

Lottetown Forum last Thursday.

Mr. King, who had pointed out that as a result of Bennett's "blasting" policy, one country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years, continued as follows:

Now, these are a number of things for practical men and women to think of themselves.

Remember all of us who were representatives then are truly just as much representatives; we are there to act on your behalf; it is your business. Now, it is a big business, the business of the country, and particularly in hard times such as the present, and you will do well to ask yourselves the question that every business man asks himself when he will engage anyone to do anything on his behalf. Has he regard to all the circumstances? Which is the best thing to do at the present time? Perhaps one man is better in one kind of condition, and another in another. Business men and the farmers look at things like that when they have to retain solicitors. "He is going to do this work for me, and I must have regard for the thing that has got to be done."

I say you are taking all the circumstances into consideration in making up your mind which party you are going to entrust just now, as your advisor during the next five years. I have grounds for believing that the return of the Liberal party, with its Liberal policies of the right kind, will bring this country out of the depression. (Applause.)

If I didn't have reason to believe that the application of certain principles and policies, that are the opposite to those we are having at the present time, will help to bring this country out of the position in which it is, I would not go before my fellow Canadians and ask them to support the Liberal party at the present time. (Applause.)

Conditions are too serious. No man wants power simply for the sake of power, unless he felt he was going to be of real value. I believe that the policies that have been carried on in this country for the past five years have been wrong policies.

#### Prolonged the Depression

I do not blame the Conservative party for all we have had in the way of depression. What I do blame them for is putting in force policies which have served to prolong the depression, making it a greater depression than it otherwise would have been. (Applause.)

I want to speak of one or two in particular, and the one above all others I want to take exception to most strongly, is the Conservative policy of having raised the tariff higher and higher and higher again, and different nations against the British Empire itself, I say there was no necessity for anything of the kind; there was no demand for it. (Applause.)

In the last general elections there was not a demand for an increase of tariff to any considerable degree. I remember very well the discussion that took place in the last campaign. We all realized a depression was coming on; we also realized certain countries were becoming more and more nationalistic, putting up tariff walls of their own; and as Liberals we looked more than ever toward Britain and the British market, we knew if we were friendly in our attitude they would be equally friendly, and we tried to adjust our policies in that direction.

But I know throughout Canada, there was no demand for the raising of the tariff at that time.

As soon as Mr. Bennett came into office he immediately put up the tariff. He went over to England and told them they ought to change their fiscal policy. He said the only way he would give a British preference was not to lower tariffs but to keep them where they were and put them up against other countries, and he put them up high. In many cases they ceased to be even what could be called protection tariffs and became prohibitory tariffs.

#### Protection and Wages

You have heard it said that protection means higher wages for the working man, that protection, above all, is in the interests of the working man, that as you help the working man you would help the farmers in the country.

There has never been a time in Canada, there has never been a time in any other country in the world, as far as I know, when we had as much in the way of protection as we have had in Canada these last five years; and there has never been a time in history when there was such a large number of unemployed and when wages were as low as they have been in the past five years. (Applause.)

That should answer once and for all this talk that protection is necessary for the working man. Protection is necessary to create monopolies, protection is necessary to create combines, protection is one way whereby you can so restrict production, to control the market, to keep the prices up, and give a higher return to capital. But what about labour? Labour remains what it is, and

Liberal and they begin to lower the tariffs, what will happen? You will all be out of employment."

Well, you are out of employment now, in many cases, as the result of the high protection; and I want to say that if you turn back to the days of the Liberal administration when we had lower tariffs, you had a period of greater employment during all that time than you had in Canada at any time. (Applause.)

What has been the result? Let me give you just one example. Take the United States.

A couple of years ago the President of the United States intimated that he had received power from Congress to make special agreements with countries prepared to make agreements with the United States, reciprocal agreements to mutual advantage.

Naturally Canada being the closest to the United States, I am sure the President thought of a reciprocal agreement with Canada. But the Conservatives were going to blast their way into the people's houses. In matters of trade you have to take the attitude that if you are going to trade with you will have to come across yourself and you will have to negotiate along the line of free relationship. What happened? Take some of the countries that did not say they were going to blast their way into the markets of the world.

Take Belgium, an agreement has been made between the United States and that country; also with the United States and Sweden. Brazil is another country very similar to our own and Brazil has made an agreement with the United States. Cuba has made an agreement. They have got into the market and they are there today and are getting a foothold and it is going to be difficult for another country to get in. With our theories of economic warfare we have been losing markets. (Applause.)

Britain, the Argentine and other countries have been finding it possible to make arrangements with other markets, not by blasting their way, but by saying, "we are here to trade if necessary or better."

They have been getting a foothold in different markets and that is what is going to make it very serious for any Government in Canada.

There are many markets we should have had that have been taken away from us. That is the great mistake, I think, that has been made, and a mistaken attitude. There is a mistake in the way the policy has been put into force. May I point this out and I am quite clear about there having been a mistake made.

When the Liberal administration came into office in 1921 we found tariffs very high, but not prohibitive, like today.

We found not only that, but we found the country in a depressed condition, when money was being paid out of the Federal treasury for unemployment relief.

We said it may be necessary to use money to help a temporary situation. You can't let people starve but you can't go on dealing with the unemployment question by simply taking money out of the public treasury and distributing it by millions through the country. (Applause.)

#### Something to Start Business

You have got to do something that will start business itself. We said one way to get this country under way is to reduce the tariffs in some direction, not wipe them out altogether but reduce them so they will help our great basic industries. (Applause.)

Last night I was speaking, as you know, of trade generally and many of you were kind enough to listen in to what I was saying in Halifax. I am not going to repeat that tonight, but I will go just a step further and speak of a part of the Liberal program as set out in our statement in the Liberal Opposition issued a couple of years ago, and that is, the importance of the basic industries of the country, because prosperity depends more on anything else upon its great basic industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing. Those are the great primary productions of the country, and if those industries are not developed we cannot begin to take this country out of depression into prosperity. (Applause.)

Our manufacturing industry depends upon the successful development of our primary industry, and as you can cheapen the cost of production of the primary industry and make possible the use of this raw material at a less cost, you are helping your manufacturers, you bring purchasing power into this country by selling your goods in other countries of the world.

That was the object we had in mind to bring about, if we possibly could, and so we said we will try to reduce the duty on the implements of production in the great basic industries of the country, to make, if we can, farming a little more profitable to the farmer by reducing the duty on the implements he has to use. The same with those who are mining, the same with those who are in the fishing and lumbering industries. And we did very considerably.

on the people, which affect the cost of living, and where the cost of living is high it is going to be equally difficult to develop your industries, because all these costs have to be carried into the price. By lessening taxation, commodities sell at a less price but the producer gets a chance to sell a larger quantity of commodities because the price is at a figure where people can purchase. He will get more money because he will sell more commodities.

And in the other case, where the price is high, the bigger percentage of it has to go into the cost of production, the labour he hires, the cost for all the things he purchases in his home, and the tax that has to be paid.

These prices, for the most part, are the immediate taxation. That is what puts the figure up.

You talk of having a high price. Well, that price represents one-third taxes, and one-third high cost of manufacture and implements. It is not going to help the producer, in comparison to prices that will have very little of taxation, very little in the cost of production, but the great balance to go to the man who has produced from his labour and toil. This is the foundation of all economic growth. (Applause.)

#### Reduction in Taxation

We found a Sales Tax that had to be put on, something like 6 per cent, in order to balance the budget. We began by removing that tax altogether from a large number of commodities. We exempted the things needed by people in their homes from that tax. We allowed it to remain on others, because we had to get revenue, but we gradually got that tax down from 6 to 1 per cent. We reduced the cost of production and reduced the cost of living, in that way enabling the people to produce and sell at a lower price but we had larger markets as a consequence.

When you compete in foreign markets the price is an all-important factor and if your cost of production is high and if your cost of living is high at home, you can't hold your own against countries that have lower cost of production and lower cost of living. The whole policy is sound.

Take for instance, the motor and agricultural implements. The motor is affecting all classes.

We said we were going to reduce the cost of motor vehicles. We had an enquiry but no sooner had we announced that policy when a delegation came to Ottawa, (as large almost as this vast audience tonight), a delegation sent down, I think in a large part, by people telling them we were going to ruin a lot of them.

We reduced the tax on motor cars and more cars were sold than before and because a larger quantity were sold there were a larger number of men employed than before. (Applause.)

The same thing was true in regard to agricultural implements and other things and we will deal with the same things as we did in the past. We will lower the high duties that have been put on strangling the trade. We will reduce them step by step. We will seek particularly those things which affect the great basic industries of our country and lower the duties on them. In that connection motor cars and agricultural implements will come up for consideration by the Government when we are returned to power. (Applause.)

#### Attacks on Capital

I want to say in regard to our basic industries that I take exception to some things being said by other public men today. I am speaking of things in your own interest and I leave this matter with you at this point. I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the hour is getting on, that I have not time to touch on other things, but I hope I have made clear to you that these are not ordinary times.

You wouldn't treat an election at this time as a horse race or a show or think you are going to have fun with the speakers.

#### A Serious Business

It is a serious business, and there is not a man or woman here or who is within sound of my voice whose lives will not be better or worse as a result of what takes place on the 14th of October next.

You have been given reason by an all-wise Being to use, and I ask you in the campaign don't allow yourself to be swayed by prejudice, but ask yourself what is going to be the best thing for yourself and the best thing as a consequence, to our country as well.

#### Battle for Responsible Government

Let me conclude with a further word referring again to history repeating itself.

I was very much touched to hear on this platform in this part of Canada the kind reference made by one speaker to my mother's father—William Lyon Mackenzie—who 100 years ago was battling in Ontario for the right of the people to govern themselves against an Executive that had taken pretty well the power of government in its own hands.

as the two blades of a shear are to each other to perform the function the shear is supposed to perform. But labour and capital by themselves can do nothing. The only thing that will make them work is the "bolt" of confidence that unites the two. You must have them fastened in relation to each other by a bolt that will hold them together in relationship that will enable them to play their part. (Applause.)

#### Restoration of Confidence

That is what we want—a restoration of confidence in our country, and in the determination of whatever government is in office of see that confidence is going to be restored. (Applause.)

In our great basic industries here—such as mining—there is every reason in the world why in the industrial line there should be enough capital invested in Canada to help to raise this country out of depression into prosperity. What can you do in the mining industry unless you can get somebody to trust their capital for labour to work with to aid the production?

What we have to do is to use common sense. In this country today the banks quantities of money are locked up. Why? Because men are afraid to put it into any industry for fear it will be lost entirely or disappear in a short time. You must get confidence restored, and give people a feeling in our own and other lands that we are going to go ahead and not experimenting forever on things that may bring destruction instead of strengthening our path.

When you get that confidence, men and women will start investing again. The money is there, but it won't come out today, you know it. Every man and woman in this audience who has a little money knows how carefully it is being guarded. If you think you are going to lose it by investing it, you are going to hold onto it.

#### Substantial Majority Needed

I hope the people will see to it that whatever party they return to power is returned by a large enough majority to ensure in the minds not only of our own people, but in the minds of people in other countries, that there is going to be in this country a government which will be constitutionally able to carry on the business of the country in a stable way. (Applause.)

I speak of this because I have had some experience in this way. When we came in in 1921 we had only a majority of one. I knew that time and time again when I would have liked to have put through a measure we believed to be in the public interest, and when we discussed this measure in caucus and began to consider the whole thing, we could not count with any degree of certainty on this measure making progress through the House of Commons because of the opposing forces against us.

A government in Canada in the next few years will need a very substantial and solid majority, and more so for this reason: All legislation to be passed must go through both Houses of Parliament, and the Senate of Canada today is two-thirds Conservative. What chance are the Liberal measures going to have of being inaugurated unless there is such an overwhelming backing on the part of the people of Canada to the Liberal policies that no Senate would dare to oppose the will and wish of the people as expressed in the general election. (Loud applause.)

Here again I am speaking of practical things. I am speaking of things in your own interest and I leave this matter with you at this point. I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the hour is getting on, that I have not time to touch on other things, but I hope I have made clear to you that these are not ordinary times.

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executive duties would have to do the will and wish of the Legislative body and be responsible to the Legislative body, the legislative body determining what amount should be spent and for what purposes it should be spent. Control of the purse was the important thing. As long as you had an executive collecting and spending revenues by simply giving a statement to the people, you had no real control of affairs.

The great struggle for responsible government was to subject the executive to the control of the representatives of the people as a whole. (Applause.)

Now that was a long struggle. It cost some lives and sent others into exile, but it did help to bring into this country a condition of parliamentary government which allowed the people control.

Those of the present generation have become so accustomed to our parliament being a free parliament,—the people's representatives exercising control over the executive—that they seem to think there is no danger of losing that.

Let me point out one of two little things which will show you in a few minutes how completely we have changed, and how true it is, as my friend said here tonight, that history is again repeating itself, in that we are having today, only in a different form, the same old struggle to see if we can get again the control of Parliament, in the true sense of the word, over the executive. (Applause.)

#### The Unemployment Question

How has Mr. Bennett dealt with the question of unemployment? He has dealt with it, for the most part, by taking away the whole question from the Parliament of Canada and putting it in the hands of the executive.

He is asking Parliament not to vote so much money for this project and that project, giving reasons to Parliament why this amount was fixed at that and what purpose it was for; but he simply said: "You must give me the right to draw out the amount of money I like out of the public treasury to meet this question of unemployment." In other words, what has been spoken of as a "blank cheque."

After further discussing this matter, Mr. King said:

"We have no Parliament today, but Mr. Bennett takes the authority which he got from the previous Parliament to take out of the public treasury whatever sums of money he pleases, to spend it in any way, during this very time of a general election, so long as he simply writes on the Order-in-Council by which this money is to be spent that it is to deal with the question of unemployment."

Mr. Bennett asked Parliament to give him authority, because he said conditions were so serious, that the parliamentary method was the wrong way and that these were times and conditions when he must act quickly—to give him power to enact by Order-in-Council and by the Executive alone, not by Parliament, any measure that he thought necessary for the peace, order and good government of the country.

All he has to do to put through a particular measure today is to simply pass an Order-in-Council under that authority. (Applause.)

That was never intended by those who framed our constitution that that power should be given by an Executive.

I told him, as leader of the Opposition, very plainly that if he needed anything more for peace, order and good government, tell us what it is, and if it appeals to this Parliament we will pass it, but don't ask us to give you the authority when Parliament is not in session to enact any order you please. (Applause.)


#### The Marketing Act

I have in my hand a copy of the Marketing Act. He has told the farmers to get together as producers and do this and that, but it has a great deal more than that. It provides for dealing with anything manufactured from the products named there, and they include nearly all the basic products. The manufacturers too can come together in a combine or monopoly and pass regulations excluding everybody else, and fix fees and penalties for anybody who will not be a part of the group, and then can carry on under the law.

Mr. Bennett is giving her power to the Executive itself to control the external trade of this country, to prohibit the export of any commodity or to prohibit the import of any commodity that comes within the things that are called for in this measure, and I say they include a lot of our imports and exports. (Applause.)

That can be done by the executive itself. I already touch the matters that affect taxation were most sacred obligations of the people's representatives but they are all taken away and are in Mr. Bennett's hands today and have been in his hands between the sessions of Parliament for the last five years. (Applause.)

We have gone on each year sanctioning this sort of thing, because he passed this law we were silenced.



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ALSO . . . NEWS  
AND TRAVEL TALK

MATINEE 3:15 P. M. EVENING 7 & 8:45 P. M.  
TODAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY  
PRINCE EDWARD

MATINEE . . . . . 16c, 26c.  
EVENING . . . . . 26c, 32c, 37c.

COMING THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY  
Vaudeville on the Stage  
Rusty, Reuben Boys—Hillbilly—Comedy

Not So in Britain

Now Great Britain has a much larger problem to deal with than we have, and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to pass over control by a blank cheque. (Applause.)

When I was in England I discussed with many Members of Parliament what they had been doing to meet situations and they were perfectly horrified when they heard that our House of Commons has parted with the control of the purse.

No British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to take away from the House of Commons the control of external trade and put it in the hands of a group of men which they may use as they please.

It is all right for Mr. Bennett to say, "Judge me by what I have done." No man ever comes along when he knows the people are critical, but get power first, get past one general election, if you can, and come back with all power and see how they will be used.

#### The Growth of Dictatorship

What has happened since the war in some of the European countries? We all remember, everyone in this room will remember, it is only a few years ago, when Germany had a parliament, when Italy had a parliament, even in Russia there was the dawning of a parliament. What have they today? Parliaments are a nuisance, something to get rid of. In Germany you have parliament wiped out except when the dictator calls them together. No representatives are called together to discuss what they have to say. That sort of thing leads inevitably not merely to great control on the part of the executive, but it comes sooner or later to lead to control of what you are allowed to think and say and what you are allowed to write. Take Germany and Italy for instance, how much freedom is allowed for you to think if you disagree.

In doing so you will be carrying out, in a very real way, those words which appear on the Confederation tablet:

"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew." Let us not forget in these times the world is ceasing to believe in LAST TAKE—KINK SPEECH. . . . Providence but beginning to think in terms of matter, material forces, forcing altogether that this world is not a material world but a spiritual world. Men and women are something other than mere bodies and carcasses. Men and women are human beings endowed with mentality and spirituality. Men and women were intended, not to descend to the worst to which man is capable of, destroying his fellow man, but to rise to the highest and the very best.


This little Island in being true to the inscription on that tablet, has given an example to the rest of the Dominion.

How can I repay you for what you have done for me in receiving me at a time when I was re-entering political life, and in surrounding me with the congenial company of the kind and gracious gentlemen with whom I was associated in this campaign? I believe that you will register your vote believing that if Providence be your guide you may "build even better things than you know." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

#### Dog Keeps Vigil

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 6.—A large, belligerent, coach dog today kept at bay a score of persons, and refused to let them enter the room in which Mrs. Edna Bell, aged 65, died last night.

Dicky, the pet of the elderly recluse, was keeping a vigil over Mrs. Bell's body when a neighbor called to inquire her condition.



CARL LACOMBE PRESENTS  
**Claude Rains**  
"The Invisible Man"  
**Joan Bennett**

The man who RECLAIMED his HEAD

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE WITH  
**Lionel Atwill**  
**Baby Jane**

PLUS . . . COMEDY  
TODAY—TUES—WED.  
Mat. 3:15 P.M. Eve. 7 & 8:45 P.M.  
**CAPITOL** MAT. 11c—26c.  
EVE. 26c—32c.

ambulance surgeon, morgue attendants and newspapermen failed in efforts to entice the growling dog from the room.

Meat, bones, a rubber ball and cooing failed. Finally Humane Society attendants dropped a net over the dog and removed him from the house, while Mrs. Bell's body was taken to the morgue.

#### Roosevelt Delighted

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt has informed tonight by Secretary of State Hull the American land lease in Ethiopia had been cancelled and he expressed his "delight." The president, at his upstairs home, learned of the cancellation over the telephone.

"The president is greatly delighted," said Stephen T. Early, a secretary, "because he regarded the contract so upsetting to the peace negotiations."

#### Social Credit Will

#### Contest All Seats in

#### Saskatchewan

SASKATOON, Sept. 5.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Arnold, Saskatoon, commission merchant, announced today that he would proceed immediately with organization of a Saskatchewan Social Credit party which will attempt to enter a candidate in each of the 21 Federal constituencies of Saskatchewan for the coming election.

#### Major Douglas to

#### Advise Aberhart

EDMONTON, Sept. 4.—Major C. H. Douglas, the Scottish engineer who founded Social Credit, will play an important part in establishing the system in Alberta it became apparent today. He holds a retainer as financial adviser to the province and is expected here shortly.

At the conclusion of the first real cabinet session of the Aberhart government the premier announced today he had called Douglas, asking if he had all the information he desired before leaving for Canada. If Douglas has the information, he will leave for Alberta immediately, if not he will be supplied with facts and figures, Aberhart said. In any event he will come to Alberta as soon as possible.

#### LINK WITH PAST YEARS

LONDON.—(C. P.)—Title of the original theatre on the site in 1854, the word "Panopticon" was uncovered by workmen on the front of the Alhambra Theatre, in Leicester Square, during renovations.

#### Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into Yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets \$2.00 and if unlaundered \$1.85; it takes five lbs. of wool per blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium and doubled yarn fine, medium, coarse and hooking yarn. Put shipper's name on all parcels and owner's name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Special price for washed wool with dirt and burrs picked out. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

WILLIAM CONDON,  
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6-20-Tues, Thurs. 5 mos.

A little indifference to one's work makes all the difference in the world.