

No Confidence in the Government, Says King

Liberal Leader at Great Meeting at Enterprise, Delivers Attack on Present Administration.

Delivering an attack on the Bennett Government at Ottawa and declaring that the time has come when the people of the country have a right to say what they want, Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, leader of the Liberal party in Canada, addressed a rousing meeting at Enterprise on Monday night in the interests of Colin Campbell, Liberal candidate in Frontenac-Addington. The provincial elections and the by-elections, all within the space of a year, have shown the Government, said Mr. King, that the people have lost confidence in the administration.

The meeting was one of the largest held in the present campaign and one of the greatest ever held in the village of Enterprise. The hall was not large enough to accommodate all the people, it being estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 people were in enterprise to hear the Liberal leader. Loud speakers were placed at vantage points so that hundreds unable to get into the hall, were able to hear the addresses from the street.

Mr. King was accorded a rousing reception as he approached the vicinity of the village hall and he was forced to make his entrance into the hall by means of a ladder and through a window, it being impossible for him to even get near it any other way.

Anson Aylesworth, brother of Sir Alan Aylesworth, former Minister of

Justice, acted as chairman and before Mr. King's arrival speeches were delivered by various speakers, including Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan. Mr. King was introduced by W. A. Fraser, M.P., of Northumberland and as the former Prime Minister rose to speak, he was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses by little Miss Wagar. Mr. King was touched by the presentation of the flowers and implanted a kiss on the little maid amidst great applause.

In opening his address he stated that in his public life he had experienced hundreds of thrills, but none as impressive as at the present meeting with hundreds sitting or standing outside. It was not a personal tribute to him, he said, but was indicative that in these times of difficulties and stress that the people were looking for the hand to help them and the people have come to believe that the government belongs to them and must help them. The people of Canada are saying that they will settle this matter for themselves and they are determined to assert their rights; whether Canada is to have the government carried on according to the will of the people or according to the will of a few who cling to office in which they had failed in their promises to the people.

Golden Years

Mr. King recalled that the brother of the chairman, Sir Alan Aylesworth, had nominated him (Mr. King) for the leadership of the Liberal party. Sir Alan had been Minister of Justice in the Laurier Cabinet. The speaker referred to the fifteen years of golden prosperity under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and contrasted it to the fifteen years of which he himself had been leader of the Liberal party, nine years of which he had been prime minister of this country. Under the rule of the Conservative party there was depression and hard times, while under the regime of the Liberal administration the policies of lowered taxes had brought about prosperity and if the Liberal party had the opportunity now would bring about those same conditions.

Mr. King also referred to the presence on the platform of Joseph L. Haycock, who had told the farmers that they owed to themselves as farmers to vote for the Liberal party. Mr. King pointed out that Mr. Haycock knew the farmers and the problems of the farmers perhaps as no other man knew them. He also referred to the presence of Miss E. L. Mowat, of the family of Sir Oliver Mowat, who gave such service to this Dominion of Canada. Mr. King also paid a glowing tribute to the late Dr. W. M. Spinkie as a worthy public servant and a sincere member of the Parliament of Canada.

Exceptional Times

"These are exceptional times," said Hon. Mr. King, "and at no time, except during the war, has the world faced a more serious situation than that which exists at present." The speaker referred to the conditions existing all over Europe and in the United States and stated that the people in Canada were faced with the effects of those conditions and the effects of the policies in force in Canada. The present was a critical time, he said, and in these circumstances the people should have an opportunity to express their wishes with respect to government in Canada. There were two ways of doing this, one chance was in a general election and the other chance lay in the by-elections. The vote cast in the by-elections, Mr. King asserted, would be representative of the feeling in Canada and no government could ignore the voice of the people in those by-elections, no matter what the result. If five Conservatives were elected in the by-elections next Monday, Mr. King said, he would say to Mr. Bennett to stay in power by all means, because those by-elections if they went that way, would express confidence in the Government. But if Liberals were elected, Mr. Bennett hasn't the right to stay in power an hour.

Mr. King declared that the results of the by-elections already held and the result of the vote in the provincial elections in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario indicated the feeling of the people of this country towards the present Conservative Government. He referred to the by-elections in Huron County and the County of Oxford where the voice of the people was against the policies of the Ben-

nett Government. While the elections in the provinces were on provincial issues, yet they were affected by trade, because the people of the provinces were strangled by restrictions. The Taschereau Government in Quebec was returned, as was the Bracken Government in Manitoba. In the Maritimes there had been a Tory Government, but it was swept out of office and again in British Columbia where Federal issues were discussed not a Tory was left. In Saskatchewan Premier Gardiner's government was swept into office and former Premier Anderson defeated. Federal issues were again to the fore. Then in Ontario, where it had been the cry that Ontario could never be wrested from Toryism, a Liberal government had gone into office with an overwhelming majority. Beneath it all was the feeling on the part of the people that the government was theirs and they were going to express their feelings. Tories were swept out of office all across the country. People have shown that they believe that as long as this country had high tariffs that it will not be prosperous.

Should Have Election

Canada, said Mr. King, is the only country in which there has not been a general election since 1930, with the exception of China, Venezuela and Czechoslovakia and Italy, in which there is a dictatorship and the people have no voice. Great Britain has had two elections, Australia has had an election and so have South Africa and Newfoundland, all since the Bennett Government went into office. Even in Germany there has been an election and also in Austria. There has been no election in Russia. Mr. King asked if Canada was to be placed in the same category as Russia and China. By the results of what has taken place in Canada, Mr. Bennett and his Government have been served with notice to get out, then Mr. Bennett's duty is to listen to the voice of the people.

"You are not being asked at this time to have a government C.C.F. or Liberal but to show that you shall have a chance to express your desire as to what government you want for the next four or five years," he said.

Mr. King criticized Mr. Bennett's Government for its high tariffs and stated that no other Conservative leader had even thought of putting up a tariff to 200 per cent and 300 per cent, as this Government has done. There has been no limit to the ruin of trade of this country. Other Conservative leaders believed in protection, but they said they didn't believe in high protection.

The Bennett Government, he pointed out, had already held five sessions. In Canada there never was a government that went the full period of five years, with the exception of the government during which Sir John A. Macdonald passed away. They were badly beaten when they did go to the country.

"I tell Mr. Bennett if he stays in," declared Mr. King, "that he or his cabinet will never see power again. Though the constitution allows five years, the average is three years." Mr. King pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to the country on reciprocity with the United States in three years and though reciprocity was turned down and the government defeated it was statesmanship that prompted Sir Wilfrid to go to the country.

Were Two Issues

In the last election there were two issues, Mr. King said. Mr. Bennett said he would relieve the conditions of the working men in the cities and towns of the country and the other appeal was to the farmers. He said that he would blast his way into the markets of the world. Mr. King stated that there were 116,000 unemployed when Mr. Bennett went into office and now there were over half a million and over a million on relief. The speaker referred to the markets and declared that Mr. Bennett had not found them but had introduced legislation which made it impossible for markets to be secured. He stated that Mr. Bennett has the opportunity that no other government had ever had. He had a free hand, even to violating the constitution and had asked for a blank cheque for unemployment relief. He has had that power for four or five years without the consent of Parliament. He has spent on unemployment \$110,000,000 and in addition to that through loans and guarantees has brought the total to \$270,000,000. The Government, he said, had the wrong idea of the basis on which trade operates.

Mr. Bennett and his party believed in the home market and in putting a wall around it and saying to the people that they must buy in their home markets.

Mr. King applied the principle of high tariff to the village of Enterprise and declared that if the people of Enterprise confined their buying and selling to the village alone that they could not get along. If purchasing was confined to Canada alone, Hon. Mr. King said, Canadians could not begin to use all the products that Canada had. The present government can't seem to realize that and offer in excuse that other countries are doing it.

"Have they ever made any effort to change other countries by going to them, to the United States or to Europe to develop trade?" asked Mr. King. "Has this Government tried to improve trade?" Mr. King stated that at a special session tariffs were set up against Britain by the Bennett Government at the Imperial Conference. It was Mr. Stanley Baldwin who said that he hoped that the Im-

democracies and declared that democracy could function only under parliamentary institutions. It took a great many years to get the freedom of today and that freedom has been enjoyed until four years ago. The will of the people must be heeded. Against that freedom there was a group of a few who wanted to hang on to power.

Mr. King criticized what he termed the so-called marketing bill and decried the clause which stated that the Government had the right to stop all imports and exports and not Parliament. He emphasized that it was the government in council, not the voice of Parliament. Power to limit production was also held by the government without the voice of Parliament.

Mr. King also roundly condemned the Banking Act, declaring that the Liberals advocated the appointment of a Central Bank controlled by the government, but the Bennett Government framed the Central Bank as more powerful than the government itself with no voice from the people. He stated that it was to be a privately owned institution and bonds are to be put on the market and directors elected but, it was significant, that Canada is not to have a director. This Government, he said, could not be trusted to handle the affairs of this country. For these and other reasons he urged his audience and the people of Frontenac-Addington to leave no stone unturned, in their own interests as citizens of Canada, to elect a Liberal, and to the people of Canada in the other by-elections to elect Liberals so that by doing so they could say to the Bennett Government that the time has gone for it to continue in office.

In closing his address, Mr. King referred to the Liberal candidate in Frontenac-Addington and declared that he was of the type needed in Parliament. He was young, knew the problems of the country and would be valuable because of his experience. By electing him to Parliament, Mr. King said, the people would not merely be voting for a representative of Frontenac-Addington, but for a representative of the best interests of Canada. The people were tired of this narrow nationalism and the Liberal party believed in internationalism and was desirous of seeing peace and goodwill among the nations. No dictatorship was wanted here. The Liberal party was prepared to say to the world that it needed a liberal outlook. Not only in Canada would the five by-elections be watched, but by other countries as well, who desired to trade with Canada and who would see by the results of those by-elections whether that was to come about.

Premier Gardiner

Premier J. G. Gardiner of Saskatchewan during a brief address deplored that the results of by-elections would have a great effect on the general election. Other countries were adopting governments prepared to trade with other countries. The results here would be felt on the railways, in industry and in employment if a Liberal Government was returned to power with the policies which would mean trade among the nations of the world.

Hon. Nelson Parliament stressed the importance of the coming by-election and declared that not parties nor individuals were involved, but principles.

J. L. Haycock criticized the reasons set forth by W. R. Aylesworth as to why he should be elected and stated that he was not consistent. A Liberal candidate, who held the same qualifications as Mr. Aylesworth, had not received Mr. Aylesworth's vote, Mr. Haycock told his audience.

Colin Campbell

Colin Campbell, the Liberal candidate, discussed the issues of the day and declared that Canada today held increase storage in footstuffs, yet the prices were the lowest. Exports of Canadian wheat to Britain had dropped, he said while those of the Argentine and Russia had increased. The farmers were being exploited by high tariffs, he charged and the people were being exploited to the extent of six cents a gallon on gasoline. Duty was free on crude oil, Mr. Campbell pointed out, yet the oil companies spent only \$8,000,000 a year on salaries. He said that the Imperial Oil Company was controlled to the extent of 69% by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Large manufacturing concerns he charged were exploiting the people and were controlled by foreign companies.

Referring to the statements made that he was not a native of the riding, Mr. Campbell stated that Sir George Perley was not even born in Canada at all. He repeated the challenge issued a short time ago to have the Conservative candidate, W. R. Aylesworth and Dr. A. E. Ross or any cabinet minister he may select meet him and W. A. Fraser, M.P., in

debate providing both cancelled all their remaining meetings. So far the challenge had not been accepted. Mr. Campbell said. He also told of the higher prices being paid for products in the United States as compared with the prices being quoted for the same products in Canada.

He stated that the people would on September 24th have the opportunity of telling Premier Bennett that he had no mandate from the people and declared that Canada had not now a Conservative Government but a Bennett Government.

W. A. Fraser

W. A. Fraser, M.P., of Northumberland, who introduced Hon. Mr. King, declared that the Liberal party was not hiding behind any shroud, but was leading the vanguard against the shroud of depression. He declared Hon. H. H. Stevens to be "a political hypocrite" and was trying to hoodwink the people of Canada. The Tories were on rear-guard action and the Liberals were determined to see that the attention of the electorate will not be diverted from the affairs of the day.

The last speakers of the evening was George W. Dawson, ex-M.P., who recalled a few memoirs out of the past political history in an interesting manner.

The platform, was tastefully decorated in honor of the visit of Mr. King and during the early part of the evening Eugin Vannest and Freda Wagar, rendered enjoyable solos, accompanied by Mrs. William Jackson while the Piezall orchestra of Enterprise rendered a number of selections.



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