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BRAND NEW BILL FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY

That "Regular Boy" Portrayer

Jack Pickford

In a Picture of Boyhood and Girlhood Life

"In Wrong"

FIVE REELS

This is the Hard Luck Tale of Hero Johnny Spivens Whose Only Real Fault is "That No One Understands Him"—He wants to work hard, but there's too darned much water in the swimmin' hole—He loves his girl but there's that pair of ice cream pants on the other fellow's legs—He wants to be honest and kind and good and helping but there's a pair of desperadoes who loot the town in his shoes and therein Johnny finds a whale of a solution to his troubles.

PEARL WHITE IN

"THE BLACK SECRET"

PATHE SERIAL—CHAPTER TWELVE

MONDAY

"BRIGHT SKIES" Featuring Tsau Pitts and an All Star Cast

Sir Robt. Borden Retires From Head of Government

Announcement Made at
Caucus of Unionist
Party Yesterday

NO SUCCESSOR SETTLED UPON

Choice Left to Members of the Commons and Senate.

Ottawa, July 1.—Sir Robert Borden, for eight years Prime Minister of the Dominion, and for twenty years a leading figure on the Parliamentary stage, is retiring from the leadership of the Unionist Party.

Announcement of his decision to retire was made at a caucus of Government followers today, and within the next few days after his successor has been selected he will resign the premiership and advise the Governor-General to call upon the party's choice to form a new Ministry.

With the passing of Sir Robert the Unionist party—the National Liberal-Conservative—with a definite political, national and economic policy, embracing the best principles of liberal and conservative modernized to suit the needs of the times.

The choice of a successor to Sir Robert will be determined by the end of the week.

Who Will It Be?

Who the new leader will be, it is impossible tonight to say. Members are keeping their own counsel, but there is a powerful current of opinion that Hon. Arthur Meighen, the brilliant young Minister of the Interior, will be the man. Experienced as an administrator and parliamentarian, progressive in temperament and outlook, brilliant in debate, Meighen is regarded as an ideal man to stand by the cradle of the party, to infuse life and vitality into it at a time when it is realized that it will stand greatly in need of the best brains and leadership that can be enlisted in its cause. There are, however, other contenders.

There is Sir Henry Drayton, who has a number of supporters; Sir Thomas White, despite his reputed declaration that he will not accept the post, has still many friends who believe he can be induced to reconsider his decision; Sir George Foster, veteran of a thousand fights, has considerable backing, and there are those who will urge the name of Sir James Loughheed. Any one of these men of wide experience and fine ability, but Meighen, with youth and military bearing, is unquestionably the favorite.

Epoch Making Event.

With Canada's natal day as his historic background, today's caucus was an epoch making event. Sir Robert told the caucus that he did not feel that his mandate from the Liberal Unionists of Ontario extended to joining in the formation of a new party and that, therefore, it was his duty to retire. There was a universal expression of dissent from all present, Liberal as well as Conservative. As a result, Mr. Borden's decision will depend upon the advice of his advisers and Liberal-Unionist friends.

As for the remainder of the Liberal-Unionists, Calder, Guthrie, Ballantyne, Sitton, they will stand as a unit with the new party. Mr. A. K. MacLean, who retired from the Cabinet some months ago but who continued to sit with the Unionists today, issued a statement to the effect that he is returning to the Liberal fold and it is just possible that one or two others of the rank and file, such as Davis of Newsway and Buchanan of Lethbridge will follow his example.

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The National Liberal and Conservative Party Planks

Ottawa, July 1.—The platform of the National Liberal and Conservative party founded at the Government caucus today is as follows:

Constitutional.
Firm adherence to British connection in full confidence that Canada will find its truest scope for development, usefulness and influence as a member of the British Commonwealth with the status of a self-governing nation equal to that of the other members. The maintenance of the autonomy of Canada and its existing rights and powers of self-government; the approval of the principle that no treaty, understanding or commitment which may involve the Empire ought to be undertaken except after consultation and by agreement of the Dominion; the approval of the principle that the Dominion should be a member of the League of Nations and a firm determination to maintain our recognized status as a member of the League. The upholding of every measure within the federal power of constituted authority throughout the Dominion, the maintenance of parliamentary control over all legislation; respect for the rights and powers of the provinces.

Citizenship.
The adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain and protect the status of Canadian citizenship and cooperation with the provinces in their efforts to Canadianize alien enemies. The fostering of Canadian sentiment and the elimination of all prejudices that tend to retard or destroy national unity and development.

National Policies.
Practical application of the principle that parliament and government exist to make and administer laws for the people and not for any particular class or section to the detriment of the economic development of the Dominion; the adoption of such policies as are necessary to insure the application of the growth and development of the Dominion and the prosperity and happiness of its people.

The Tariff.
A thorough revision of the tariff with a view to the adoption of such reasonable measures as are necessary: (A) to assist in providing for the revenue; (B) to stabilize legitimate industries; (C) to encourage the establishment of new industries essential to the economic development of the Dominion; (D) to develop to the fullest extent our natural resources; (E) to prevent the abuse of the tariff for the exploitation of the consumer and (F) to safeguard the interests of the Canadian people in the existing world struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy.

As a means of raising revenue the tariff should be so adjusted as to place the chief burden upon those best able to bear it. Articles of luxury should be heavily taxed through the imposition of customs and excise rates. Food commodities and other necessities of life, but produced or manufactured in Canada, should be taxed at half, bear only such impost as are necessary for revenue purposes. Those produced in Canada should be subject to such customs duties only as may be necessary in the general national interest to be determined after strict investigation from time to time.

Apart from the question of revenue the tariff should have regard to the maintenance, stability and prosperity of Canadian enterprise in the development of all our natural resources in lands, forests, mines, fisheries—as well as our agricultural and manufacturing industries.

Consideration must also be given to the importance of creating and maintaining conditions that will afford to Canadian industrial workers opportunities for steady and remunerative employment, and maintain proper and decent standards of living among our laboring population.

For the purpose of encouraging the fullest development of our natural resources the tariff should be so adjusted as to permit machinery and the implements of production to be purchased at prices that will compare equitably with those paid in other countries for similar articles. The revised tariff law should be so framed and administered as to effectively prevent any customs duty being used to facilitate the formation or maintenance of any combine, trust,

association or agreement among manufacturers, dealers or producers for the purpose of the expense of the general public of restraining trade, preventing competition or unduly enlarging the selling price of any article of commerce.

The principle of trade preference between the different members of the British Commonwealth should be maintained and extended from time to time to such degrees as may be found practicable and consistent with Canadian interests.

While a general revision of the Canadian tariff based upon the foregoing considerations is due, it must be realized that, owing to the war, economic and commercial conditions the world round have been profoundly disturbed and that as a consequence it is neither practicable nor possible in the public interest, to undertake such revision until a thorough inquiry is made to ascertain the exact facts upon which tariff provisions must necessarily be based.

The maintenance and continued application of the principle of direct taxation with a view to increasing the national revenue derived from this source.

National Expenditures.
Owing to the heavy financial burdens entailed by the war, and resulting from railway policies adopted in pre-war days, the general national interest demands the utmost economy in every department of government and equal provision for the gradual reduction of the war debt.

More comprehensive and effective methods of providing for the control of expenditures by parliament must be devised and adopted.

National Railways.
Recognition of the necessity under existing conditions of amalgamating and utilizing the various lines owned by the Dominion with a view to eliminating duplication and effecting economies in construction and administration. Efficient expert management and operation of the entire national railway system unimpeded by partisan political interference. The fixing of a proper capitalization for the national railway system.

National Defence and Air Service.
The reorganization, upon a moderate scale, of the Canadian militia system and the restriction of the permanent forces to such establishment as will constitute a nucleus for defence, maintain respect for constituted authority and ensure the public safety.

Efficient and maintenance of an efficient nucleus of a Canadian air service as constituted and administered as to be available for either military or civil duties.

Ex-members of the force—Continuation of the policy of aiding ex-members of the force to become actively established in the civil life of the community.

Should experience show the necessity, further special consideration of claims made upon behalf of the disabled, or the dependents of those who have fallen, in order that the nation may discharge its full obligations to those who have thus suffered.

Labor.
The enactment of such laws as will carry into effect the ideals and principles embodied in the treaty of peace.

Agriculture.
The inauguration of a policy conceived with a view of increasing the agricultural production of Canada and of improving marketing methods and facilities in order to obtain the best net return to produce results.

With this object in view, and for the purpose of eliminating duplication of services and expenditures, the setting of an agreement with the provinces respecting the future activities of the federal and provincial department of agriculture.

Cooperation with the provinces in the direction of providing better rural credits and improved social conditions in rural communities.

The energetic promotion of immigration.

Regulation and control of cold storage and refrigerating facilities so as to provide for the satisfactory marketing of perishable products in the interests of both producer and consumer.

Cooperation with provincial departments of agriculture in a united effort having for its object the improvement of the live stock and dairy industries to the end that production may be increased and quality improved.

To further facilitate and encourage all phases of agricultural production by investigation and experimental convention.

Foreign Trade.
Continued thorough study by competent experts of foreign markets and the opportunities therein for the development and extension of Canadian trade.

Immigration.
A firm adherence of the principle that Canada as a self-governing nation had the absolute right to determine its own immigration policy.

The energetic promotion of immigration of desirable classes of persons who wish to establish homes in Canada and to become loyal Canadian citizens.

The continuation and extension of the policy adopted to prevent the landing in Canada of mental or physical defectives, and of those whose ideas, customs and modes of life are such as to render them incapable of assimilation within a reasonable time.

Natural Resources and Conservation.
The transfer under fair terms and conditions of the remainder of the public domain held by the Dominion to any province of Canada in which such domain is situated, subject to such reserves as may be deemed advisable in the public interest. As regards the public domain and all other natural resources outside the province and owned by the Dominion, the adoption of such policies as will result in their use and development to

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Dr. W. F. Ganous, of Northampton, Mass., is a guest at the Queen Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Baird, of Maris Mills, are guests at the Queen Hotel.

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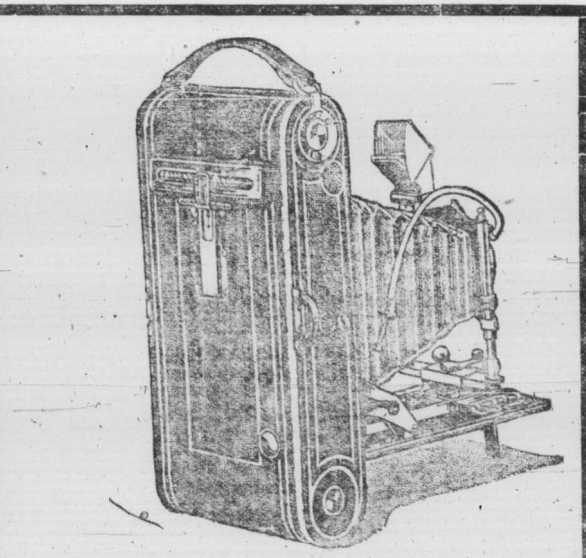
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