

BENNETT BACKS HIGH TARIFF AS CANADA'S NEED

New Minister of Justice
Speaks in London on Be-
half of Frank White.

ATTACKS CRERAR POLICY

BY WILLIAM SHARMAN.

Portraying at great length and with powerful eloquence and vehemence the "trifling" possibilities of industrial and national change that would surely follow the adoption of the Liberal tariff policy; warning with grave emphasis that a vote for Charles R. Somerville would actually be a move toward anation or disintegration; waving scornfully and lightly to one side the platform of the Hon. T. A. Crerar; questioning what he termed the war record of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and incidentally crediting responsibility for the present Disarmament Conference at Washington, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, K. C., of Calgary, newly created minister of justice in the Dominion Parliament, on Saturday evening last in the Masonic Temple, addressed a mass meeting in the interest of Frank White, the National Liberal and Conservative choice for federal honours in London.

Others, including the candidate himself, to take up the cudgels in the unqualified defence of the last administration at Ottawa were, S. Frank Glass, who represented East Middlesex in the recent house; Mrs. A. T. Edwards, formerly a member of the local board of education and E. R. Dennis, chairman of the evening, who at intervals throughout the meeting, directed an onslaught in the general direction of the Liberal nominee, ex-Mayor Charles R. Somerville.

The gathering was quite substantial, a strong quota of the fair sex being present, representatives of all parties. This is further evidence of the fact that in this election at least, the women are determined to take their politics seriously, and as the fame of the representative for East Calgary as an orator of speed and eloquence is wide-spread it undoubtedly attracted many voters to Saturday evening's gathering.

"I was touched by what your chairman said about being Canadian," said Mr. Bennett, following his preliminary remarks, "because sometimes in the West I hear a doctrine that we of that vast territory are a separate people. Such is quite true. Quite recently Premier Meighen was attacked bitterly because he was alleged to have said that the Agrarian movement sprang from foreign soil. He did not say that. What he did say was distorted. It is true that we of the West have invited the people of all the world, from continental Europe and from the great republic to the South.

Freest Democracy.

"Those latter do not know your cities of the East, they know better Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle or Spokane, and sometimes there is a tendency to believe that the institutions of that country from when they came is still theirs. It is not so, however, and will never be. We live under the freest form of democracy. We have a cabinet form of government directly responsible to the people such as that republic to the south does not possess.

"It is our duty to see that our citizens of the next generation and they who settle in Western Canada recognize our institutions and government, and if at any time you read or hear strange sayings I can only say that the heart of the West is sound and true despite the agitators of the few who as they grow older will learn better.

"We have a responsible government, and in these days when the Agrarian movement in the West has assumed such large proportions we should not be alarmed or alarmed. We're but experiencing the 'emotional reaction' such as followed the Napoleonic and other great wars, that spirit of unrest and resentment that is so prevalent. It was the same 100 years ago. It finds expression on the part of assumed leaders who believe that in their hands

sets the destiny of the country. It is a different expression today and so you have the Progressive party, the Agrarian movement."

But it will pass.

"Do you know it's history in the United States and in this country? Do you remember the old Patrons of Industry? This latest movement is but another manifestation. But it will pass. Did you ever pause and consider what warrant there might be for such a state of mind? There were here thousands recoiling from a great conflict. Three years ago fighting ceased, and thousands of our men who were in the army found themselves out of a job. Thousands of them were deprived of occupation in factories. Then came the inevitable reaction. So some times when you criticize, stop and remember the reasons and causes, and you'll better understand it."

Graphically the speaker told of what the past administration had endeavored to do in the problems that compelled immediate consideration—rehabilitation of the returned veterans and the reconstruction of the country.

"There were they who were left unable to provide for themselves, the widows and orphans of those who paid the supreme sacrifice, and \$50,000,000 was expended for pensions. Then again your Government and mine provided pensions for disabled soldiers equal to the United States, and higher than any other country in the world. Yet there are men in London, businessmen, who with their criticism and censure devote their time of saying 'Nothing was achieved.'

"I say tonight that other nations looked to Canada as the model in its rehabilitation of its soldiers. Others were proud of us, except in Canada. Can you imagine any person so small as to seek party advantage by saying that we did little?"

Drawing a mental picture, Mr. Bennett appealed to his audience to forget all party affiliations and endeavor to see matters as he did.

"We spent millions," he declared, "and notwithstanding the insinuations and innuendoes going forth continually, we have not challenged any person to say that there has been a single cent corrupted. While Australia failed in its town-planning scheme because of graft, and with the United States still facing the problem of its soldier's settlement, our country and mine has been successful.

"So much for rehabilitation. As in all the countries of the world, we were faced by the question of reconstruction. Jack from the West came thousands who were lacking in employment. In Canada, however, as elsewhere, the real big men dealt effectively with these problems, the great captains of industry, the big men of transportation, etc.

At this point Mr. Bennett touched briefly on the research bureau which has been discontinued, he said and had been subject to unjust criticism and carpentering.

"This country has much to learn," he said, "other nations are not overlooking the opportunities for research work. Is it any wonder then that the people do not want W. L. Mackenzie King?"

Tariff for Defence.

"Relative to reconstruction there was one thing that all the countries agreed upon. What do you think it was? They agreed that the one instrument to be used in self-defence was the tariff. I hold here the tariff policy records of the nations of the world. What do they disclose? Australia after the war raised, not a little tariff as the King or Crerar forces advocate, but a 60 per cent wall sufficient to protect its own industries.

"Take South Africa. Thousands of factories came into existence under protection during the war. General Smuts, who compares favorably with our own King, instituted a tariff but was not satisfied with one like Australia's but insisted upon an absolute tariff on boots and shoes.

"India also, with its new grant of responsible government, at once put on a duty on cotton. They also had a million men back from Mesopotamia who needed employment. Then we turn to the United States and we find the application of the same principles. Harding said, 'Put me in power and I'll enact tariff legislation,' and he was put in power. Then followed the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill, a 35 per cent wall to protect their own people. He expressed regret that he had not sufficient time to itemize similar action by all other countries including, 'last of all, dear old free trade England, where last fall 6,000 articles were placed on the list.'

"What has Canada done?"

"Mr. Crerar asked for a reduction, and we had it. When I entered the house there was a 23 per cent tariff. Now it is down to 22 per cent. No wonder with such a lack of confidence by those who would invest in Canada. We ask for a mandate to protect and preserve the country and give an opportunity to the unemployed to manufacture our necessities. Canada needs a creation of new wealth and such can only be produced by application of labor and capital to our natural resources.

"When Mr. King's candidate in London goes out and says 'all's well,' he is asking for your votes under false pretences."

"King and Crerar unite in saying that the country is owned by the big interests. It remains for the new Progressive party to tell the electors that they are for sale."

"I resent this, and I say to Mr. Crerar, 'You are a honest as he is, and have as much right to assert their rights as he has to claim a monopoly on all the virtues.'

Crerar Should Know.

"You have heard Mr. Meighen, your friend. Do you think that he is a man liable to be bought? Yet Mr. King and Mr. Crerar state that the premier and myself are in with the big interests. What are the interests? A company with 35,000 shareholders. There is more yet. Last night in Port Arthur Mr. King declared that soon the active interest in the issue would take up the racial question. Yet on the other hand we have our leader, endeavoring to build up the nation by forgetting old to say that never was there a time when the people will, with the same sense of pride, go out and vote for Meighen. He is first of all a friend and for alike. But more than that in connection with the great disarmament conference now in progress in Washington it was his attitude on I stand here and challenge any person to say that there has been a single cent corrupted. While Australia failed in its town-planning scheme because of graft, and with the United States still facing the problem of its soldier's settlement, our country and mine has been successful.

"There they are," continued Mr. Bennett, referring to the Opposition, "with their class consciousness and selfish autocracy being created as against responsible government. These men call themselves Progressives, but you know what Dr. Michael Clark named them. The National Liberal and Conservative is a name by which the late Sir John A. Macdonald chose to call his party in the days gone by. Conservative—whose mission is to assist progress and resist revolution, and a true Conservative believes in ordered and regulated progress based on the results of the past. When you name Mr. King's group as the Liberal party it is misnomer. Policies should represent principles. Principles are eternal as life itself.

"We are yet pioneers blazing a trail for others yet to come. Mr. Crerar was asked in Prince Edward Island the other evening if protection had not made the United States. Cornered, he replied that the United States was the greatest free trade nation in the world. What then can we conclude? It must be an endeavor to make Canada economically an addition to that area to the south.

Appeal to Class.

"They go to and fro through the country attempting to place one class against another, appealing to the latent animosities and pointing to limousines, saying 'Look, he is riding and you have to pay for it.' There is no doubt that talents differ. It has been the same since the days of Jacob—since the dawn of history, and when leaders will arise and make these sectional appeals endeavoring to arouse hostility in times like these, it is but an attempt to disintegrate your country.

"I say in all seriousness that if they actually mean when elected to carry out their policies you have destroyed your fabrics of the state's institution."

Frank White was introduced as the "coming member for London." He devoted his opening remarks to a brief review of his public activities in London, after which he plunged directly into a defence of the Meighen tariff policy.

"The Canadian Year Book of 1915-16 disclosed," he pointed out, "that 85 per cent of Canadian products were used within the borders of the country."

Mr. White laid stress on the point that some 700,000 persons employed at various industries were vitally concerned with the tariff question, as were their dependents and a host of farmers, as well. These things showed, he said, the vast importance of fiscal changes.

Mr. White quoted many figures relative to manufacture of farm implements to illustrate his point.

"Mr. Crerar has said that the year prior to the war," Mr. White continued, "that millions of dollars worth of Canadian products were exported, and held that if our manufacturers could then compete in the world's market without protection, they could do so now. He neglected to say, however, that 89 per cent of the duty paid on raw materials is returned to the manufacturers by the customs department.

"If all duty is removed," warned Mr. White, "the manufacturers have only one course open—cut down expenses. Of course, this would mean also that wages would go down as well. In short, factories would close and skilled men would be forced to go across the line to seek employment in a country built up by a protection far greater than ours.

Facts, Not Theories.

"These are facts, not theories," emphasized the Tory candidate. "I can cite one instance of free trade. During the war when we were pressed for food products the Government removed the tariff on farm tractors. Two industries in this city then contemplated the manufacture of this implement were forced to abandon the same owing to the Government's action. They realized that they could not compete with the United States."

"What then? Six million dollars worth came into Canada duty free, but I contend that we paid the duty in exchange to the U. S. You paid New York and not Ottawa. If we had a reasonable duty Canada would have the tractors and the \$6,000,000 as well."

Mr. White then warned his audience that there were several thousand American branch factories in Canada who were here simply because of the protective tariff and if the latter is wiped out they would go south again. He read what he said was a clipping from a New York paper, which pointed out that American factories are closely watching the political situation in Canada to see what is the will of the people relative to tariff.

"We find, however," explained Mr. White, "a peculiar situation among the Liberals. The Liberals of the West are shouting vigorously for their platform as laid down in Ottawa in 1919. Down east the Liberals are shouting just as vigorously for their party, but say that they can't swallow the Liberal platform. Then we see the local Liberal carrying the colors, but disclaiming free trade. It seems to be another case of a house divided against itself."

"The Liberals fought the national policy in 1876 and again in the early nineties. In 1897, when the tariff was not the issue, they came into power and adopted the policy they have been

is but the outcome of the national policy. We are told of the prosperity of the Laurier regime, but all the world was prosperous at that period. I say that the real Laurier-Pelling tariff was the reciprocity you turned down in 1911.

A Divided House.

"Now they come with a divided house. They are not stable. They are not to be trusted, especially as they will not let free trade in the West and protection in the East, and when he was in London he came no nearer a clear explanation of what he stood for. As a sharp contrast there is the leader of the National Liberal and Conservative party, who goes from coast to coast proclaiming a moderate tariff."

In his introductory remarks, S. Frank Glass, the National Liberal and Conservative nominee in East Middlesex, confined himself to telling many funny stories, following which he launched into a vigorous attack upon the Liberal candidate for London.

"A few nights ago," Mr. Glass reminded his hearers, "Mr. Somerville referred to one of my remarks that American capital was simply waiting the outcome of this election before seeking investment here. He asks me to state a concrete case. I hardly think that is necessary. If Mr. Somerville will open his eyes he will notice that over in Chelsea Green there is a large tract of land that has been purchased by an American firm, which, however, before it establishes its branch is awaiting a settlement of the fiscal policy."

"Let me ask Mr. Somerville if the Ruggles Company is not waiting to see if the country intends to adopt the doubtful policies of Mr. King or Mr. Crerar before it further its development. People can well ask if Mr. King is going where he is looking? If he stands for the Laurier tariff of 1896, why in heaven's sake does he not preach that? Then there would be less unemployment, while the manufacturers wait to see what happens." In conclusion Mr. Glass related two more funny stories about Irish soldiers.

To Guard Our Homes.

Mrs. A. T. Edwards submitted her case for the recent administration this

way: "Today we women are called upon to guard our homes. We sent our young men to guard our country. We have the confidence of the people and we should consider of the 'Let's keep the wheels of our industries turning. Think what will happen should they be forced to close. Think of the babies of those who would be thrown out of work."

"We newly enfranchised women have the power in our hands. We can sway the government. Let's do what is right and come out and vote the right way. I have weighed both leaders and I have yet to determine what Mr. King is doing. He has a different story to tell every day. I have been told that women cannot reason logically, but I am sure that I can reason as logically as Mr. King."

"Let us teach the children about Canada," suggested Mrs. Edwards, lapsing into a patriotic vein, "when they learn about their country they will not leave it. Let's hang pictures in our schools. Over the line the schools all have a picture of George Washington, but how many in Canada contain a picture of the 'Fathers of Confederation?' I appeal to you for your vote. We women are not up so much in politics. I hope that we never shall be. We can leave that to the men. Our part is to guard the homes and country and today we are called upon for that purpose."

As chairman of the evening, E. R. Dennis laid special emphasis upon the remark that he was a representative of that party that had for its good fortune and distinction such a leader as Arthur Meighen—"a real Canadian," he said, "of whom even his bitterest enemy could not admit his sterling qualities and outstanding integrity. At the conference of Dominion premiers," he explained Mr. Dennis, "Premier Meighen to the pride of all Canadians, showed himself a peer of all the empire's statesmen."

After lauding the Tory candidate, Mr. Dennis at some length considered Mr. Somerville's recent manifesto.

"Although I have the kindest feelings for him," Mr. Dennis said, "I believe that he manifested an ill-natured attitude, and his statements are no credit to him or party, and certainly

had no effect upon whom it was directed."

"He made some ill-natured remarks about the personnel of our newly-constructed cabinet, and, therefore, it is a great source of gratification to me to be able tonight to afford you the opportunity of judging the calibre and capacity of that group. I want to tell Mr. Somerville further that he has not a half dozen men in his party equal to the Hon. R. B. Bennett."

Mr. Dennis seemingly does not see "eye to eye" with Mr. Somerville's methods of advertising.

"I have been reading his billboards," he said. "I read, 'Safe, Sound, Somerville.' Now, if I was a member of the Liberal party I'd indulge in some plain talk. I'm sure I wouldn't want to see good money expended just to announce that our man was safe. He'll be safe all right—at home on Dec. 6. As regards 'sound,' his leader is all sound but little argument. If they have so much money to spend why do they not plaster their fiscal policy on the boards?"

The gathering broke up with the customary cheers for the King, the premier and the local nominee.

THRICE WIDOWER. SUCCUMBS AT 92

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SIMCOE, Nov. 13.—The funeral took place from Selkirk to Pine Grove Cemetery, Charlotteville Township, on Saturday of Walter Wrightman, 92 years old, who survived three wives, and had 13 children, all of whom were daughters, 27 grandchildren, and 23 great-grandchildren.

Born in Malahide Township, Mr. Wrightman was a prominent lumberman and farmer. During his declining years he lived with two daughters, Mrs. George Gamble and Mrs. Ada Hill of Selkirk.

His first wife was Martha Heagland of Norfolk County, who died 35 years ago and was the mother of all his children. Mrs. Anna Munroe of Charlotteville Township, who died in Freeland, Mich., in 1890, was his second wife. His third, Mrs. Harriet



[Staff Special to The London Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The "Pacific interests" which Portugal will jealously guard at the disarmament conference are one and one-half miles long and one mile wide.

Macao, a Portuguese possession since 1557, is a peninsula jutting out from the island of Hang Shang on the Chinese coast. It has a population of 78,027—74,568 Chinese, 3,898 Portuguese and 161 others gathered from all quarters of the globe.

Originally Macao was the most important trading port in the eastern Pacific. But when England opened up Hong Kong Macao's importance dwindled.

Today it's an Asiatic Monte Carlo.

Wilson of St. Charles, Mich., died on Christmas Day last year.

Children surviving are: Mrs. George Gamble and Mrs. Ada Hill of Selkirk, Mrs. Robert Hodge of Silver Hill, Mrs. William Cassels of California, Mrs. Charles Jacques of Saginaw, Mich., Mrs. Ullier Empey and Mrs. Daniel Clancy of Freeland, Mich.

Dwellers of the hot cities on the Chinese coast come there in summer both because of the sea breezes and a special kind of liquor Macao manufactures.

Gamblers, swindlers and thugs from every part of the Orient maintain their headquarters in Macao.

For a long time the Portuguese government paid the Chinese government \$350 a year for a lease on Macao. Then Portugal decided that was excessive, and the rent collectors haven't been able to get a penny since 1892.

In the first half of the last century Macao's chief industry was exporting Chinese coolies who were sold into virtual slavery. Then the Portuguese government put a stop to it and today the chief industry is smuggling.

VERY BRIGHT!

"Hm! So you wish to marry my daughter. May I ask, how are your future prospects? Can you provide for her?"

"Yes, absolutely. I have a very rich uncle, 65 years old, who has lately taken up aviation."

The Great Route of the Great Lakes

EVEN today Canada, a mere infant among the Nations of the World—though a growing and lusty one—possesses in Canada Steamship Lines' ships a fleet of inland water carriers that lowers its flag to no similar fleet in the World.

The growth of this fleet is not merely the natural sequence of the development of this great route of the Great Lakes, for commercial purposes. It has come as a result of the tribute which the World in general, and North America in particular, pays to the beauty which hourly unfolds to the eye of the tourist who travels this great waterway.

The freight carried by this same line represents a huge proportion of the tonnage passing East and West across Canada.

Wheat from the West—coal from the States—ore from the Lake Superior district—merchandise of all kinds from all lake ports; these find low-cost transportation on the ships that travel our inland seas.

Such a business must grow—as Canada grows. Even in a year fraught with business uncertainty there is plenty of business for such a fleet. The figures for 1921 prove this beyond doubt. In passengers carried and freight transported, the Company's steamers have had a season which compares well with the banner year of 1920, and when viewed in the light of business conditions, this is a remarkable achievement.

The investor who pins his faith to the future of Canada Steamship Lines cannot go far astray. The development of Canada Steamship Lines—holding as it does a strategical position in Great Lakes transportation—must coincide with the development of Canada. No one can belittle this country's future.

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited

"The Great Route through the Great Lakes."

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