

Meighen's New Policy the Good Old Gospel of Hog Protection

Deliverance of Government Leader at Stirling Yesterday Contained No Startling Features—Attacks on United Farmers—Good-Sized Crowd Present—Other Features of Interest.

(Ontario Staff Report)

A spirited defence of the record of the Borden Government, with a formal review of the policy of the new federal administration, marked the address of Hon. Arthur Meighen, newly elected Prime Minister of Canada and leader of the new National Liberal and Conservative party, at Porter's Picnic near Stirling Aug. 11th. Mr. Meighen declared that the extent of tariff duties now levied was the lowest in average for forty years, and lower considerably than had obtained between 1896 and 1911. He said that the tariff policy would be to keep Canadian workmen employed in Canada, affording to Canadian industries just enough advantage to make it pay them to stay in this country and expand.

Some six thousand people, it is estimated, attended the gathering. Rain fell at the commencement of the speech-making but cleared away later in the afternoon.

Other speakers included the member for West Hastings, Mr. E. Ouss Porter, K.C., Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, Brig.-Gen. Ross, and others.

Mr. Meighen's speech, in part, was as follows:

"I welcome with eagerness the opportunity of addressing this great gathering of my fellow citizens. It would be hard to imagine an audience more representative of Canadian life. Men and women are here in about equal numbers—and you of equal electoral power. Men and women are here in hundreds and in thousands from every walk of life—laborers from our towns and our farms, merchants and industrial men, manufacturers and transport officers, and workers. Professional men there are some of them too, but the largest body are the men and women of the farm. I hope my words if they have any value will have equal interest for all."

Tribute to Borden
"Sir Robert Borden, exhausted and broken with twenty-four years of public service, has laid down the premiership. I think I speak the mind of every sincere and intelligent Canadian when I say that he gave this Dominion an example of great devotion. I believe I agree with the vast majority including many who honestly differed from some articles of his policy, when I say that he gave us as well an example of great capacity. It is one of the penalties of fame that the best words cannot be spoken and the best estimates made while the subject under review still lives, but I am confident history will do early justice to our late Prime Minister and place his name close to the front among the servants of democracy in this tried and beleaguered generation."

"I am here to give an account—brief and summary it must be—of the government which he formed in 1917, a government in which was reposed every existing political faith. It was formed at a time when anxiety and peril at a time when as a consequence of the war the currents of public opinion in this country and the alignment of parties had been profoundly disturbed and changed. It was formed to bring together as one mighty driving force all those who agreed on the great paramount duties of the nation. Out of that union has grown a national party. I shall speak to you later of the National Liberal and Conservative party—why it is and what it aims to do."

"Let me say now that no party was ever better born or better bred. Like similar parties in England and in France, it is a product of the war. It is Conservative and it is Liberal—it combines the best traditions and meanings of both words. It is national because its care is for the nation; its field and vision are nation-wide and nation-big."

The Military Service Act
"The first duty of the Government elected in 1917 was to prosecute the war—to enforce the Military Service Act to get the men to maintain our four divisions; to equip and supply them with the best that a nation could provide. That first duty was discharged. I don't think there is anyone within or without this country who will say that it was not well done."

STAGE STAR AND BEAUTIFUL SO CIETY WOMAN WHO WERE MARRIED QUIETLY IN NEW YORK



MR. AND MRS. JOHN BARRYMORE

In the apartment of a friend of the bride, John Barrymore, one of the foremost artists on the American stage, and Mrs. Blanche M. Thomas were married quietly in New York. He is a brother of Ethel and Lionel Barrymore and a nephew of John Drew. Before her marriage to Leonard Meredith Thomas in 1910, the present Mrs. Barrymore was Miss Blanche May Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, prominent in New York and Newport society. In 1913 she was proclaimed as "America's most beautiful woman," by Paul Helleu, the French artist, after a visit to the United States to make a study of beautiful women. She has written poems of passion under the name of "Michael Strang." She received a divorce in Paris this year on grounds of incompatibility. Mr. Thomas did not appear. This is also Mr. Barrymore's second marriage. His first wife, who was Miss Katharine Corri Harris, obtained a divorce in California in 1917 on the ground of desertion. Mr. Barrymore did not appear in court.

discharged. The army was maintained at strength to the last hour of the war. No other army in France was better equipped or perhaps as well supplied.

"The Military Service Act was enforced to the full limit of its provisions. Like every other Act that was ever passed it operated more slowly and with more difficulty in those localities where public opinion was strongly massed against it. But had the war lasted but a few weeks longer, which fortunately it did not, that Act would have placed in the army the full limit of 100,000 men which its provisions allowed us to provide. In the enforcement of that Act we were met with determined opposition. Tens of thousands insisted on both courts of appeal and placed every obstacle in the way of the man could devise. In the spring of 1918 both the British and French armies had suffered unbelievable reverses. The Italian army had long ago collapsed. The American troops had not arrived. The French Government had been driven from Paris and the French capital and the channel ports were marked as the immediate mile posts in the triumph of Germany. There is not one man in a hundred thousand who realizes yet how narrow was the ledge upon which we stood in the early summer of that year. We had to get more men and get them in time or fall in the war's greatest crisis. The same problem was pressing every Allied government. The only way in the world in which we could get the men in time to do any good was to go beyond the Military Service Act. We went beyond it. We did not even then go to anything like the lengths they went in Britain and other countries. We had believed the Military Service Act with its provisions for exemptions would have met the situation. It did not; things got worse faster than any nation on this side or the other side ever dreamed of. With the Germans pouring shells into Paris and ready to control the channel, what was the good of talking about next year's crop? With the whole Allied line threatened with collapse what was the sense of talking about past intentions or even past promises? The only thing to do was get in quick and help hold the line. We availed the exemption of men 25-23. We got the authority of Parliament. We got the men and got them quick and they helped, and helped mightily, to save the day. Now I want to know—did we do our duty? Weak men and paltry men, in order to get votes, try to charge us with the sacrifice of life. It is hideous and inhuman to read and hear such stuff. I tell you it is because Canada did what she did at that time, and other countries did the same or even more, that tens of thousands of lives have been saved and are back home today."

"They tell me that a political party was born in Ontario as a protest against our action. No party with a birth like that can ever get very far.

"The next duty of the Government was to take care of the wounded and the dependents of the fallen and to demobilize the men after the war. Now I know there are complainers and honest complainers. There have been mistakes—perhaps there are isolated failures, but I speak not one word beyond the truth when I say that Canada's performance of that task has been the model and the example of the world. This country has led the way in every form of assistance."

Care for the Maimed
"We were first in the field in the task of re-establishing the maimed and the wounded, having commenced our hospitals for that purpose in the spring of 1915. Our Department of Civil Re-establishment has, in its various hospitals and homes, treated clinically so less than 422,000 men, and have treated dentally 84,000. Every man unfit to follow his former occupation is trained over in our hospitals. Forty-eight thousand odd men have entered for this vocational training, and 23,273 have graduated, and of all who have graduated 99 per cent. are now employed. Besides this work the same Department has found positions for 175,000 disabled men."

The New Party Policy
Mr. Meighen proceeded to outline the policy of the new administration and of the National Liberal and Conservative platform. He sketched the conditions of other nations, dwelling particularly on the turbulence that disturbed the trade currents of the world and that had wrecked the industrial life of many countries. He referred to recent tariff changes in Great Britain, Aus-

tra, South Africa, Belgium and France, showing that all these countries were looking in the direction of additional duties on imports and most of them had adopted strong protective measures. Referring particularly to Australia, he quoted the platform on which the Australian Government was recently elected: "This tariff will protect industries born during the war, will encourage others that are desirable, and will diversify and extend existing ones."

He also quoted the platform of the Opposition party in Australia: "We shall protect established Australian industries and also develop and foster new enterprises. Whilst giving adequate protection by means of an effective custom tariff we shall arrange that the workers in all industries will get their full share of the benefits of protection."

It was noteworthy, he said, that in that country the Labor party and the Government party as well were a unit on the necessity of at least a moderate protective tariff, and an increase over the degree of protection heretofore accorded. Canada seemed the only country where an agitation for lower tariff had made the slightest headway. Mr. Meighen then discussed the extent of tariff duties now levied and showed them to be the lowest in average for forty years and lower considerably than had obtained between 1896 and 1911. He discussed in particular the duties on agricultural implements, and vigorously attacked both those who would overturn the system that had made industrial Canada what it is, and the smaller faction who would join hands with the weaklers but who know their policy to be destructive. The tariff opposition he described as composed of, first, free traders, and second, fiscal humbugs. Those who would go the farthest, indeed, the whole road of free trade, those who would go the farthest regardless of consequences, would be in absolute control if by any chance the present Government were defeated. Mr. Meighen further discussed the tariff from a revenue standpoint and referred to the limitations of other methods of revenue. These other methods this Government had been the first to apply and had applied vigorously and to every sane limit. Concluding his tariff discussion, he said:

No More Borrowing
"The financial policy of this Government is to go in debt no further. The financial policy of this Government is to get revenue to carry on the work of government and to pay our debts."

The tariff policy of this country is to keep Canadian men in Canada. "When you find working men's houses put up in hundreds for sale you will soon find hard times for everybody."

The policy of the Government is to enlarge the employment market and add to the size of Canada.

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"The policy of the Government is to give Canadian industries of every kind just enough advantage in the Canadian market as to make it pay them better to stay here and expand than to diminish their plants or to leave."

"We are starting now an inquiry, the most thorough we can make, to determine what is absolutely necessary to secure these ends."

"Wherever there is a tax or schedule that is not absolutely necessary it will be wiped away."

"We intend to see that no interests however powerful get more than these requirements."

"We intend to see that no wreckers or theorists however enthusiastic imperil the well being of this country by blindly fixing less."

The President's Tariff
"I have dwelt strongly and at some length on the wisdom of reasonable duties on imports as a factor in the industrial development of Canada, but there is something else which just now is even more important to consider. I refer to the feeling of unrest prevalent in this country, the tendency to find fault with every government, to instil prejudices, to tear down existing institutions, to undermine principles which lie at the root of British forms of administration, and to oppose everything permanent and tried with conflicting groups of thought. Such movements as the Bolshevism of Russia and the Jacobinism and Jacobinism of France, the I.W.W. and O.B.J. of America, get a strong foothold threatening all established institutions. We have in Canada in addition, the additions of political groups to gain an ascendancy. Irrespective of the interests of others to whom they are opposed."

"The attitude of mind is unreasonably critical and censorious. Noth-

ing that a government can or will do is satisfactory. The people in the towns grumble at the high prices of farm produce. The farmers, grumble at the high prices they have to pay for products of the town. The ordinary business man is complaining of the burden of taxation, federal, provincial and municipal. In the midst of it all, the Reds, the Soviets and the One Big Union are carrying on an insidious campaign in their lodge rooms, and by means of spoken and written propaganda, with the object of destroying everything not of their class, just as Bolshevism in Europe is wrecking nations and seeks to overturn the whole world. The state of Russia today is worse in respect of despotism and dictatorship than it ever was under the worst Czar that reigned. The Baltic nations are hopelessly involved in revolution and groups. Some other nations are little better. Bolshevism in Russia, which does not represent the views of one-tenth of its population is maintained by a standing army, by the sheer force, and that under a system of democracy which is supposed to be opposed to militarism, to despotism and all forms of tyranny."

Want No Experiments.
"In these days when the world is in a condition of flux; when trading conditions are seriously disturbed and their future course incapable of being predicted; when the currencies of all countries are inflated; when nearly all the important nations are overwhelmed with war debts; when few men and few nations quite know their own mind; when the peoples of the world are still reeling from the awful tragedy and shock of the war and are feebly groping for light; when the credit system of the world, around which all productive industry resolves, is endangered; and when in many countries the rule of law and order is annulled and the red hand of physical force appears as a distinct menace to civilization, it is surely little short of madness to think of departing from tried and proven policies which have successfully stood the test of time. We cannot afford to sail our national craft in uncharted seas."

Stands For Unity.
"I stand for unity in Canada, for solidarity of conditions and freedom of enterprise within our own borders. The lesson for Canada and the free peoples of the British Empire is to

avoid the pitfalls of all the nations which have preceded it and sunk into oblivion and of those as well that are writhing now in chaos and suffering. I shall strive with all my power for national unity with all my power for national solidarity; for moderation of thought and action; for orderly progress; for the maintenance of law and order and for policies which have brought us where we stand."

Two Classes in Canada.
"The old party alignments are pretty well grown over now. Six turbulent years have done the work. The old battlements are more or less destroyed. There are still I know voices tuned to the old music but the great mass of men and women are thinking and must think along other lines."

"Looking over the world today and than fixing eyes on Canada I see only two divisions of our people—only two classes in this country. I see on the one side those who hold steady who walk firmly in the middle of the road, who learn from experience, who believe in industry and ordered liberty, who still have faith in good old British institutions and British principles that have made us what we are. On the other side I see those who have given way to prejudices to class consciousness to a passion for change and experiment whose minds are occupied in nurturing suspicion and hostility against other classes of the state."

"On the one side I see the builders of this country on foundations tried and true. On the other side are those engaged in the cheerful exercise of tearing down. I put the question to you;—are you going to be a nation builder or a nation wrecker?"

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"Let us gather in millions around institutions that we love. Let us gather around a standard that we know and that our fathers knew. Let other people indulge if they must in the sport of freak governments and heterogenous parliaments and experimental policies of state but let us not forget the lessons of fifty years in our own land,—nor what has been written for our instruction abroad. Let us hold to the path and to the principles that have led us into lusty strength, into peace with honor, into relative happiness and plenty and made of us the most vigorous and promising of the younger nations of earth."

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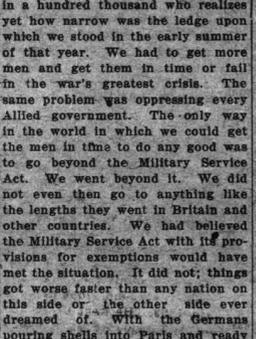
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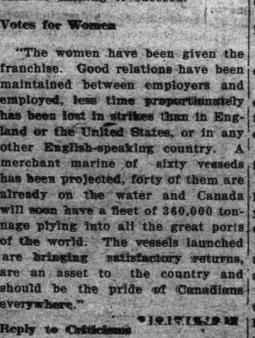
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"Sir Robert Borden, exhausted and broken with twenty-four years of public service, has laid down the premiership. I think I speak the mind of every sincere and intelligent Canadian when I say that he gave this Dominion an example of great devotion. I believe I agree with the vast majority including many who honestly differed from some articles of his policy, when I say that he gave us as well an example of great capacity. It is one of the penalties of fame that the best words cannot be spoken and the best estimates made while the subject under review still lives, but I am confident history will do early justice to our late Prime Minister and place his name close to the front among the servants of democracy in this tried and beleaguered generation."

"I am here to give an account—brief and summary it must be—of the government which he formed in 1917, a government in which was reposed every existing political faith. It was formed at a time when anxiety and peril at a time when as a consequence of the war the currents of public opinion in this country and the alignment of parties had been profoundly disturbed and changed. It was formed to bring together as one mighty driving force all those who agreed on the great paramount duties of the nation. Out of that union has grown a national party. I shall speak to you later of the National Liberal and Conservative party—why it is and what it aims to do."

"Let me say now that no party was ever better born or better bred. Like similar parties in England and in France, it is a product of the war. It is Conservative and it is Liberal—it combines the best traditions and meanings of both words. It is national because its care is for the nation; its field and vision are nation-wide and nation-big."

The Military Service Act
"The first duty of the Government elected in 1917 was to prosecute the war—to enforce the Military Service Act to get the men to maintain our four divisions; to equip and supply them with the best that a nation could provide. That first duty was discharged. I don't think there is anyone within or without this country who will say that it was not well done."

STAGE STAR AND BEAUTIFUL SO CIETY WOMAN WHO WERE MARRIED QUIETLY IN NEW YORK



MR. AND MRS. JOHN BARRYMORE

In the apartment of a friend of the bride, John Barrymore, one of the foremost artists on the American stage, and Mrs. Blanche M. Thomas were married quietly in New York. He is a brother of Ethel and Lionel Barrymore and a nephew of John Drew. Before her marriage to Leonard Meredith Thomas in 1910, the present Mrs. Barrymore was Miss Blanche May Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs, prominent in New York and Newport society. In 1913 she was proclaimed as "America's most beautiful woman," by Paul Helleu, the French artist, after a visit to the United States to make a study of beautiful women. She has written poems of passion under the name of "Michael Strang." She received a divorce in Paris this year on grounds of incompatibility. Mr. Thomas did not appear. This is also Mr. Barrymore's second marriage. His first wife, who was Miss Katharine Corri Harris, obtained a divorce in California in 1917 on the ground of desertion. Mr. Barrymore did not appear in court.

discharged. The army was maintained at strength to the last hour of the war. No other army in France was better equipped or perhaps as well supplied.

"The Military Service Act was enforced to the full limit of its provisions. Like every other Act that was ever passed it operated more slowly and with more difficulty in those localities where public opinion was strongly massed against it. But had the war lasted but a few weeks longer, which fortunately it did not, that Act would have placed in the army the full limit of 100,000 men which its provisions allowed us to provide. In the enforcement of that Act we were met with determined opposition. Tens of thousands insisted on both courts of appeal and placed every obstacle in the way of the man could devise. In the spring of 1918 both the British and French armies had suffered unbelievable reverses. The Italian army had long ago collapsed. The American troops had not arrived. The French Government had been driven from Paris and the French capital and the channel ports were marked as the immediate mile posts in the triumph of Germany. There is not one man in a hundred thousand who realizes yet how narrow was the ledge upon which we stood in the early summer of that year. We had to get more men and get them in time or fall in the war's greatest crisis. The same problem was pressing every Allied government. The only way in the world in which we could get the men in time to do any good was to go beyond the Military Service Act. We went beyond it. We did not even then go to anything like the lengths they went in Britain and other countries. We had believed the Military Service Act with its provisions for exemptions would have met the situation. It did not; things got worse faster than any nation on this side or the other side ever dreamed of. With the Germans pouring shells into Paris and ready to control the channel, what was the good of talking about next year's crop? With the whole Allied line threatened with collapse what was the sense of talking about past intentions or even past promises? The only thing to do was get in quick and help hold the line. We availed the exemption of men 25-23. We got the authority of Parliament. We got the men and got them quick and they helped, and helped mightily, to save the day. Now I want to know—did we do our duty? Weak men and paltry men, in order to get votes, try to charge us with the sacrifice of life. It is hideous and inhuman to read and hear such stuff. I tell you it is because Canada did what she did at that time, and other countries did the same or even more, that tens of thousands of lives have been saved and are back home today."

"They tell me that a political party was born in Ontario as a protest against our action. No party with a birth like that can ever get very far.

"The next duty of the Government was to take care of the wounded and the dependents of the fallen and to demobilize the men after the war. Now I know there are complainers and honest complainers. There have been mistakes—perhaps there are isolated failures, but I speak not one word beyond the truth when I say that Canada's performance of that task has been the model and the example of the world. This country has led the way in every form of assistance."

Care for the Maimed
"We were first in the field in the task of re-establishing the maimed and the wounded, having commenced our hospitals for that purpose in the spring of 1915. Our Department of Civil Re-establishment has, in its various hospitals and homes, treated clinically so less than 422,000 men, and have treated dent