

shown the Government, said Mr. King, that the people have lost confidence in the administration.

The meeting was one of the largest held in the present campaign and one of the greatest ever held in the village of Enterprise. The hall was not large enough to accommodate all the people, it being estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 people were in enterprise to hear the Liberal leader. Loud speakers were placed at vantage points so that hundreds unable to get into the hall, were able to hear the addresses from the street.

Mr. King was accorded a rousing reception as he approached the vicinity of the village hall and he was forced to make his entrance into the hall by means of a ladder and through a window, it being impossible for him to even get near it any other way.

Anson Aylesworth, brother of Sir Alan Aylesworth, former Minister of

ple were looking for the hand to help them and the people have come to believe that the government belongs to them and must help them. The people of Canada are saying that they will settle this matter for themselves and they are determined to assert their rights; whether Canada is to have the government carried on according to the will of the people or according to the will of a few who cling to office in which they had failed in their promises to the people.

Golden Years

Mr. King recalled that the brother of the chairman, Sir Alan Aylesworth, had nominated him (Mr. King) for the leadership of the Liberal party. Sir Alan had been Minister of Justice in the Laurier Cabinet. The speaker referred to the fifteen years of golden prosperity under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and contrasted it to the fifteen years of which he himself had been leader of the Liberal party, nine years of which he had been prime minister of this country. Under the rule of the Conservative party there was depression and hard times, while under the regime of the Liberal administration the policies of lowered taxes had brought about prosperity and if the Liberal party had the opportunity now would bring about those same conditions.

Mr. King also referred to the presence on the platform of Joseph L. Haycock, who had told the farmers that they owed to themselves as farmers to vote for the Liberal party. Mr. King pointed out that Mr. Haycock knew the farmers and the problems of the farmers perhaps as no other man knew them. He also referred to the presence of Miss E. L. Mowat, of the family of Sir Oliver Mowat, who gave such service to this Dominion of Canada. Mr. King also paid a glowing tribute to the late Dr. W. M. Spankie as a worthy public servant and a sincere member of the Parliament of Canada.

Exceptional Times

"These are exceptional times," said Hon. Mr. King, "and at no time, except during the war, has the world faced a more serious situation than that which exists at present." The speaker referred to the conditions existing all over Europe and in the United States and stated that the people in Canada were faced with the effects of those conditions and the effects of the policies in force in Canada. The present was a critical time, he said, and in these circumstances the people should have an opportunity to express their wishes with respect to government in Canada. There were two ways of doing this, one chance was in a general election and the other chance lay in the by-elections. The vote cast in the by-elections, Mr. King asserted, would be representative of the feeling in Canada and no government could ignore the voice of the people in those by-elections, no matter what the result. If five Conservatives were elected in the by-elections next Monday, Mr. King said, he would say to Mr. Bennett to stay in power by all means, because those by-elections if they went that way, would express confidence in the Government. But if Liberals were elected, Mr. Bennett hasn't the right to stay in power an hour.

Mr. King declared that the results of the by-elections already held and the result of the vote in the provincial elections in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario indicated the feeling of the people of this country towards the present Conservative Government. He referred to the by-elections in Huron County and the County of Oxford where the voice of the people was against the policies of the Ben-

country had high tariffs that it will not be prosperous.

Should Have Election

Canada, said Mr. King, is the only country in which there has not been a general election since 1930, with the exception of China, Venezuela and Czecho-Slovakia and Italy, in which there is a dictatorship and the people have no voice. Great Britain has had two elections, Australia has had an election and so have South Africa and Newfoundland, all since the Bennett Government went into office. Even in Germany there has been an election and also in Austria. There has been no election in Russia. Mr. King asked if Canada was to be placed in the same category as Russia and China. By the results of what has taken place in Canada, Mr. Bennett and his Government have been served with notice to get out, then Mr. Bennett's duty is to listen to the voice of the people.

"You are not being asked at this time to have a government C.C.F. or Liberal but to show that you shall have a chance to express your desire as to what government you want for the next four or five years," he said.

Mr. King criticized Mr. Bennett's Government for its high tariffs and stated that no other Conservative leader had even thought of putting up a tariff to 200 per cent and 300 per cent, as this Government has done. There has been no limit to the ruin of trade of this country. Other Conservative leaders believed in protection, but they said they didn't believe in high protection.

The Bennett Government, he pointed out, had already held five sessions. In Canada there never was a government that went the full period of five years, with the exception of the government during which Sir John A. Macdonald passed away. They were badly beaten when they did go to the country.

"I tell Mr. Bennett if he stays in," declared Mr. King, "that he or his cabinet will never see power again. Though the constitution allows five years, the average is three years." Mr. King pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to the country on reciprocity with the United States in three years and though reciprocity was turned down and the government defeated it was statesmanship that prompted Sir Wilfrid to go to the country.

Were Two Issues

In the last election there were two issues, Mr. King said. Mr. Bennett said he would relieve the conditions of the working men in the cities and towns of the country and the other appeal was to the farmers. He said that he would blast his way into the markets of the world. Mr. King stated that there were 116,000 unemployed when Mr. Bennett went into office and now there were over half a million and over a million on relief. The speaker referred to the markets and declared that Mr. Bennett had not found them but had introduced legislation which made it impossible for markets to be secured. He stated that Mr. Bennett has the opportunity that no other government had ever had. He had a free hand, even to violating the constitution and had asked for a blank cheque for unemployment relief. He has had that power for four or five years without the consent of Parliament. He has spent on unemployment \$110,000,000 and in addition to that through loans and guarantees has brought the total to \$270,000,000. The Government, he said, had the wrong idea of the basis on which trade operates.

Mr. Bennett and his party believed in the home market and in putting a wall around it and saying to the people that they must buy in their home markets.

Mr. King applied the principle of high tariff to the village of Enterprise and declared that if the people of Enterprise confined their buying and selling to the village alone that they could not get along. If purchasing was confined to Canada alone, Hon. Mr. King said, Canadians could not begin to use all the products that Canada had. The present government can't seem to realize that and offer in excuse that other countries are doing it.

"Have they ever made any effort to change other countries by going to them, to the United States or to Europe to develop trade?" asked Mr. King. "Has this Government tried to improve trade?"

Mr. King stated that at a special session tariffs were set up against Britain by the Bennett Government at the Imperial Conference. It was Mr. Stanley Baldwin who said that he hoped that the Imperial conference would mean the lowering of the trade barriers. High tariffs did not mean high wages for workers nor high prices for farmers as brought out in the Stevens inquiry. These conditions were nearly all under the present Government and the big tobacco condition with which the people of this country were familiar, was prevalent since 1930, during which were exposed the sweating conditions and low wages.

Assailed Manion

Mr. King assailed Hon. R. J. Manion for his statement that even if all the by-elections went against the Government that it would make no difference. As a minister of the Crown Dr. Manion spoke for his Government, which meant that the Government didn't care what the voice of the people was. That raised an issue in itself, Mr. King declared, if the people are the servants of the government or the government the servants of the people.

The speaker referred to the battle going on between dictatorships and

owned institution and bonds are to be put on the market and directors elected but, it was significant, that Canada is not to have a director. This Government, he said, could not be trusted to handle the affairs of this country. For these and other reasons he urged his audience and the people of Frontenac-Addington to leave no stone unturned, in their own interests as citizens of Canada, to elect a Liberal, and to the people of Canada in the other by-elections to elect Liberals so that by doing so they could say to the Bennett Government that the time has gone for it to continue in office.

In closing his address, Mr. King referred to the Liberal candidate in Frontenac-Addington and declared that he was of the type needed in Parliament. He was young, knew the problems of the country and would be valuable because of his experience. By electing him to Parliament, Mr. King said, the people would not merely be voting for a representative of Frontenac-Addington, but for a representative of the best interests of Canada. The people were tired of this narrow nationalism and the Liberal party believed in internationalism and was desirous of seeing peace and goodwill among the nations. No dictatorship was wanted here. The Liberal party was prepared to say to the world that it needed a liberal outlook. Not only in Canada would the five by-elections be watched, but by other countries as well, who desired to trade with Canada and who would see by the results of those by-elections whether that was to come about.

Premier Gardiner

Premier J. G. Gardiner of Saskatchewan during a brief address deplored that the results of by-elections would have a great effect on the general election. Other countries were adopting governments prepared to trade with other countries. The results here would be felt on the railways, in industry and in employment if a Liberal Government was returned to power with the policies which would mean trade among the nations of the world.

Hon. Nelson Parliament stressed the importance of the coming by-election and declared that not parties nor individuals were involved, but principles.

J. L. Haycock criticized the reasons set forth by W. R. Aylesworth as to why he should be elected and stated that he was not consistent. A Liberal candidate, who held the same qualifications as Mr. Aylesworth, had not received Mr. Aylesworth's vote, Mr. Haycock told his audience.

Colin Campbell

Colin Campbell, the Liberal candidate, discussed the issues of the day and declared that Canada today held increase storage in footstuffs, yet the prices were the lowest. Exports of Canadian wheat to Britain had dropped, he said, while those of the Argentine and Russia had increased. The farmers were being exploited by high tariffs, he charged and the people were being exploited to the extent of six cents a gallon on gasoline. Duty was free on crude oil, Mr. Campbell pointed out, yet the oil companies spent only \$8,000,000 a year on salaries. He said that the Imperial Oil Company was controlled to the extent of 69% by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Large manufacturing concerns, he charged were exploiting the people and were controlled by foreign companies.

Referring to the statements made that he was not a native of the riding, Mr. Campbell stated that Sir George Perley was not even born in Canada at all. He repeated the challenge issued a short time ago to have the Conservative candidate, W. R. Aylesworth and Dr. A. E. Ross or any cabinet minister he may select meet him and W. A. Fraser, M.P., in

The last speakers of the evening was George W. Dawson, ex-M.P., who recalled a few memoirs out of the past political history in an interesting manner.

The platform, was tastefully decorated in honor of the visit of Mr. King and during the early part of the evening Elgin Vannest and Freda Wagar, rendered enjoyable solos, accompanied by Mrs. William Jackson while the Plezall orchestra of Enterprise rendered a number of selections.



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