

PREMIER MEIGHEN'S CLARION CALL TO CANADIANS WILL BE RESPONDED TO BY PATRIOTIC CITIZENS; HON. DR. BAXTER VIGOROUSLY UPHOLDS TARIFF

PEOPLE OF CANADA CALLED UPON TO DETERMINE BY THEIR VOTES BEST POLICY TO PURSUE

Parliament Dissolved and Premier Meighen's Manifesto to Country Issued—People Urged to Carefully Consider Existing Conditions and Do Their Part to Maintain Canada's Integrity—Pleads for Protective Tariff That Canada May Hold Its Vantage Place in World Affairs.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—Parliament was officially dissolved to-night and simultaneously the following powerful appeal to the Canadian people was issued from the pen of the Prime Minister:

TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA:

Parliament has been dissolved. The people of Canada, its men and for the first time its women, are called upon to determine, in what will inevitably be a contest far-reaching and momentous in its outcome, what shall be, through the strenuous journey that very plainly is ahead of us, the character and direction of our policy.

I have been a member of the Government through eight eventful years and its leader for something more than one. The Government has conducted Canada's affairs through a devastating war. It has met and surmounted unprecedented difficulties and survived the crisis that such a war brings in its train. It has formulated policies by means of which the sufferings of the conflict have been and are being ameliorated and its loss and wreckage repaired. To the demands of those trying years it has devoted all its energies and is prepared now, with vigor undiminished, to lead the way through the dangers and unsettlement which, in common with other countries, we are passing through.

What has been achieved both in war and in peace is the result of the steady and direct transition from belligerence to peace, is a total so vast, when related to our population, that even yet we cannot adequately measure it in terms of its proportions. We are still too close to the event. A useful standard, indeed the only useful standard by which to gauge the efficiency of Canada's performance, is a comparison with the corresponding achievement of any nation. By such standard neither this nor any future generation of Canadian need ever fear to have their country adjudged. If the leadership of the Government in all this work is subjected to attack we are prepared to meet that attack. But neither the Government, nor the National Liberal and Conservative party that supports it, is seeking to monopolize or to turn to partisan advantage credit for any part of the work done in the past. We will, with the utmost impartiality, separate the permanent from the transient and distinguish big things from small, will condemn where there has been mistakes and will do full justice to those who have conceived and unflinchingly carried through.

War Proud Memory.

The war is a memory and a proud memory, but it is no longer an issue. Canada from 1914 to 1918, under the splendid leadership of Sir Robert Borden, passed through one of those crises that reshape the soul of a people. We must now face with courage the gigantic task of reconstruction. We must sustain and improve services already established for assisting those who especially suffered from the war; we must map out our course; we must choose policies that accord with our aspirations as a nation, that are suited to the present stage of our development; to our surroundings in the world, and to the crowded age in which we live.

A Nation Within the Empire

By tradition by the sense of common inheritance and of common ideals, the Dominion of Canada aspires to one destiny and only one—a destiny that which there is no nobler—Nationhood within the British Empire. I am convinced there is no single thing more vital to the best interests of the world than that the British Empire as at present constituted should be maintained. We enjoy the fullest autonomy, and that autonomy is not challenged and never shall be challenged. For the maintenance of the British as a league of autonomous nations there are common burdens that all must share but these burdens are light and the advantages abundant, in comparison with either the burdens or the advantages of any other des-

A Protective Tariff.

Forty-two years ago Canada adopted and ever since has consistently maintained a protective tariff. At the time the Canadian people decided on this policy experience had driven home two very important conclusions. One our nearness to the United States was tending to drain the natural resources of our younger country to the larger manufacturing establishments of the Republic, there to employ American workmen in their development and American railways and other commercial interests in their distribution and sale. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians, workmen and others were accordingly compelled to emigrate.

After this process had continued a change in the American policy regarding the imposition of a high protective tariff against us, threw Canada into a state of reaction and depression, and to escape this penalty there was a strong temptation to assume a subservient or dependent relationship towards the United States. Acting in the light of these experiences, the Canadian people decided to build up an industrial system of their own. To this develop our own resources and keep our people here earning wages and salaries and profits therefrom, a protective tariff was essential. The value of our manufacturing, mineral and agricultural production has multiplied many times over. Being able to depend so largely on an ever expanding home market, we have produced upon a scale that enabled us to enter markets abroad and so successful have we been that the trade of Canada has multiplied over and over again. Our exports last year were fourteen times in value what they were in 1894 and four times what they were as late as 1910. Our total trade is now over seven times what it was twenty years ago. Indeed, the per capita trade of Canada stands in the front of the larger nations of the world and has stood as high as two and one-half times the per capita trade of the United States. We have taken the strong, self-reliant course and have been able to pursue that course and maintain our prosperity regardless of the policy of any other nation.

For some years past, and very emphatically in recent years, a detrimental movement has been on foot seeking to reverse the tariff policy of the Dominion. The official opposition in the House of Commons, now led by Hon. Mackenzie King, has made repeated and varied demands in Parliament for the wiping out of tariff schedules. Finally, that party was called into convention in August, 1921, which convention unanimously passed the following resolution:

"That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be effected."

(Continued on page 2)

LABOR LEADERS LOSING CONTROL OVER JOBLESS

Unemployment Question Must be Settled or There is Bound to be a Row.

LLOYD GEORGE TALKS ON SITUATION

Links up Irish Question and Unemployment Crisis as Twin Issues.

(United Press)

London, Oct. 4.—Lloyd George linked the Irish situation and unemployment crisis as twin issues in a speech delivered at the national conference. The Premier referred to the coming Peace Conference only in passing, but delivered a significant expression that "success of the conference depends upon the delegates meeting to reconcile extremists, but trusting to the common sense of their respective peoples."

Regarding unemployment he hinted that he would take up the problem not only from the standpoint of England but in its international aspect before returning to London.

Govt. Relief Unlimited

"There has been more Government relief for unemployment in the last two years," he said "than ever before in the history of England or any other nation. The present situation has arisen through the shattering of world trade and the world's credits. Nations have mortgaged their resources and pledged their national credit, and the result has been an impoverishment of traders, workers, investors and everybody dependent upon them."

"No one in Great Britain will be allowed to starve as long as there is a grain of wheat in the world," he continued. "The world needs most of all an atmosphere of peace and economy. There must be a co-operation of all classes, and immediately there is found to be a row, not only in London but throughout the country."

Warm Contest In Parish of Coverdale Council Election

Municipality of Albert County Has New Slate of Councillors for Year.

(United Press)

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 4.—Municipal elections were held in Albert County today. Polls being held in four parishes, and two parishes retaining the old councillors by acclamation. The voting in the different parishes resulted as follows: Coverdale, Lewis Smith 295; John W. Gaskin 193; S. S. Ryan, 152; Albert Wood 148. The first two elected.

Alma, Cleveland 165; McKinley 145; Fillmore 63. The first two elected.

Harvey, Sam Wilbur 131; Wm. Cahoun 125; Martin 108; Bishop 102. First two elected.

Hopewell, W. J. Carnwath, 212; C. M. Pyle, 204; Stevens, 134; Christopher, 122. First two elected.

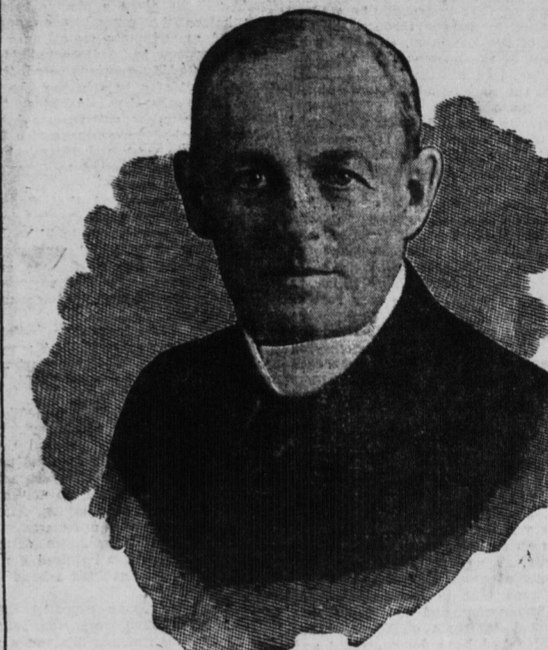
By acclamation H. J. Stevens and T. M. Thompson in Hillsboro, and T. A. Goggin and Frank Bishop in Elgin. In the parish of Coverdale, where Lewis Smith, M. L. A., and John W. Gaskin, Conservatives were opposed to S. S. Ryan and Albert Wood, the contest was largely on straight party lines. The Conservatives increased their majority considerably over two years ago. The Liberal candidates made the canvass that there was going to be a change at Ottawa but this appeal instead of winning their votes had the opposite effect.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 4.—Chief W. R. Whately conducted a private lesson for motorists this afternoon when he stood on the south side of Gore Park just off James, and caught several drivers cutting the corner at the spot. He lost no time instructing them as to the mistake they were making and advised them not to forget to travel wide. At this particular spot the traffic is heavy and the stopping of James street cars interfere with the view.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC

The unavoidable delay in the transfer and re-organization of The Standard has made it impossible to issue a newspaper of the quality the new owners have in mind. The Standard asks the indulgence of its patrons until such time as the re-organization is completed and news service re-established, when it is expected to have a news sheet second to none in the maritime provinces.

HON. DR. BAXTER CAPTIVATES DIGBY AUDIENCE IN HIS FIRST SPEECH OF THE CAMPAIGN



HON. DR. J. B. M. BAXTER, Minister of Customs and Revenue. ACCEPTED POSITION IN CABINET FROM SENSE OF PUBLIC DUTY, AND FEARLESSLY FOLLOWS HIS LEADER IN THE FIGHT FOR PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Declares He Is in the Cabinet from a Sense of Public Duty.

REPLIES TO KING'S EX-TRAVAGANCE CHARGE

Pictures the Difference Between Farmers of West and Those of Nova Scotia.

Special to The Standard

Digby, N. S., Oct. 4.—The Skating rink was again crowded to capacity today to hear Premier Meighen and Hon. J. B. M. Baxter. The express train from Halifax, to which their cars were attached, was almost two hours late and it speaks well for the desire of the large audience to hear the Premier that they put up with the discomforts of the hard plank seats for that long time. H. B. Short, president of the local association, presided and as a Yarmouth car was waiting to take him to Yarmouth, the Premier was the first speaker. From the published reports of Mackenzie King's speech made last night, he took the points in detail and tore them to shreds.

Premier Ripped King's Policies

A Digby audience listened to a talk last night which was nothing but words, autocracy, natural resources, government by the people for the people and such subjects to which no one could have any objection except Mackenzie King, while speaking of the tariff, did not say that the tariff was lower today by five per cent than it was in 1911, and it is proposed to add a tariff that was put into operation by the Liberals themselves. But the King group have it in their programme to take the duty off farm implements. Who would then benefit except the Massey Harris and the International Harvester people, and they would at once proceed to manufacture their goods in the United States and throw their employees in Canada out of work, or make American citizens out of them.

He reviewed the history of the Merchant Marine and told how parliament as a whole, had voted for its construction under the opposition voting for it, but after the ships had been built they decided they could not do without the capital out of it. Today Canada has a fleet of Merchant ships which pay a small dividend even on the excessive war costs, and have opened up new avenues of trade hitherto untouched for Canadian goods. It kept him (Meighen) busy keeping track of the different issues credited to the government by Mr. King in these provincial days. The government was charged with being autocratic, yet three years ago it had passed the most democratic law ever passed, that granting the franchise to women and that was passed in the teeth of the Opposition.

This election was called to decide the tariff issue and because the financial heads of the country were at a loss to know what the tariff was to be, the Wood-Creer party of Ottawa to kill the protective system of Canada, and that party has shown considerable strength, even more so than Mr. King's own party has done. The platform of the Liberal Party is to put into effect Free Trade as it is preached by the farmers. Mr. King does not read the platform in these provinces. That is saved for the West in order to get the farmers' vote. But are we ready in Canada to bring about conditions to force free trade? Every country in the world today has a protective tariff and must have it to save their industries. Our big competitor is the United States. Canada has done well in the development of its industries but they cannot compete with them. Yet they ask us to cut down the tariff, but if we do it means the commercial absorption of this country by the United States. Our only course is to have our own tariff now no matter what the United States may do. Mr. King had said that he (Meighen) did not dare to touch the record of the Government, he was proud of the record of the Government and challenged Mr. King to show what was wrong and he would answer it all through the Province.

F. R. McConry also spoke along the lines of the tariff and pointed out that the few concessions which had been made by the United States were solely for her own benefit and when that benefit ceased they were abrogated without notice.

B. O. Davidson made a strong impression and promised that he would address the electors at a later date. He is a fluent speaker and made hits as he scored Dr. Beland for its remarks re extravagance made at last night's meeting.

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter was the last speaker and won his audience at once. (Continued on page 3.)

Will Financial Matter Be Before Arms Conference?

Understood That U. S. Will Not Agree to Cancellation of Inter-Allied Debts.

(United Press)

Washington, Oct. 4.—Ever so often rumor bobs up—usually in some foreign capital—that the forthcoming arms conference will discuss international loans, adjustment of exchange and other financial topics. Just as regularly it is denied.

In fact, government officials are taking turns denying the possibility of such. Secretary Treasurer Mellon, about a month ago, took occasion to officially scout the first rumor that such subjects would be discussed at the conference. Yesterday a cable report from Europe told of the thought being given by some one to the idea that possibly the conference might discuss foreign loans, so the State department being the only authority not canvassed on the question to date, followed lead of its predecessors and said there was nothing to the story. It has been known for weeks that this government regards foreign loans as first class assets, and intends to collect them. Their funding awaits grant of power asked by President Harding of Congress by Secretary Mellon that Mellon may proceed with the work.

As for the adjusting exchange between nations it is the belief of authorities here that the only remedy for that is normal readjustment of international business.

ored cars manned by officers to patrol the city, and some form of quietness was restored. Meanwhile workmen had been busy proclaiming strikes in various parts of the country, bombs have been thrown in the town of Vicenza and an attack has been made on an army explosives magazine.

Committees representing every shade of political thought have urged the government to demand the ending by force of the unhappy condition which is declared by some journals to be verging on civil war.

BUSINESS OF WORLD DEPENDS ON RUSSIA

New York, Sept. 29.—Among the passengers arriving today from Copenhagen the chief magistrate ordered arm-

Some Excitement At Greene Lake, Me.

Chas. Bennoch is Said to Have Taken Pot Shot at a Neighbor.

(United Press)

Ellsworth, Oct. 4.—Charles F. Bennoch of Greene Lake was before Judge Harry Crabtree of the municipal court Monday, charged with assault with intent to kill. He was held for the grand jury under \$100 bonds. As court opens next Tuesday, Bennoch decided not to get bail and went to jail.

The hearing brought out what must have been rather an exciting episode at the lake. It appears that Bennoch had been out with some hunters who were well supplied with something better than ordinary home-brew. This may or may not have had anything to do with the later actions of Mr. Bennoch, but he went gunning on his own account.

It is generally understood that he had no very kindly feelings for his neighbors, Hiram Patten, J. Fred Noyes and Ralph W. Hamilton. Noyes and Hamilton are under bonds for kidnaping Bennoch's two daughters, and Patten is one of their bondsmen. Patten, Noyes and Hamilton were all working on a summer cottage when, according to the testimony Bennoch appeared with a double-barrel shot-gun, loaded with buckshot, aimed at Patten and ordered him to throw up his hands, then fired at him.

He didn't qualify as a marksman, for Patten escaped unharmed. Bennoch then went looking for Noyes and Hamilton, who had taken to cover. They worked around behind Bennoch, grappled with and disarmed him and he was arrested later. This case will add to the interest of the coming court proceedings.

liner Frederick VIII, was Count Frederick Moltke, chairman of the Board of the Danish Steel Industries, who told the reporters that any substantial improvement in the world business conditions must await the re-opening of Russia. Before that can take place the Count said, Russia must pass through a crisis of cold and hunger during the coming winter that will cost hundreds of thousands of lives.

Count Moltke is here on a business trip to talk with the heads of the steel industry in the country. In Denmark the steel industry is practically closed down and more than 60,000 are out of employment because of the dislocation of trade with Russia. The conditions has its effect in the United States, where the Danish steel industry buys raw materials.