

HON. W. L. M. KING ON THE TARIFF ISSUE

A Tariff For Consumers and Producers—Reply to Premier Meighen by Liberal Leader.

TORONTO, Aug. 18.—At the Liberal picnic at Hanlan's Point on Saturday Hon. Mr. King pointed out the absolute need for an election at this time, because he said, "We have neither a representative Parliament nor a responsible Government. We have an autocratic Executive usurping authority." Contrasted with Premier Meighen's admission that the Government had no tariff policy but would first make an enquiry and then evolve one, was Mr. King's statement that: "It is not honest to say that we can do away with the tariff. We can revise it, and that is the policy of the Liberal party."

"We have in Ottawa, as we had in this Province, a Government which has undertaken to perpetuate itself in office without any reference whatever to the wishes of the people, or without permitting any expression of the popular will. We have neither a representative Parliament nor a responsible Government. We have an autocratic Executive usurping authority, exercising political control, regardless alike of constitutional procedure and the first principles of government in a free and self-governing country."

"Mr. Meighen has sought, with that liking for monopoly in government as in all else which is so characteristic, to claim for his Government and the so-called National Liberal and Conservative party which he leads the distinction of being the party of law and order. Anyone or any group of persons who do not think and say as he does are to be relegated to one side as lawless and disorderly. He and those who walk with him are to have the middle of the road. All others may make shift in the highways and byways as best they can. If that is the meaning of law and order Mr. Meighen is welcome to his interpretation of it. He is welcome, if he so desires, to seek a monopoly of the term 'law and order' for the party which he leads. That particular phrase has been the refuge of autocracy and the shield of autocratic behavior in all countries, and in all ages, and the people are not likely to be deceived by its use."

"I would tell the new Prime Minister, however, that there is something even finer and more necessary than law and order in any country, and that is that upon which law and order itself is founded, namely: constitutional government and procedure. It is this which Mr. Meighen has overlooked; it is this which he and his Ministers who continue in office are prepared not only to ignore but to defy; it is this which the Liberal party seeks to establish and maintain as it has sought to do in the earliest beginnings of its recorded history."

"If there was justification, on grounds of constitutional procedure and practice, for a general election in 1911, how much more is there obligation for a like course of procedure at this present time? The Government of Sir Robert Borden was returned to power at the last general elections for one purpose, and one purpose only, namely, that of winning the war. Not only has the war been won and the alleged purpose for which the Government was returned long since been fulfilled, but the Government of Sir Robert Borden itself has disappeared, and we have today an entirely new Administration."

Mr. King then turned to the financial policy of the Government.

"What has Mr. Meighen to say?" he asked. "He says: 'The financial policy of this Government is to go in debt no farther.'"

"The financial policy of this Government is to get revenue to carry on the work of government and to pay our debts."

"I ask the people of Canada: Did they ever hear from the lips of a Prime Minister of a country such a specific statement of financial policy as that contained in these first two planks? It makes one think, not of the Government of a country struggling with its problems of trade and commerce, under a public debt which has become colossal, but of some kindergarten debating society, where in the absence of constructive thought and ideas the most obvious platitudes are made to serve the purposes of national policies. Mr. Meighen says the policy of the Government is to go in debt no farther. What would be thought of any Government or party that, under existing

conditions, would propose anything different?"

Hon. Mr. King added that the annual interest charge on public debt alone has increased in consequence of the war and the extravagance of the Administrations which have been in office since 1914-15, from \$1.67 per head of the population to \$17.50 per head of the population.

"With an annual interest charge on public debt of \$140,000,000 to be met before beginning to undertake to meet the ordinary expenditures of government or any expenditure on capital account, what would be thought of an Administration that would think of plunging this country farther into debt? he asked. "Any proposal of the kind would be an open declaration in favor of national bankruptcy. One would have thought that the new Prime Minister, in the face of such an obligation, instead of saying that his Government proposed to go in debt no farther, would have come out with the strongest kind of declaration for retrenchment and economy in all classes of public expenditure."

More Expenditure.

"It is somewhat significant that the first speeches to be made by any of his Ministers since the formation of the new Administration were those which were recently delivered by the Hon. Mr. Guthrie, the Minister of Militia and Defense, and the Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Affairs, at the banquet tendered them in the city of Kingston on the evening preceding that on which the Prime Minister addressed the electors of Hastings county. One would have thought, from the reading of these addresses, that, instead of emerging from a period of war, we were about to prepare for a new war, even before we had concluded the demobilization of our military forces. Mr. Ballantyne appears to have sought to imbue the public with the need for increased naval expenditures, and Mr. Guthrie with the need of increased expenditures for the construction of military barracks in different parts of the country. This new party of law and order evidently proposes to devote its time and attention to establishing repressive agencies of one kind or another throughout Canada, so that where it may not succeed in maintaining its position on grounds of constitutional right, it may find the means of so doing through the agencies of force."

"Let me say quite clearly: the Liberal party of Canada takes no exception to justifiable expenditures for military, naval and police purposes. As a party, however, we believe that there are times and seasons for all things, and that there is one branch of government in which at the present time we can afford to economize until matters more important have been successfully dealt with, it is in the matter of new naval, military and police expenditures."

Mr. King stated that the Opposition had done its best to secure economies in the Naval and Militia Departments. He added: "We succeeded in postponing an outlay of about \$2,000,000 for additional barracks, but now Mr. Guthrie announces that he is going to ask the Minister of Finance for this amount, and commence the construction of these barracks at the earliest possible date. What Canada needs today is not more barracks for a standing army in the nature of a permanent force of both militia and police, but less in the way of military and police control and more in the way of increased production."

Then to the Tariff.

"Having finished with the financial policy of a Government in the manner described, Hon. Mr. Meighen goes on to give 'the tariff' policy of the country. One would have expected, at this point, some reference to the needs of consumers and producers, some intimation that relief from the existing burdens of customs taxation might be expected in regard at least to the necessities of life, and to the implements of production which are essential in our great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing, upon which the manufacturing industries and all our trade and commerce are dependent. But there is no suggestion of any tariff revision to meet the needs of either producers or con-

sumers. Again, in the place of policies there are platitudes.

"The tariff policy of this country," says Mr. Meighen, "is to keep Canadian workingmen in Canada. The policy of the Government is to enlarge the employment market and add to the size of Canada. The policy of the Government is to make goods here and keep people here, with plenty of work for every class of man. The policy of the Government is to give Canadian industries of every kind just enough advantage in the Canadian market to make it pay them better to stay here and expand than to diminish their plants or to leave."

"Wherein do these pronouncements of policy assist us in discovering how the Government proposes to raise the revenues of this country? Wherein is there difference, in a statement of this kind, between the aims of the present Administration and those of any other Government, whether it be Liberal, Farmer or Labor, which might conceivably manage the affairs of the country? What we want to know is, not what is desired, but how the end is to be attained. Well, here we come to the admission of Mr. Meighen that 'on the all-important aspect of the matter neither he nor his Government has any views. He says: 'We are starting now an inquiry, the most thorough we can make, to determine what is absolutely necessary to secure these ends.'"

An Old Story.

"Starting an inquiry! That is what Sir Robert Borden said he intended to do three years ago. That is what every Government that has no policy of its own sets out to do. What we want in Canada is not more inquiries and government by commission, but government by a Government which has a policy that is known and approved, and which helps to meet the necessities of the hour. Mr. Meighen says: 'Wherever there is a tax or schedule that is not absolutely necessary it will be wiped away.'"

"A lot of consolation there is in that phrase to the consumers and the producers of Canada, who today, through the high cost of living, are suffering from the taxation of the necessities of life and the implements of production in a manner which is wholly unjustifiable."

The Liberal Policy.

"In contrast to this evasive and meaningless phrase of the Prime Minister, which denotes an absence of all policy on the all-important question of tariff revision and its relation to the high cost of living, let me give to the people of this country a statement of the Liberal party's position in this matter as it found expression at the great Liberal convention held in Ottawa over a year ago, and as it has been contended for in the House of Commons since that time. We believe that the time has come, indeed that it is already long past, when a downward revision of the tariff is necessary. In this revision we believe that there should be substantial reductions of the duties on the necessities of life, in other words, on those articles which go to make up the food, the clothing, the shelter of the Canadian people; that certain specific articles required for the purposes of consumption and other articles essential to production should be placed upon the free list, and that in regard to the basic industries of agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing, there should also be a substantial reduction of duties. It is not a question of free trade or protection."

"With the revenue which will be required for years to come to meet the large interest payments on public debt, the obligations to our returned soldiers in the way of pensions and in other respects, as well as to carry on the work of government in Canada—resort as we may to direct taxation of incomes and of business profits, which is also a part of the Liberal policy; tax as we will all luxuries, which is another plank in the Liberal platform—there will still be required for purposes of revenue large sums of money which will necessarily have to be raised by indirect taxation through a customs tariff. In revising the tariff to this end care will be taken of the position and needs of all the industries in our country, but such tariff as may be necessary in this connection will be under Liberal policy, a tariff for consumers and producers, and not a tariff to further the interests of combines, monopolies, or of any special or privileged classes."

"It is not honest to say that we can do away with the tariff," Hon. Mr. King declared. "We can revise it and that is the policy of the Liberal party. And I shall say in regard to tariff policies exactly the same in the city of Toronto as I shall say in the Western Provinces. I have not got one message for the city and another message for the country, one message for the employer and another

Lineman Was Electrocuted

Canifton Boy Met Death at East Whitby.

The remains of the late Charles Wellman, aged 25 years, of Oshawa, who met death by electrocution at East Whitby, arrived here last night and was taken to the home of his mother, who resides in Thurlow near Canifton. The young man was in the service of the Hydro Electric Power Commission as lineman. He was born in Thurlow. Some years ago his father, Charles Wellman, was killed at the Canifton Crossing of the Grand Trunk railway and his mother badly hurt, when their sleigh was struck by a train.

The funeral takes place to Elmwood Cemetery, Corbyville, this afternoon.

Dr. J. C. Caskey Succumbed

Ottawa Physician, Formerly of Hangerford, Died of Pneumonia

The death occurred in Ottawa yesterday of Dr. J. Clarence Caskey, at his home Sherbrooke apartments after less than a week's illness from pneumonia. Dr. Caskey was born near Tweed, 40 years ago and was a son of the late Robert Caskey, Reeve of Hangerford township. Dr. Caskey spent his early life in Hangerford and at one time attended Albert College. Later he went to Queen's Medical College, Kingston, and graduated there as a doctor in 1904. He began to practise medicine in Ottawa after graduation and has practised there ever since. He enjoyed a wide practice in that city.

Surviving are a brother, Robert J. of Saskatoon, and two sisters, Mrs. James Wallbridge, of Massachusetts, and Miss Zetta of Prince Edward.

Deceased's brother died about a year ago. The remains of Dr. Caskey will be brought to Belleville and taken to Thomasburg for burial. The news of his death came as a great shock to his friends in this city and vicinity.

Was Ill-Treated by the Germans

Story of a Man Now Visiting in Peterboro

PETERBORO, Aug. 13.—Fred Sterasdale, who is installing machinery at the Canadian Woollens McDonnell Street plant, Peterboro, was interned in Germany during practically all of the war period. In April 1918, he was released and stayed in Holland until 11 days after the armistice was signed, when he returned to his family in England after four years and three months' separation. He was installing machinery in a small town near Leipzig, when he was seized. He was the only Englishman in the place and the high feeling against Britishers was shown by the brutal way he was treated by the Germans when seized. He was caught in his boarding house, tied hand and foot and the room set on fire by the mob. Only quick work by the police saved him, and to save him from the mob he was thrust into prison. On the way to the prison the crowd spat upon him and threw stones at him and it took several policemen to keep the infuriated Germans away.

All through the long struggle he was in various prisons in Germany. All attempts to secure a release failed. He states that he would assuredly have starved if it hadn't been for the parcels from home. Sometimes the treatment of the guards was unbearable, at other times not so bad. The ones who had a taste of war on the western front were not as bad as the others he stated. 400 British prisoners were exchanged for 2,000 Germans finally, he being one of the fortunate ones.

MAY GET NEW-AUTO PLANT.

The Oshawa Telegram learned Friday morning upon reliable authority that there is a decided possibility of an American automobile company locating their Canadian plant in Oshawa. The company has gone into the matter and prospects of a site have been secured. The plant will be a big addition to our present industries, the American factory employing a large number of men and having a large output of automobiles and trucks. The matter will be definitely settled shortly and fuller announcements can be made then.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

OBITUARY

D. S. GEROW

D. S. Gerow, a native of Prince Edward County, died in Denver, Colorado on August 11th. The remains will arrive in Belleville tonight. The burial will be at Smithfield.

Mr. Gerow was 52 years of age and had been in Colorado for many years, where he was a contractor.

Surviving are his mother, his widow and three sons—W. S. Gerow, of South Park St., Belleville, Miss Gerow, Denver, Col., and Derwood J. Gerow, of Maynooth.

RALPH D. CONNORS

Ralph D. Connors, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Connors, of Ameliasburg, died yesterday after an illness of some duration.

MRS. ERNEST MAAG

On August 14th inst. at Monrovia, California, Mrs. Ernest Maag, Mrs. Maag was born in Belleville, and was the eldest daughter of the late George C. Holton, Inspector of Revenue. She leaves her husband and four sons, her mother, Mrs. W. Bourne, of Quincy, Illinois, a brother, Mr. Edgar W. Holton, General Manager of the Freight Department of the N. N. Co. at Sarnia; a sister residing in New Hampshire. Mrs. Maag after her marriage, lived for some time in Quincy, Ill., then in Belleville for a number of years, when the family removed to Monrovia, California. Mrs. Maag was a most devout Christian, and in her home was deeply interested in all religious and benevolent works. She experienced some months ago an attack of nervous prostration, resulting in her sudden demise. She will be greatly missed in her home by many to whom she administered, and by a large circle of friends in Quincy and in Belleville. She wore the white flower of a blameless life and has gone to her reward.

MRS. AMELIA CURTIS

The death took place in this city of Mrs. Amelia Curtis, widow of the late William Curtis. Mrs. Curtis whose maiden name was Amelia Clarke was born in 1837 in the United States. She lived here for many years, later going to live at the home of her grandson in Erie. Some time ago she returned to Belleville to live with her granddaughter, Mrs. Harry Day. Another granddaughter, Miss Eva Curtis, of Toronto, and a grandson, Frank Curtis survive. The interment took place to Belleville cemetery this afternoon.

JOHN S'ILLMAN GARDINER

John S. Gardiner, ten months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Stillman Gardiner, 34 Bressay St., died this morning.

A road map of the sky for all Canada is to be issued by the Air Board within a day or two.

McIntosh Bros. Saturday Specials

SATURDAY WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THE ECONOMIC BUYER

- BELOW ARE A FEW SUGGESTIONS
- Gingham Dresses in various plaids, all sizes, reg. up to \$12.00, on sale \$7.95
- (Note South Window)
- 1000 yds. Mill Ends Apron Gingham in Blue, Black and white Checks, 38 in wide, Special, yd. 35c
- 500 Yards Mill Ends Black Duck, Special at, yd. 69c
- SILK HOSE**
- Pure Silk Thread Hose in Black Tan and White, Worth \$2.00 on Sale at, pr. \$1.69
- Cotton Hose in Black, White, Tan etc. Special. 3 prs 98c
- Ladies' White Wash Skirts, Reg. \$2.50 and \$3.00 values, Clearing at \$1.00
- Cotton Huck Towels, Red and Blue Borders, worth 90c pr, on sale at 69c
- Get into one of our Hammocks, reg. \$6.50 for \$5.75
- Family Bar Scrubbing Soap, 4 bars for 25c
- Special Toilet Soap 3 for 25c
- Toilet Paper, 3 for 25c
- Special buy of manufacturer's samples in Middies, House Dresses, Children's Dresses and Smocks at greatly reduced prices.

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"Service" UPHOLSTERING

Phones: 1100 and 808

Full line of Tapestries and Coverings at Lowest Prices.

F. W. Churchill

UNDERTAKER

Motor and Horse Equipment

194 Front Street Opposite Standard Bank

MEN'S \$25.00 SUITS

Our Big Sale of Men's Suits at The Above Price Will be Continued all This Week.

If Needing a Suit Just Now or Later—It Will Pay You to Pick up One of These.

OAK HALL

Treasures Held Price in S Church.

Beyond a doubt St. Paul Church, which stands on Clinton and Canifton, is the most modern and ancient, but its rehabilitation reads sadly.

Ten years ago the old church was about to be abandoned. As the meagre congregation of the old church was offering was taken to in the congregation, the old and soiled the pitiful and so St. Paul's was ignominiously down history, a dismal failure.

At this time the Chalmers Wilson was parish to serve without through his ten years Father Wilson has changed from a church that of because he could not mess to a living church, atmosphere that intang is found in old church countries where people shipped for generation.

This church has been York what St. Alban's London—a pilgrimage Justly famous throughout for its Christmas midnight conducted in all its that of the Madeleine the Palm Sunday service sion are known to all to whom it has become Good Friday. This East surpassed all other Editions since its renaissance, and before the ed priceless.

In this collection the found the famous gold set of three pieces, hand by Russians in solid th ing the heads of a th in the cooper; this set to over all works of the Paris Exposition.

From the Sisters of London have come woad ies of weaving in beautiful and needlework. In m pieces the silk has been designed by eminent art enough woven by the S any to supply the spec for which it was made.

The wood carvings of are conceded the finest wood carving in the U One altar, that of St. Padua, is a wonderfully The figure of St. An sized, and was carved Pizzano of Italy, who was the sculptor who ma in plasterine.

The second altar is the Frances's altar. It is note that St. Paul's church in the United S there was an altar devot and supplications for the in battle or on the seas of St. Frances has a wo background on which fleur de lys, and of carved the figures of S d'Arc, Genevieve of Par and St. Michael, the patron France. These altars are were designed by Ralph The letters of oak, oak Louald, and the wo the mediaeval manna green and gold. O of the steps to the splendid Carthusian Bruno and St. Pa

The great grill are hand wrought works of art in the attention interested in such

Another trea hundred years carried by the manship of of St. Paul.

RAISED THE

A wrecking Alexandria Bay, had succeeded Kon bypropane the owner, had his summer had craft rebuilt. The craft attract