

CANADA SEEKS RULE WITHOUT CLASS MOTIVE

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Ad-
dresses Large Audience at
Regina

WAS WELL RECEIVED

Declares Progressive Movement Is
an Offshoot from Lib-
eralism

REGINA, Nov. 16. (By Canadian Press Staff Correspondent).—Addressing a large audience of Regina people, apparently including in the number many Conservative and Progressive supporters, at the Stadium rink to-night, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party, again warned of the danger of the Progressive movement, bringing about isolation of the middle-west of Canada, and urged his hearers before it was too late to get together in their fight for what he termed were after all mainly Liberal principles.

Questions Answered

Shortly after the outset there were indications that Mr. King was likely to have several interruptions in his speech. It was evident that there were many in the large audience who differed from him politically, but the outbursts were sporadic in their nature, and there was nothing which would justify the work "heckling." The Liberal leader replied to his questioners without hesitation, and apparently had much the better of the exchanges, since the attempt at heckling ended as suddenly as it had begun. The Liberal leader said he had considered the Progressive movement a Liberal Movement, and had done his best to bring about unity between it and his own party. The organized farmers, however, had repelled such advances and went into the fight with the declaration that they had "no use for either of the old parties."

There was talk of coalition after December 6, but, said Mr. King, as he predicted a majority in the house for his party, the country was sick of coalitions and, in any case, the Progressives could not expect any coalition with a party which they had deliberately sought to antagonize.

What Canada Needs

Canada, said Mr. King, needed government based on the needs of the whole Dominion, and any attempt to

rule the country on the basis of the needs of any class, group or section could only lead to divisions in the state.

Mr. King charged the prime minister with autocracy, in seeking to restrict the issue to that of protection versus free trade. With this and the charge that he (Mr. King) had trimmed his tariff policies according to the districts he was speaking in, the Liberal leader declared there was no question of free trade in this election. His policy, he said, was one of downward revision, with the lightening of the tariff burden on implements of production in the basic industries and on the necessities of life.

The Liberal leader dealt with the matter of grain marketing, saying that the problem of the wheat board was one which needed consideration. Experts in the west were not agreed on the matter of a wheat board but if returned to power, he would seek the best advice obtainable and on that base a policy which was considered in the best interests of all Canada.

Danger of Isolation

Dealing again with the Progressive party, Mr. King said its supporters evidently thought more of a name than of their principles. He warned against the danger of isolation and said that this was no time for experimenting in matters of government. If the farmers of Saskatchewan wanted a representative who understood the problems of Saskatchewan, they could choose no better man than Hon. Mr. Motherwell.

Hon. Mr. King said he did not wish to be understood as threatening the Progressives, but rather as warning them that if they sought to work with the Liberal party for the things they held in common, they must seek unity before the election rather than afterward.

The Riordan tax payments and railway matters came in for considerable attention from Hon. Mr. King. In respect to the former, he stated that the Riordan company had become the owners of companies which were paying taxes to the United States government, while the parent company gave promissory notes in Canada. In regard to railways, Mr. King charged that an "autocratic policy of secrecy" had been pursued. Railwaymen, he promised, would be given representation on the Canadian National railways board if the Liberals were elected.

Ammunition Shipments

Mr. King criticised naval and army expenditures during after-war years, and declared that the recent shipments of munitions from England to Levis apparently had something to do with the election itself and might prove to be the greatest scandal that was ever known.

Mr. King blamed the defeat of reciprocity largely for the lack of markets for western products and said that as the west suffered for lack of markets, the east was suffering for lack of western business. The Liberal policy, he believed, would bring prosperity to all sections of the country and would prove best for all.