

## FARMER MOVEMENT REALLY TORY, SAYS MACKENZIE KING

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to Dominate, He Tells Pem-  
broke Electors

### ASSAILS PRIME MINISTER

Liberal Leader Reiterates  
That Government is One  
of Autocracy and Usurp-  
ation

(By Canadian Press.)  
Pembroke, November 23.—"In this election the people must choose between continued autocracy by a Government which is absolutely indifferent to the will of the people; Government by a class, and Government of the people for the people and by the people," declared Hon. Mackenzie King, in addressing a big audience at the Drill Hall tonight. Dealing with the Progressive movement, Hon. Mr. King declared this had fallen from the plane of a movement for the upholding of principles to a movement which sought domination by a group which represented only the farmer class. Through this change, Mr. King declared, the Progressive movement had lost many good friends.

The Liberal leader dealt with the candidature in Regina and Calgary respectively of Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Hon. Duncan Marshall. These men, outstanding agriculturists, were opposed by a doctor and retired preacher running as Progressives, said Mr. King. By opposing the election of such men as Motherwell and Marshall, the farmers were going against their own interests, Mr. King declared. When the farmer movement became an attempt to dominate, said Mr. King, it became "really a Tory move-

ment, for Toryism was essentially control by a small group of the affairs of any country."

The Liberal leader declared that the record of the Meighen Government had been one of autocracy and usurpation. The people's right to govern themselves had been stolen, Mr. King asserted. The people had been given no voice in choosing Mr. Meighen or his policy. The filling of Senate vacancies in the tens and fifties would mean that for years to come it would be impossible to pass any legislation of a truly progressive or Liberal type," Mr. King declared. For this reason it was unwise for Conservatives who were in favor of Progressives Liberal policies to divide their ranks and divide Parliament into the "Autocratic government" and the "Liberal government." Mr. King declared, "I should like to see Mr. Meighen return this week to the Meighen Government and an influence that had been making multi-millionaires of a few people," Mr. King charged. As an instance of this he said there had been "protection of the sugar interests when prices were being kept up in Canada, while American people were able to buy sugar more cheaply."

"There was an invisible government behind Mr. Meighen," said the Liberal leader. "Acceptance of promissory notes for taxation showed this."

### RAILWAY MATTERS.

Dealing with railway matters, Mr. King declared that if the people endorsed the present method of administration, "they must be prepared to foot the bill." The present secret policy was a big factor in the tax bill.

The real issue in the present campaign was that of getting back to proper control of public affairs and back to responsible government, Mr. King asserted. To attempt to narrow down the discussion to tariff alone was in itself autocratic. "The issue of free trade versus protection exists only in Mr. Meighen's imagination," he said.

The bearing of taxation on the cost of living was dealt with by Mr. King, who declared that before the cost of living could be brought down to any great extent there must be a cut in national expenditures. Many huge sums had been spent needlessly since the war ended. In this category Mr. King included the purchase of "election ammunition." Such purchases as this, he said, could not be endorsed at this time.

What Canada needed today was to get back to economy and retrenchment. Only in that way could taxation be reduced.

Dealing with the tariff and Right Hon. Mr. Meighen's question regarding the 1919 Liberal tariff platform, Mr. King again declared that he would take that platform as a chart to guide him. "If we get a Liberal government into power it won't be a one-man government," Mr. King stated. "It will be a government guided by the ablest Liberals in Canada, and I look to these men for wise counsel." He would hold to the spirit of that document rather than hold slavishly to the letter. Conditions as they arose must finally decide the course.

### WOULD LOWER TARIFF.

The Liberal revenue tariff policy was unchanged, Mr. King said. He believed in the necessity of downward revision, with reduced taxes on necessities of life and on the implements of production used in the basic industries. The tariff could not be abolished. It should be wisely adjusted and in a manner which would build up the industries. Mr. King again declared that nobody had been told how the present Government would revise the tariff if re-elected.

Referring to a visit which Hon. G. D. Robertson is to make here soon, Mr. King dealt with recent speeches of the Minister of Labor. "I'll tell the workmen of this country that when the Liberal party is returned to power we will put a real man at the head of labor matters," he declared, "and he won't be sheltered in the Senate, either." Again Mr. King said that the country was "sick of coalitions." After December 6, he said, the Liberal party would have a majority over both other groups. Therefore, if labor and farmers really sought to make their principles prevail they could do so better by working in harmony with the Liberals than by seeking to act separately. There were dangers of weakening the "forces of progress" by dividing them before "the common enemy."

Dr. M. McKay, Liberal candidate in the present three-cornered fight here, also spoke briefly.

Tomorrow night Hon. Mr. King speaks at Ottawa.