

National Liberal and Conservative BULLETIN

NUMBER 10

OTTAWA, CANADA, JULY 16, 1921

VOLUME 1

Prime Minister Unveils Vimy Ridge Memorial Cross

On July 3rd, Premier Meighen unveiled the Cross of Sacrifice, erected upon the crest of Vimy Ridge, to memorialize the valor of those gallant men whose bodies have made the soil of that small hill sacrosanct to all Canadians. The following is a report of Mr. Meighen's address as cabled by Mr. Gratton O'Leary, special correspondent of the Canadian Press.

"The great war is past; the war that tried through and through every quality and mystery of human mind and might of human spirit; the war that closed, we hope forever, the long story of the arbitrament of men's differences by force. The last clash and crash of earth's millions is over now. There can be heard only the sporadic conflicts, the moan of prostrate nations, the cries of the bereaved and desolate, the struggling of exhausted peoples to rise and stand and move onward. We live among the ruins and echoes of Armageddon. Its shadow is receding backward into history.

"At this time the proper occupation of the living is, first, to honor the dead; next, to repair the havoc, human and material, that surrounds us, and lastly, to learn aright and apply with courage the lessons of the war.

"Here in the heart of Europe we meet to unveil the memorial to our country's dead. In the earth which has resounded to the drums and the trampings of many contests, they rest in the quiet God's acre, with the brave of all the world. At death they sheath their sword of devotion and now from oft stricken fields they hold aloft the cross of sacrifice, mutely beckoning to those who would share their immortality.

Human Heroism Reached Zenith
"No words can add to their fame, nor, so long as gratitude holds a place in men's hearts can our forgetfulness be suffered to detract from their renown. Just as the war dwarfed by its magnitude all the contests of the past, so the wonder of human resource

and the splendour of human heroism has reached a zenith never witnessed before.

"Ours, we thought, were prosaic days when the great causes of earlier times had lost their inspiration, leaving for attainment those things which demand only the petty, passing inconveniences of the hour. And yet the nobility of manhood had but to hear again the summons of duty and honor to make response which shook the world. The danger to the treasury of common things—for common things are, when challenged, most sacred of all—the danger to the treasury of common things ever stirred our fathers to action, and it has not lost its appeal to their sons.

France Free, Canada Better.
"France lives and France is free and Canada is better because she did something worth while to help free France to live. In many hundreds of plots throughout these hills and valleys, all the way from Flanders to Picardy, lie fifty thousand of our dead. Their resting places have been dedicated to their memory for ever by the kindly and grateful heart of France, and will be tended and cared for by us in the measure of love we bear them.

"Around and over all are being planted the maple trees of Canada. In thought, her sons will rest the better under the trees which they knew so well in life. Across the leagues of the Atlantic the heart-strings of our Canadian nation will reach through all time to these graves in France. We shall never let pass away the spirit bequeathed to us by those who fell. Their name liveth for evermore."

Canadian Food Stuffs Barred from U.S.A.

The permanent U.S. Tariff measure now before Congress provides for the following customs duties on Canadian food products. (Note that the old Tariff—called the Underwood Tariff, which is to be superseded by these duties, is quoted in the case of each article).

Cattle less than two years old, one cent per pound; two years and over, 1 1/2 cents a pound; Underwood, free; fresh beef and veal, two cents; sheep and goats, one cent; fresh mutton, 1 1/2 cents; fresh lamb, two cents; swine, one-half of one cent; fresh pork, three-fourths of one cent; bacon and ham, 1 1/2 cents; lard, one cent; compounds and substitutes, 20 per cent.; Underwood, free.

Fresh milk, one cent a gallon; condensed and evaporated milk sweetened, 1 1/2 cents; Underwood, free. Butter, eight cents; Underwood, 2 1/2 cents; oleomargarine, eight cents; Underwood, 2 1/2 cents. Cheese, five cents; Underwood, 2 1/2 per cent.

Live poultry, two cents a pound; Underwood one cent. Eggs, six cents a dozen. Underwood, free; dried eggs, fifteen cents a pound; Underwood, ten cents.

Horses and mules valued at not more than \$150, thirty dollars a head; Underwood, ten per cent. Honey, 2 1/2 cents a pound; Underwood, ten cents a gallon.

Fresh fish, one cent a pound. Underwood free; prepared salmon twenty-five per cent, Underwood free.

Barley 15 cents a bushel, Underwood same; Buckwheat, 30 cents a hundred pounds, Underwood free; Corn, fifteen cents a bushel, Underwood free; Oats, ten cents a bushel, Underwood six cents; Rye, ten cents a bushel; Wheat, twenty-five cents a bushel; Wheat flour and products, fifty cents a hundred pounds; Bran and by-products \$1.50 a ton; Cereals, breakfast food, seventeen per cent., all free in the Underwood act.

Apples, twenty-five cents a bushel, Underwood ten cents; Cherries, 1 1/2 cents a pound, Underwood ten cents a bushel; Grapes, in barrels, twenty-five cents a cubic foot, Underwood same.

Flaxseed, twenty-five cents a bushel, Underwood twenty cents; Dried Beans, 1 1/2 cents a pound, Underwood free; Dried Peas, seventy-five cents a hundred pounds, Underwood ten cents a bushel; Onions, seventy-five cents a hundred pounds, Underwood

twenty cents a bushel; Irish Potatoes, forty-two cents a hundred pounds, Underwood free; Tomatoes, raw, one cent a pound, Underwood free.

Hay, \$4 a ton, Underwood \$2 a ton; Hops, twenty-four cents a pound, Underwood sixteen cents; Hop extract \$1.50 a pound, Underwood fifty per cent.

Flax straw, \$2 a ton, Underwood free; Flax, two cents a pound, Underwood free.

What Should Canada Do in the Face of These Prohibitory Duties?

Both the Liberals and the Farmers advocate the free admission of all food stuffs; that is the main plank in both their platforms.

The Meighen Government say that we should maintain the policy of reasonable and moderate protection; that it would be silly to allow the U.S. to sell to us if they will not buy from us; that it would be the height of nonsense to let the former food our markets with products while the Canadian farmer is debarred from sending his produce over there.

"Safety First" Tactics

On taxation questions the Hon. Mackenzie King is as mild as a suckling dove in Parliament and as bold as a lion on the platform. Speaking at Bedford on Saturday, July 2nd, he said: "The Government have removed the Business Taxes and removed the Luxury Tax but have made no taxation of war wealth."

The questions we ask—and they are fair ones, are—Why did he not protest in Parliament against the removal of the Luxury Tax and the Business Profits Taxes; and why did he not move in the same place for taxation on so-called war wealth? Parliament is the place for constructive ideas to be formulated. In that Forum they can be fully considered and discussed, but Mr. King prefers to run away from Parliament and bark from a distance at the Government watchdogs.

At a time when every business man is fearful of the future and is sitting tight and holding fast, the Western and other radical farmers threaten to play ducks and drakes with every business in the country.

These radical farmers are out to smash the manufacturer to smithereens, regardless of consequences.

The Grist Mill

How Dr. Grant, Ontario Minister of Education, foresees that the Liberal party will capture one hundred seats at the next Dominion election. Obviously Dr. Grant uses a microscope when he does his foreseeing.

Some say it's the NEW THOUGHT but our theory is that it's the alkali water makes the WEST act that way.

The Progressive Party has a defence policy which eliminates Militia entirely. If the country is attacked the leaders of the party will shoot off their mouths.

The United States tariff wall mounts higher and higher. Broken bottles and barbed wire guard the top. All right, neighbor, grow ivy on the darned thing for all we care. Made-in-Canada is our policy.

People who were yelling for reciprocity in 1911 must realize now that Uncle Sam's love is like light straw on fire. It doesn't last long.

Scientists are asking "what killed the dinosaurs in Alberta." Probably choked to death on the Progressive Party's platform.

The London Advertiser canvasses the chance that Leader King may never be Premier of Canada. As far as we can see, the country regards the dread possibility with Christian fortitude.

A Brockville robin stole a dollar bill from under a milk bottle—realizing perhaps that Hon. George P. Graham needs all the money he can get for his campaign fund.

Many tariff Liberals are shifting to the Conservative side. Why, they ask, follow the echo, when we can have the authentic voice?

Will the Government candidate win in West York? Will the Dutch take Holland?

Census returns will be in by the middle of July. Then we'll know what's wrong with us—growing pains or the income tax.

Ontario Liberals deny that they are divided. As a matter of fact, the very question is whether they will go over to Drury one by one, or in a body.

Extract from The Evening News, (London, England), June 28, 1921.

"I am told that no man makes a deeper impression at the round table of Prime Ministers now assembled at No. 10 Downing Street, than does Mr. Arthur Meighen, Canada's Premier.

He is physically frail and fragile, but it is a student's face, intense, cultured, earnest. In private life he is one of the most lovable of characters. To public affairs he brings a rich and generous mind."

If it be held finally that the Canada Grain Act was not within the competence of the Dominion Government to pass, the result will be that National control of the grain trade will be lost. This is a contingency greatly to be feared, but apparently the politicians in control of the Grain Grower groups are prepared to go even that length in their efforts. Obviously if the Provinces only, and not the Dominion, can legislate to regulate the grain trade, there would be no central control and no assurance of uniform laws. An exceedingly big question is thus raised by the legal controversy which may be fraught with grave danger to the interests of the farmer in Western Canada and to the country as a whole.

It is said there is an alliance between Lapointe and Crerar to defeat the Government. Surely never were there stranger political bed-fellows. Crerar was a prominent Member of the Conscriptivist Government, and an ardent Conscriptivist, while Lapointe was among the most rabid and irreconcilable Anti-Conscriptivists. Crerar is a rabid Free Trader whereas Lapointe, following the principles and policies of his great leader—Sir Wilfred Laurier—is a moderate Protectionist.

At Bedford, Quebec, where Mr. King spoke on July 2nd, the temperature was 92 in the shade and Mr. King's speech was in harmony with the temperature.

Armament Race Halted by Canada's Prime Minister

To rid the world of the War Mind is the noblest aim that any statesman could have. Towards the accomplishment of that most greatly-to-be-desired end, Canada's Prime Minister, in recent days, has played no inconsiderable part—a part which reflects much credit upon himself and the Country he represents. The firm stand taken by Mr. Meighen in opposing any renewal of the Japanese Alliance which would be unacceptable to the United States, and in insisting upon a conference in regard to Pacific problems, which he believed would go a long way towards calling a halt in the armament race of the great Powers—so disturbing to the peace and progress of the world—undoubtedly helped materially to bring about the present very happy situation. The British Press appears to be unanimous in stating that the step which has just been taken by Mr. President Harding favoring the calling of a conference to discuss disarmament and Pacific problems, was only made possible by the Conference of the Premiers and the definite stand, taken chiefly by Mr. Meighen and Mr. Smuts. For a time it seemed that the efforts of Mr. Meighen and others, in trying to block the Japanese Alliance unless it were framed in such form as not to interfere in any way with the most friendly relations with the United States, were all in vain. The decision of the Lord Chancellor, that as a matter of International Law, the Alliance must remain in force for another year appeared to put an effectual stopper on further argument. But our Prime Minister, nothing daunted, and with characteristic courage, persisted in his demand for a conference, in the firm belief that full and frank consultation would bring about the best settlement. It will surely be gratifying to Cana-

dians, of all ranks and shades of political feeling, to realize that, at all events, the views held from the start of the Conference by our Prime Minister, and so vigorously expressed by him, have become the dominating views.

President Harding's transparently honest and sincere invitation to conference, welcomed as it is so warmly by the British Government and the British press and people, is the most significant happening in the world since the Armistice. If it presages, as we all fervently hope and pray it does, a happy solution of all questions of armament and of the perplexing and menacing problems affecting Great Britain, United States and Japan in the Pacific, the world will be profoundly and devoutly thankful.

En passant, Mr. Meighen has been described by his political enemies as a Tory of the Jingo School. Never was that a fair designation, and never more can it be applied with the slightest semblance of truth. The Premier's attitude in England stamps him as a sincere lover of peace and a believer in the best principles of broad liberalism. No one can be fairly accused of being illiberal-minded who advocates, as he did so effectively, the desirability of full and frank consultation between conflicting interests rather than attempted exercise of domination by one or the other—to say nothing of his strong declarations in favor of the greatest possible publicity in matters of International controversy.

Sir Wilfred Laurier declared to friends, when Mr. Meighen was only a few years in Parliament, that the young man would go far—a sage prediction, which is being well verified.

Crying for the Moon

The Hon. Mr. Crerar is attempting to revive the Reciprocity cry. He is driven to that course by the unsoundness of his platform. He realizes that so long as the Americans shut out our food products we cannot open up our markets to the products of the United States. The Canadian farmers, carried away though they may be for the moment by the reaction from high prices for their produce and by wild political propaganda are not of the type that turn their other cheek to the smiter.

No one knows better than Mr. Crerar that the chances of getting a reciprocity arrangement with the United States in agricultural products are now practically nil. The indisputable fact is that the President of the United States and his Party, the Republicans, are definitely committed up to the hilt to a policy of protection to the agricultural industry of that country. Considering the utterances of Mr. Harding during his election campaign. We quote a few of them:

"The Republican Party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labour, agriculture, and industry."

"I believe in the protective tariff policy, and know we will be calling for its saving Americanism again."

"Because the safety and prosperity of the farmers of this country are our own safety and prosperity and permanence, no man, woman or child in the United States can fail to have an interest in protecting our basic industry—that of agriculture—wherever Protection is necessary by the proper use of Tariff regulation."

"The time has come when we are ceasing to be a food exporting nation, and must look to guaranteeing that we shall be self-sustaining. A failure to be self-sustaining in agriculture, in our food supply, will mean the weakness which afflicted and threatened one or more of our great Allies in the world war. Failure to be self-sustaining would be a menace to us in war, and a menace to us in peace."

We quote also from the majority of the Committee which introduced the Emergency Tariff Bill, known as the Young Bill:

This surplus will continue to increase so long as present world conditions exist. Our country alone among the large consuming countries of the world is able to pay for imported commodities. In this country is the one market where cash and credit conditions and exchange rates make it possible to buy and hold the world's surpluses until consumptive demands can absorb them, or until the same can be sold abroad, sometimes, unfortunately, on time. In other words, we have been buying the surplus of other countries for cash and reselling them abroad on time."

Then we have the actual fact staring us in the face that high rates of duty have been imposed as an emergency measure and almost equally high duties of a permanent character are to be imposed against our food products. (See column one).

It is reasonable to believe that the Republican President and his Party would stultify themselves by withdrawing from the United States farmer the protection they so earnestly promised him, a policy which has been and is being amply crystallized into legislation? There is little use of shutting our eyes to the fact. We are up against it hard in our export trade to the United States and have to make the best of it. We certainly will not better the situation by crying, as Mr Crerar does, for the moon.

Premier Meighen blazed the way which President Harding has followed in dealing with the vast and intricate question of the safety of the Pacific. At the opening of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Meighen was almost alone in advocating a conference between the British Empire, the United States and Japan to bring about better relations and guarantee a permanent peace. He saw in this a way out of the difficulty which confronted the Empire. Naturally, anxious to preserve friendship with Japan without arousing distrust in the United States. His proposal was condemned by the Liberal Press of Canada as academic and they will now proceed to praise President Harding instead of Premier Meighen for a statesman-like solution for the greatest problem presented to the Imperial Conference. The propositions laid down by Mr. Meighen in his opening speech at the Imperial Conference are the propositions now laid down by David Lloyd-George and enthusiastically acclaimed by the British Parliament.