

### CALL-UP PLAN HELD FAIREST

(Continued from Page 1, Column 2.)  
founded by Englishmen and that the greatest Englishman of his day was George Washington.

"I like to think of this little island as the Mother of Parliaments," he said. "I like to think of it strong and vigorous in days gone by and, at a critical time in the history of the world, standing, not alone, but aided and supported by the Dominions she founded."

"Conquest entered into the founding of the Empire. History cannot be denied, said the speaker, in reference to the Plains of Abraham. But it was all important to inquire of the terms that the conqueror imposed upon the conquered after Abraham and, he declared, those terms were "so generous, so magnanimous as to challenge the admiration of all the world."

In them were guarantees of racial rights of long standing, freedom of worship and of their jurisprudence—"everything which had to go with the administration of their laws, all were assented to."

"We owe England something for that, do we not?" asked Viscount Bennett.

He cited that when envoys of the American Revolutionists appealed to the French-Canadian forces at Montreal to join their cause, they were, in effect, told: "We enjoy such freedom, such liberties, that we will not exchange them for anything that you may offer." He added: "That was their answer because they found life under the British flag was as free, if not freer under the conqueror, than they had enjoyed before."

Quebec City, and Quebec the Province itself, was saved to the British Crown by the defeat of the invading American force. But for the defeat, the speaker gave large credit to the British marines and sailors, as well as the militia, who defended the fortress.

"Another example. You refer to the richness of your mines. Did England claim that rich heritage? Did you ever think that not one sou went to England? They handed them over to the people of the Provinces and yet, we say, we owe nothing to England."

He told of British aid to the United Empire Loyalists who did much to build Canada's greatness. He named British contributions to defense. "I mention these things," he declared, "to show that our national existence depends upon England and the Empire."

And again, Viscount Bennett stressed: "Unless we be part and

### Plane Hits Hill, 15 Killed, 11 Hurt

Madrid, Nov. 1 (AP).—Fifteen persons were killed and eleven injured Saturday when a four-motored plane from Malta hit a hilltop on the eastern part of Gibraltar, whirled in the air and fell into the sea, despatches from La Lince said. The reports from the Spanish town on the Gibraltar border said there were thirty-two persons aboard the plane, ten of them members of the crew. Some of the twenty-two passengers were women and children. Several persons are reported missing.

parcel of the Empire, the integrity of this country would perish."

In parallel vein he spoke of the development in self-government of Australia, of New Zealand, of South Africa, whose fighting forces are now led by that "great military leader, Jan Smuts," who forty years ago commanded the forces which wiped out the Highland Brigade.

"Then, he said, "think how these British people saved the world today. Do you realize that after the fall of France, all that stood between the forces of destruction and the world itself was the British Empire. Abandoned by all, they still stood firm. But this time it was not England alone. There were Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders and men of South Africa and of the far-flung Empire. It was the British Empire, which so many people find so hard to understand, which saved our Christian civilization."

Viscount Bennett then spoke of Britain's organization for war. "I venture to say," he said, "that Mr. Howe (Munitions and Supply Minister Howe, recently returned from England), proud as he was of this country's output, felt humble of what he saw there."

Then, in reference to the Battle of Britain, the speaker spoke of Empire fighting men "all together making that gallant fortress safe from the enemy and, bear that in mind, the enemy cannot succeed until that fortress is destroyed."

In his tour of Canada, he said, he found the Canadian attitude "a little complacent." "I see more cars in Toronto than I see in London, and bear in mind that every gallon of gasoline that goes to England is at the risk of the life of a gallant man."

There are, he continued, 11,000,000 women in Britain, some in uniform and some not, performing service to the State, "and the call-up system has assured that all men, irrespective of their position, shall do service to the State."

Only One Fair Way.

"I have observed," added the speaker, "that there is only one fair way of exacting service to the State, by the systematic way that they can be called up in classes. That is something that cannot be gained in the light of the experience of Great Britain."

A number of impressions were forced upon him during his tour, he said, and the one he found most disturbing was the claim, doubly checked, that "there is a growing number of men and women between the Head of the Lakes and the Pacific who say quite frankly that they would prefer to be a part of the United States than be governed by a minority."

His statement was met by scattered applause and, the next instant, Viscount Bennett declared: "Men, that must be remedied. That must be remedied." He argued that if the freedom, the rights granted by the Crown were considered fair by our forefathers, they were not to be cast aside by the current generation as unfair. There must be eliminated, he claimed, that spirit which finds no way out of a problem except by annexation to the United States.

The speaker urged the audience to read the recent address of Padre Sabourin, who went with Les Fusiliers Mont Royal into Dieppe, in which he appealed to his country-

men to join the men of Jappe who fought for their race against freedom, fought not as French-Canadians, but as Canadian!

Canada, he found, also was "suffering" a bit too much from bureaucracy. "Men, the price of liberty is restraint, which, under our institution, is a Parliamentary restraint. War is a negation of democracy."

"Never forget, once you clothe men with a dictator's powers, they feed upon it. They ever clamor for more."

The safeguard of British freedom rested, he stressed, in the fact that executive action is subject to judicial review. "I would like to remind you," Viscount Bennett, "that the British North America Act cannot be amended at Ottawa and that Provincial powers cannot be taken away. That rests in amendment at Westminster. So it is the right of judicial review is constantly in the minds of the people."

He had been pressed repeatedly to state why, after four years of war, men in the Canadian Army in Britain have not been in action. "We have an army with or without adequate equipment, with or without adequate reinforcements—I don't know. But the people are asking questions and want to know why the Canadian Army has been for the most part idle these four years," he declared.

He found "deep-rooted resentment against an article appearing in a magazine from the United States," and some against the speech of Wendell Willkie on his return from the world tour, as being "sabotage against the British Empire." "We can't win the war alone. United States can't win the war alone; but it is a great mistake by any man to propose to destroy the British Empire."

And of Mr. Willkie's comment on the Indian situation, Viscount Bennett stated: "One of the greatest tributes to England is the government of India."

He claimed no one knows better about the government of India than England, which has given India peace for 100 years "and put before them as a goal the day on which they can govern themselves." "Don't think that India is not well-governed. For there has been justice and an opportunity given to men there to work out their destinies as free men."

Viscount Bennett predicted that the forces were gathering for the defeat of Hitler. "And this country has reason to be proud of its industrial output, our contributions of food and munitions."

But, he said, food and munitions alone will not win the war. "A silent gun won't win a war and we may indeed ask ourselves to what extent we are enabled to maintain our armament which has been idle so long."

Finally, he pressed upon his audience, the principle that in the salvation of democracy rested an individual responsibility. Public opinion remained, he said, the most powerful determining factor in political action.

"Victory is absolutely assured if the peoples of the Anglo-Saxon world and their allies fight with all their might. We must win," he added, "if we realize that the price is effort, continual effort."

### Call-Up Service System Fairest, Says Bennett

In a vigorous review of British principles of democracy and self-government, Viscount Bennett on Saturday, before a joint meeting of the Empire and Canadian Clubs, declared the national existence, the integrity of Canada depended upon England and the Empire.

A packed Royal York Hotel concert hall heard the distinguished "Canadian-born Britisher" in an address, anniversary to the one he gave to the clubs in December, 1939, on the eve of his departure to take up residence in England. Its significance and the import of the former National Conservative leader's visit was impressed by the presence of Lieutenant-Governor Matthews, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Provincial Conservative Leader Drew, Mayor Conboy, President Cuddy of the University of Toronto, and other men prominent in public service.

Viscount Bennett at the outset admitted he was disturbed during his tour by the "misunderstandings some held of the position that Canada and other units of the Commonwealth occupied within the Empire." He repudiated vehemently the concept of imperialism which some sought to tag upon Britain and, in denial of claims that England was as a debtor to Canada, traced historical relationships since the date of conquest.

Nor did the speaker end there, but outlined the entire web of Empire relationship which had its effective culmination in the united stand against Hitler "which saved our Christian civilization."

Warns of Bureaucracy. Viscount Bennett warned his hearers to be alert against the increasing growth of bureaucracy, stressing that in the right of judicial review of executive action rested a safeguard to British freedom. He declared his faith in the call-up

system of selective service as "the only fair way of exacting service to the State." He declared Canada had reason to be proud of its industrial war output, but emphasized that a war cannot be won unless the forces are placed in the field to handle the armaments which are produced.

In his review of the development of the Empire, he stressed that from early beginning there was happily, the conception of self-government by the people. It was well to remember, also, he said, that the United States of America was

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