force stations in Canada, East will permit the British authorities to recruit Canadians to be trained in that service, would seem to indicate that this country has rather fumbled the issue.

Mr. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Defence, replied by saying he

said has, of course, to be sharply distinguished from the case of actual war where a country may have to permit its partners, associates or allies to maintain, operate and control military establishments and forces within its territory.

This made Mr. Bennett very angry. He "wholly and utterly disagreed with that statement."

sum (very large by pre-war standards) of \$2,000,000 for the establishment of a big air training centre. The Minister of Defence said that an arrangement had been entered into with the British Government whereby 50 British pilots would be trained over here. Dr. Manion said:

(OVER)

- September 9: Agricultural Supplies Committee—to stimulate Canada's agricultural effort—formed in Ottawa.
- September 10: Canadian Parliament authorizes formal declaration of war against Germany. 45,000 troops under arms in Canada.
- September 13: The Excess Profits Tax—another buttress against war profiteering. . . Canadian Parliament votes \$100,000,000 for war.
- September 14: Economic Advisory Board, formed—to advise the Government on economic and financial problems.
- September 15: War Supply Board created—Canada's wartime purchasing body. (Adapted from former Defence Purchasing Board).
- " Foreign Exchange Control Board created to conserve and marshal Canadian finances.
- September 19: First Division—to go overseas as soon as required.
- September 28: Commonwealth Air Training Plan—discussed at Ottawa—Commonwealth experts to negotiate basis of operation.

PREPAREDNESS

A Liberal Achievement

SEPTEMBER-1939

300 Modern aircraft of all types.
Squadrons of army co-operation planes on both coasts.
Enlarged and modernized arsenals.
Sufficient air bombs for training purposes.
An established aircraft industry delivering to the Government substantial numbers of Canadian airplanes.
Increased personnel and expansion of buildings and grounds had made the Royal Canadian Air Force an efficient unit, capable of swift expansion.

Six modern destroyers.
Five minesweepers.
Improved barracks.
A doubled naval personnel.
Enlarged modernized magazines.
Improved and extended wireless service on both coasts.
Anti-aircraft batteries at all vital coastal points; others on order.
Field artillery renovated and substantially increased in numbers.

Coastal defence enlarged and manned on both coasts.
Anti-aircraft searchlight equipment installed.
100 units for mechanical transport had been turned out and an experienced industry was ready for rapid expansion.
Tanks had been produced for training purposes and others ordered with delivery promised shortly.

Gas respirators had been manufactured for the first time in Canada, and already turned over to the troops.

The production of field gun ammunition had been increased six-fold; the production of small-arm ammunition four-fold.

The Dominion arsenal was operating at capacity, and in addition experimental orders placed with private industry paved the way for united war effort.

Production of 7,000 Bren light machine guns approaching completion.

(OVER)

Issued by National Liberal Federation.
Printed by The Dutton-Merrill Press Limited
Ottawa, — Canada.

Handbill No. 6

(OVER)

If you want to feel sure that dependents' allowances will be administered fairly
beware of the mysterious, ghostly "national government" movement.

Vote for the

MACKENZIE KING CANDIDATE

REPEL THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE TORIES

In 1939—the Liberals gave you the WAR SUPPLY BOARD.
In 1914—the Tories gave you the WAR SUPPLY SCANDALS.

VOTE FOR THE MACKENZIE KING CANDIDATE

Handbill No. 7

In 1914—the Tories gave you the WAR SUPPLY SCANDALS.

VOTE FOR THE MACKENZIE KING CANDIDATE

Handbill No. 7

Handbill No. 9

APPENDIX

Personnel

Establishment of Committee

The Agricultural Supplies Committee was established September 9, 1939, (P.C. 2621) with the following named as members (P.C. 2622): A. M. Shaw (Chairman), R. S. Hamer (later appointed Vice-Chairman), E. S. Archibald, G. B. Rothwell, A. T. Charron, J. M. Swaine. Since the death of G. B. Rothwell, on December 3, 1939, J. M. McCallum has acted in his place. On September 27, 1939, (P.C. 2693) S. R. N. Hodgins was appointed Secretary. On November 17, 1939, J. P. Peet "on loan" from the Marketing Service, was named Assistant Secretary.

Special Committees

To assist in carrying out its duties, the Agricultural Supplies Committee has established the following special committees;

September 22, 1939 - Seed Supply Committee, consisting of N. Young (Chairman), T. M. Stevenson, W. T. G. Weiner, L. H. Newman, C. Sweet, L. S. McLaine; Secretary, A. M. W. Carter.

September 22, 1939 - Fertilizer Supply Committee, consisting of G. S. Peart (Chairman), L. W. Wright, E. S. Hopkins, G. D. Mallory, W. H. Losce (the latter two from the Department of Trade and Commerce); Secretary, A. M. W. Carter.

October 7, 1939 - Pesticide Supply Committee, consisting of G. S. Peart (Chairman), Arthur Gibson, H. T. Gussow, A. G. Lochend, C. H. Robinson, E. A. Watson, L. S. McLaine, G. D. Mallory, W. H. Losce; Secretary, A. M. W. Carter.

October 25, 1939 - National Apple Advisory Committee, consisting of R. L. Wheeler (Chairman), M. V. McGuire (British Columbia), G. H. Laird (Ontario), W. J. Tawse (Quebec), F. W. Walsh (Nova Scotia); Secretary, L. F. Burrows.

Departmental Committees

The following committees have been co-operating with the Agricultural Supplies Committee in carrying out activities of the Department and the Committee:

September 12, 1939 - Two Departmental committees were established to study an offer made by the British Ministry of Food to purchase a year's supply of bacon. (a) Production Committee - Under chairmanship of the late G. B. Rothwell. The new Chairman is A. W. Peterson. (b) Committee under chairmanship of L. W. Pearsall to work out machinery for putting the proposed contract into effect; representatives of the Canadian Packing Industry were included on this committee. The Bacon Board has now taken over this work.

THE WHOLE GRAIN TRADE COOPERATING

Practically the whole grain trade including the three Pools, the U.G.C. and most of the private elevators have signed agreements with the Government to operate under this legislation. Altogether nine agreements have been approved under the Act. The selling agencies under these various agreements market wheat co-operatively for thirty-seven different co-operative associations and elevator companies. They are thus assisting the Government to place at the disposal of farmers a system under which speculation can be removed entirely from the handling of farmers' grain and through which farmers will receive every cent the market brings over the year.

TWO ACTS PROMOTE COOPERATION

These two Acts, The Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act and The Wheat Co-operative Marketing Act, make it possible for every farm product produced in Canada to be marketed under a system supported financially by the Government of Canada. These two Acts were passed specifically to encourage the formation of Voluntary Co-operative Marketing organizations. The one is so drafted as to be applicable even to those organizations which may be operating under compulsory legislation within certain provinces. There are no price fixing features in them but they may result under extraordinary conditions in a peg being placed on a falling price level.

LIVE STOCK

WHEAT growing is of outstanding importance to the Prairie Provinces and probably affects the industrial and transportation economy of the country more directly than any other farm product because of the great volume of new money it brings from outside.

But Live Stock and livestock products, including poultry, butter and eggs, probably form the basis of farm prosperity across Canada to a greater degree than any other thing produced on the farm.

It is, therefore, important that we should enquire into the effect of Liberal Policy on the hog, cattle, dairy and poultry industry of this country.



AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES COMMITTEE

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES From September 9 to December 31, 1939.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Agricultural Supplies Committee	Page
Duties of	1
Co-operation with Provinces	2
Conservation of Supplies	3
Other Activities	4
Press Relations	5
Review of Commodities	
Apple Marketing	6
Bacon	8
Fibre Flax & Fibre Flax Seed	12
Foundation Stock Seed Potatoes	13
Fertilizers	14
Other Farm Products	
Cheese	15
Eggs	15
Poultry	15
Honey	15
Tobacco	15

APPENDIX

Personnel (Establishment of Committee & Bacon Board)

The Agricultural Supplies Committee	16
Sub-Committees	16
Bacon Board	17

NOTE: In addition to summarizing the work of the Agricultural Supplies Committee to December 31, 1939, this report reviews action taken with respect to various agricultural commodities in which the Committee has had an interest, even though in certain cases action was largely directed through regular Departmental channels. In view, too, of the close relationship between the activities of the Agricultural Supplies Committee and those of the recently established Bacon Board with respect to bacon-hog work, the report summarizes as well the activities of the latter Board from the time of its appointment, December 20, until the end of the year.

AGRICULTURE

UNDER

THE KING GOVERNMENT

OTTAWA, January 31, 1940.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Liberals had to Re-arm the Militia, the Navy and the Air Force between 1938 and 1939, because the Conservatives had neglected and sacrificed the Dominion's defences.

National Defence

When the Mackenzie King Government took office in the Fall of 1935, the House of Commons was advised by the Government of grave deficiencies in the equipment of the Air Force, the Navy and the Militia of Canada. These deficiencies included not only uniforms, but much more vital equipment.

The Air Force had no modern service planes and no bombs.

The Navy had only two modern vessels. The magazines and shore equipment of the Navy were in a dilapidated state. The Militia was completely lacking in modern weapons and mechanical equipment.

The fortification works were not only inadequate but the guns that were mounted were almost unserviceable.

Who Was Responsible?

Canadians will want to know why such a condition had been brought about, and a few figures respecting the expenditures of the Conservative Government, 1930-35 on the Militia, Air Force and Navy gives the answer.

Defence expenditure by the Liberal Government in 1928-29 were: Militia, \$11,044,000; Naval Service, \$1,836,000; Air Force, \$5,041,000; a total of \$18,789,000.

In 1930-31 which was the year of the General Election and marked the entrance of the Conservative Government, the expenditure on defence provided in the estimates by the Liberals and largely expended by them was: Militia, \$10,976,000; Naval Service, \$3,568,000; Air Service, \$7,147,000; a total of \$22,640,000.

The first year the Conservative Government was in power it slashed five million dollars from the defence expenditures and they were only \$17,571,000, made up the Militia, \$9,700,000; Naval Service, \$3,043,000; Air Service, \$4,040,000.

By 1933-34 the Conservative Government had reduced total defence expenditures to \$13,129,000, made up Militia Service, \$8,774,000; Naval Service, \$2,171,000; Air Service, \$1,885,000.

Apparently the Conservative Government became alarmed at the condition it had permitted the defences to get into for in the final year of the Conservative regime defence expenditures were increased to \$16,856,000; made up Militia, \$10,141,000; Naval Service, \$2,380,000; Air Service, \$3,777,000. But this total was still almost five millions below the expenditure made by the Liberal Government in 1930-31.

CANADA

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

SPEECH

BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Canada's Attitude towards present day
World Problems

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 30, 1939*

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, at imperial conferences in London, in considering foreign policy, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs follows the practice of reviewing, in outline, the world situation, and presenting in relation thereto the problems of special significance to the nations of the British Commonwealth. In the course of the survey an effort is made to anticipate those matters which are likely to be the subject of chief interest and concern. Discussion on particular topics is reserved until the international situation, as a whole, has been presented. While this involves, at the outset, a statement of some length, it has been found, in the end, the most effective means of presenting outstanding problems in their true light. By making clear their many-sidedness and inter-relations, it serves to place each question in a truer perspective, and thereby to avoid much in the way of unnecessary controversy and discussion.

In making to the house, this afternoon, a statement with respect to foreign and other external affairs of immediate concern to Canada, I propose to follow the method just

referred to. It is, I consider, the one best calculated to permit of a comprehensive and yet concise review of international affairs, and of the government's policies with respect thereto.

I need not remind hon. members of the importance attached in times like the present and in other countries as well as at home, to any statement respecting foreign policy which may be made in the name of any government; I might even say, the undue significance too often given to a single sentence, or phrase, or word. For this reason, I make no apology to the house for having gone to some pains to reduce to writing most of what I may have to say this afternoon. I shall, perhaps, be pardoned if I adhere fairly closely to the text throughout.

I shall be greatly obliged if I may be permitted to proceed without interruption, save, of course, in the event of the propriety or accuracy of any representation being questioned. In the course of debate either on the statement itself, or in committee on estimates of the Department of External Affairs, I shall be glad to endeavour to answer such questions

*The divisions and headings of the text have been inserted for the convenience of readers, and for purposes of ready reference. They do not appear in the official report.

AGRICULTURE
and the
CANADA-U.S. TRADE
AGREEMENTS

OCTOBER 1935 to SEPTEMBER 1939



Leaflet No. 3

Liberal Methods of Diminishing
The
UNEMPLOYMENT
PROBLEM

OCTOBER 1935 to SEPTEMBER 1939



Leaflet No. 5

The
Wartime Effort
of a
United Canada



Leaflet No. 10

Improvement in
**DOMINION PUBLIC
FINANCE**
Under Liberal Management

OCTOBER 1935 to SEPTEMBER 1939



Leaflet No. 2

Growth of
**CANADA'S EXTERNAL
TRADE**

UNDER THE ENCOURAGEMENT
OF LIBERAL POLICIES

1936 to 1939



Leaflet No. 1

**THE
MINING INDUSTRY**

and the

**MACKENZIE KING
GOVERNMENT**

OCTOBER 1935 to SEPTEMBER 1939



Leaflet No. 7

Meeting Canada's
**TRANSPORTATION
PROBLEMS**
the Liberal Way

—
OCTOBER 1935 to SEPTEMBER 1939
—



Leaflet No. 4

H. I. P.

—
OCTOBER 1935 to SEPTEMBER 1939
—



Leaflet No. 6

CANADA

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

SPEECH

BY

Rt. Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

ON

CANADA AND THE WAR OF 1939

Reasons for Canada's Participation
in the Present Conflict

DELIVERED ON SEPTEMBER 9th, 1939

Right Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE (Minister of Justice): Mr. Speaker, I will ask the hon. member for Beauharnois-Laprairie (Mr. Raymond) to forgive me if in following him I use the English language, with my usual difficulty. I do so because most of my remarks are addressed rather to the English-speaking majority in the house, and I think perhaps it is best that I should be understood by them; I know my hon. friend will understand me.

The Liberties of Canadians

These are indeed grave and solemn circumstances, and no member can rise in his place to take part in this debate without feeling a deep sense of responsibility. The hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Woodsworth) last night, at the conclusion of his remarks, which he had made with his usual freedom of expression, thanked Providence that he could speak and have freedom to express his opinions in the Canadian parliament, under British institutions, knowing that he could not do so in other places. I believe the hon. member for Beauharnois-Laprairie may have the same feeling. But I would ask the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre

and the hon. member for Beauharnois-Laprairie whether it is not worth while for us to preserve those very institutions and that freedom of expression which we enjoy in the Canadian parliament. This session and this debate show conclusively that there are things which are worth preserving.

The hon. member for Lethbridge (Mr. Blackmore), in the course of his remarks last night, said that democracy, unfortunately, does not work. Well, here we have the working of democracy—that the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre could make the speech which he made last night.

Mr. MANION: Without being shot.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Mr. Speaker, from the numerous documents which have been circulated and laid on the table there is one missing to which I desire to call the attention of the house, and it is an important one. I refer to the message which His Majesty the King broadcast last Sunday, the third of September. With the permission of the house I should like to put on Hansard two or three sentences only of His Majesty's message over the radio. His Majesty said:

In this grave hour, perhaps the most fateful in our history, I send to every household of my peoples, both at home and overseas, this

CANADA AND THE WAR

Parliament and the People

UNITY AND FREEDOM

A Radio Address by

Right Honourable

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Ottawa, 7th February, 1940

The Liberals Said They'd Do It ... AND THEY DID!

RESULTS OF CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL TRADE POLICIES
1933/4 to 1938/9

Fiscal Year	Value of Canada's Exports	Value of Canada's Imports	Value of Canada's Total Trade
Conservative Policies			
1933/34	\$ 665,900,000	\$ 433,800,000	\$1,099,700,000
1934/35	756,600,000	522,400,000	1,279,000,000
1935/36	849,000,000	562,700,000	1,411,700,000
3 years	\$2,271,500,000	\$1,518,900,000	\$3,790,400,000
Liberal Policies			
1936/37	\$1,061,100,000	\$ 671,800,000	\$1,732,900,000
1937/38	1,070,200,000	799,000,000	1,869,200,000
1938/39	926,900,000	658,200,000	1,585,100,000
3 years	\$3,058,200,000	\$2,129,000,000	\$5,187,200,000

EXPORTS - - - - \$ 786,700,000 Increase

IMPORTS - - - - \$ 610,100,000 Increase

TOTAL TRADE - - \$1,396,800,000 Increase

In peace and in war - Canada **MUST**
have a government friendly to
Trade Expansion.



Printed by The Oades-Merrill Press Limited
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Issued by National Liberal Federation.

(Over)

Kingston, Ont., 7th February.

**VOTE FOR THE
MACKENZIE KING
CANDIDATE
AND ASSURE CANADIAN UNITY**

WERE ON HAND * * * AN ORDER FOR 200,000 NEW
blankets was placed with Canadian manu-
facturers * * *
200,000 delivered by February.

EFFICIENT AND QUICK ACTION - SUCH AS THIS -
CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY BY A GOVERNMENT WHICH INSPIRES

UNITY OF NATIONAL EFFORT

VOTE FOR THE

MACKENZIE KING CANDIDATE

