# DEDICATE THE WHOLE COUNTRY MEN, MONEY AND RESOURCES, TO THE WINNING OF THE W THE POLICY OF SIR WILF

Will Stop Profiteering and Take Drastic Measures to OUTLINES NEW, VIGOROUS POLICY Reduce High Cost of Living if Returned to Power-Would Submit Further Operation of Military Service Act to Judgment of People-Prefers Persuasion to Coercion.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has issued his manifesto. In a focument addresses "To the Canadian People," the Opposition leader declares his policy and outlines his aims:

On the all-important question of participation in the war. Sir Wilfrid plaims that "a fundamental objection to the Government's policy of conscription is that it conscripts human life only and does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources, or the services of any persons other than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the military service act.

"The first duty of a Laurier administration," says the manifesto, "would be to find the men, money and resources necessary to insure the fullest measure of support to our heroic soldiers at the front and to enable Canada to continue to the very end to do her splendid part to win the war."

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To this Sir Wilfrid adds:

"As to the present military service act, my policy will be not to proceed further under its provisions until the people have an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum. I pledge myself forthwith to submit the act to the people and with my followers to carry out the wishes of the majority of the nation as thus expressed."

As remedies for an economic situation "which is admittedly critical." Sir Wilfrid Laurier promises: "Tarif reform, control of food supplies and prices, and a stop to profiteering."

REMOVE EXCESS TARIFF.

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The two increases to the tariff made since the beginning of the war, he would remove. These are 7½ per cent on all commodities coming into Canada from outside Great Britain, and 5 per cent on goods coming from Great Britain. He also would remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials as demanded by the western farmers.

In connection with the high cost of living, he would "take drastic steps to bring under Government control all food-producing factories, so that food may be sold at a fixed price under the control of the Government." If satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the food-producing factories, Sir Wilfrid declares he would not hesitate to commandeer.

The manifesto proceeds:

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END TO PROFITEERING.

"One of the most important contributions towards winning the war is to put a stop to profiteering on war supplies. The Government has deliberately encouraged profiteering for the benefit of its partisan followers. A first duty of my administration would be to insure to the country which pays for war supplies, the excess of exorbitant profits being realized by profiteers." If necessary, Sir Wilfrid continues, he would not hesitate to take control of the factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials. Suitable Government shops also, Sir Wilfrid believes, should be turned to the production of war materials at 60st prices. materials at cost prices.

REOPEN C. N. R. CASE. REOPEN C. N. R. CASE.

Sir Wilfrid passes in review alike some of the l'gislation of the late government and the program of the present. He finds no trace in the manifesto of the Union Government that its Liberal members have influenced their colleagues to the adoption of measures they deemed essential. He refers to "most of the articles" in that manifesto as "stille commonplaces . resurrected for a new election." He declares of the war-times election act passed last session that "it is a blot upon every instinct of justice," and holds the view that the Canadian Northern Railroad purchase should be adjustered to the participant.

passed last session that "it is a blot upon every instinct of justice," and holds the view that the Canadian Northern Railroad purchase should be adjudicated upon by the new parliament.

A consultation of the people at short and regular periods is the right of a free people. The constitution provides accordingly for a general election every five years. It is undeniable that there has existed a strong desire in the community to avoid an election during the war.

Election Unavoidable.

An impression prevails that had I accepted the invitation of the prime minister to Join his government, a new extension would have been possible. This impression is absolutely erroneous, the fact being that the invitation extended to me was coupled with the stipulation that the coalition Government would pass a conscription measure, and then appeal to the country, thus making an election unavoidable. The Government as recently reconstructed, the Union Government so-called, is now appealing to the country for support. Six members of the Jubic, but in this programme no trace is to be found that the Liberal members of the administration, and the programme whilch they intend to ploud a side of the country of the administration, and the programme whilch they intend to ploud the country for support. Six members of the Liberal members of the administration, and the programme whilch they intend to ploud the proposition of the country for support. Six members of the Liberal members of the administration, and the programme whilch they intend to ploud the proposition of the country for support. Six members of the Liberal members of the administration, and the programme whilch they intend to ploud the proposition of the country which is admittedly critical. There is no allusion to it except the vague promise of effective measure to prevent combination for the increase of prices, and thus reduce the high control of the country which is admittedly critical. There is no allusion to it except the vague promise of effective measures to prevent cont

GENERAL TERMS, BUT IN VIGAOROUS AND CONCRETE PROPOSALS.

"The prices of all commodities have been steadily rising since the beginning of the war. The daily provisioning of the family table is from day to day becoming a more and more alarming problem for all classes of wage-earners and for all people of small and ern moderate incomes. It is no answer to say that this is the natural consequence of the war. WHEN IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE PRICE OF BREAD AND BACON—TO SPEAK ONLY OF THESE TWO COMMODITIES — IS HIGHER HERE IN CANADA THAN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. THIS OF IT. SELF IS PROOF SUFFICIENT THAT THE PRICES HERE ARE INFLATED BY METHODS WHICH ARE IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH THE WAR, unless the war is taken advantage of for the very purpose of inflation. Indeed the principal causes of these ever-soaring prices are none other than those described in the Government manifesto, as 'excess profits,' 'hoardings,' and 'combinations for the increase of prices.' Since the Government knows where the evil is, what prevents the Government from striking the evil, and striking it hard? The remedies are at hand, and I at once set down the policy.

One Important Measure. Most of the articles in the Government manifesto are merely stale commonplaces extracted from the Conservative program of 1911, forgotten after the election, resurrected for a new election. Such is the promise of economy of public expenditure, and such the promise of civil service reform—two reforms which the Opposition would have been happy to support in the last parliament if the Government had afforded them the opportunity. In the manifesto a strong and progressive policy of immigration' is promised. This will be perhaps the most important question after the war. The burdens which are now being accumulated and borne by the Canadian assumed and which will have to be assumed and borne by the Canadian people can be faced if the enormous resources of the country are developed. But development demands a rapid increase in the population. Hence the

resources of the country are developed.
But development demands a rapid increase in the population. Hence the necessity of a strong and progressive policy has been seriously impaired by the breach of faith with naturalized Canadian citizens involved in the withdrawal of the political franchies from large numbers of these citizens. This must prove a serious blow to immigration especially when the conduct of the Canadian Government is contrasted with the attitude of the United States, where no such indignity has been placed upon naturalized citizens.

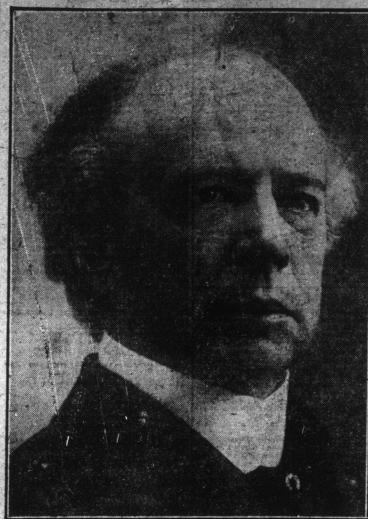
The C. N. R. Case.

"An article of the program of the Government speaks of the development of transportation facilities, but in vague though rather ambiguous terms. No mention is made of the acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway; yet this subject was not exhausted by the logislation of last session, and it will be one of the most important duties of the next parliament again to review it.

"One fauture of the act of the last session is that the Government becomes the owner of the stock of the company, on the nominal value of sixty million dollars. There never was a dollar paid on the stock. Experts employed by the Government to appraise the value of the very purpose of infation. Indeed the principal causes of these ever-soaring prices are none other than those described in the Government manifesto, as 'excess profits,' hoardings,' and 'combinations for the increase of prices.' Since the Government knows where the ever soaring prices are none other than those described in the Government in manifesto, as 'excess profits,' hoardings,' and 'combinations for the striking it hard? The remedies are at hand, and it one certain the government from striking the evil, and striking it hard? The remedies are at hand, and it one certain the covernment from striking the evil, and striking it hard? The remedies are at hand, and it one certain the covernment from striking the very. One important Measure.

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FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR



Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

## SIR WILFRID'S PROGRAM

"To find the men, money and resources necessary to insure the fullest measure of support to our heroic soldiers at the front."

To form a National Government composed of the ablest men of the country to carry out this policy. To make the welfare of the fighting forces of the country the first

To stop profiteering even if it becomes necessary to establish Gov

To take drastic stens to reduce the high cost of living

To increase, double and quadruple the output of all that may be necessary for marching and fighting armies. To remove the tariff on agricultural implements and other essentials

To remove the excess tariff wall which contribute to the high cost of commodities, including the war tariff against imports from

To submit the question of further operations of the service act to the people through a referendum.

To organize and carry out a strong appeal for voluntary recruiting,

To eliminate the danger of "a dispirited Canada at this critical hour

To reopen and review the Canadlan Northern deal.

To promote a strong and progressive policy of immigration in order

To replace returned soldiers in civil life and enable each man if pos-

To provide more adequate measures for the care and comfort of soldiers' dependents as a national obligation, not through the medium of public benevolence or charity.

mediately relieve agriculture from its disabilities in this regard.

"Since the commencement of the war, the Government placed an increase of 7th per cent in our tariff on all compositions of 5 per cent in our tariff on all compositions of 5 per cent on the goods coming from Great Britain, and an increase of 5 per cent on the goods coming from Great Britain, and an increase of 5 per cent on the goods coming from Great Britain, and an increase of 5 per cent on the goods coming from Great Britain, and an increase of 5 per cent on the goods coming from Great Britain, and an increase of 5 per cent on the goods coming from Great Britain, and an increase of the great from the first of the great from the for the increase of prices. Since of the control of the increase of prices, since of the control of the increase of prices, since of the control of the white prevalence of the control of the cont

were my own declarations on the subject.

"Throughout the whole campaign of 1910 and 1911. I may recall that the Nationalist-Conservative alliance which opposed the naval policy of the Liberal Government of that time asserted that such a policy meant conscription. Again and again after the outbreak of the present war I missted that conscription should not be introduced in Canada. Such was my position when the Government reversed its attitude, and, without warning, introduced this military service act.

"To force such a drastic measure upon a people thus unpreserved and

vice act.

"To force such a drastic measurs upon a people thus unprepared and against repeated assurances to the contrary, was neither wise nor prudent, nor effective. It may bring men to the ranks, but it will not infuse into the whole body of the nation that spirit of enthusiasm and determination which is more than half the battle. It will create and intensity division where unity of purpose is essential.

and intensify division where unity of purpose is essential.

Persuasion Rather Than Coercion.

"I am only too well aware that the views which I here present that the views which I here present have not met with universal acceptance, even in the party to which I belong, but even yet I hold that to coerce when persuasion has not been attempted is not sound policy, and in this I appeal to the impartial judgment of all Canadians.

"In combatting the policy of conscription, all that I asked was that a measure of such moment should not be enforced by Parliament without an appeal to the people. I supported a referendum for the reason that the referendum is the most advanced, the most modern method of consultations in separable from a general election. A referendum had also een asked on this very question by organized labor. My request was denied.

"I appeal with great confidence to the fair judgment of the country that the introduction of conscription at this juncture and in the manner above described was a grave error, if it is remembered that the supreme object should have been and still should be to bring all classes of the community to hearty co-operation in the task which we assumed.

"A fundamental objection to the Gov-



**MILITARY SERVICE ACT 1917** 

## For the Attention of Class One Men

The location of The Exemption Tribunals in this district is as follows:-

Ont. No. 183—Master's Office, County Building, Lon. Ont. No. 184—London Registry Office, Talbot and Carling Sts., Lon. Ont. No. 185—The Lecture Room, Armouries, Lon. Ont. No. 186—No. 4 Fire Hall, Cor. Colborne and St. James Sts., Lon

Ont. No. 187-East End Town Hall, Cor. Dundas and Rectory Sts., Lon.
Ont. No. 188—Foresters' Hall, Cor. Wortley and Craig Sts., Lon.
Ont. No. 189—East End Town Hall, Cor. Dundas and Rectory

Sts., Lon. Ont. No. 190-Lambeth Ont. No. 191-Thorndale. Ont. No. 192—Lucan. Ont. No. 193—Dorchester. Ont. No. 194 Parkhill. Ont. No. 195-Ailsa Craig. Ont. No. 196-Coldstream. Ont. No. 197-Melbourne. Ont. No. 198—Strathroy. Ont. No. 199—Delaware.

Ont. No. 200-Glencoe. These Tribunals will commence to deal with claims for exemption on November 8th.

All claims for exemption must be made not later than November 10th.

Those who make or have made their claim for exemption in writing through the Post Office will receive notice by registered letter of date on which their claim will be dealt with.

Those who neglect to make use of the Post Office must present themselves in person at a Tribunal on November 8th. 9th or 10th, and they will then be informed as to when their claims will be dealt with.

Reports for service must be made on or before November 10th through the Post Office.

Severe penalities are provided by law for failure to report

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