

Western provinces, cool in Manitoba and moderately warm farther west. The tropical storm now appears to be moving northward over the east portion of the Gulf of Mexico with somewhat diminished intensity.

American Ports: Fresh to strong southerly to westerly winds; unsettled with occasional rain and probably some fog.

Maritime: Fresh to strong southwest and south winds; unsettled with occasional rain and probably some fog.

Throng Listens To Liberal Chief

(Continued From Page One)

The same results followed the same measure of enthusiasm then, he said, there could be no doubting the outcome of the present election.

PRaises MR. FINN

Mr. Inor spoke in glowing terms of his colleague and fellow-candidate in Halifax county, Robert E. Finn, K.C. As a sidelight Mr. Inor told the story of how Mr. Finn had once fought for a change in the street railway system in Halifax, demanding and meeting with success in his demand that trams be equipped with vestibules for the protection of tram operators. In many similar ways—not always in big things—Mr. Finn had fought for social and industrial improvement, said Mr. Inor.

"I would like to have touched on the unemployment situation I had I the time," Mr. Inor said. "In 1930 there were 17,000 unemployed in Canada. Four years later that number had increased to 450,000." This, said the speaker, was a result of the "Bennett-Stevens combination at Ottawa."

"WE WON'T FORGET"

"We won't forget!" roared a section of the crowd when Mr. Inor reminded them that they should mark an 'X' opposite the names of the Liberal candidates when they cast their votes on election day.

R. E. Finn, K.C., Mr. Inor's able running-mate, followed the Halifax North speaker to the platform. Mr. King's well-developed sense of social and economic justice, he said was the result of his studious application to the Canadian problems of the day, and his sympathetic understanding of the feeling of the mass of the Canadian people.

In sending Mr. Inor to Ottawa, he said, the voters of Halifax were sending a business man. "With his practical business sense and my political experience we will make a team well able to represent this great constituency and will be able to support the principles laid down under the leadership of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King."

Mr. Finn asked his audience how it was that Mr. Stevens could continue four years under Mr. Bennett's leadership and then forsake him, unless there were some sort of understanding between them.

PREDICTS PROSPERITY

"Give Mr. King a chance to bring us prosperity, give him a chance to work with the Liberal premiers in the provinces, and we shall have again an era of prosperity such as that which we enjoyed under the premiership of that great Liberal, Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Premier Angus L. Macdonald of Nova Scotia expressed his delight and pleasure at welcoming to Halifax "the foremost of Canadian Liberals, one of the foremost Liberals of the world, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King."

"It is sometimes well for us to remember the past. It is well to remember, in these days of new parties and strange political theories the great part that Liberalism has played in the past in the struggle for responsible government, for political liberty, and against privilege and dictatorship in any form."

FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE.

Today, said Premier Macdonald, Liberalism is called upon to wage a fight for "economic justice."

"It is a fight for reform, but not the kind of reform cooked up in the last few days of an election campaign to win votes!"

Reviewing the history of Liberalism in Canada, Premier Macdonald said that Mr. King was a fitting successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "I am glad to be able to stand here tonight and express my support of Mr. King." He was supporting Mr. King, he said, because of his personal record, because of his program of social reform, and because of the principles upon which he was conducting his battle for Liberalism.

"NEXT PRIME MINISTER."

Mr. Mackenzie King was then introduced to the audience as the "next prime minister of Canada!"

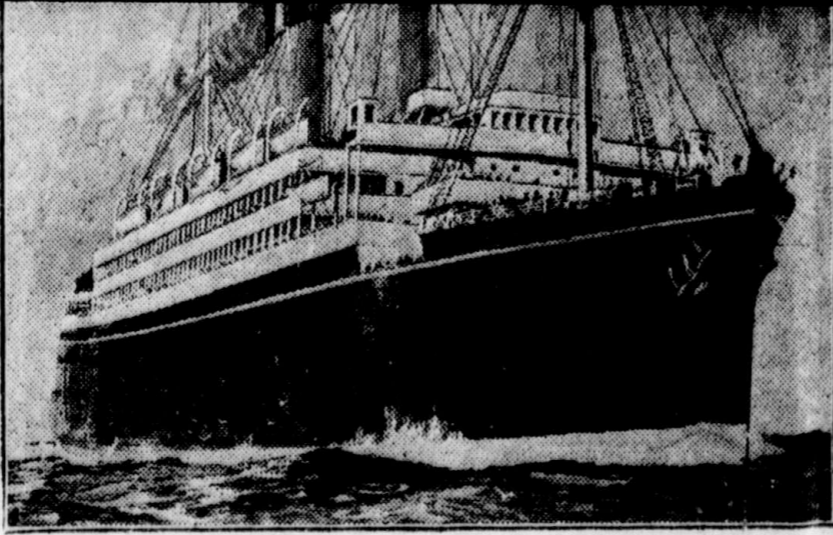
Mr. King opened by relating something of his recollection of great political struggles in Canada in which he had taken part. All of these great struggles had come to the mind while sitting on the platform, and he had noticed in the audience, he said, an interest and an enthusiasm which he could not recall having ever watched before.

There was a reason for this, he said. "Perhaps there is not one of you here tonight who has not in the past five years, experienced some privation, some suffering, or some difficulty in making a living."

This thought, he said, provided an inspiration for a Liberal Leader, for one who during the past five years of the Bennett regime had witnessed the most reactionary government that Canada had ever known.

COLLECTIVE WISDOM

"There you have a picture of a political party," said Mr. King, in speaking of the Liberal candidates on the platform, the members of the Nova Scotian Legislature, and the men and women workers he had met. "That is what you are asked



THE CUNARD-WHITE STAR LINER DORIC.

to support this political party. It has not been called into being at the last moment since prorogation. It is an organization that will help to have problems solved—not by the genius of any one individual, but by the collective wisdom of this great group of men and women."

During the past few weeks, said the Liberal Leader, he had spoken to, and had received assurances of support from, the Liberal premiers of other provinces in Canada. He paid high tribute to the "brain and heart" of Premier Angus L. Macdonald, whom he described as one of the foremost Liberal leaders in Canada.

"ONE OF THE BEST"

"He's one of the best!" shouted a voice in the crowd.

"So far as the people of Canada are concerned, they have spoken unmistakably of their desire to have principles of Liberalism prevail. In the various provincial elections, he said, not only local issues, but federal issues of the greatest importance were discussed.

"Today we have in every province but one Liberal governments. What a prospect to know that one can depend upon such co-operation in meeting the problems of the day!"

"If I had not had in the past so great an experience, if I had not had the privilege of sitting at the council chamber with Laurier, if I had not the assurance that I would have the support of Liberal leaders in the provinces, a support upon which I can count, then I should hesitate to ask for the confidence of the Canadian people as I do now! But when I see all this co-operative effort coming forth, when I see this great company all dedicated to the job of bettering conditions of their fellow men, then I have confidence that we have the united strength, the ability and the numbers to serve you better than any administration you could have!"

"PERSONAL FRIENDS"

"I believe that those who have been selected as Liberal candidates in the various constituencies are men, who, if elected to Ottawa, will prove to be men that I can trust, come what weather there may. They are all men whom already I count among my personal friends. They are men who have the backing that Liberal policies deserve, and I have no doubt but what they will be returned, one and all, when the country goes to the polls on October 14."

Mr. King told his audience that he was not going to make any specific promises of breakwaters, bridges, roads, public buildings or wharves.

The promises of Liberalism, he said, had been presented in a little pamphlet issued in February of 1933—"Just about half-way between the time Mr. Bennett came in and the time he is going to go out."

"That program was not drawn up on the eve of an election. It was not designed to catch votes. It was not prepared to apply to any particular province."

Unlike the Bennett party—and the Stevens party—the Liberal platform was not based on "promises made but never kept."

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Liberal leader warned his audience of the propaganda in favor of "National Government." "Already the advance guard of the National Government group are abroad but what do they promise? Will they guarantee the integrity of the Canadian National Railways?"

There are those who think that "trade is in the nature of exchange." That is the Liberal view. There are others, he said, who believe that "trade is in the nature of war," who believe that one nation cannot benefit by trade except to the detriment of some other nation or nations. This view is the typical Conservative one, that "trade is in the nature of war."

Mr. Bennett, however, had come into office on a promise to find markets and end unemployment. "I want to say this: I am not attacking Mr. Bennett personally, nor any member of his government; but I do believe that Mr. Bennett thought that by an application of high tariff policies he could provide a protected market at home and thus give employment to Canadians."

TARIFF POLICIES FAIL

"Unfortunately, Mr. Bennett did not know enough about economics, he did not know enough about social problems. The past five years have demonstrated to us all to what an extent his high tariff policies have failed," said Mr. King.

Mr. King spoke of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932. Mr. Baldwin, representing the British delegation, had very plainly posed this issue of trade. "There were two methods: one by lowering the tariffs within the empire; the other by increasing the tariff against countries outside the empire."

This had been Baldwin's statement, and Mr. Baldwin had favored an empire trade scheme based on the first plan. He would have

had the tariffs within the empire lowered, but would not have had the tariffs against other nations raised.

"To this view Mr. Bennett was diametrically opposed," said Mr. King. "He dominated the conference, which was rather bad taste, considering that he was playing the host to the British delegation. But Mr. Bennett had his way, and the tariffs were raised against other nations outside the empire."

In this manner foreign nations had been discriminated against, and in return they had retaliated with increased tariffs.

FIGHT FOR CHANGE

Since that time the Liberal Party in both Houses at Ottawa, had fought for a change in this policy of trade. Support for this policy had been a deciding factor not only in this by-election but in the past few years, but also in some measure in the various provincial elections.

It was not necessary for him, said the Liberal leader, to tell his audience, as Mr. Bennett had told them in 1930, that "unemployment is our first consideration."

"And it is not necessary for me to give figures to show how unemployment has grown since 1930. It has been an experience in which, to some degree, you all have shared."

The Liberal party's approach to the problem of unemployment, he declared, was through its policy of trade.

"Our purchasing power lies in our trade. There is no place where that may be seen so plainly as here in this Atlantic port. Trade has been strangled by the high tariff policies of the Bennett government. Shipping has dwindled, too, and gradually trade and industry becomes stagnant."

The Liberal Party will apply two policies to the problem of unemployment. In the first place, unemployment must be considered as a national problem. It must be considered in the light of the national welfare as a whole. It must not be considered from a provincial or municipal standpoint. Bennett's "blank cheque," said Mr. King, had bankrupted many municipalities.

The unemployment problem, said the Liberal leader, should occupy the attention of "a great national committee,—representing trade, industry, social service, government, and religious groups."

PURELY ADVISORY

The committee which he envisioned, said the Liberal leader, would be responsible to Parliament. He did not want to give the impression that it would be like so many of the groups created by the Bennett administration, which were beyond the powers of the Parliament. The committee would act in an advisory capacity only, devoting all its ability and energy to the task of dealing with the great problem of unemployment.

"But it is not solving the problem of unemployment to keep on dipping into the treasury. We must find some permanent cure. We must realize that unemployment is the result of wrong trade policies and must apply ourselves to the task of creating new policies which will remove the barriers to trade, which will establish trade with all countries that wish to trade with us on a reciprocal basis, which will open the channels of transportation and once again set the wheels of industry turning."

TO CONTINUE SAFEGUARDS

In its policy of tariff revision, said Mr. King, it was not the policy of the Liberal party to make of Canada any sort of international dumping ground. The same principles of safeguarding Canadian industry which had been applied by Fielding and Dunning in previous Liberal administrations would continue to guide the Liberal party if elected to office at the next election.

"All that was done by former Liberal administrations for the good of our industries will be preserved, not destroyed. All due care would be exercised in the process of changing the country's trade policy and there would be no precipitate action which might in any way injure a legitimate Canadian industry. But what the Bennett government had done through its high tariffs, to strangle industry, would promptly be undone, Mr. King said.

"I believe that what Canada needs more than anything else," said Mr. King, "is the sympathetic physician's touch. It is from the lack of such consideration that Canada has been suffering."

RECIPROCITY

A storm of cheers met Mr. King's announcement that a Liberal government was prepared to enter into a reciprocal

FROM GIBRALTAR

The Doric was on a cruise, en route from Gibraltar to London. The British vessel, of 16,484 tons, messages that it was in collision at 41.9 degrees north, 9.34 degrees west.

The distress call was picked up by the Lands End wireless station, Lloyds said.

OFF PORTUGAL

The scene of the crash was off the Portuguese coast, about 70 miles off Oporto.

The Formigny, registered from Rouen, was bound from Dunkirk, France, to Oran, a seaport in North West Algeria.

The liner Doric, a British ship out of Liverpool, has a tonnage of 16,484. She has often called at Halifax.

Lloyd's Register lists a French vessel, Formigny of 2,166 tons, out of Rouen. It is owned by the Compagnie de Transportation Maritime et Fluviale (Heuzey and Chastellain, managers.)

The Doric was launched at Belfast, Northern Ireland, Aug. 9, 1912. The Formigny was built in 1915 at Stettin, Germany.

Oporto, off which the ships were reported to have collided, is a seaport in North West Portugal.

trade agreement with the United States. When the Reciprocity plan had been defeated in 1911, he said, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had remarked that another chance for such a measure might not come for many years.

"And it did not come for many years," said the Liberal leader. "It did not come again until only a few years ago, when President Roosevelt came into office in the United States. At that time Roosevelt expressed his readiness to negotiate trade treaties on a reciprocal basis with all those countries who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity. But how is it that Canada, in the face of this willingness to negotiate on the part of Washington, failed to make any agreement?"

The answer rested primarily, thought Mr. King, in the manner in which Mr. Bennett had tied his own hands by the Empire agreements made at the Ottawa Conference in 1932. He had agreed that against countries outside the empire he would not reduce tariffs below a certain point; he had pegged the tariff. In this way he had "bound and shackled his country. The 1932 agreements have stood in the way of any reciprocal agreement with the United States."

"We have on the platform this evening my friend Mr. Duff, who not only on behalf of his own constituency and province but in the interests of the whole of Canada has taken a very keen interest in this matter of reciprocity with the United States," said Mr. King. He went on to read the resolution, urging reciprocity, which Mr. Duff had moved in the House of Commons two sessions ago. This resolution had been amended by Mr. Bennett in such a manner as to leave the impression that the Bennett government was already considering the matter and had already been in negotiation with Washington.

"That was in 1933. Two years have passed. In that time Sweden has negotiated an agreement with the United States, Belgium has negotiated an agreement, and Cuba along with several other countries. But Canada has made no move. Can we assume, in face of this, that Mr. Bennett was really in earnest in 1933 when he said that he was negotiating an agreement at that time? Or was he planning to wait until immediately before an election before announcing a measure which he had postponed in his own interests and to the sacrifice of his country in the hour of her need?"

The presidential election in the United States next year might conceivably place new difficulties in the way of a trade agreement at the present time, said Mr. King. Any failure to reach a reciprocal treaty now, after the many opportunities afforded by Washington, must be held against Mr. Bennett. The Liberal party, he said, was pledged if elected to form a government, to enter into immediate negotiations with Washington to the end that a treaty advantageous to the people of both nations might be effected as early as possible.

The Liberal leader then switched to the topic of Canada's foreign policy.

PEACE OR WAR

"At Geneva today," he said, "the League of Nations Council is sitting on one of the most momentous issues in its history. All of us are most anxious to see the morning papers and find out what transpired today at Geneva, for it may be that upon the outcome of that meeting hangs the great issue of Peace or War."

"It may be that within the next two weeks we shall see the beginning of a war between two nations, a war which may very well bring into its ambit the British Empire—even Canada. Yes, we may be drawn into it."

"Where does Canada stand?" asked Mr. King. "It will be October the fourteenth before the election takes place. It will be even later before a Parliament is assembled and a government formed. But during this most critical moment we are without a parliament to consider so momentous a matter. And who have we as Canada's representatives at the League of Nations? They are three individuals who, so far as I know, have not had even county council experience."

SHOULD SEND MINISTERS

Mr. Bennett, he said, should have sent to Geneva "at least two of his cabinet ministers. But he needs them at home to help him conduct the election campaign. And Mr. Bennett is the man who speaks of putting country before party!" The government should have sent to Geneva men with authority to speak for the Government of Canada. A man of the type of Sir Robert Borden, Mr. King suggested, might have been a more



R. E. FINN, K. C.

Liberal candidates in Halifax county they spoke at the rally in Halifax King last night.

proper selection for Mr. Bennett to have made.

"There is another thing of which I would speak, and that is of the manner in which Mr. Bennett has pushed aside Parliament and has endeavored to make himself a dictator. He has brought about a situation in which the great acts of state are done not by the representatives of the people but by the executive, by order-in-council."

Despite the fact that Parliament is now dissolved, said Mr. King, the present prime minister has at his disposal an "open treasury from which he can take whatever amount of money he pleases so long as he

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