

*Herald*

# SCRAP BOOK

OF  
THEIR  
MAJESTIES'

VISIT  
TO  
CANADA



THE ROYAL FAMILY

Public Opinion Admits—  
THE MACKENZIE KING ADMINISTRATION  
WILL BE RETURNED!

Keep Alberta in Tune  
With the Dominion. **Vote Liberal!**

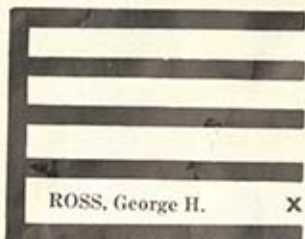


VOTE X FOR  
**GEO. H. ROSS, K.C.**  
LIBERAL CANDIDATE

**THIS IS NO TIME  
FOR A CHANGE !**

RE-ELECT THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION

Do NOT use FIGURES on your ballot—  
Make it **X** as shown below and nothing  
more.



The above is not intended as an actual ballot;  
it is used only as an illustration.

Published by the Calgary East Federal Liberal  
Association Campaign Committee and printed by  
Condit-O'Brien Printing Co., Calgary.

—14—

(SEE OVER)

**IN THE FEDERAL ELECTION**

VOTE X for

**GEO. H. ROSS, K.C.**

Supporter of Mackenzie King Administration



LIBERAL CANDIDATE  
Calgary East Federal Constituency



MR GEORGE H. ROSS



LIBERAL CADIDATE

EAST CALGARY CONSTITUENCY

1940

— — — — —

Feb- 8th - 1940

**Tomorrow**

**CJCJ 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**



Feb - 9th - 1940

## TONIGHT

CJCJ 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 Organize Aid For Party Candidate

Plans for supporting George H. Ross, East Calgary Liberal candidate in the federal election, were outlined at a meeting of the East Calgary Women's Liberal Association held on Wednesday at the York hotel.

Mr. Ross thanked the women for their willingness to work in his behalf, and Mr. Harry Hutchcroft also spoke.

The campaign committee reported and recommended 79 additional names for campaign work.

It was decided to hold a "whist drive" at the home of Mrs. Charles Finkelsch, 503 1/2 Fourth street east, on St. Valentine's evening at 8 o'clock. Reports of the January socials were received with approval.

Feb-10/40

Feb 11/40  
**Liberal's Record  
Defended by Ross**

Staunch defence of the Liberal government and its war effort was the theme of a radio broadcast Friday evening by George H. Ross, K.C., candidate in Calgary East.

Mr. Ross, in the course of his remarks, said that to a large extent Canada's preparedness, economic strength and unity were attributable to efforts of the King government since 1935.

Nothing opponents may have to say could detract from the results achieved by the Liberal government in peace, in preparation for war and during the early months of conflict, he stated.

He suggested that present times and conditions are such, and the issues at stake too important to resort to mud-slinging in the current campaign.



Feb-13/40

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### C.C.F. and Social Credit

Editor, the Herald:

Dr. Kellogg, who undertook to explain over the air the difference between Social Credit and C.C.F., gave the show away completely by admitting that he didn't understand Social Credit. How, then, could he explain the difference?

I would ask this gentleman to explain the difference between the C.C.F. in 1935 and 1940. As he is on the inside, he and his mate Leisner should be able to do this, and the public will be much more keenly interested in having this difference cleared up than in any academic discussion.

In 1935, Irvine, Garland, and a host of other C.C.F.ers were earnestly protesting against Aberhart because they claimed he was straining their thunder. They were the first to discover Douglas—they understood him. Did they not bring him out in 1935 to appear be-

fore the Banking Commission, and again in 1937?

Irvine, in particular, claimed he had followed Douglas since 1923, and understood him far better than Aberhart. Aberhart was all hay-wire according to the ubiquitous Irvine. Did they not send for Douglas on two occasions to disprove Aberhart?

And now Dr. Kellogg has the nerve to say the C.C.F. do not understand Douglas. What rot!

Norman Smith can tell him, for in 1935 that gentleman appeared on the platform at the U.F.A. convention to say this in effect: "The only difference between Social Credit and C.C.F. is that the C.C.F. want to go lots further—Social Credit wants to take the first trench only—finance—but we want to go beyond that, we want to take all the trenches—industry and all the trimmings."

And now we have this hypocritical pretence that they do not understand.

Leisner says: "We won't do anything that is not within the law." For that much of the truth we are thankful. We have told this many times, but to have the admission from the "horse's mouth" is worth something. The C.C.F. is entirely orthodox. In fact, in Alberta the C.C.F. is merely the ghost of the Liberal party, just as the Labor party is in England. And they are both the obedient servants of high finance.

E. HISCOCK.  
436 Twenty-third Ave. N.E.,  
Calgary.

## HEAVIER VOTE IS INDICATED BY NEW LISTS

### Majority Show Gains Over Figures For 1935

### MORE INTEREST

In keeping with earlier indications, urban polls in Calgary East and West federal ridings will have greater voting strength than in the election of 1935.

Just how much greater was not known at noon today, but as lists were handed into returning officers and posted in polling sub-divisions throughout the city, the majority showed gains over 1935. Sometime Wednesday the total is expected to be known.

For those citizens in a rush to see if they are listed correctly, the enumerators' preliminary lists have been posted in all districts, along with definite warnings that anyone mutilating them is liable to a fine up to \$2,000, and two or three years in jail.

The enumerators' copies had hardly been nailed to posts and buildings than people commenced calling officials to state they had been omitted, incorrectly recorded or similar information.

### Work Went Smoothly

By and large, however, the returning officers feel the enumeration has "been complete, and carefully conducted." In Calgary West, where a full enumeration preceded the anticipated by-election last fall, the work went off very smoothly due to workers being more experienced.

The next important move in preliminaries to actual voting will be checking the lists as turned in, and then handing them over to the printer. After that, every voter will be mailed a copy of the enumeration for the particular polling division in which he or she resides. These poll lists must be mailed not later than the 23rd day before voting.

Lacking instructions to the contrary, the advance poll will be held March 21, 22, 23 as specified in the Dominion Elections Act. This means the polling stations for the advance vote will be open on the Good Friday holiday.

Prior to this, courts of revision will be held in all ridings on March 11, 12 and 13.

F-6-14/40.

## EXPECT LARGEST VOTE IN HISTORY OF CITY RIDINGS

Enumeration Shows  
Big Increases  
In Voters  
UP BY 7,000

Unless election enthusiasm goes into an unexpected tailspin in the next few weeks, Calgary city is expected to register the largest vote in history within the next few months. This applies to both federal and provincial contests.

Telling a story of growing population and of many citizens having attained their majority since 1935, returning officers for Calgary East, West and Bow River federal ridings today completed compiling total urban votes on the preliminary lists. They showed 7,000 more names than five years ago without considering rural areas where a few outlying polls have not yet reported.

While it is understood that a complete enumeration will be taken before the provincial election the figures for the federal indicate that the city's voting strength will approximate 56,000—exclusive of men on active service.

### Big Increase

The federal preliminary lists include 25,702 urban voters in Calgary East for a gain of 3,816; in Bow River riding the total city vote is 8,515, a gain of 1,357, and Calgary West urban polls have 21,194 names registered, that number being an increase of 700 over the by-election enumeration last September and approximately 2,000 over the 1935 total.

In Calgary East where both rural and urban totals have been completed the unrevised list contains 29,701 names. On the assumption the rural gain in both Bow River and Calgary West will not be large the candidates may figure how approximately 21,544 votes will divide in the former and 27,000 in the latter on the basis of the 5,882 recorded in the September enumeration in the West constituency.

In other words if the percentage vote equals that of 1935 the total number of ballots to be cast in the three ridings may be around 56,000.



Fed - 16 / 40

**TONIGHT**

**CJCI 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 17/40

# Most Bitter Fight in 25 Years Expected in Election Campaign

## Personal Feuds and Debate on Canada's Part in War Expected to Bring Sound and Fury

By CARL REINKE

EVERYTHING considered, political observers here expect to witness between now and polling day, March 28, one of the bitterest election campaigns the country has seen in 25 years. Hot controversy over parliament's sudden dissolution, the lack of spectacle in the government's war effort and a good deal of personal feuding all suggest to the prophets a campaign of sound and fury—regardless of what issues develop.

At the moment they see no one issue standing out like conscription in the 1917 election, however, or like the status of the governor-general in 1926 or unemployment in the 1930 and 1935 campaigns. A review of the record shows that in each of those campaigns hosts of issues were placed before the electors, but in most cases the vote simmered down to a decision on the one big question of the day.

In 1917, for instance, the issues included votes for women, adequate taxation of war profits, the wartime election act and the formation of the new Union government itself. Enforcement of the Military Service Act (conscription) nevertheless, was the great overshadowing question. They called it the "khaki" election. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader, refused to join Sir Robert Borden's "Unionist" coalition on the basis of the compulsory service bill, but insisted conscription should only be enforced after a nation-wide referendum. Several prominent Liberals did join the coalition, however. The campaign reached peaks of violence which threatened national unity itself at times.

The civilian popular vote was comparatively close, 841,944 to 744,849, but the soldier vote made the outcome decisive. Soldiers voted 215,849 for the government and 18,522 against. The new House had 153 government (Unionist) members and 82 Laurier-Liberals, 62 of them from Quebec.

By 1921 the Union government's majority of 71 had dwindled to 21 (with eight seats vacant). The Liberals were bringing back into the fold members lost to the Union government and a vigorous young farmers' party was sweeping the west.

The post-war depression, low tariff proposals of other parties and the situation created by the government taking over \$1,000,000,000 of railway property without reference to the electors, combined to defeat the Meighen government in the 1921 election. The three party chiefs, Mackenzie King, Arthur Meighen and T. A. Crerar were all new to their jobs as campaign leaders in that election. The Liberals went into power with 117 seats on a popular vote of 1,295,723 against 59 seats on 971,569 votes for the Conservatives. The Progressives obtained 66 seats with 769,387 votes but Crerar, their leader, refused to take the position of Opposition leader, heading the second largest group in the House.

The election of 1921 saw the first operation of the 1920 act creating a universal Dominion franchise. Approximately 1,250,000 women were on the lists that year but many did not vote, especially in Quebec. The National Council of Women took occasion to issue a demand for equal standards for men and women generally, in pay and in social and private life.

The 1925 campaign was comparatively uneventful, tariffs, railways, immigration and senate reform being the features. The vote resulted in the Liberals slipping back to second place in number but maintaining power with the tacit consent of the Progressives. Liberals, 101; Progressives 24 and others, four.

This resulted from a popular vote greatly increased over 1921 for the Conservatives, about the same for the Liberals and about one-third for the Progressives. That parliament held only one session, in constant turmoil, because a minority group held the balance of power. Finally Mr. Mackenzie King resigned July 2, 1926, and was denied dissolution by the governor-general, Lord Byng. Mr. Meighen formed a government then, but was defeated by one vote within three days on a motion challenging the right of members to sit in the House. The next day he resigned.

The 1930 campaign was enlivened by the Robb low-tariff budget. However, the constitutional issue involved in Lord Byng's refusal of a prime minister's request for dissolution proved the paramount election question. Not for 100 years in Britain and never before in Canada had dissolution been demanded by a prime minister requesting it. The Liberals came back with 118 seats on 1,421,854 votes, Conservatives 91 seats with 1,504,855 votes, Liberal-Progressives 10 seats, U.F.A. 11, Progressives 10, Labor three and Independent two. This gave the Liberals control with the support of six of the Liberal-Progressives where they previously required support of 24 of the 28 Progressives.

The 1930 campaign found the new Conservative leader, R. B. Bennett, with trade proposals to widen Canada's business in the markets of the world. The Conservative platform was critical of Mackenzie King's trade policies, including that on New Zealand butter. The St. Lawrence waterway and the much-controverted "five-cent speech" which the Conservatives attributed to Prime Minister Mackenzie King were features of the campaign. The dominant note, however, was provided by the distress which followed the great market crash of October 29, 1929.

Conservatives came in with 137 seats to the Liberals' 88. The United Farmers of Alberta took nine seats and other groups 11. The popular vote was something of a record up to that time, Conservatives drawing 1,909,955 and Liberals 1,714,860 of the total of 3,624,815.

As in 1930, general unemployment was again responsible for a change in government in 1935. Five years of world depression produced the largest crop of candidates in Canada's history, 894, partly accounted for by the appearance of two new groups, the Social Credit party and the Reconstruction Party, both depression-born. A sweeping program of social and economic reform was the foundation of the Conservative appeal. The program was translated into a series of bills passed just before the election. The government also had its achievement of Empire trade treaties of 1932. It promised old age pensions at 60.

The Liberals attacked the Conservative trade policies, proposed reciprocal trade treaties, a national employment commission, maintenance of the integrity of the C.N.R., an inquiry into costs of federal, provincial and municipal government. The Reconstructionists offered a works program and national housing schemes. The "Social Credit" group followed up their success in Alberta with a similar campaign, and placed 17 members in the federal House.

The record Liberal accomplishment of 176 seats provided Mackenzie King with the first clear Liberal majority in his three administrations. In the popular vote Liberals received 1,565,771; Conservatives 1,213,459 (exclusive of "Independent" votes); Reconstruction 384,215; C.C.F. 290,860; and Social Credit 182,767.



Feb-19-140

## Soldier Vote in 1940 Dominion General Elections Planned to Offset Mistakes Made During Last War

Regulations for Count at  
Home and Overseas  
Clearly Defined

### 1917 COMPLAINTS

By CARL REINKE  
Ottawa, Feb. 19 (CP)

The armed forces are going to vote in the Dominion Elections of 1940 under rules every man of them can understand.

Clear cut and right to the point, the regulations drawn up by the elections officials tell plainly where and when the forces may vote and explain carefully just how the voting is actually done. They sound simple and fool-proof. Jules Castonguay, chief electoral officer, thinks they are.

These "active service voting regulations" were drafted with all the lessons of the last wartime federal election in mind. Bitter criticism was heard in the House of Commons after the taking of the soldier vote in 1917. Charges were aired of manipulation by allotting soldiers' votes to riding where the government candidate needed support. Approximately 92 per cent of the soldier vote of 1917 supported the government.

The overseas soldier vote was recorded during a period of six weeks up to polling day, while soldiers in Canada voted only on polling day. Ballot bags, not boxes, were used. At the front, "floating polls" consisted of bags carried from one trench to another.

The voter was required to make a written declaration on the outside of the envelope into which he put his marked ballot. That declaration included his name, regimental number, and the address and constituency from which he enlisted. If he could not recall that, he could put down the last constituency he could remember. If he could not remember any, he could write down in a further space the constituency to which he would prefer his vote to go. The form of this declaration and the fact the ballot was placed directly in an envelope bearing the voter's name were objects of criticism.

The ballot itself contained five spaces. First was a blank space where he could write the name of his candidate. If he could not do that, he chose one of the four other spaces: "I vote for the government," "I vote for the opposition," "I vote for the independent candidate," "I vote for the labor candidate."

Opening of the bags in the 1917 election began about a week after polling day but were not completed until three months after polling had closed. Approximately 233,000 soldiers' votes were recorded. No official statement was made regarding rejected ballots, although an estimate was made that 100,000 soldier ballots were never opened or counted. Typical was the discarding of 900 votes from a camp near Montreal because the declaration form was not filled out properly. From 25,000 to 30,000 soldier votes taken in Canada were not opened for similar reasons.

In contrast, the declaration the soldier fills in this time is clear cut. He puts down his ordinary home address at the time of enlistment and the constituency if possible. If he cannot designate his home address, he does not vote.

That information goes on the large envelope, which both the supervising officer and the voter sign. The ballot, containing only one space for the name of the chosen candidate, is placed in a smaller unmarked envelope and sealed by the voter.

The officer places that envelope in the larger envelope and gives it back to the voter. The voting soldier then puts the envelope in the ordinary mail, addressed to the special returning officer of his division. (There are four voting divisions, three in Canada and one overseas with headquarters in London.)

Voting will take place before a commissioned officer designated for the purpose by the unit com-

mander. Forces overseas will vote March 14-23; those in Canada, March 16-21.

The counting will be done centrally for each of the four territories in the presence of six scrutineers at each, two Liberal; two Conservative, and two chosen by other political groups with six or more members in the House of Commons.

The special returning officer will have a ballot box for each riding. A roll will be made of the voters in each box and the number of ballots checked against it. Counting will be completed by the Monday following.

Feb-20/40.

FEB-20/40  
**FEDERAL LIBERAL MEETING**



**GEORGE H. ROSS, K.C.**  
East Calgary Candidate



**A. B. CLAYPOOL**  
Bow River Candidate

\* THESE CANDIDATES WILL SPEAK AT

**JOHN CABOT HALL TUES., FEB. 20, 8 p.m.**

(4th St. East, Riverside)



Feb-21/40

## TO HOLD COURTS FOR REVISION OF VOTERS' LIST

Returning Officers  
Sit March 11,  
12 and 13

### LOCAL RIDINGS

Enumerations completed, federal election machinery chugged steadily ahead today with preparations for courts of revision, the immediate business at hand.

Acting on instructions from Ottawa, returning officers in Calgary East, West and Bow River announced there will be one court for each 30 polling stations. This means two for the west riding, same for the east and one in Bow River.

The revising officers will sit March 11, 12 and 13, with an evening session the last day, at the following addresses:

Calgary East—Stations 1 to 26, 307 Maclean block; 27-31, 311 Maclean block.

Calgary West—Mount Royal College; 1609 Fourteenth street west.

Bow River—514 Twentieth street east.

#### May Check Lists

Resulting from changes instituted in the Dominion Elections Act, 1938, every voter whose name is on the list will personally have an opportunity of ascertaining whether he has been properly enumerated, neighbors or friends omitted, without leaving his favorite chair.

Within the next week or 10 days every citizen listed will be receiving a copy of the preliminary list for the particular polling division in which he resides. It will also tell the location of the place where voters exercise their franchise and the addresses where revising officers will hold forth.

Polling division lists are being mailed only to residents entitled to vote in urban polls of cities with a population of 25,000 or over.

#### Rural Revisions

In the rural sections enumerators act as revising officers. They will be found at previously advertised locations on March 12.

In Calgary at the moment printing firms handling the lists are working their typesetting machines to the limit to have the material ready for mailing as soon as possible.

At the same time, enumerators have augmented staffs, working at addressing envelopes, something like 55,000 of them to cover the entire city.

### Our War Preparedness

Editor, The Herald.

On Friday night, February 16, over a local radio station, Mr. George Ross, K.C., purported to give an account of the record of the King government in connection with military preparedness immediately prior to and following the outbreak of the present war.

Mr. Ross is a gentleman of standing and reputation in this city, and I feel quite sure would not knowingly make statements which are so inaccurate. Therefore, he must be very ill-informed. When he refers to such things as anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns and modern machine guns being supplied to the Canadian militia before the war, he is entirely mistaken.

He stated that large scale manoeuvres were conducted immediately prior to the war for the first time. The fact is that so far as this district is concerned, the training vote last year was reduced.

As regards his statement that three months after mobilization

every member of the C.A.S.F. was properly equipped in standard British pattern clothing, anyone in Calgary can see enlisted men today wearing light summer drill fatigue trousers walking the streets.

It must be obvious to every thinking person that the foregoing is typical of the mismanagement of the present government.  
DOUGLAS G. L. CUNNINGTON,  
Calgary.

## SAYS ALBERTA MUST OUST 'S.C.'

### Claypool Is Speaker At Local Rally

Alberta, after watching federal policies set by people outside the province, has reached the time to re-associate herself politically with the rest of Canada, in the opinion of A. B. Claypool, Liberal nominee for Bow River riding.

Mr. Claypool, addressing a meeting in John Cabot hall, Tuesday evening, said: "There will never be a 'social credit' or C.C.F. government at Ottawa in our time."

He explained Alberta "has been losing a lot in always being on the outside of federal governments for the past 20 years," 15 years with U.F.A. members at Ottawa, five of "social credit."

Mr. Claypool, a former U.F.A. member, explained that when the agrarian organization quit politics two years ago he had sought some other organization in agreement with his own policies. He found it in the Liberal party, he said.

#### Supports Air Plan

George H. Ross, K.C., Calgary East nominee, promised that should he go to Ottawa he would do his best to see that Calgary is made an important air training base.

To insure return of good times, Mr. Ross said, it would be necessary to get rid of Premier Aberhart, his "social credit" government and the "social credit" M.P.'s. After that some benefits might reasonably be expected from the federal home building plan and similar legislation.

J. J. Bowlen and Col. Norman Dingle, Independent entries in the coming provincial contest spoke briefly.

Feb 22 / 18

**LISTEN TO  
RADIO  
BROADCASTS**  
OVER  
**NATIONAL NETWORK**

RT. Hon.  
**Mackenzie King**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23,  
8:00 to 9:00 p.m. — CFCN

**Hon. C. D. Howe**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26,  
2:15 to 2:30 p.m. — CFCN

**Hon. J. L. Ralston**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26,  
8:45 to 9:00 p.m. — CFCN

**Manley Edwards**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23,  
10:15 to 10:30 p.m. — CFCN

**George Ross**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23,  
7:15 to 7:30 p.m. — CFCN

**A. B. Claypool**

MARCH 13, 14, 25,  
8:15 to 8:30 p.m. — CFCN



Feb-24/40

## WILL NOT ENTER NATIONAL GOV'T DECLARES KING

### Says Such a Gov't Might Lead to Dictatorship

#### 'MISNOMER'

Ottawa, Feb. 24 (CP)

Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared last night neither he nor his cabinet colleagues would enter the national government Conservative Leader R. J. Manion proposes to form if he is given a majority of supporters in the general election.

In his third broadcast address of the campaign, the prime minister said he wanted his party's position made clear "so that there will be no mistake in the minds either of the people or of Dr. Manion concerning our position."

The prime minister said he was speaking with authority and support of every member of the cabinet. He said: "If, after an appeal has been made to the country on our war effort and our policies, we are not returned to power, those of us who are elected, together with our following, will not betray our parliamentary duty, but will constitute His Majesty's loyal opposition."

#### Dictatorship?

Speaking over a national network of the CBC, the prime minister discussed the Conservative leader's proposed national government and suggested such an administration might lead to dictatorship.

"Such a government might easily follow the European pattern," he said. "There the merging of parties into one, the suppression of minorities and the silencing of opposition have resulted in the abolition of representative institutions. That is the soil in which dictatorships grow and flourish."

It did not require a Union government to "join together intelligence and patriotism," the prime minister said. His administration had been appointing prominent Conservatives to high positions, and would continue to

draft the most able men regardless of party affiliation.

#### Term a Misnomer

The term "national government" was a misnomer, Mr. Mackenzie King said. What the Conservative leader proposed was "union" government, but he could understand why Dr. Manion did not wish to use that term.

"Probably he doesn't like the name because it summons up from the past memories of many things we would like to forget. What Dr. Manion is avowedly advocating is a government composed of men of different political parties and therefore of conflicting political opinion."

The prime minister read from a report of statements made by Dr. Manion last July to the effect that he believed a national government in Canada would lead inevitably to a Socialist government.

## LISTEN TO RADIO BROADCASTS OVER NATIONAL NETWORK

Hon. C. D. Howe

MONDAY, FEB. 26th,  
2:15 to 2:30 p.m. — CFCB

Hon. J. L. Ralston

MONDAY, FEB. 26th,  
8:45 to 9:00 p.m. — CFCB

Over CFCN

Manley Edwards

FRIDAY, MARCH 1st,  
9:45 to 10 p.m. — CFCN

Geo. H. Ross, K.C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1st,  
7:15 to 7:30 p.m. — CFCB

A. B. Claypool

MARCH 12, 13, 22,  
8:15 to 8:30 p.m. — CFCB

Feb - 28/40

## EXPECT FEDERAL LEADERS SHORTLY

### Lapointe Not Coming To Calgary

Big guns in the federal election campaign will be booming in Calgary next week to mark the start of peak activity prior to actual voting, March 26.

Following hot on the heels of word that Col. George Drew, leader of the Ontario Conservative party, will be in Calgary for a mass meeting, Tuesday, March 5, Liberal headquarters said today they have completed arrangements for a visit of Hon. T. A. Crerar the preceding day.

They also stated that Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, will not be here during the

campaign but other cabinet ministers may.

The meeting at which Mr. Crerar will occupy the platform in company with local candidates has been arranged for 8 o'clock of the evening mentioned, in Al Azhar Temple. Doors will be open to the public at 7:30. Roy M. Edmanson, K.C., former president of the Alberta Liberal Association will be in the chair.

Details for Col. Drew's visit were virtually completed today and officials of the Conservative Association said they will be announced within the next 24 hours.

### Liberals Will Hear Candidates Of Citizens' Slate

The Calgary Women's Liberal Club will have as their guest speakers on Monday at 3 p.m. the six candidates nominated as a Citizens' Slate to contest the Calgary provincial seats.

Arrangements are being made to have the large conference room on the fifth floor of the Hudson's Bay store and the meeting will be open to all interested.

The federal Liberal candidates of Calgary East and West and Bow River constituency will not address the meeting, as was formerly announced.



Feb. 29/40

**LISTEN IN**

Friday, at 7:15 p.m.

OVER

**C J C J**

TO

**Geo. H. ROSS**

**K.C.**

Supporter of Mackenzie King  
Administration, and

**LIBERAL CANDIDATE  
CALGARY EAST  
FEDERAL  
CONSTITUENCY**

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

Geo. H. Ross Committee Rooms,  
Renfrew Bldg., 120 7th Ave. W.  
Open Mondays to Fridays 9 a.m.  
to 9 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to  
6 p.m.

Phones M9687 and M9689

**LISTEN TO  
RADIO  
BROADCASTS**

OVER

**NATIONAL NETWORK**

**Hon. C. D. Howe**

Friday, March 1

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

**Hon. Norman Rogers**

Monday, March 4

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

**Manley J. Edwards**

Friday, March 1

Over CFCN, 9:45-10:00 p.m.

**Geo. H. Ross**

Friday, March 1

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

Mar 1/40

**TONIGHT**

Listen in 7:15 o'clock

OVER

**C J C J**

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,  
Renfrew Bldg., 120 7th Ave. W.  
Open Mondays to Fridays 9 a.m.  
to 9 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to  
6 p.m.

Phones M9687 and M9689

**FEDERAL  
LIBERAL MASS MEETING**

**AL AZHAR TEMPLE :: Mon., March 4th at 8p.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 7/40

#### Federal Politics

### Says Conservative Policy 'Bankrupted' Agriculture

Drouth conditions in the West, coupled with loss of export markets for agricultural products, due to tariffs set up by the Conservative government, according to George H. Ross, K.C., had virtually "bankrupted" Canada's great agricultural industry by 1935.

It was at that time, Mr. Ross, Liberal candidate in Calgary East, stated in a radio broadcast last evening, that the King government instituted a series of steps to re-establish the industry.

These included the Canada-U.S. trade treaty of 1935, which opened a market for cattle, hogs, poultry and cheese. Cattle exports soared greatly, he said, the total for the period 1936-39 being nine times the average annual value of those exported in 1932-33.

#### GREATER MARKET

"And an even greater market," he claimed, "was re-opened by the

trade agreement with Great Britain. This has resulted in an increase of 54 per cent in the annual value of wheat and flour exports to Great Britain. Even more spectacular was the increase of more than 200 per cent in the value of hams and bacon exported."

Other important efforts of the Liberal government to aid Canadian agriculture were mentioned, namely, purchasing of huge supplies of surplus foodstuffs for distribution among unemployed; granting subsidies for improving cheese manufacture; extending guarantees to farm co-operatives; guaranteeing farmers 70 cents initial payment on 1939 wheat deliveries; and undertaken valuable work under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, "originally introduced by the Bennett government but greatly extended by Mackenzie King."

March 4/40

**TONIGHT**  
Listen in 7:15 o'clock  
OVER  
**C J C J**  
TO  
**Geo. H. ROSS**  
K.C.  
Supporter of Mackenzie King  
Administration  
**LIBERAL CANDIDATE  
CALGARY EAST  
FEDERAL  
CONSTITUENCY**

---

HEAR  
**HON. T. R. CRERAR, M.P.**  
Federal Liberal Mass Meeting  
At Azhar Temple Tonight at 8.  
Geo. H. Ross Committee Rooms,  
Renfrew Bldg., 120 7th Ave. W.  
Open Mondays to Fridays 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Saturdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Phones M9687 and M9689

March 5/40

## Doubts Manion Can Take Liberals Into Ministry

George H. Ross, Liberal candidate for Calgary East in the federal election, is of the opinion that Dr. Manion would have nothing to do with Liberals in the event the latter party forms a National government composed of the "best brains of the country".

Speaking over a local radio station Monday night, Mr. Ross questioned how Dr. Manion could co-operate with the Liberals after the accusations the Conservative leader had made against the Liberal party in connection with Canada's war effort.

"If it is true, as he (Manion) alleges, that the Liberals are incompetent, extravagant, corrupt and lacking in genuine loyalty, surely the highly patriotic Dr. Manion would not admit them to

share in the government. Does he intend to include the C.C.F. despite that party's pacifist doctrines and its attitude of indifference to the progress of the war? Surely he does not intend to form his national government in co-operation with that weird conglomeration of Herridge's 'social crediters' and Communists which calls itself the New Democracy! What party is there in the Dominion with which the Conservative party could co-operate sincerely and effectively?" he asked.

"Dr. Manion's campaign is, to put it bluntly, one of scandal. He and his associates have charged the government with negligence, waste and favoritism in the conduct of Canada's war effort," said Mr. Ross.



March 7/40

**TOMORROW**

**CJCJ 7:15 p.m.**

**GEO. H. ROSS, K.C.**

LIBERAL CANDIDATE  
CALGARY EAST FEDERAL  
CONSTITUENCY



**VOTE LIBERAL!  
KEEP CANADA'S WAR  
EFFORT UNITED!**

Inserted by Calgary East Federal  
Liberal Campaign Committee  
Committee Rooms: Renfrew  
Bldg. — Phones: M3627, M3628  
and M3750

March 9/40

**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!**

Committee Rooms: Renfrew Bldg.  
Phones: M3627, M3628, M3750

# Calgary

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August 15, 1952.



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FIRST PRIZE  
BREWERS EXHIBITION  
LONDON, ENGLAND, 1938



BRONZE MEDAL  
BREWERS EXHIBITION  
LONDON, ENGLAND, 1939



FIRST PRIZE  
GINGER ALE  
LIMOGES EXPOSITION  
FRANCE, 1929



GRAND PRIX  
LIMOGES EXPOSITION  
FRANCE, 1929

Senator Geo. H. Ross,  
517 - 4th Ave. West,  
CALGARY, Alberta.

*Dear Senator:*

I have pleasure in enclosing a copy of the Menu  
for the Old Time Rangemen's Dinner which was held  
on July 8th last showing the autographs of those  
who attended.

I thought you might like to have a memento of this  
very pleasant occasion.

Yours truly,

CALGARY BREWING & MALTING CO. LTD.

J. B. Cross

JBC:mdg  
Encl. 1



March 14/40

**J. T. Shaw's Denial**

## Has Not Assisted Ross

**Independent Answers Dr. Kelloway**

The following statement was made to the Herald today by Captain J. T. Shaw, M.C., K.C., one of the Citizens' State candidates in the provincial elections.

"Last evening the C.C.F. candidate for Calgary East suggested over the radio that I was responsible for some broadcasts given by Mr. George H. Ross and some articles written by him. It may interest Mr. Kelloway to know that I have taken no part whatever in the pending federal

election, that I have not written a single line of any one of Mr. Ross's broadcasts or of any of his articles. He has not consulted me nor have I advised him in connection with any one of them. Mr. Ross needs no assistance from me.

"It seems to me that Mr. Kelloway's reference to me under the circumstances is merely a cunning effort to sow disunity among the independent forces.

March 15/40

**CJCJ-- TONIGHT**

**7:15 p.m.**

**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 Con-  
stituency.**

**Inserted by Calgary East  
Federal Campaign Commit-  
tee—Renfrew Building.**

**M9687-M9689-M9790**

# March 19th

## Political Patronage In War Appointments, Supplies, Non-existent Candidate Claims

A strong defence of Liberal policy was stated before the Women's Liberal Club yesterday afternoon when it met in the Palliser east room to hear addresses by three candidates in the federal election, namely, Mr. George H. Ross, K.C., Mr. Manley J. Edwards and Mr. A. B. Claypool.

Every Liberal candidate had had strict instructions from the government, Mr. Edwards declared, that the policy of the Liberal government must be followed in that no personal relationship nor political influence be used in either the selection of officers for the armed forces or in the purchase of war supplies.

"The best way not to win a war contract from the government would be to have me write to the Department of National Defence about it," Mr. Edwards reported, telling a friend in Calgary. All purchases were made through the War Purchasing Board and all officers' appointments were made

by the head of the military district, regardless of party affiliations.

### BAN ON SPECULATION

Mr. Edwards also expressed the opinion that the importance of the Foreign Exchange Control Board could not be overestimated. It had prohibited the possibility of speculation in foreign exchange and had greatly facilitated business for those persons, among others, dealing in foreign imports.

He dealt briefly with the difficulty faced by the prime minister in the behavior of the premiers of Quebec and Ontario one of whom had declared for isolationism and the other for greater war effort. Dissolution of Parliament, in his opinion, had undoubtedly been done because the prime minister felt that a government having the confidence of the public must be in power before a spring offensive could open in Europe.

"I have heard no criticism of the Liberal government's outlined plan

for the prosecution of Canada's part in the war," said Mr. Edwards. "This plan undoubtedly has the stamp of approval of both Great Britain and France. The issue remains that we must have men elected to Parliament who will see that it is properly carried out."

Canada did not take on a war alone, he reminded the audience. It was only desirable that she cooperate fully with the Allies, and every step taken so far had been with Great Britain and France. The Empire Air Training scheme might prove the decisive factor in the war. On the other hand, it was possible that with conditions everywhere changed in 20 years, the conduct of war was also changed, and Canada might find that her greatest contribution would be made by her agriculturists, miners and munitions workers.

### PROUD OF U.F.A.

Mr. Claypool, candidate in the Bow River constituency, declared himself proud of his former provincial affiliation with the U.F.A. He thought that the U.F.A. men elected to the federal government in the past had been sound, but remarked that they had always been on the outside of the government.

"While in eight provinces, Liberals and Conservatives have been representing the people in the Dominion government, in Alberta for the last 20 years the representation has been split between third and fourth parties. These small groups could bear no responsibility, and therefore could not make decisions. It is time Alberta had a strong voice in federal affairs," he concluded. "It will be to this province's advantage to stop watching the parade go by and have a real part in the Dominion—politically."

Mr. George H. Ross, candidate in East Calgary, remarked that he had been a candidate in four previous elections, both municipal and provincial, and had worked in election campaigns since 1908. "I have never seen so many people offering to work in an election as they are in this one. Their interest is most encouraging."

He briefly outlined amusing incidents that had arisen out of his campaign speeches.

Mrs. C. Campbell McLaurin presided at the meeting, and the speakers were introduced by Mrs. R. M. Edmanson. Mrs. J. J. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks.

### HONOR G. H. 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, recently. Mr. Ross was introduced to the gathering by Harry Hutchcroft, campaign manager. A musical program was arranged.



# Calgary East Poll By Poll

Polls—	Farthing	Kellyway	Claderyou	Rosa
Advance Poll .....	37	16	21	50
1 North Balmoral .....	61	106	169	54
2 West Mount Pleasant .....	119	172	166	128
3 Tuxedo Park .....	50	81	77	32
4 Balmoral Centre .....	45	65	61	52
5 Balmoral South .....	56	118	96	60
6 Mount View .....	89	141	120	65
7 Rosedale .....	174	122	53	231
8a Crescent Heights East .....	147	165	198	140
8b Crescent Heights West .....	103	143	162	151
9a Regal Terrace East .....	133	156	136	140
9b Regal Terrace West .....	124	138	82	96
10a Mount Pleasant North .....	45	69	48	84
10b Mount Pleasant West .....	77	116	64	128
11 Mount Pleasant East .....	65	94	200	114
12 New Edinburgh .....	62	109	58	71
13 Sunnyside South .....	112	92	79	80
14 Sunnyside North .....	82	90	63	50
15 Sunnyside South .....	82	78	52	56
16 Sunnyside West .....	60	55	78	42
17 Bow View .....	70	106	124	79
18 Park Side .....	71	72	94	65
19 McDougall .....	72	70	47	85
20 Hill View .....	43	50	68	73
21 Bow Side .....	38	92	75	62
22 Prince's Island .....	34	62	56	39
23 Clifton .....	50	44	56	52
24 Knox .....	60	37	49	60
25 Eau Claire .....	51	34	30	31
26 Lancaster .....	83	64	59	80
27 Southam .....	88	59	58	106
28 Palliser .....	98	72	95	112
29 Veteran .....	106	102	99	117
30 Paget Hall .....	93	110	136	100
31 City Hall .....	31	68	116	61
32 Langevin Bridge .....	52	58	89	96
33a Memorial Park North .....	77	56	48	102
33b Memorial Park South .....	91	59	88	116
34 Haultain .....	72	92	72	131
35 Jais .....	57	61	58	84
36 Customs .....	75	63	105	138
37 Labor Temple .....	82	79	134	107
38 Bell Block .....	76	124	160	122
39 Victoria School .....	76	110	194	90
40 Victoria Park .....	58	46	39	70
41a St. Mary's North .....	56	46	48	99
41b St. Mary's North .....	56	46	58	99
42 Holy Cross .....	61	51	35	118
43 Park View .....	37	49	82	90
44 Mission Bridge .....	111	39	45	147
45 Roxboro .....	81	27	12	99
46 Rideau .....	83	33	5	97
47 Eriton .....	14	39	54	19
48-49 Union Cemetery, Burnhamland .....	17	18	24	15
50 Parkhill .....	46	81	95	35
51 Stanley Park .....	35	22	19	9
52 Industrial Calgary .....	6	2	19	7
53 Manchester .....	12	10	18	17
54 Dinton .....	20	29	28	17
55 Gladys .....	22	28	15	23
56 Alderlyde .....	18	28	30	26
57 Okotoks .....	98	45	59	131
58 Big Rock .....	14	5	23	17
59 Black Diamond .....	130	89	226	116
60 Turner Valley .....	108	93	268	73
61 Kew .....	4	9	5	14
62 Millarville .....	21	13	34	50
63 Panima .....	21	1	3	13
64 De Winton .....	25	21	29	63
65 Davisburg .....	52	16	26	80
66 Midnapore .....	28	35	16	53
67 Turner Sidang .....	78	32	80	79
68 Red Deer Lake .....	49	11	23	29
69 Tridale .....	29	37	21	18
70 Bragg Creek .....	7	2	7	23
TOTALS .....	4804	5094	5260	5437

## ESTIMATE 1,700 CALGARY TROOPS HAVE BALLOTTED

Votes Are Sufficient  
To Alter Totals In  
All Ridings

### KNOWN APRIL 2

Manley J. Edwards and George H. Ross, K.C., will represent Calgary West and East in the next Dominion parliament — or will they?

Following the excitement of election night when the city collectively retired at some hour or other with no other result in mind, the dawn brought a new realization to many.

The soldier vote may entirely change the standing in Calgary East and West and Bow River as well. It may send three different persons to Ottawa than those now holding the majority civilian vote.

#### ESTIMATE 1,700 VOTES

While there are no figures available, official or otherwise, to indicate how many soldiers in or outside the province, or overseas, might have a vote in one of the three ridings, the popular estimate, based on enlistments, is 1,700.

How this may affect the local situation is seen in the fact that the Liberal leading in Calgary West is but 649 in advance of the second place Conservative candidate.

In Calgary East, George H. Ross is 177 ahead of Landeryou, 343 over Kelloway and 622 above Farthing.

In Bow River, Johnston (S.C.N.D.) has a thousand vote majority over his nearest competitor.

In other words the definite decision will not be known until April 2 when returning officers make their official count. It will include the soldier vote.



# CANADA SWEEPS KING

## Liberals Win 2 Calgary

**Elect Manley Edwards, G. H. Ross;  
Social Credit Retains Bow River;  
Local Voting Is Heavy and Close**

**Two Government Supporters Are Named For  
First Time Since Constituencies Formed.**

### CLOSE RACE IN CALGARY EAST

#### ELECTED ON CIVILIAN VOTE

Calgary West—Manley J. Edwards, Liberal.  
Calgary East—George H. Ross, K.C., Liberal.  
Bow River—C. E. Johnston, N.D., Social Credit.

Calgarians, the voters comprising the East and West ridings, wrote local political history on Tuesday.

Throwing their weight behind a speeding Liberal snowball, they simultaneously elected two government supporters for the first time since the constituencies were formed. That was in 1914.

The men they elected were Manley J. Edwards, Calgary West, and George H. Ross, K.C., Calgary East. Both are barristers. Both will be affixing "M.P." to their signatures for the first time.

In the shuffle, "Social Credit" teamed with Mr. Herridge's New Democracy, went into the discard, dropping the Calgary East seat formerly held by J. C. Landeryou. In Calgary West, a loss was chalked against the Conservatives, with Edwards' election. In both ridings, Canadian Commonwealth Federation candidates also ran, the final tally showing:

#### CALGARY EAST

Ross (Lib.) ..... 5,437  
Landeryou (SCND) ..... 5,260  
Kelloway (CCF) ..... 5,094  
Farthing (Cons. NG) ..... 4,804

#### CALGARY WEST

Edwards (Lib.) ..... 7,123  
Cunnington (Cons.-NG) ..... 6,474  
Wilkinson (SCND) ..... 3,883  
Johnson (CCF) ..... 1,455  
(1 poll, 120 votes, not heard from.)

Uncertain at the start, the swing to the Liberal candidates became definite with results of a dozen polls recorded in either riding.

#### SOON CONCEDED

Just as the Liberal sweep gained momentum from the rocky shores of the Atlantic to the waving evergreens of Vancouver Island, so was the story written here. Two hours after the polls closed the seats were conceded to the Liberals. At that time, approximately 80 per cent. had reported.

**Please Turn To Page Eight—See  
Election in City**

**15,000 Dare Snowy  
Blasts to Register  
Ballot**

### MANNING THIRD

Hurdling a barrier of snow-blocked, icy roads, 15,000 Bow River voters went to the polls in Tuesday's election to return C. E. Johnston, Social Credit-New Democracy, to Ottawa for another five years.

Mr. Johnston, in achieving a sufficient majority to serve his second term, outdistanced A. B. Claypool, Liberal, by more than 1,000 votes; M. E. Manning, youthful candidate on a Conservative-National Government ticket, was in turn a thousand behind Claypool, with A. J. E. Liesemer, CCF, next, and L. Anderson, Communist, a weak fifth. A list of returns appears on page 11.

Climatically speaking, the vote was the "toughest" in the history of the riding. With more than two-thirds of the ballots in farmer hands the issue was actually decided by city voters residing in a strip along the east side of Calgary—a part of the constituency.

#### FAILED TO IMPROVE

There the successful candidate received a majority of 903 and practically failed to improve throughout the agrarian part of the riding or in the mining regions of the Drumheller valley.

Insofar as the territory surrounding Calgary was concerned the Bow River riding was the hardest hit by week-end snow and a stiff wind Monday which piled drifts so high many polling stations could not be reached by horse and team.

Throughout the day snow plows roared along the main highways, but as rapidly as they ate a path through the drifts it filled in. In some districts drifts were reported 10 feet high.

#### CLOSE FIGHT

But despite that citizens in the valley went to the polls as best they could, to create one of the closest fights in the history of the riding.

In Drumheller district proper, Johnston, after making practically a clean sweep in 1903, received 1,438 votes, Claypool 1,166, Manning 826, Liesemer 402 and Anderson 407.

In the Calgary urban section of the riding the 19 polls comprising it gave Johnston 2,217; Claypool 1,224; Manning 937; Liesemer 916 and Anderson 306.

#### SWINGING AFFAIR

In contrast to Calgary East and West where the trend was defined early in the evening, the Bow River count was a swinging affair with Claypool leading for several stages, only to fall back behind the ultimate winner.

One of the features of the Bow River contest was the showing made by M. E. Manning, running for the first time. He carried colors of Dr. Manion against four seasoned campaigners and finished a good third.

On the other hand there were indications in the unofficial figures that the CCF candidate and the Communist entry would lose their

### Elected



GEORGE ROSS, K.C.  
Liberal, Calgary East



MANLEY EDWARDS  
Liberal, Calgary West





# IT BACK INTO POWER

## sts, Johnston Bow River

Continued From Page One

### Election In City

In Calgary West it might just as well have been a Liberal and Conservative. Not at any stage of the proceedings did Mrs. Wilkinson, Calgary's "Social Credit" alderman, appear a dangerous contender. The same applied to J. A. Johnson, the C.C.F. hope.

In Calgary East it was different—a ding-dong battle all the way with less than 600 votes separating the successful candidate and the Conservative who trailed the field of four.

#### HELD STEADILY

Ross' margin, though only approximately 177 votes at the finish, was maintained throughout. Not at any stage did the "Social Credit" aspirant hold an advantage, and in the final analysis polled 3,116 fewer votes than in the landslide of 1955.

In Calgary West there was a similar drop in "Social Credit" support. Mrs. Wilkinson's total being 2,734 less than was received by the party's nominee in the riding when he opposed R. B. Bennett.

The local elections were not decided by one poll or a dozen. From the start to finish the advance, while progressive, was limited to small gains, and no noticeable fluctuations. It was in the urban divisions, however, that Stanley J. Edwards received the balance that lifted him into office. The rural vote between Mr. Edwards and Col. Cunningham was neck and neck. City voters gave Mr. Edwards his majority, approximately 660.

#### DIFFERENT STORY

Coming hot on the heels of a more or less successful provincial election from the "Social Credit" point of view, the federal voting told a different story in the city.

There were more than 15,000 people in Calgary West, where Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett established a tradition years ago, who told by their ballots it must not be broken. The total vote reached almost 19,000—a record—with less than 4,000 going to the sponsor of New Democracy.

An almost like number in the East riding voiced a similar opinion in the same manner, the variation being that the C.C.F. entry polled only 106 fewer votes than his "Social Credit" or New Democracy opponent.

From any point of view, the final result brought a distinct shifting of political scenery in this city—a scene virtually unchanged in a quarter century.

#### STAYED CONSERVATIVE

Since 1914, when the ridings of Calgary East and Calgary West emerged from the old Territorial division of Calgary, the former has remained Conservative, with only one break. That was the historic election of 1921, when J. T. Shaw tossed out R. B. Bennett by 16 votes.

Calgary East has been more versatile over the course of years, with the average still very much in favor of the Conservative cause.

Previous to last evening the two ridings had placed members of the same party in the house at the same time (Dr. Stanley and R. B. Bennett for example), but never before have there been two Liberals sitting side by side—and on the government side.

During a day of surprises, the heavy total vote rolled up in the two city ridings was not the least. From an inauspicious start during the morning, an early afternoon enthusiasm developed as temperatures rose, and the last two hours found practically every polling place in the city taxed to capacity.

More than 39,500 voters in the two ridings exercised their franchise without considering soldier vote, spoiled ballots or anything else, that total being some 3,000 above 1955, and serving to create another item in Calgary's day of political history making.

## MY THANKS

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all those who worked so loyally on my behalf during the recent campaign and to those voters in Calgary East who supported me.

Should the figures now reported be upheld by our soldier vote, I will enter upon my duties fully determined to merit the confidence placed in me.

GEORGE H. ROSS.

Continued From Page Two





COUNTRY

—Alberta Government Photo

## THE THINGS THEY SAY

I am always chary about reading a speech with percentages — those "damned per cent", as my father called them.

—Sir Winston Churchill

I got the kidnappers. I got the woman and the gun. What are they doing with a police officer?

—Lieutenant Louis Shoulters of the St. Louis police force.

My very first act, when I found that the licence for my beloved terror, Wreckit, had expired, was to take out a summons against myself.

—A British police sergeant

I refuse to admit that men cannot operate, free men cannot operate, as effectively on constructive basis as they can when their sole purpose is the negative one of saving themselves from destruction.

—President Eisenhower

Don't ask me about ballet, it's too close to it. I'd much rather go to opera — especially Vienna opera.

I deeply regret that I'll have to sling mud.

—Mr. John Wayne.

The day of the workers' paradise will come. Buckingham (F.M. Buckingham, president of the Wallace Barnes Co. company in Hamilton, Ontario) and the other bosses will be digging ditches. That's all they're fit for.

—A Striker in Hamilton

I came over from Germany to escape the very thing I am seeing here today.

—Another worker at the same plant

It is not that I don't like working, but the only thing I can do well is play the pipes. I have tried lots of jobs.

—Lord Glenorchy

The decision to declare Miss France, 1953, as Miss World, 1953, is wrong. You should see Miss France in the morning. She has no elegance. Only in a swimming pool is she OK.

—Miss Kaye, 1953.

### Report From London

By Jack Stepler

## A Frightened Soldier And An Army's Code

(From The Herald's London Bureau, copyright Southern Company Limited)

LONDON—Fusilier Patrick Lydon of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers is one of that small band of nonentities who produce at infrequent intervals a British phenomenon: a national soul-searching. George Archer Shee was one; to live in fiction as "The Winslow Boy."

Now 26-year-old Lydon has made his brief appearance before the public, and has left the British people in a self-analytical mood, weighing again their concepts of Justice in relation to changing standards.

FUSILIER LYDON, former prisoner of war in Korea, was convicted of cowardice in face of the enemy on his return from the battle zone and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and discharge with ignominy. On November 4, 1951, with 6,000 shells dropping each hour and his unit under massed infantry attack, Lydon lay at the bottom of a Korean trench whimpering with fear, and disobeyed an officer's command to pull himself together and fight.

Few countries in the world know what fear is as do the British. No country has acquitted itself so magnificently as Britain under the terror of war. One has but to walk through London, Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton, Plymouth — yes, even Coventry — nearly a decade after the war to appreciate that when the British talk of war — and fear — they speak with authority. It is not that they condone Fusilier Lydon's action; rather, they understand it better than people of other lands, better than they could have understood it before 1939.

For the British know what fear is: fear of explosive death, fear of maiming, the stark, physical fear of bombardment. They know what battle fatigue is, that psychological condition which the Americans found a major battle problem — which even the R.A.F. recognized. They also know that in many instances the line which divides a man from becoming a V.C. or a cowering, frightened animal is not a broad line, but one that is thin and unpredictable.

They can draw on personal experience to appreciate Fusilier Lydon's fear, which in his case tipped the scale towards cowardice, in another case would have tipped it towards glory. For they can recall — can never forget — the nights when Nazi bombs made them "scared stiff" and they haltered on that narrow pinnacle between bravery and cowardice.

AND SO, in the words of Lord Russell of Liverpool, the judge advocate at Lydon's court martial, some people had only contempt for behavior such as Lydon was charged with. Others had sympathy.

Certainly there are thou-

sands of Canadians who, having shared with the British the full horror of war, whether at Dunkirk or Normandy or in the Strand or in Shoe Lane, will pause and say unto themselves: "There, but for the Grace of God..."

They remember there are different kinds of courage. Some men are brave in one way, some in another. Some could not stand up to cold steel, but would risk their lives without a glance of fear, tending wounded in the face of the enemy. Brave men rode the skies and faced certain death in the Battle of Britain, but admit they would be but jellyfish in a submarine under depth charge attack.

They know Lydon's fear, though it is not necessarily the brand of fear in which they cannot measure up. And so, while there has been no strident voice to condemn Lydon's conviction, there has been a potent wave of sympathy extended by thousands who understand.

There are even those who suggest that the soldier whose nerve failed on Hill 217 might have shown up well in the London blitz. Their comments on Lydon's case have been vociferous and vigorous, and many have looked into their inner selves and asked frankly: "How would I have behaved under similar circumstances?" The comment has indicated that not all answers would have been good.

For there are men here — as in Canada — who know the frailties of men under fire; know their own frailties which were never exposed by a court martial. From them has come sympathy for the soldier who was convicted.

THE HUMAN MIND is becoming known increasingly as a complex mechanism. In legal circles the black and white of bad and good is revealing new shades of grey. The McNaghten rules of insanity are under fire, and new concepts of guilt are being projected. So has this country, whose people know by personal experience new shades of bravery or cowardice, stopped to ponder in personal terms the conviction of Fusilier Lydon and the definition of cowardice or bravery.

And while this is still the "Country of the Brave," there are many brave who know what cowardice is. They do not condone it, but they understand.

## Does Lost City Lie On North Sea Bed?





A New Picture of the Liberal Leader.

Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Opposition (on the left), and Mr. G. H. Ross, Barrister, Calgary, on the steps of the entrance of Canada's new \$10,000,000 Parliament Building, Ottawa.

## An Editorial

### WHITEMAN'S JUSTICE

The Crag & Canyon is delighted to note that the member for East Calgary, George H. Ross, M. P., is taking an active part in the move to obtain justice for some of the oldest and some of the finest residents of our grand country, the Indians.

At a meeting of some of the Stony Indian tribe, which took place off the reserve, Mr. Ross was the principal speaker, and advocated greater facilities for education and care of our Red brethren.

He expressed himself as being quite in sympathy with the Indians and believes that they should have a greater share of participation in the good things our country has to offer.

The Crag & Canyon has often noticed the difference in the treatment accorded an immigrant of south east Europe and the Canadian Indian. The European when he first arrives, is not exactly a nature's nobleman, yet he is catered to, pampered, often given the call to work, over a native Canadian, taken to our bosom and given a franchise; all in a very short space of time.

In the middle of the 19th century the move to take our Western Country away from the Indians started. They were bamboozled from the start, given promises that were never kept, given contact with tuberculosis, venereal diseases, smallpox, and about every bad trait the white civilization had, all in return for land the Indians had held for centuries by right of possession.

The rights of citizenship were withheld from the Indian and he was banished to the reserve, and the best of his hunting grounds taken from him. That is a rough total of what the Indian received from his contact with the white man. Contrast that with the treatment given the European immigrants, many of whom are exempted from fighting in the defence of their adopted country, and have no goal other than accumulating a stake and going back to their native land.

We can truly say, "Lo where is the poor Indian?"



November 13, 1944

## 'MIND OPEN' ON 'ZOMBIES'

'Don't Know Who Is  
Right' Declares  
Geo. Ross M.P.

"This army reinforcement question is primarily one of fact. I don't know who is right. When I go to Ottawa next week it will be with an open mind." George H. Ross, Liberal member of parliament for Calgary East, thus stated his position in an interview with The Albertan Tuesday, M. J. Edwards, the other Calgary member, in Chicago on business and not available for comment.

Mr. Ross said the whole dispute centred upon whether adequate reinforcements for the Canadian Army overseas were being supplied by voluntary enlistment. This question could be answered only by the department of national defence. Both Mr. King and Gen. McNamara on the one hand, and Col. Hahlon on the other, he said, had to go by those figures.

The emergency meeting of parliament should result in final settlement of the controversy, he stated. If figures showed the voluntary method was not providing enough men, the "Zombies" should be sent overseas. If the voluntary method were satisfactory, there would be no need for a change.

Questioned about whether the "Zombies" should be demobilized and put into essential civilian work if they were not sent overseas, Mr. Ross quoted Col. Hahlon as reported in Hansard on July 10 last:

"There seems to be an idea that that 70 odd thousand men referred to . . . are hived somewhere, or that they are sitting around doing nothing. That is quite untrue . . ."

"The N.R.M.A. personnel . . . consists at the present time of something like 72,000. There were 144,000 of them enrolled altogether; in other words 72,000 of them have gone active or been discharged. Most of these could not measure up to the army medical standards for overseas, and they have been released for civilian work."

Of the other 72,000, "about 31,000 of them are on operational duties. About 13,000 of them are on non-operational duties. About 14,000 of them are in training centres. About 4,000 are in depots—wings which have to do with appraisal and placement and rehabilitation. Over 7,000 are on leave, or are on assigned duty, doing civilian work. That makes up the 72,000."

Mr. Ross further quoted the recently-designated defence minister as saying the operational units were scattered from Prince Rupert to Jamaica.

## Mr. Ross' Maiden Speech

*July 15, 1944*  
TIMES have changed in certain phases of the debates in the Commons. In the last parliament Alberta was represented almost entirely by Social Credit members, and on the other hand, except for two Saskatchewan members who came from within radio range of Calgary, no members of the group represented any other province. The result was that the Alberta members were permitted to go out at full length and seldom, if ever, were checked whatever they might say.

It was a joyous occasion for Alberta members, who during the four sessions unobstructed by comment, managed to put in Hansard much of the written works of Major Douglas, adapted to Canadian affairs.

It may be different from this time and that would be all to the good. Mr. Blackmore, leader of the group, in introducing his bill for the Alberta bank divided his speech into three parts, dealing first with the application, second repeating some parts of the social credit gospel and concluding by a story of the great success of Social Credit in Alberta.

In previous years the other members would have smiled at the Alberta utopia and turned to the next chapter. Now Alberta has a number of very capable Liberal members, who know Alberta conditions, Aberhart attempts, achievements and failures and can talk on the doctrine as well.

George Ross, newly elected member for East Calgary, in his maiden speech challenged the Blackmore story in a very effective reply. The debate unfortunately was cut short and was not concluded and Mr. Ross had not got further than the Aberhart record when time was called.

In a war session the discussion of social credit philosophy at any great length may be a bit out of place but when the Social Credit members apply their theories perpetually and continuously as cures for everything including war, peace, neutrality, non-belligerency, isolation, in a future peace, depression, drought, wind, floods and hail, both sides should be heard. The crediters themselves should welcome it for a one sided debate with one group doing all the talking and all others remaining silent, and seldom listening, must become very boring.

Mr. Ross and his Liberal associates would do well to keep guard on all the rash assertions of the Alberta members. Mr. Ross began it by a very effective speech which was well received in Parliament and much praised by most newspapers throughout Canada.

as it may seem, it does not mean  
of a lasting peace

## George Ross Nominated

THE East Calgary Liberal Association has again nominated Mr. George H. Ross, K.C., as its candidate in the approaching federal election.

Mr. Ross's nomination was almost a foregone conclusion. He has been an efficient and successful member of Parliament, and his personal popularity is great. East Calgary is not normally a Liberal riding, and Mr. Ross is the first candidate who ever succeeded in carrying it for the party.



**VISITING HAMILTON**—The above group, mostly members of the federal parliament, to-day obtained an insight into Hamilton's industrial contribution to the war effort. They spent this morning, this afternoon, and perhaps to-morrow morning also will be used for the same purpose, of inspecting some of the larger industries in the city. Following are in the group: G. A. Cruikshank, Fraser Valley, B.C.; J. G. Dieffenbaker, Lake Centre, Sask.; E. E. Perley, Qu'Appelle, Sask.; G. H. Ross, Calgary West; J. A. Ross, Souris, Man.; D. A. McNiven, Regina; G. B. Isnor, Halifax; J. J. Kinley, Queens-Lunenburg, N.S.; J. L. O'Brien, Northumberland, N.B.; D. K. Hazen, St. John's-Albert, N.B.; J. L. Douglas, Queens, P.E.I.; H. H. Hatfield, Victoria-Carleton, N.B.; T. H. Ross, Hamilton East; Howard Winkler, Lisgar, Man.; A. M. Nicholson, Canora, Sask.; Fred D. Mackenzie, Neepawa, Man., and W. O. Davis, secretary to Hon. C. W. G. Gibson.

George H. Ross, K.C., has again been nominated to stand for East Calgary in the Federal elections.

Mr. Ross has now acquired the nom de plume "Honest George." Possibly there is no other member of Parliament who is so absolutely honest and conscientious as Mr. Ross is towards his constituency. He is the kind of man that McKenzie King has more respect for than a dozen of his political heelers. He knows that if Mr. Ross thinks he is right, and acting for the good of his West, nothing will stop him until he has it all threshed out.

A member like Mr. Ross gets places.—What a sad and different story is that of West Calgary, for the past four years.

*George H. Ross Oct 6, 1944.*





Springbank Church

Photo by Michael Stern, Herald Staff Photographer



## MEMO from the PUBLISHER \*\*\* Frank Swanson

IT IS only eighty-eight years ago this weekend, scarcely a lifetime, that they were getting ready to celebrate the first Christmas in the frontier settlement of Calgary. It was a far cry from the tinkling bells, the festive lights and the hurrying throngs of shoppers on downtown Calgary streets this Yuletide.

An account of the life and times of those frontier days and that first frontier Christmas came into my hands a few days ago and it makes fascinating reading. It is a tattered and stained volume called *The Riders of the Plains* and it was written by Captain C. E. Denny of the troop of North West Mounted Police which established Fort Calgary in the fall of 1875.

The old volume, interestingly enough, was printed and published by *The Herald* in 1905. In those days, *The Herald* operated, in addition to a daily newspaper, a job printing concern, and *The Riders of the Plains* was one of the earliest published books in Western Canada. It was printed right here in this city.

THIS fascinating reminiscence of those early and exciting days is really a history of the opening up of this part of Canada by the famous police force. The author was second in command of F Troop of the NWMP which arrived on the banks of the Bow River in the late summer of 1875, the object being to establish a police post at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers.

It had come from Fort Macleod and had actually crossed the Bow River in its wagons and had proceeded north earlier that summer to the Red Deer River, 200 miles from Macleod, to await the arrival of General Selby Smythe and a police escort stationed in Edmonton. General Smythe was the imperial officer in command of the militia forces of Canada and was to take the first tour of the North West Territories ever made by authority, under police escort.

F Troop, which consisted of fifty men and horses and wagons loaded with supplies and forage, met the general on the banks of the Red Deer River and escorted him back, after a six-day trip, to the Bow River to the point which had been chosen

by Colonel Macleod as the site where Fort Calgary was to be built and occupied by F Troop.

At this point, the Bow River was the headquarters for hunting and winter camping for most of the Blackfoot tribe of Indians as well as the Sarcee and Stoney tribes, and an area into which many whisky traders slipped from south of the border, the real reason for the opening of a police post.

After going through an inspection parade at a point a little above the mouth of the Elbow River, General Smythe and his escort with Colonel Macleod left for Fort Macleod, and F Troop remained behind and proceeded west along the Bow River to a point of rising ground, "a most beautiful spot with a grand view of the mountains to the west and at this time covered with snow."

Captain Denny reported there was no one living there within miles of the spot, the only habitation being a small Hudson's Bay Company trading post on Ghost River some twenty-five miles up the Bow, and a small Methodist mission six miles above the Hudson's Bay post, which Reverend George McDougall ran for the Stoney Indians and where his son also kept a trading post.

"THIS fall," says Captain Denny, "we went to work near the site picked out for the fort to make ourselves comfortable, by digging trenches and covering them with brush and earth, with a fireplace inside; some of these huts held six and eight men, and with plenty of wood we had no trouble to keep warm. The nights were getting pretty cold, it being September when we arrived at the Bow River."

A few traders arrived late that fall and some proceeded up the river to cut dry pine logs fourteen feet long, to build the fort. They also found timber about six miles up the Elbow, and building a boom a little above the mouth, soon had all the logs they needed driven down the river.

The post rapidly took shape and when it was finished accommodated comfortably fifty men and had stables for about the same number of horses. The buildings were covered in with earth and between the logs, closed with clay, all surrounded with a log stockade about ten feet high with the

buildings facing inward round a good-sized square. Lumber for doors and flooring was cut with a whipsaw by half breeds, many of whom had camped in the vicinity.

"Our buildings were ready for occupation before Christmas and good fireplaces had been built in most of the rooms all with good building stone found on the river," said Captain Denny.

Firewood was plentiful and a party of men went up the river and drove enough of it down to last all winter. I G. Baker, a trader, and some of his men, also built a "good substantial store, and a couple of dwelling houses," and it was not long before they had it stocked with a good assortment of all kinds of trading goods. A billiard table was also put in by an enterprising ex-whisky trader, and cider, made from raisins, sold at twenty-five cents a glass.

The Hudson's Bay Company moved down one of the buildings from Ghost River and adding to it soon had a "good trading store and dwelling house."

"WE WERE settled in the new fort about the beginning of December and were glad to get under shelter as the weather was pretty cold by that time," recorded Captain Denny. Before the fort was finished, he made a trip to Fort Macleod on police business and he returned to Calgary on Christmas night, 1875.

This is his report of the first Christmas night in Calgary.

"I returned . . . and found the troop spending the evening in old Christmas style, a Christmas dinner being given by the non-commissioned officers and men, to which most of the civilians at Calgary were invited. "A pleasant evening was spent, the first Christmas ever celebrated at Calgary. The previous evening (Christmas Eve) a dance had been held at the billiard hall, built this fall. The ladies consisted of half-breed belles who turned out in numbers, well-dressed, and not at all bad looking."

"A jolly time was had and some of those old time dances held at Macleod and Calgary the first few years the police came in, went far ahead for fun and good hearty exercise, of any of the prim and select affairs held since the country has come to be settled."

That was Christmas in Calgary eighty-eight years ago, the first ever spent in what later was to become one of the thriving business centres of the nation. Present-day Calgarians, snug in their warm, gas-heated, well-lit and comfortable homes, might do worse this Christmas-time than remember the men who spent that first happy Christmas at the junction of the Bow and Elbow not so many years ago. A lot of water has run through both rivers since, but the spirit of these brave men lives on.



# Calgary Senator Takes Divorce Stand

[By Canadian Press]

A new divorce procedure was proposed by Senator George H. Ross (L—Alberta).

Opposing the bill introduced by Senator W. M. Aseltine (PC—Saskatchewan) to have the divorce machinery, now operated by the Senate, transferred to the Exchequer Court, Senator Ross suggested instead the amendment of Senate rules.

## **SUPERIOR COURT**

His idea would be that all petitions for divorce on grounds of adultery be first submitted to the superior court of the province concerned.

If the petition succeeded the court would send a certified copy of the decision to the Senate and that body, without hearing evidence, would grant the divorce. All such decisions could be grouped and passed in one bill "once a year or thereabouts."





BRITAIN OWNS OTTAWA HOME  
... Earncliffe favored residence



KINGSTON HOUSE TO BE MUSEUM  
... Bellevue Terrace renovated

# 'Pekoe Pagoda' To Be Macdonald Shrine

By DON MCGILLIVRAY  
(Copyright Southern News Service)

Sir John A. Macdonald would probably chuckle at the idea of a Grit government spending \$65,000 to turn the old "Pekoe Pagoda" at Kingston into a national shrine to his memory.

Sir John couldn't afford to live long in the place himself. He rented it from a Kingston grocer because a doctor told him that his ailing wife needed country air.

But after a year in the Victorian gingerbread splendors of "Bellevue Terrace" he had to move to humbler quarters in the city because the ex-

pense of buying out his law partner left him unable to meet the rent. Now, 72 years after the death of Canada's first prime minister, the Pearson government is buying "Bellevue" for \$35,000 and spending \$30,000 to make it "a proud historical trust."

"It is my sincere hope," said Prime Minister Pearson, "that it will contribute in real terms to keep alive the memory of a very great Canadian."

It takes a long time in Canada for a prime minister to escape the political animosities which pursue him beyond the grave. None of the men who served in Canada's highest office in the past 40 years or more has quite escaped.

## Gaining Honor

But Sir John is beginning to gain non-partisan honor. His portrait shares wall space with that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Prime Minister Pearson's office—the first time he hasn't been put into some dusty storeroom with the advent of a Liberal party win in the elections.

Ninety years ago, Sir John pre-

dicted that it would be so. In his darkest hour, his career apparently ended by the 1873 Pacific scandal, Macdonald said posterity would vindicate him. "I can confidently appeal to a higher court, to the court of my conscience and to the court of posterity."

That court has taken a long time to render a favorable verdict. Even

after Macdonald's triumphs and failings had ceased to be active political issues, generations of historians kept alive what Professor Donald Creighton labelled "the authorized version of Canadian history."

In this, Macdonald's drinking became his chief characteristic—he was a sort of boozey clown, good for a laugh in the history lecture but scarcely a nation builder.

Creighton himself did much to kill

## Idea Accepted

Mr. Diefenbaker suggested in the Commons that the government buy it and the idea was quickly taken up by Mr. Pearson.

Built in 1839 by Charles Hales, a Kingston grocer, Bellevue has been described as "one of the finest examples of the romantic Italian Tuscan villa style" and also as "a large, absurdly ornate villa" with two long wings at right angles to each other and, at the centre, a square, incongruous tower, and "an architectural horror."

Macdonald himself looked on it in the latter light.

He entertained his friends with tales of his "Eytalian Willar" which

this canard with his brilliant biography of Sir John, published in two volumes in 1952 and 1953. And now Lester B. Pearson, who also has a feeling for history, seems to be completing the process.

Early in November, Arthur Phelps, who lives across the street from Bellevue, wrote to Mr. Pearson and Opposition Leader John Diefenbaker to tell them the old house was up for sale.

was known locally as Tea Caddy Castle, Molasses Hall and Muscovado Cottage because of "the rather prosaic pursuits of the worthy landlord." His own private name for it was Pekoe Pagoda.

The house is of stucco-covered stone, festooned with fanciful fretwork and private balconies from the bedrooms. There are 12 large rooms, including the tower room, and most of them have fireplaces and chandeliers.

Macdonald was 33 when he moved into the house in 1848 with his sick wife, Isabella, and his infant son, little John Alexander.

They had been there only a month

when the child died suddenly. It was a heartbreaking loss to his father who, 30 years later, still kept a box of "little John A.'s toys"—a broken rattle, a cart, some animals.

The next summer, the Macdonalds left Bellevue, never to return and, after nine more years of illness, Isabella died.

A house with a much stronger and longer association with Sir John is Earncliffe in Ottawa, the present residence of the British high commissioner. The Canadian government could have had it for \$90,000 in 1950 but passed up the chance.

The Conservative prime minister of the day, R. B. Bennett, was interested in the idea of making it his official residence. He decided against it for two reasons—the short-

age of cash in his depression-era budget and the reluctance of his sister, also his official hostess, to take on the big house on the eve of her marriage to W. D. Herridge, later Canadian ambassador to Washington.

The British bought it for Sir William Clark, the first United Kingdom high commissioner, and since then it hasn't been available. Sir John's stables were converted into offices for the high commissioner and his staff.

These offices are now being relocated in an imposing eight-story building the British government has built in the centre of Ottawa on Confederation square. But the high commissioner will continue to reside at Earncliffe.

## Hope Cherished

Some Canadians cherish a hope that one day the British government will offer the 100-year-old house to Canada but the offer has not yet been made.

It would probably be accepted quickly. Canadians are in a mood to cherish a house where Sir John lived with his second wife from 1883.

from which he ran much of the nation's business, and where he died in 1891.

They are prepared to agree with the judgment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"he, above all, was the father of Confederation"—and to join the cry of one enthusiastic supporter—"You'll never die, John A."



Jan. 11<sup>th</sup> 1963.

# Museum 'Sleuths' Top-Rated

(Last of a Series)

By DAVID KER

[Copyright Southam Company Ltd.]

If scholarship, skill and perseverance are requirements in all departments of the Glenbow Foundation, in none are they more so than in the archaeology department.

And if the other departments concern themselves with the cultural remains of a few hundred years, the archaeology staff's studies go back thousands. They are the super-sleuths of the Glenbow Foundation.

The department is the least spectacular to look at (until recently it was housed in a garage loft) but the success of its labors is having an increasingly significant effect on the study of archaeology in Canada.

Toronto may have done great things in Egypt. Glenbow has done them in Alberta.

## INTEREST STARTED '55

Glenbow's interest in this field began when the foundation was set up in 1955. Dr. Marie Wormington, an archaeologist from the Denver Museum of Natural History, was engaged during 1955 and 1956 to outline a program. It was quickly approved by the foundation.

Dr. R. G. Forbis, a Colum-

bia University Ph. D. in anthropology, was engaged to organize the department in 1957. The first diggings were made that summer at the Ross' site near Coaldale, Alberta. Three occupation layers containing hearths, faunal remains and cultural debris going back 250 years were uncovered.

## BACK 2,000 YEARS

This was a mere warm-up for the diggings during the next two summers at the Old Women's Buffalo Jump near Cayley, Alta. The archeological findings there went back over 2,000 years.

Of such antiquity was the Old Women's Buffalo Jump (the "old" refers to the jump, not the women) that it is referred to in the mythology of the Blackfoot tribe.

It was said to be the place where men and women first decided to live together. A mass Adam - and - Eve revelation supposedly took place at the instigation of Napi, a devious old man who was believed to be the creator of many of nature's wonders.

A buffalo jump was a natural drop over which buffalo were driven to their death, or to be so maimed that they could easily be killed. The drive was done on foot until

See Page 40 — MUSEUM



**CAYLEY DISCOVERY.** Glenbow diggings at the Old Woman's Buffalo Jump near Cayley reveal layers of ash and burned bones. Cayley is about 50 miles southwest of Calgary.



## Museum

the Indians began to use horses in the 18th century. As guns superseded the bow and arrow, the jumps fell into disuse.

Other excavations have been undertaken each summer. In 1960, an earth lodge village was uncovered at Cluny Alta. No similar habitation had been known to exist that far north. The nearest was in the Dakotas, over 500 miles away.

### 4,000 - YEAR - OLD SITE

Among other interesting excavations between 1961 and 1963 were those at a 4,000-year - old campsite northeast of Castor, Alta., and at Rocky Mountain House where three successive trading posts had been built between 1799 and 1874.

What is believed to be the second of these posts — a large fortification maintained from 1829 - 61, was particularly well defined during the summers of 1962 - 63. A replica is to be built in Calgary's Heritage Park development.

### ALBERTA MOVING

Because of Glenbow's activity, Alberta is moving into the forefront of archaeological study in Canada. Trained archaeologists have been as rare as hen's teeth in Canada.

When Dr. R. S. MacNeish, formerly senior archaeologist of the National Museum in Ottawa, joins the staff of the University of Alberta this year, the province will have at least five of Canada's leading experts in this field.

The others are Dr. Alan Bryan, assistant professor in Sociology and anthropology at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, his wife, Dr. Ruth Gruhn, and J. C. Garner, technical director of Glenbow's museum department.

### JOINS STAFF

In September, Dr. Forbis joined the staff of the University of Alberta in Calgary. For the next three years (subject to review thereafter) the Glenbow Foundation has offered to make available to the university its archaeological artifacts, library facilities and laboratory. These are now located in Glenbow's new museum building. A further offer is to sponsor summer digging parties in the field to give students practical experience.

A chair in archaeology is planned for the University of Alberta. Glenbow's facilities, experience and reputation make Calgary the favored choice for its location.

With its museum, art collection, library, archives and archaeology departments, the Glenbow Foundation is already an important cultural force in Canada. And it is still growing.

In the incredibly short period of less than nine years, Eric L. Harvie and his family have created an institution of great significance to Canadians now, and to others yet unborn.



Jan 10th 1964

# Archives' Fame Spreading

(Sixth of a series)

By DAVID KER

[Copyright Southam Company Ltd.]

The Glenbow Foundation's archives department contains rare (in some cases unique) material of interest to scholars and the inquisitive in many parts of the world.

Queries have been directed to it from all over North America, the U.K., and from as far away as Australia.

Even the present-day descendants of proud Indian tribes come to Glenbow to learn about their history and forgotten crafts.

The department, which is under the direction of Hugh A. Dempsey, an authority on early western Canadian history, is mainly concerned with records of western Canada as far north as the Arctic. It is a repository of rare manuscripts, letters, films, photographs, tape-recorded interviews and other material of historical significance. Its photographs alone number over 60,000.

With its store of detailed information, it can answer many obscure questions.

## AUTHENTIC ITEMS

A man from Victoria, B.C., wanted to authenticate what he believed to be an old NWMP saddle in his possession.

With a description of the saddle, and the information that it had been made by Carson & Shore, Mr. Dempsey was able to date it between

1892 and 1900. Further checking of government saddles for the NWMP narrowed its date down to 1896. The saddle was authentic.

The Canadian Wax Museum opened in Banff this year. Glenbow's archives and museum departments were consulted on the authenticity of the figures and settings.

During the 1880s, the Indians began to use canvas rather than hides for their tipis. Canvas was lighter and more easily transported. Making a hide tipi was becoming a lost art. Glenbow researchers studied how it was done and have since made two, one of which is in the National Museum in Ottawa.

## STEADY FLOW

Historical records are constantly being received from Glenbow's field researchers.

Lawrence Burns, a Cambridge undergraduate, collects material in the U.K., relating to early immigration and the fur trade; Dr. O. S. Longman, formerly Alberta's deputy minister of agriculture and now living in New Westminster, B.C., gathers material from prairie people who have retired to the west coast; Milton M. Merrill, a Mormon living at Hillspring, Alta., collects biographies, reminiscences and museum material from the Mormon community.

Between its museum and archives, the Glenbow Foundation has a unique record of

See Page 39—ARCHIVES



**PRIZED CHART.** Glenbow archivist Hugh A. Dempsey, shows a chart designed by Father Albert Lacombe in 1865 to teach Christianity to the Indians.



From Page 21

## Archives

information on the Hutterite sect. Much of it is the work of Karl Peter, a Glenbow field worker.

Having gained the Hutterites' confidence, Mr. Peter was able to gather information about their family relationships, marriage customs and religious philosophy which had not been known to the outside world. The archives now has tape-recordings of their legends, folk songs and ceremonies, and rare pictures of their activities.

### WIN CONFIDENCE

The Hutterite Brethren of the Standoff Colony have even permitted the archives to microfilm their most cherished documents, some dating back to the 16th Century. This was done in the presence of a constant Hutterite guard.

Mr. Dempsey draws an interesting comparison between the development of the Canadian and American west. Whereas in Canada the law, in the form of the NWMP preceded settlement, in the U.S. settlement preceded the law.

A beneficial result to us was that relations between "the white man" and the Indian were much better in the Canadian west than south of the border. Late into the 19th Century, scalpings and massacres were much more common in the U.S. than in Canada.

Western movies, TV shows and such fanciful writers as Ned Buntline have created myths about the American west which many people confuse with reality. The true history is now badly out of focus.

This hasn't happened to the same extent in Canada. With such a formidable bastion of authenticity as the Glenbow Foundation, we have a much better chance of keeping our historical vision 20-20.

Tomorrow's article will deal with Glenbow's archaeology department.



Jan. 9th 1962.

# Library Section 'A Museum'

(Fifth Of A Series)

By **DAVID KER**

[Copyright Southam Company Ltd.]

The Glenbow Foundation's library department is a museum in itself. Its bookbinding, which can even invisibly mend aged paper, is one of the most skilled in the country.

The library contains some 15,000 items and is supervised by T. R. McCloy, a specialist in Western Canadian history. He came to Glenbow from the National Library in Ottawa.

The oldest book in the Canadiana collection is a first edition (1633) of "The Strange and Dangerous Voyage of Captaine Thomas James in his intended Discovery of the Northwest Passage into the South Sea." James didn't reach the Pacific but he sailed into the bay which now bears his name.

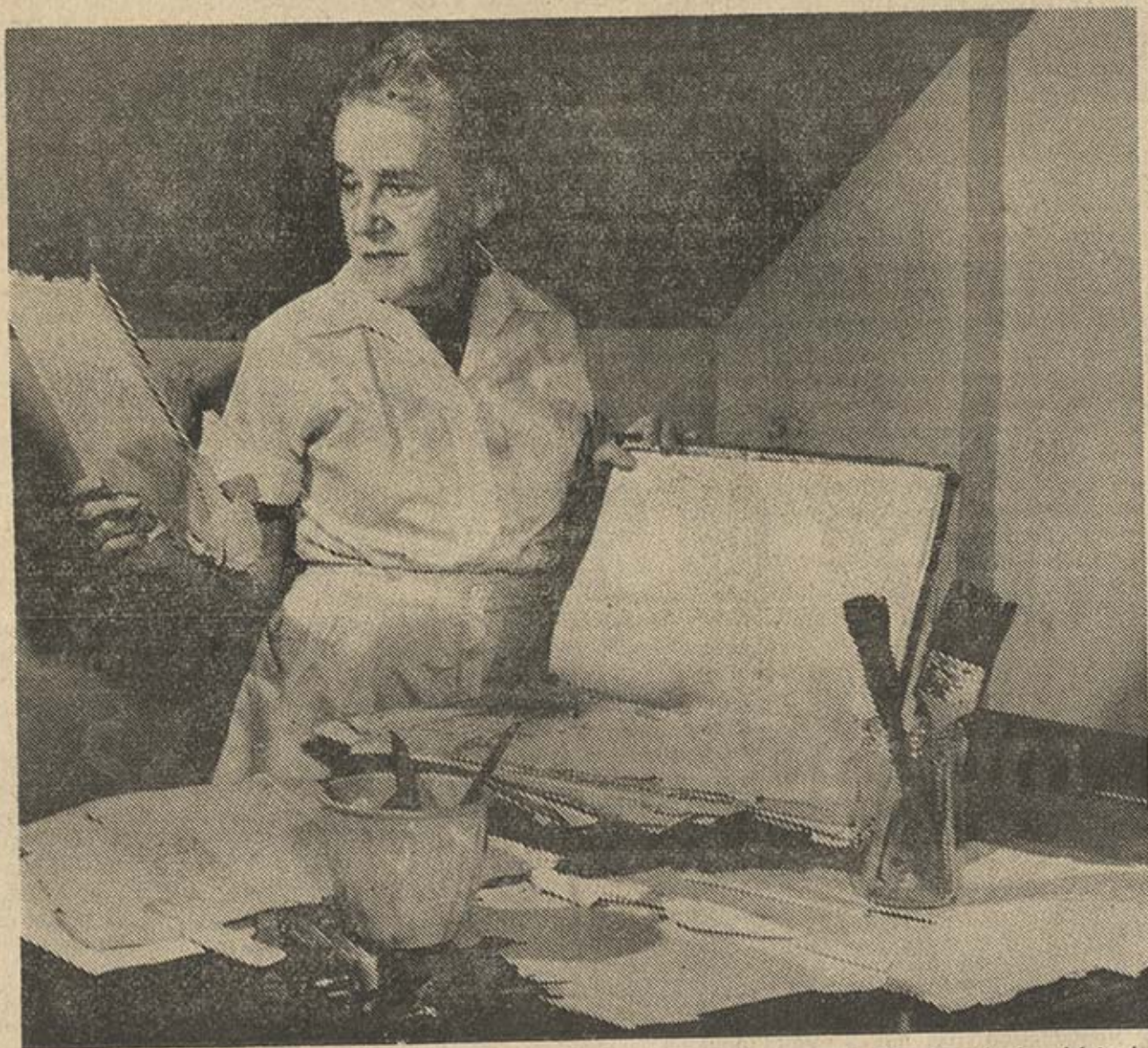
Another prized volume is a 1675 edition of "The Story of the Voyage of Martin Fro-bisher, 1577" written in Latin.

## PAMPHLETS

Mr. McCloy is particularly proud of the pamphlet collection. It is a detailed record of Western Canadian incidents, views and organizations.

Pamphlets aren't as important now as they used to be.

Page 48—LIBRARY SECTION



**EXPERT AT WORK.** Mrs. Erika Valters, in charge of Glenbow's bookbinding, is one of Canada's few experts in the field of restoring and preserving books and documents.



# Library Section 'A Museum'

## From Page 27

Fifty or sixty years ago they were one of the main ways of disseminating ideas. Glenbow has, for instance, an incomparable record of argument for and against Social Credit.

In addition to a wide variety of books on the North American Indian, the library contains a particularly noteworthy Arctic collection. This is built around the collection of the great Arctic explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, which was acquired a few years ago.

### ORIGINAL PAPERS

The library also has an extensive collection of books and papers on horses, including what is believed to be the first announcement of a horse race ever printed. It is in German and printed in 1511.

Included in the collection is one of the earliest Canadian imprints on the horse — "The Farmer's Friend, containing Rarey's Horse Secret with other valuable Receipts and Information" published in 1858.

In the field of natural history, the library has some rare and superbly illustrated ornithological books. Mr. McCloy, not given to overstatement, describes these as "some of the finest bird-plate books ever published."

### RESTORATION

With so many rare books and valuable documents to look after, one would imagine that problems of restoration and preservation would be insurmountable.

At Glenbow they are not. Mrs. Erika Valters, in charge of the bookbindery, is one of the few remaining experts in her field in North America. With her ability, nothing in the library needs to be sent elsewhere for repair or preservation.

Mrs. Valters has mastered a disappearing craft on this continent.

If an old document is so dried out and fragile it will fall apart if handled, she can preserve it so that it will be tough and enduring. This she does with silk chiffon and a thin paste she makes herself. The finished product still looks fragile but isn't. The silk chiffon covering can be felt but barely seen.

If a page has a hole or torn edge, she can splice a matching piece to it so that the join is almost invisible. She has a collection of rare old papers for this purpose.

### HOBBY IN PARIS

Mrs. Valters, a Latvian, learned her craft as a hobby in Paris in the 1930s. She studied under two old masters — bookbinding from a M. Noulhac and tooling from a M. Dumont. She has 200 book tools, possibly the largest set in Canada.

Mr. Dumont, she says, had over 4,000.

Book tools are now collectors' items. The foundation hopes to add to Mrs. Valters' set.

The work of Glenbow's library and archives' departments are closely related. Both are presently located in Hull House, an old mansion on a quiet street in downtown Calgary. Together with the museum and archaeology departments, they will soon be moved to more spacious quarters in the new museum building.

Tomorrow's article will describe Glenbow's archives department.



# Museum Shuns 'Artiness'

(Fourth Of A Series)

By DAVID KER

[Copyright Southam Company Ltd.]

To collect 10,000 pictures in less than nine years is no mean feat. To restore, mat, frame and catalogue them, no less.

The art department of the Glenbow Foundation currently occupies the Glenbow Building in Calgary and overflows into a former church and the Glenbow Art Gallery in the new public library building.

Only the Glenbow Art Gallery is open to the public, although various groupings of painting are exhibited elsewhere, both in and out of Canada.

Glenbow shuns "artiness."

It prefers to acquire pictures which have historic or descriptive significance rather than abstractions incomprehensible to most laymen.

The paintings, prints and drawings in the collection, in round figures, are listed under the following headings: documentary (1,000 portraits and 3,000 descriptive works); landscapes (2,000); natural history (3,600); miscellaneous (160).

Glenbow's interest in illustrated paintings, particularly those relating to North American Indians, has led to some surprising discoveries.

An impressive landscape

with indifferently painted Indians in the foreground was acquired. It was signed by Worthington Whittredge, a 19th Century American landscapist.

## MYSTERY SIGNATURE

Scientific study and cleaning revealed the signature of Paul Peel, one of Canada's noted 19th Century landscape painters. The Indians had been superimposed on the landscape by an unknown artist. How Whittredge's signature got on the picture is a mystery.

An unsigned painting entitled *The Fur Trader* was purchased.

Careful study, both by Glenbow's experts and the National Gallery in Ottawa, has led to the conclusion that the artist was probably Cornelius Krieghoff.

Of great interest is a group of 12 portraits of Sioux Indians who were involved in the bloody Sioux uprising in Minnesota in 1862. After the artist, Henry H. Cross, had painted them, they were all tried and executed.

Glenbow has outstanding landscapes and wild-life paintings by the great American artist-naturalist, Carl Rungius, who died in 1959. His painting equipment and many of his personal effects were ac-

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**IN 'ROGUES' GALLERY.** Ta-te-me-na (Roundwind), was a leader in the bloody Sioux uprising in Minnesota in 1862. He was tried and executed shortly after this portrait was painted by Henry H. Cross. It is one of a "rogues' gallery" of 12 such portraits by Cross in Glenbow's art department.



## Glenbow

quired by the museum department.

There are excellent examples of the work of Belmore Browne, Emily Carr, John Gilroy and John Innes, to name but a few of the artists represented.

The buffalo paintings (160) and bird illustrations (over 1,200) are unusually extensive collections.

### FINE ART

The fine art department contains many fascinating "objets d'art," mainly the works of European and Oriental craftsmen.

It includes what is believed to be one of the two authentic nefes in North America.

A nef is an aristocratic table setting in the form of an intricate silver galleon under full sail. It held the owner's personal tableware. Possession was originally confined by a rigid code of etiquette to royalty, the high clergy and nobles from the rank of earl.

Also of interest is a case containing silver spoons and forks which belonged to Sir John Franklin. They were recovered by Eskimos after Franklin disappeared in the Arctic in 1845.

There is Chinese jade, Japanese lacquer work over 200 years old, a magnificent enamel dessert set by Faberge (jeweller to the Russian Czars), and many other intricately designed pieces of great craftsmanship.

The fine art department also contains a collection of pioneer and children's antique toys.

Tomorrow's article will describe the activities of Glenbow's library.



Jan. 8th 1964

# Sioux Drum Museum Treasure

(Third Of A Series)

By DAVID KER

[Copyright Southam Company Ltd.]

The museum department of the Glenbow Foundation is a feast for the imagination.

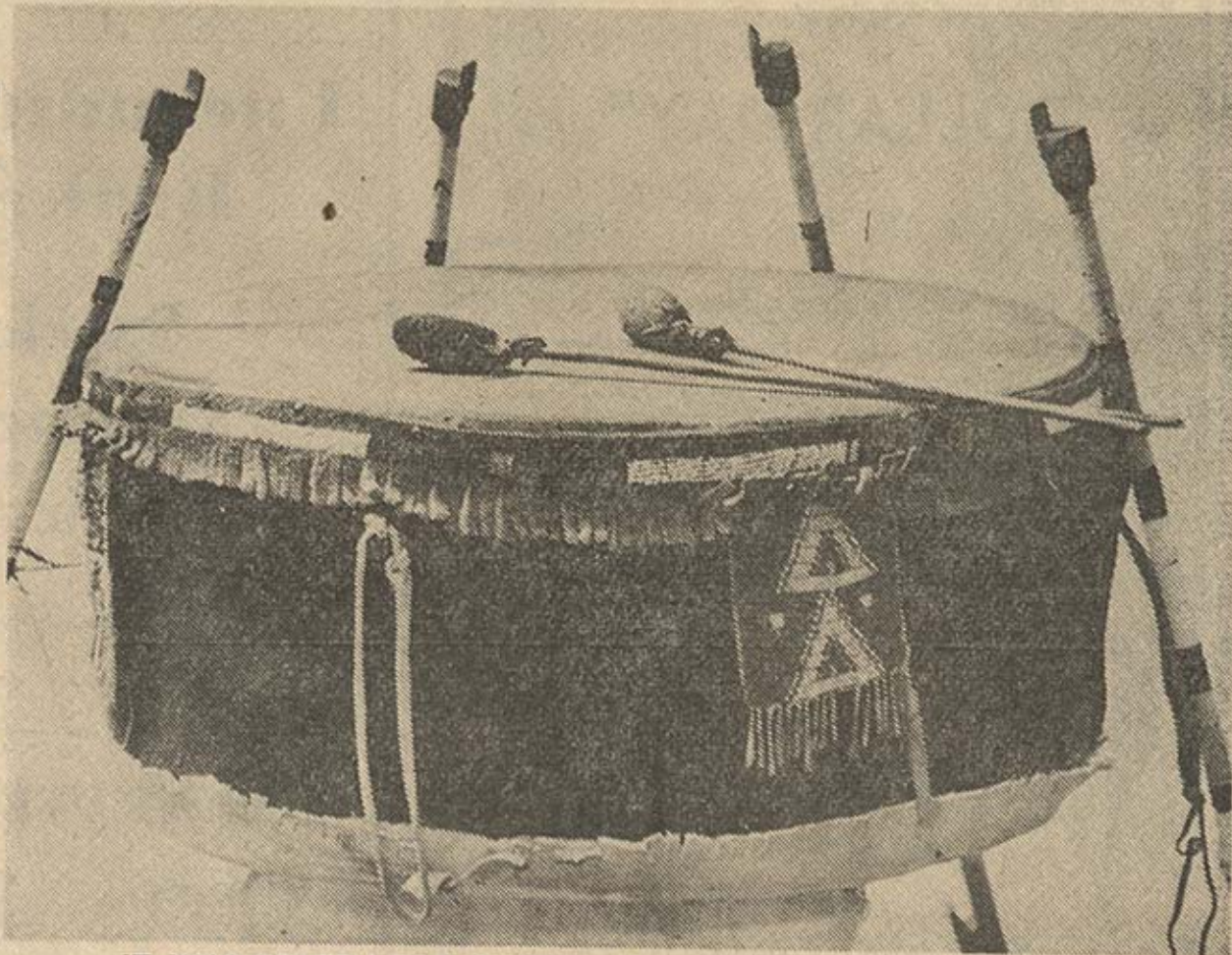
It contains almost anything you can think of that is Indian, Eskimo, Hutterite or "western pioneer." It also maintains extensive workshops for the restoration and repair of its treasures.

The department, directed by W. P. Fleming, currently occupies a large warehouse and its equally large garage, a vast ice-house at Bowness on the outskirts of Calgary, and the field in which the ice-house stands. Its main exhibits will be moved to Calgary's old court house where they will be on public display later this year; others will be used in Calgary's imaginative Heritage Park development.

The collection of North American Indian artifacts is extensive. It even includes scalps — both from "redskins" and from red-headed "white men."

Of historical interest is a drum, complete with its or-

See Page 9—GLENBOW



**IT WAS BEATEN FOR CUSTER.** Drum believed to have been used by the Sioux at the battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876 is displayed in Glenbow's museum.



# Glenbow Foundation Includes Many Departments

THE CALGARY HERALD Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1964 9

## From Page 1

iginal drum sticks and the ceremonial staves which supported it, which was used by the Sioux at "Custer's Last Stand" in 1876. Its ominous boom was probably heard by Custer before he died.

After the battle, the Sioux retreated northward, seeking the protection of Queen Victoria. They settled in the Cypress Hills area of southwest Saskatchewan, — an Indian no-man's-land.

When grass fires drove the dwindling buffalo herds to Blackfoot and Cree territory in the early 1890s, the Sioux, starving, began to trade their valuables for food. The drum was among the things to go. It was subsequently acquired by Glenbow.

## HUTTERITE COLLECTION

The Hutterite collection is unique. It includes all manner of home-made household effects, furniture and clothing. Particularly unusual are a wooden rocking horse (the sect doesn't permit children to play with toys) and a piggy-bank (money is forbidden in Hutterite communities).

This collection is largely the work of a Glenbow field worker, Karl Peter, a sociology student at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. It extends into Glenbow's archives department which will be described in a subsequent article.

The museum has over 1,700 small arms — one of the most outstanding collections in North America. The oldest is a 16th Century "hand goone", a bi-pod weapon used in fortresses.

## HBC GUNS

Hudson's Bay Company trade guns, of which Glenbow has several, have an interesting history. Most have a brass dragon on the receiver. The guns would be traded to Indians in exchange for pelts.

When the Hudson's Bay Company sent out a large shipment of an improved gun without the brass dragon marking, the Indians wouldn't accept them. Brass dragons had to be ordered from England to make the guns marketable.

The museum also has 16th Century suits of French and German armor, a 15th Century suit of Japanese armor and a variety of swords, maces, cross-bows and other mediaeval weapons of war.

Glenbow takes great care to preserve and restore its treasures. Vermin and a lack of humidity are its chief enemies.

All articles which could be destroyed by vermin, such as clothing and old books, are passed through a cyanide chamber as soon as they are received. Those which would perish through a lack of humidity, such as the extensive insect and butterfly collections,

are stored in rooms where the humidity is carefully controlled.

The museum's chief restorer is Harold Hussey. Glenbow brought him to Calgary from Bathurst, N.B., after an article had appeared about him in *Weekend Magazine* a couple of years ago. He had built his own aircraft, the Hussey Sky Hawk, which was the second plane to be designed and built in Canada privately. The plane is now listed in *Jane's World Aircraft*.

Among other things the foundation has restored are antique water clocks, player pianos, a calliope and a 1912 La France fire-engine.

The pioneer agricultural collection is at an old ice house on the outskirts of Bowness, near Calgary. The ice house stands in a field filled with ancient farm machinery and wagons, most of which is in working condition.

## OLD MACHINES

Have you ever heard the snort or felt the shake of a 1908 tractor driven by a 15 h.p., one-lung engine? It's something to think about.

There is a covered wagon that took five and a half months to come up from Wisconsin to the Diamond 7 ranch in southern Alberta around the turn of the century.

The dark interior of the ice

house is a place of dreams, ghosts and forgotten echoes. Part of it is taken up with Glenbow's heavy repair shops; the rest is bulging with old stage coaches, wagons, saddlery and implements of a by-gone day. An 1852 Brigham Young bandwagon is among its contents.

Other museum department

exhibits include turn-of-the-century standard and narrow-gauge railway trains, an old CPR station and a complete pioneer village — all of which will be set up, in running order, in Heritage Park.

Tomorrow's article will describe Glenbow's art department.

(Copyright Southam Co.)

## Meeting Dates Set

LONDON (Reuters) — West German Chancellor Erhard will hold two sessions of world-ranging talks with Prime Minister Douglas-Home here Jan. 15-16, British officials said Monday. This will be their first official discussions since they became heads of government late last year.



## The Glenbow Foundation

# Calgary's Cultural Wonder

(First Of A Series)

By **DAVID KER**

[Copyright Southam Company Ltd.]

The Glenbow Foundation of Calgary is one of the cultural wonders of western Canada. Its significance is not widely appreciated; it has never before been extensively reviewed by the press.

It is a charitable foundation and the imaginative creation of Eric L. Harvie, QC, LL.D., CD, of Calgary. Actively assisting and encouraging him are his wife and their two sons and daughter.

From a standing start in 1955, it has already become a collection of national importance and international interest.

To scholars of western Canadian history, it is an invaluable (and available) source of reference.

It is more than a collection. It is a centre of historical and archeological research, and a collection of collections ranging from insects and Indian artifacts to antique railway trains and a complete western pioneer village.

### POPULAR REFERENCE

Among other things, it has 10,000 paintings, over 1,700

See Page 16—GLENBOW



**NEW HOME FOR GLENBOW.** Calgary's old court house building was recently turned over to the Glenbow Foundation by the province of Alberta. The new home will provide needed display space for the foundation's museum, library, archives and archaeology departments.



From Page 1

## Glenbow

small arms and reference facilities to which people from all over the world turn for information.

In essence, it is a visual and documentary record of the cultural heritage of a vast geographical area — western Canada and its challenging northern frontiers.

Having largely completed the significant aspects of this record in the form of art, artifacts, books and documents, a secondary pursuit is now to bring examples of the craftsmanship of foreign countries to the attention of Western Canadians who might not otherwise have a chance to view them.

So far, few people have been able to see all of Glenbow's treasures for these reasons.

The foundation has been growing at a rapid rate; many of its acquisitions have required painstaking restoration; its thousands of items have had to be carefully appraised and indexed; its collections are so vast that suitable display space has been hard to find.

### OVERCOME HURDLES

These hurdles are now being surmounted. Much of the restoration and cataloguing work has been done; Calgary has made space available for a Glenbow Art Gallery in its new public library building; the Province of Alberta has turned over Calgary's old Court House to the foundation for the displays of its museum, library, archives and archeology departments.

The Luxton Museum in Banff, operated by Glenbow, has always been open to the public.

Those who have sought to write about the Glenbow Foundation have been caught on the horns of a dilemma: Mr. Harvie dislikes publicity and the foundation can no longer avoid it. Unfortunately the latter cannot be adequately explained without reference to the former.

These in brief, are the circumstances which give birth to the foundation:

### THE FOUNDER

Mr. Harvie was born with an instinct to collect; he has long been deeply interested in the history of western Canada and an optimistic champion of its future; to the advantage of his countrymen he can afford to indulge both his instinct and his interest on a grand scale.

Fate has also played a part in bringing an evolving dream to impressive reality.

Glenbow's full-time staff averages 60 and is directed by Col. G. B. Greene, MBE, CD, a retired permanent army officer. During the summer, his staff swells with the addition of field personnel and project workers. Glenbow also has agents in many parts of the world on the watch for suitable additions to its various collections.

J. C. Garner, MA, is the museum's technical director. He is an internationally recognized expert on the material culture of the North American Indian.

### MANY HELPERS

The high calibre and dedication of Glenbow's builders are of great significance in appraising its importance. Professors, artists, scholars and quiet people with rare talents have all contributed to make it what it is today. Not least have been the interest and helpful assistance of west's old-timers.

George H. Gooderham, now President of the Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association, was the foundation's first employee and is still its public relations officer. He had served for 35 years with the federal government's Indian Affairs department, retiring as regional supervisor of Indian agencies for Alberta.

But for the original Glenbow dream, the efforts of those who have believed in it and the fine hand of fate, much of the detailed history of western Canada might have been lost forever.

Monday's article will describe the Luxton Museum in Banff.



# Indian Lore Fills Museum

(Second of a Series)

By DAVID KER

[Copyright Southam Company Ltd.]

Among Banff's tourist attractions is the Luxton Museum, owned and operated by the Glenbow Foundation of Calgary.

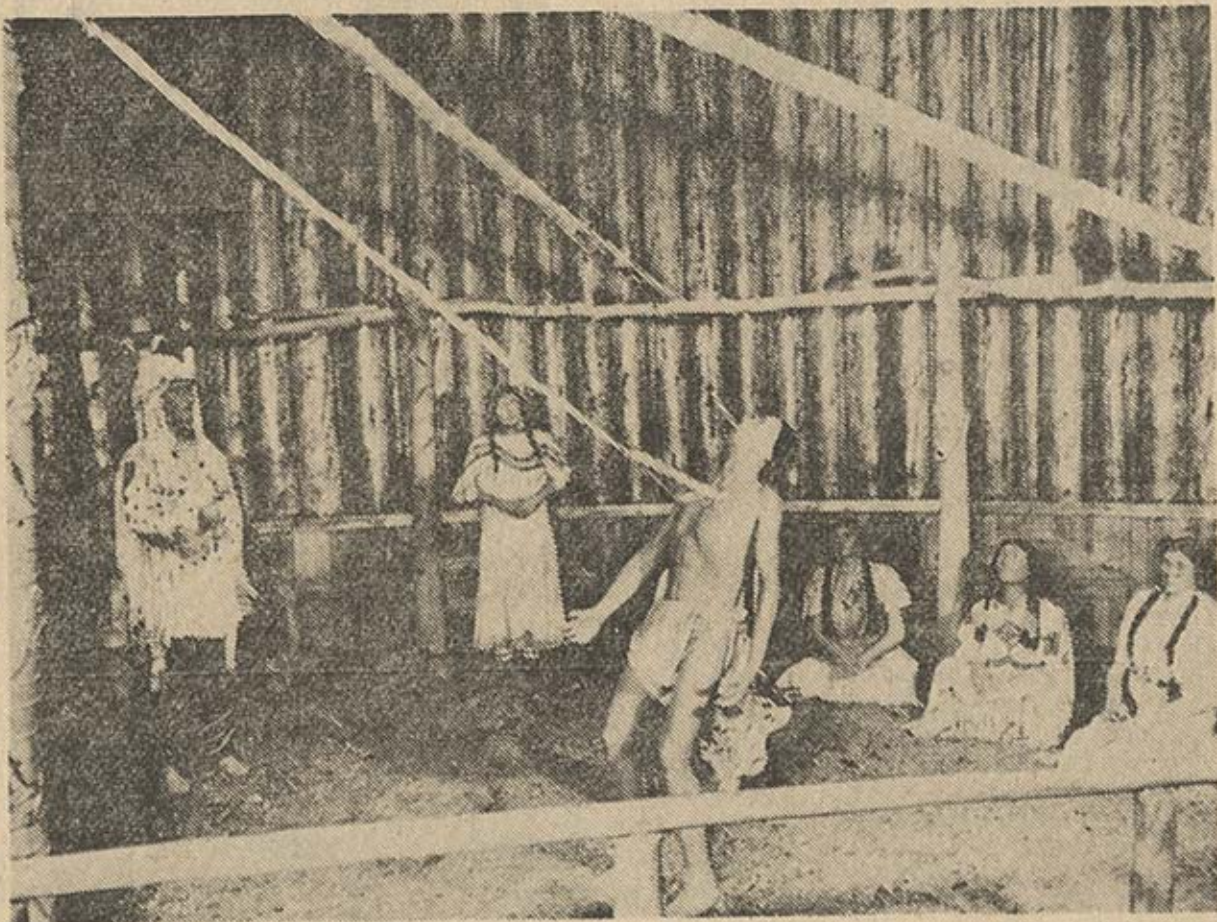
It is the creation of two remarkable collectors — the late Norman K. Luxton who lived, loved and traded with western Indians all his life, and Eric L. Harvie of Calgary who brought the Glenbow Foundation into being and built the museum to house Mr. Luxton's extensive collection of Indian artifacts.

While the foundation, since it was established in 1955, has been an unobtrusive enigma, the Luxton Museum has been a fascinating public showcase since it was opened in 1953. Until recently it was the only window through which part of the foundation's collection could be regularly viewed.

## INDIAN LORE

The museum is primarily a magnificent visual display of early Indian life, crafts and customs. Only a light railing

See Page 8—GLENBOW



**SELF-TORTURE.** This young Indian brave is going through tribal torture in one of the displays at the Norman Luxton Museum in Banff. Thousands of people have passed through the Luxton Museum in the past few years. The museum is an important part of The Glenbow Foundation.



## Glenbow

separates visitors from the life-size figures which depict daily routines and fearsome ceremonials with vivid reality.

One can feel the pain and exaltation of the young brave as he tortures himself before his elders in the Sun Dance ceremony; one can sense the proud dignity of Old Sun of the Blackfoot as he greets a NWMP corporal in the original treaty coat given him by the government at the signing of the Blackfoot treaty in 1877; a Metis goes his way in a creaky Red River cart with a harness over 100 years old.

Authenticity is the key-note of all the displays.

Many Indian artifacts — some of great antiquity — can be inspected in glass cases; others display herbs used in Indian medicines.

### NATURAL HISTORY

The museum also contains an interesting natural history collection. Mounted moose, bear and buffalo can all be seen, as well as a large number of birds, some of which are now extinct or almost so.

There is, for instance, both a male and female passenger pigeon (both now extinct) and a whooping crane of which there are now only 31 known to be alive in the world.

The museum building is of log construction. From the exterior it has the appearance of a fortified western outpost. The whole mood of the interior is in keeping with the exhibits. Natural light, coming through sky-lights, provides the only illumination in most of the rooms. It would be an eerie place in the dark.

Until the spring, when a new wing was opened, visitors had been admitted without charge. Over 220,000 people passed through its doors in 1962.

### POINTLESS PILFERING

It is an interesting reflection on the psychology of the public that while there was no charge, the pilfering, wanton destruction and littering of the museum's impressive interior reached alarming proportions. At least a dozen display cases were smashed during 1962; valuable Indian artifacts and scores of arrows disappeared from the displays. Even the teeth were torn out of the moose and the claws from the bears.

To curb this, a nominal charge was set for adults last spring and accompanied children continued to be admitted free. There have been few, if any, cases of theft or damage since.

Another device which has apparently improved the public's behavior is that the railings separating visitors from the displays are now of light construction. They don't appear to be able to support the weight of a person leaning on them.

The beloved and colorful old-timer, Norman Luxton, died on October 21, 1962, at the age of 87. He had maintained an active interest in the museum until the end. Visitors who were fortunate enough to meet him didn't forget him.

The museum is now run by Douglas Light, Mr. Luxton's capable protege. It is a continuing shrine to the dignity and significance of western Canada's earliest inhabitants.

Tomorrow's article will describe the Glenbow Foundation's museum department, of which the Luxton Museum is a small but significant extension.





**FOOD FOR THE RED MAN: BUFFALO CRASH TO DEATHS IN TYPICAL "JUMP"**  
... Banff artist Charles Bell depicts hunt in colorful diorama



**RARE RELIC ONCE DISMEMBERED ANIMALS**  
... notched chopper is one of six on continent



**REMAINS OF THE HUNT IN ANOTHER AGE**  
... bones at Old Women's Buffalo Jump



**BASE OF JUMP SITE**  
... Jack Downey probes strata  
(Herald Photos by Michael Burn)

## Archaeological Find Sparks Hunt For Old Indian Tools

An archaeological "dig" south of Calgary has yielded a rare tool of the prehistoric Indians and prompted a reminder to the public to look for more.

Recovered recently at the widely-known Old Women's Buffalo Jump near Cayley, 40 miles south of the city, was a blunt stone axe once used to eviscerate buffalo.

It bears an unusual notch around its middle where a handle could be fixed.

The axe or chopper is sixth of its type recovered to date in North America, and is estimated to be 1,000 years old, says finder Jack Downey, amateur archaeologist and member of the Calgary branch of the Alberta Archaeological Society.

Mr. Downey found the "chopper" — so named because the Indian used it to crack buffalo skulls — while picnicking near the site.

Before introduction of the horse to North America, the Indian fed and clothed himself almost entirely from buffalo hides and meat. He did it by stampeding grazing buffalo herds over cliffs, buried spears into the wounded animals and using primitive tools tore the carcasses apart.

### TWENTY JUMPS

Archaeologists have unearthed about 20 of these jumps within 50 miles of Calgary and estimate some were in use when Christ was born.

Wandering cowpunchers first reported great piles of animal

bones after the First World War. Around Calgary, truckloads of the bones were hauled away for glue making, fertilizer and munitions in the 30s.

In 1952 a flash flood exposed

an untouched "jump" in Squaw Coulee, 2 miles northwest of Cayley. Donald King, assistant archaeologist with the Glenbow Foundation today, photographed Squaw Coulee and started intensive exploration when he notified the National Museum.

### MAJOR EXCAVATION

The foundation, dedicated to preservation of artifacts, dispatched a field party in 1955 to make a major excavation at the coulee. Out of a 20-foot deep trench the party unearthed 160 tons of material containing more than 1,200 artifacts, mainly spear and arrow points.

As interest in archaeology increases in Alberta, scientists urge the public to look for unusual-looking things in the ground.

Says Hugh A. Dempsey, architect with the foundation:

"In the absence of legislation to protect them, public apathy has been responsible for destruction or serious damage to our historical sites."

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

In locating new sites, archaeologists rely to an extent on public assistance. The foundation, says Mr. King, welcomes visits from anyone who may have found "something" of interest in the earth.

"We prefer to see things in their original locations," he adds, "calling for more will power than most of us have."

He suggests a finder mark the site and notify the foundation of the location.



## FOCUS ON CANADA



# Newfoundland

## The Place

**Area**—The island, 42,734 square miles; Labrador, 110,000 square miles; total, 152,734. The seventh largest province.



**Capital**—St. John's. (Population 77,991.)

**Terrain**—Steep, rocky cliffs rim the island's shore; the interior is a high plateau scattered with lakes and marshes. Much of the inland is still wilderness.

**Climate**—Mostly moist and cool, with wide daily variations in temperature. Annual precipita-

tion ranges from 35-60 inches. Labrador's climate is harsh.

**Dollar value of main products by per cent:** factory, 42%; fish and farm, 40%; mine, 18%.

Most people are engaged in fishing or the pulp and paper mills that dominate manufacturing. Agriculture is limited by unfavorable soil and climate. Much food is imported.

Labrador, part of Newfoundland, contains extensive minerals, and the largest stand of virgin timber in North America. It is also famous for its fisheries, which, along with the Grand Banks off Nfld., furnish cod, salmon, herring and seal.

## The People

**Population**—459,000.

**Per square mile**—2.90. The least-densely populated province. There are only 10,000 people in the vast area of Labrador.

**Races**—99% are island born, descendants of the English, Irish and Scots fishermen who settled the island.

**Religion**—One-third Roman Catholic, one-third Anglican, one-quarter United Church, other Protestant denominations in smaller amounts.

**Politics**—Provincial seats: Lib. 31, PC 3, United Newfoundland Party 2. Federal seats: Lib. 5, PC 2.

The island's population is concentrated mostly in the Avalon Peninsula in the southeast corner. Others are scattered in 1,300 fishing villages along the 6,000-mile coastline.



JOSEPH SMALLWOOD  
Premier

Newfoundland was Britain's first colony, discovered by Cabot in 1497.

Became province—March 31, 1959.



Calgary Herald  
Sept. 20th 1961

## FOCUS ON CANADA



## P.E.I.

### The Place

Area—2,184 square miles.

The smallest province, about one-tenth the size of the next smallest, Nova Scotia.



Capital — Charlottetown. (Population 15,900).

Terrain — Generally low and level, with rich soil. Sandy beaches line the deeply-indented north shore, a favorite resort area.

Climate — Moderate. Rainfall is abundant, and averages 40 inches.

Dollar value of main products by per cent.

Farm and fishing, 71.7%; factory, 28.3%.

Fertile soil makes the island's chief occupations the raising of staple products and livestock. Potatoes are the largest single crop. Fishing is also important, chief catches being lobsters, oysters, smelts, herring, cod and mackerel.

Manufacturing is limited largely to food processing. Most breeding stock for all fox-fur farms comes from P.E.I.

### The People

Population—103,000.

Per square mile—45.5. The most densely-populated province.

Races—Most of the people are island-born, with three-quarters being of British descent. There are approximately 15,000 French Canadians.

Religion — About 25% are United Church; 20% Roman Catholic; others in order of size: Presbyterian, Anglican and Baptist.

Politics — Provincial seats: PC 22, Lib. 8; federal seats: PC 4.

Became province — P.E.I. was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, became an independent colony in 1769, and did not join confederation until 1873.

The legislature is made up of 15 Councilors, for whom only property owners may vote, and 15 Assemblymen, elected by universal suffrage.



WALTER SHAW  
Premier



## FOCUS ON CANADA



# Nova Scotia

## The Place

Area—Land, 20,402 square miles; water, 1,023 square miles; total, 21,425. The second-smallest province.



Capital — Halifax.  
(Population 164,200.)

Terrain — Numerous bays and coves along the coast, with fishing villages on the rocks; inland, the old mountains are worn into rolling hills, broken by lakes and streams. There are extensive timberlands. Back from the western shore, dairying thrives in the meadowlands, and

fruit-growing in the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys.

Climate — Moderate, with generally warmer winters and cooler summers than Ontario. Average winter temperature is 27 degrees F., and summer 72 degrees F. Annual precipitation ranges from 35-50 inches.

Dollar value of main products by per cent.: Factory, 48.4%; fishing and farming, 43.9%; mining, 17.4%.

Nova Scotia produces one-third of Canada's coal supply, and has, at Sydney, the third-largest steel works in the nation. There are extensive fisheries off the east coast, producing cod, haddock, herring, lobsters and mackerel.

Halifax is one of the principal winter trading ports of Canada, with a magnificent harbor.

## The People

Population—723,000.

Per square mile—34.05.

Races—33% are of English descent, 25% are of Scots descent. Other major groups are Irish, French, Dutch and German. There are approximately 2,000 Indians.

Religion — Roman Catholic, 33%; United Church, 21%; Anglican, 18%; Baptist, 15%; Presbyterian, 7%.

Politics — Provincial seats: PC 27, Lib. 15, CCF 1. Federal seats: PC 12.

Became province—Nova Scotia was a reluctant member of Confederation in 1867, and there is still some discontent about it.

Nova Scotia was probably the vinland visited and named by Lief Erickson about 1,000 A.D.



ROBERT STANFIELD  
Premier

Calgary Herald  
Sept. 19th 1961



Calgary Herald  
Sept. 18, 1961.

## FOCUS ON CANADA



# New Brunswick

### The Place

**Area**—Land, 20,402 square miles; water, 1,023 square miles; total, 21,425. The third-smallest province.

**Capital**—Fredericton.  
(Population 18,303.)

**Terrain**—Gently-rolling countryside marked by some mountainous ridges in the north and south-east. Crossed by miles of navigable rivers. Most roads wind along river banks and through the broad, fertile valleys that form the heart of the farmland.



**Climate**—The ocean moderates the climate. Winters are generally warmer, summers cooler than Ontario. Annual precipitation ranges from 40-48 inches.

**Dollar value of main products by per cent.**: Farming and fishing, 57.8%; factory, 39.4%; mining, 2.8%.

The irregular coastline of almost 600 miles provides excellent facilities for fishing and shipping enterprises. Lumbering is important, and feeds the pulpwood and paper manufacturing industry.

The province contains huge resources of water power, coal, oil and natural gas, still largely undeveloped.

### The People

**Population**—600,000.

**Per square mile**—19.93.

**Races**—Most of the people were born in the province of British descent. About one-third are French Canadian. There are approximately 2,000 Indians.

**Religion**—Over half are Roman Catholics. Others, in order of size: United Church, Anglican, Baptist and Presbyterian.

The population is about equally spread between farm, non-farm rural and urban areas. Most of the labor force is engaged in lumbering, fisheries and agriculture.

**Became province**—Original member of Confederation, 1867. New Brunswick was first colonized by British settlers in 1761. It became a separate colony in 1784, after the influx of United Empire Loyalists from the American Revolutionary War.



L. J. ROBICHAUD  
Premier

**Politics**—Provincial seats: Lib. 31, PC 19. Federal seats: PC 7, Lib. 3.



## FOCUS ON CANADA



# Quebec

## The Place

**Area**—Land, 523,860; water, 71,000; total, 594,860. The largest province.

**Capital**—Quebec. (Population, 174,000.)

**Terrain**—The northern nine-tenths of the province is in the ancient granite core of the Laurentian Plateau, planed by glacial action into rounded hills, rivers, lakes and bogs. Forests cover nearly 60 per cent. of the province. To the south are the lowlands along the St. Lawrence, the centre of agriculture, commerce and industry. The famous Gaspé Peninsula stretches east of the lowlands and south of the river.



**Climate**—Extreme except in the south. The average annual temperature ranges from 44 degrees F. in the south to 17 degrees F. in the north.

Precipitation ranges from 30-40 inches.

**Dollar value of main products by per cent.:** Factory, 67.4%; farm, 25.6%; mines, 7.0%.

Quebec is rich in minerals, leads the provinces in available water power and is second in production. The thriving lumber industry supports large wood and pulpwood manufacturers.

## The People

**Population**—5,106,000.

Per square mile—8.84.

**Races**—The people are about 80% French Canadian, with other large groups being the English, Irish and Scots. There are some Indians.

**Religion**—About 90% are Roman Catholics. Others in order of size are Anglican, United Church and Presbyterian.

**Politics**—Provincial seats: Liberal, 53; Union Nationale, 41; Independent, 1. Federal seats: PC, 51; Lib., 24.

**Became province**—Original member of Confederation, 1867.

**Commerce and Industry** have replaced the old dominance of agriculture in the province, and today about two-thirds of the people live in cities.



**JEAN LESAGE**  
Premier



Calgary Herald  
Fri. Aug. Sept. 13<sup>th</sup> 1961

## FOCUS ON CANADA



# Ontario

## The Place

**Area**—Land, 344,092 square miles; water, 68,490 square miles; total, 412,582. The second-largest province.



**Capital** — Toronto.  
(Population 1,412,207.)

**Terrain**—Northern Ontario is a vast land of the Laurentian Plateau, of ancient, mineral-rich rock covered with forests and broken by a labyrinth of rivers and lakes. Nine-tenths of the population live in the peninsula southwest of Ottawa and framed by the St. Lawrence River and Lakes

Ontario, Erie and Huron.

**Climate**—Harsh in the north, moderate with abundant rainfall in south. Record low temperature is —73 degrees F. at Iroquois Falls.

**Dollar value of main products by per cent.:** Factory, 74.1%; farm, 19.5%; mine, 6.4%.

Ontario leads the other provinces in population, manufacturing, agriculture, minerals and furs. Lumbering is also important, especially for pulp and paper manufacture.

A rich and diverse economy with a good balance of agriculture and industry.

## The People

**Population**—6,089,000.

**Per square mile**—15.71.

**Races**—About 75% are Canadian-born, of British stock. There are 885,000 Europeans, 478,000 French Canadians, 34,000 Indians and some Asiatics.

**Religion**—The United Church is largest, followed by Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Presbyterians and Baptists.

**Politics** — Provincial seats: PC 71; Lib. 22; CCF 5. Federal seats: PC 66, Lib. 15, CCF 3.

**Became province**—One of the original members of Confederation, 1867.

Toronto is the chief centre of industrial, commercial and financial activity, and has extensive shipping interest on the Great Lakes.



LESLIE FROST  
Premier



## FOCUS ON CANADA



# Manitoba

## The Place

**Area**—Land, 211,775 square miles; water, 39,225 square miles; total, 251,000. The sixth largest province.

**Capital**—Winnipeg. (Population 260,000.)

**Terrain**—In the north, the Laurentian plateau, miles of treeless tundra, with limited areas cleared for farming and dairying. The south, where most of the population lives, is dominated by lakes, with rich farmlands. Towards the Saskatchewan border rises the Manitoba escarpment, with heavily-forested highlands. Manitoba has 400 miles of sea coast, as well as large lakes and rivers.



**Climate** — Extreme variations in temperature from section to section and season to season. Long and intensive sunshine aids summer growth and tempers winter cold. Precipitation is light, averaging 22 inches annually.

**Dollar value of main products by per cent.:** Factory, 49.5%; farm, 46.4%; mine, 4.1%. Wheat, barley, oats and flax are main crops along with cattle and dairy products. The largest manufacturing industry is food and beverages, followed by iron and steel products. Petroleum is becoming increasingly important.

Winnipeg is the centre of commercial and political life, and is one of the great rail centres of the world.

## The People

**Population**—899,000.

**Per square mile**—4.01.

**Races**—The people are mainly English in origin, with a strong admixture of Scots. There are about 17,000 Indians.

**Religion** — Nearly 80% Protestant, about 20% Roman Catholic. Protestant denominations in order of size: United Church, Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Mennonite.

**Politics** — Provincial seats: PC, 35; Liberal, 11, CCF, 10; Social Credit, 1. Federal seats: PC 14.

**Became province**—Manitoba was originally the old Red River settlement. The area was part of the Northwest Territories purchased from the Hudson Bay Company in 1869. The province was created in 1870.



**DUFF ROBLIN**  
Premier



# FOCUS ON CANADA



## Saskatchewan

### The Place

**Area**—Land, 220,182 square miles; water, 31,515 square miles; total, 251,700. Fifth largest province.

**Capital**—Regina. (Population 130,000).

**Terrain**—The desolate northern third is part of the Laurentian Plateau, with large areas of granite rock. Mineral resources here may encourage development. Between the Saskatchewan and Churchill Rivers, park lands with merchantable timber. South Sask. is low and flat, with vast expanses of rich prairie soil running to a semi-arid section in the southwest.

**Climate**—Extreme temperature variations. High average of sunshine. Average annual precipitation is 20 inches.

**Dollar value of main products by per cent.**—Farm, 78.8%; factory, 15.7%; mine, 5.5%.

Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province in Canada, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. It contains nearly 40% of the total cultivated land in Canada.

Mineral production, especially of gas and oil, is increasing rapidly.

### The People

**Population**—910,000.

**Per square mile**—4.0.

**Races**—About 70% are Canadian-born, with the chief stocks being English, Irish and Scotch. There are large groups of French, Germans, Hungarians, Greeks, Ukrainians and Scandinavians. The province contains about 10,000 Indians.

**Religions**—Roman Catholic and United Churches lead in size. Others in order: Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Greek Orthodox and Mennonite.

**Politics**—Provincial seats: CCF 38, Lib. 17. Federal seats: PC 16, CCF one.

Became province—1905, created from portions of the districts of Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Athabasca.



T. C. DOUGLAS  
Premier

*Calgary Herald*

Wed. Sept. 13, 1961



# Focus On Canada

## Alberta

### The Place

**Area**—Land, 248,800 square miles; water, 6,485 square miles; total, 255,285. Fourth largest province.



**Capital** — Edmonton. (Population, 269,314.)

**Terrain** — Alberta lies on a high plateau rising on the west to the Continental Divide on the B.C. border. It contains the foothills of the Rockies. Although called a prairie Province, only about one-third is treeless—the undulating prairie of south Alberta. The central area has park-like, partly-wooded land, and in the north is much virgin timber. There are many lakes and streams.

**Climate**—Extreme variations in temperature. A high average of sunshine—2,000 to 2,350 hours per year. Light precipitation averages 22 inches annually. Chinooks bring sudden changes.

**Dollar value of main products by per cent.**: Farm, 54.7%; factory, 29.3%; mine, 16.0%.

Agriculture dominates the economy, with much growing of grains, particularly wheat. The province is noted for its beef, hogs and sheep.

Alberta is rich in minerals, and contains about 87% of Canada's coal reserves, as well as oil and natural gas. Some geologists consider Alberta oil sands to contain the world's richest reserve of oil.

### The People

**Population**—1,283,000.

**Per square mile**—4.51.

**Races** — About 47% of British stock; 46% European descent, including many Ukrainians; 5% French Canadian and 2% Indians.

**Religion**—United Church is largest, followed by Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Presbyterian, Lutherans and Baptists.

**Politics** — Provincial seats: Social Credit 60; Lib. 1; PC 1; Coalition 1; Independent 1 (one seat vacant). Federal seats: PC 17.

**Became province** — Alberta separated from the Northwest Territories and became a district in 1882. It was made a province in 1905.

Except for fertile tracts in the Peace River area, the population is mostly concentrated in the south and central parts.



**E. C. MANNING**  
Premier



*Evening Herald*  
*Monday Sept. 11, 1961*

## FOCUS ON CANADA



# British Columbia

## The Place

**Area**—Land, 359,279 square miles; water, 6,976 square miles; total, 366,225. Third-largest province.



**Capital**—Victoria (population 144,000).

**Terrain**—Almost wholly mountainous, with many river valleys and long, narrow lakes.

**Climate**—Moderate. The temperature seldom falls below zero in winter or above 90 degrees in the summer except well back from the coast. Precipitation averages 35 inches

annually, but ranges up to 262 inches at one station.

**Dollar value of main products by per cent.**—factory, 44.2%; farm and fishing, 43.3%; mining, 12.5%.

**Forestry and forest-based industries** form the most important economic activity. B.C. contributes about half the national output of timber and sawmill products. Fishing, especially of salmon and herring, is important. There are extensive coal, gas and oil reserves, as well as heavy mining and fruit growing.

## The People

**Population**—1,606,000. Per square mile—3.89.

**Races**—70% are of British stock.

Other major groups are Europeans, Chinese and Japanese.

**Religion** — United Church is the largest, followed by Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Lutherans and Baptists.

**Politics** — Provincial seats: Social Credit 32, CCF 16, Lib. 4. Federal seats: PC 18, CCF 4.

**Became province**—1871.

Large areas of central and northern B.C. are sparsely-populated, except for mining and logging camps and farm centres in the wheat and cattle country of the Peace River area.



**W. A. C. BENNETT**  
Premier

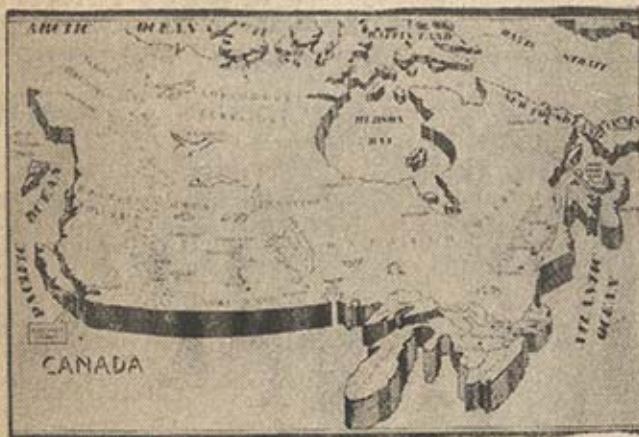
Vancouver, the largest city (760,000) possesses one of the world's finest natural harbors.

(Compiled by Walter Stewart, Toronto Telegram News Service)



# COMMONWEALTH SPOTLIGHT

Canada *march 24, 1961*



## The Place

**Area** — 3,851,809 square miles.

**Climate** — Temperate, ranging from dry, hot summers on western prairies to cold winters, especially inland regions, with one-third of area being Arctic or sub-Arctic terrain.

**Capital** — Ottawa (population, 255,608).

**Chief Products** — Manufactured goods, minerals, wheat, meat, dairy products, newsprint, lumber, fish.

Canada is the world's leading producer of nickel; the third-largest producer of gold, silver and zinc; the fourth-largest producer of iron ore and wheat and ranks in the top three of uranium output.

## The People

**Population** — 18,100,000 (est.)  
**Per Square Mile**—5.

**Race** — Mostly white.

**Religions** — Christian, 96.5 per cent.; Jewish, 1.5; others, 2. (Roman Catholic, 43.3 per cent.; United, 20.5; Anglican, 14.7).

**Government** — Federal union of 10 provinces and two territories governed by a central parliament and senate with Queen Elizabeth as reigning monarch.

**School Enrolment** — 22 per cent. of population.

**Official Languages** — English and French.

**Confederation** — July 1, 1867.

Canada is generally regarded as the senior overseas member of the British Commonwealth and in foreign affairs, attempts to pursue a leading role among the world's "middle" powers. A member of United Nations,



**JOHN DIEFENBAKER**  
Prime Minister

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and North American Air Defense Command (NORAD).







53  
**ROSS**

**VOTE**  
**YES**



## CALGARY EAST FEDERAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE ROOMS

CAMPAIGN MANAGER  
PHONE M9688

RENFREW BUILDING  
CALGARY, ALBERTA

COMMITTEE ROOMS  
M9687  
PHONES M9688

*Mr. Wick for Rural*

The Campaign Committee of the Calgary East Federal Liberal Association is anxious that the Liberal supporters of your Poll call a meeting to choose a working organization therein; or for you and friends to make arrangements in compliance with past procedure in that Poll whereby this office may keep in touch with your Poll and assist you in every way possible.

With this I am fully in accord and suggest that at this meeting one person is named whom we can contact easily and who will in turn keep in close touch with the other workers in your polling district. He or she should be known as Poll Captain or Poll Secretary. It is a matter for your organization and that of any nearby Poll to decide whether you organize separately or with an adjoining Poll as one unit.

There is a separate file in this office regarding your Poll, which is open for your executives to examine and add information to, and in this we ask your cooperation.

Kindly forward to this office names of Poll Captain and Poll Secretary whom your executive suggest, and principle Liberal workers, on enclosed form. In some cases we know the Poll Secretary and Poll Captain may be the same party. The names of car drivers and scrutineers may come later but should be included now if possible. We also know a considerable amount of your work may be informally arranged, possibly by phone, provided you contact persons named on list attached. We have inserted various names on list attached to Poll sheet form, whom we are advised have assisted us in the past. Please correct this to suit your executive. Some names inserted may by error be in nearby adjoining Polls, occasioned by Provincial sub-dividing.

The Rural Polls Division of our Campaign organization is under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Dick and is located at the above committee rooms. He has compiled a considerable amount of good information relative to your Poll that is now available.

*Geo. H. Ross*



OFFICE OF  
GEORGE H. ROSS, K.C.  
LIBERAL CANDIDATE  
CALGARY EAST FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY

Renfrew Building,  
Calgary, Alberta.  
March 22nd, 1940.

TO THE ELECTORS  
OF THE CALGARY EAST FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY

You have by now undoubtedly given much careful consideration to the various issues before the Canadian people at this time, and it would be an imposition on my part to thrust upon you now any further data for or against these issues.

On the eve of this momentous election, however, I am taking the liberty of asking you to cast your ballot in favor of the Mackenzie King Administration by voting (X) for me at the polls on Tuesday, March 26th.

If elected I shall be fully aware of my responsibility to those who have seen fit to support me at this critical hour in our Dominion's history, and will enter upon my duties fully determined to merit their confidence to the very utmost.

Yours very sincerely,

*Geo. H. Ross*



EAST CALGARY FEDERAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE ROOMS

PHONE M9688

RENFREW BUILDING  
CALGARY, ALBERTA

February 22, 1940

Mr. A. G. O'Brien,  
128 - 26th Ave. S. W.,  
CALGARY, Alta.

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

As you are no doubt aware, Committee Rooms have been opened at the above address and as a member of the executive of the Liberal Association we trust you will feel quite at liberty to make use of them in connection with any efforts you may be making on behalf of Mr. Ross's Candidature in the forthcoming election.

There are numerous ways in which you can be very helpful. We suggest you compile a 'phone list of your friends and acquaintances whom you feel should hear Mr. Ross speak. We will gladly furnish you with as many cards as you wish like the sample enclosed. With these before you we suggest you call each of your friends listed, asking them to listen to Mr. Ross over C.J.C.J. on any of the dates shown below. This is a very logical excuse for contacting your friends in connection with Mr. Ross's Candidature.

A brief report on the cards mentioned showing the name and address of each friend you have contacted and the reaction to your phone call will be a great help to us prior to and on election day.

We also enclose sample of cards for distribution bearing a picture of Mr. Ross, a supply of which you may also secure by calling at the Committee Rooms.

We would greatly appreciate your co-operation in connection with the election of our Candidate Mr. George Ross.

Thanking you, we are

Yours very truly,

DATES OF RADIO TALKS.

FRIDAYS February 23rd, March 1st, March 8th, & March 15th at 7:15 P.M.

MONDAYS March 4th, March 11th and March 18th at 7:15 P.M.

SATURDAY March 23rd at 9:15 P.M.



CALGARY EAST FEDERAL LIBERAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE  
Renfrew Building, Calgary, Alberta.

The Bearer \_\_\_\_\_ is calling  
upon you in connection with my candidature in the  
forthcoming Federal Election.

Your courteous reception of my representatives  
and your perusal of any reading matter they may  
leave at your home is gratefully acknowledged.

*Geo. H. Ross*  
Liberal Candidate.

GEORGE H. ROSS K.C. Liberal Candidate for Calgary East Federal Constituency came west in the late nineties. He was born on a farm near BEDEQUE, Prince Edward Island and not until the turn of the century did he forsake agriculture for law. While ranching in the Okotoks district he formed a close friendship with the old timers of that vicinity and has retained their confidence and respect throughout the intervening years.

As a young man he worked as a miner in the Crows Nest Pass, and in 1902 came to Calgary and entered the law offices of Sifton, Short and Stuart as a law student. He later attended the Michigan University, graduating in law in 1907 and has ever since been associated with Mr. James Short K.C. in the law firm known as Short, Ross, Shaw and Mayhood. Mr. Ross has had an exclusive practice both in the Alberta Courts and the Supreme Court of Canada.

For two years, in 1911 and 1913 he served as an Alderman in the Calgary City Council. Mr. Ross is a member of the High River Old Timers Association, a past president of the Calgary Provincial Liberal Association and the Calgary East Federal Liberal Association. He is definite in his viewpoint, a clear speaker and a staunch supporter of the Mackenzie King Administration.

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# PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN

John Cabot Hall

ON

Tuesday Feb. 20

at 8 p.m.



# KEEP CANADIAN FOR VICTORY



Hon. C. D. ROWE  
Minister of Transport



Hon. T. A. CREER  
Minister of Mines & Resources

In six months of war the Mackenzie King Administration has set an unprecedented record of *getting things done* without fuss and fury. Under its steady leadership, Canada has gone ahead on all fronts—war, economic and domestic. With clear heads and with feet on the ground, this group of purposeful men is making every ounce of Canada's weight felt in our fight for freedom. What it has done has been done thoroughly: there has been no loose thinking; no half-measures; no waste of men, money or materials. Yes; Canada's war effort, directed by able, *experienced men, speaks for itself.*

## Some of the Mackenzie King Administration Wartime Accomplishments

**It united Canada as never before** — Every province is heart and soul behind the Empire's war effort this time, thanks to the Administration's truly national policies.

**Great Britain's war financing** problems have been lessened through the co-operation of the Canadian Government.

**The First Division**, completely equipped, has been sent overseas to a Mother country *prepared* to receive it.

**War Contracts** totalling well over \$100,000,000 have been placed, stimulating every branch of Canadian industry.

**The Second Division** is recruited, equipped and ready to go over. Plans are carefully prepared for the

**Canadian employment** has hit an all-time high owing to these orders and to good internal business conditions.



Hon. JAMES A. MACKINNON  
Minister Without Portfolio



Hon. J. E. MICHAUD  
Minister of Fisheries



Hon. RAOUL DANDURAND  
Minister without Portfolio and Representative of the Government in the Senate



Hon. IAN A. MACKENZIE  
Minister of Pensions & National Health



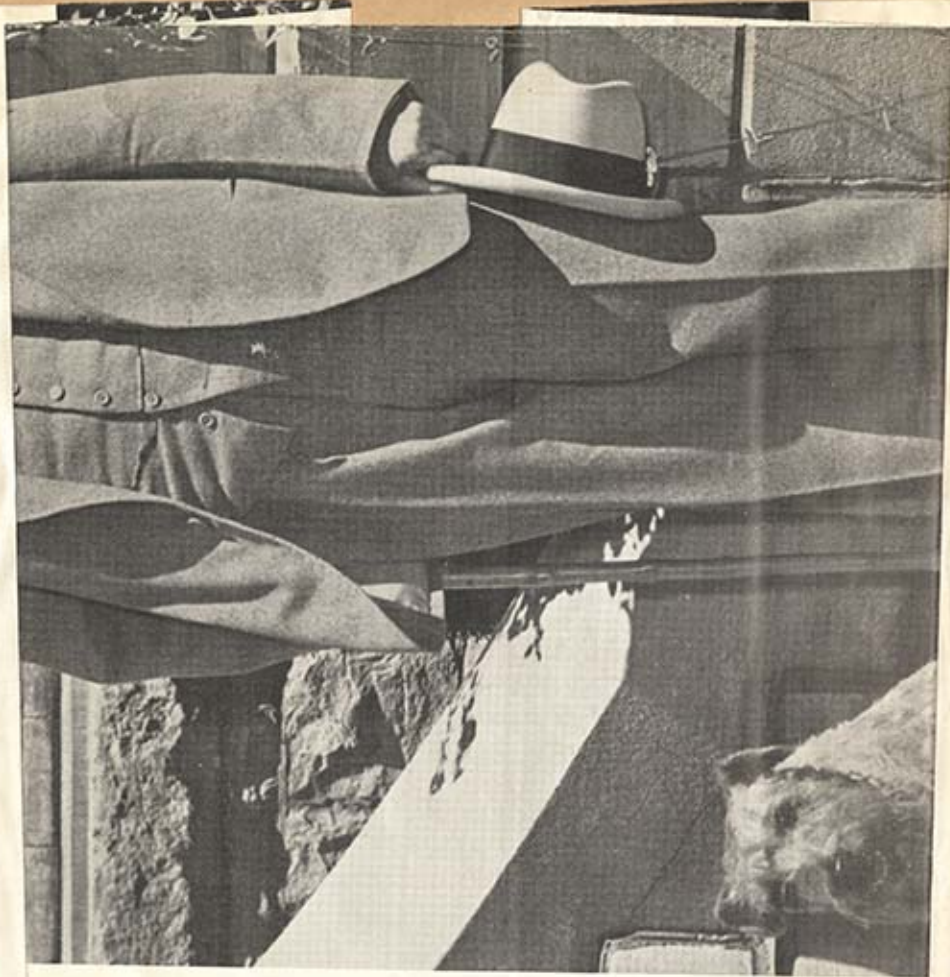
Hon. C. G. POWER  
Postmaster General

The National Liberal Federation of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.



## ***If you wish—***

- ✓ A vigorous war effort by a United Canada
- ✓ Continued close co-operation with Great Britain and France
- ✓ Maximum effort — minimum waste
- ✓ No profiteering in munitions and supplies
- ✓ Prices controlled in the interests of consumers
- ✓ Agriculture planned for justice to the producers





# Liberal Candidate

Calgary East Federal Constituency

(Supporter of King Government)

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FRIDAYS March 1st, 8th and 15th, 7.15 p.m.  
MONDAYS, March 4th, 11th and 18th, 7.15 p.m.  
and SATURDAY, March 23rd, 9.15 p.m.

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For Information write or phone George H. Ross Committee Rooms, Renfrew Building,  
120 - 7th Avenue West. PHONE **M 9688**



# North Hill Advertiser

Vol. 4. No. 7. Wednesday, February 28th, 1940.

LISTEN EVERY FRIDAY  
and MONDAY at 7.15 p.m. to  
**GEO. H. ROSS, K.C.**  
OVER CJCJ



**LIBERAL CANDIDATE**  
Supporter of Mackenzie King  
Administration.  
**Calgary East**  
**Federal Constituency**

For Information Phone—  
Geo. H. Ross Committee Rooms  
Renfrew Building, 120 7th Ave.  
West—M9687, M9688, M9689

## LIBERAL CANDIDATE IS OLD TIMER IN WEST

GEORGE H. ROSS, K.C., Liberal Candidate for Calgary East Federal Constituency came west in the late thirties. He was born on a farm near Bedouque, Prince Edward Island, and not until the turn of the century did he forsake agriculture for law. While ranching in the Okotoks district he formed a close friendship with the old timers of that vicinity and has retained their confidence and respect throughout the intervening years. As a young man he worked as a miner in the Crow's Nest Pass, and in 1902 came to Calgary and entered the law offices of Sifton, Short and Stuart as a law student. He later attended the Michigan University, graduating in law in 1907 and has ever since been associated with Mr. James Short, K.C., in the law firm known as Short, Ross, Shaw & Mayhood.

For two years, in 1911 and 1913 he served as an Alderman in the Calgary City Council. Mr. Ross is a member of the High River Old Timers' Association, a past president of the Calgary Provincial Liberal Association and the Calgary East Federal Liberal Association. He is definite in his viewpoints, a clear speaker and a staunch supporter of the Mackenzie King Administration.

*Jewish-Paper - March 4/40*



**In Calgary East**  
**Vote X for**  
**GEO. H. ROSS K.C.**

**LIBERAL CANDIDATE**  
Supporting Mackenzie King  
Administration

**HEAR MR. ROSS EACH**  
**MONDAY AND FRIDAY**  
at 7.15 P.M. over CJCJ

Committee Rooms:  
**Renfrew Building**  
PHONES: M9687 - M9688 - M9790



