

# PREMIER MEIGHEN STORMED THE CITADEL OF LIBERALISM WITH RINGING SPEECH ON TARIFF

## PREMIER MAKES DECLARATION OF IMPENITENCE FOR POLICY PURSUED ON CONSCRIPTION

**Comes Out With Four-Square Declaration That He Stood for Protection All the Time—Appeals to Canadians to Forget Racial and Religious Differences and Close Up Ranks for Country's Sake—Never Greater or More Enthusiastic Audience Greeted a Speaker—Flayed Menace of Agrarianism and the Dishonesty of Mr. King.**

### Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 30.—"What I did in 1917 I believed to be right. I have no apology to make for my record. Were I faced with a similar crisis I would take the same course again." With this ringing and courageous declaration of impenitence for the conscriptionist policy which he pursued in the crisis of the war, with a four-square declaration that he stood for protection first, last and all the time, and with a solemn and moving appeal to Canadians to forget their religious, racial and class differences and close up their ranks for the sake of their common country, Premier Meighen tonight stormed the citadel of Liberalism in Quebec. The Monument National, scene of many stirring and historic meetings, never witnessed a greater or more enthusiastic gathering. Mr. Meighen, traduced as the Irish-enemy of Quebec, as the "father of conscription," as the "hangman of 1917," was acclaimed by an audience which packed the famous old political forum to its rafters, an audience which was seventy-five per cent. French-Canadian, but which went wild with enthusiasm as the Prime Minister, speaking with more passion and vehemence than in his wont, stood by his conscriptionist guns, mercilessly flayed the menace of agrarianism and the dishonesty of Mr. King, and appealed to the national spirit and the patriotism of the Canadian people. Tony Toronto itself could not have given a greater pro-Meighen demonstration.

Disarmed the Scotches.

The Prime Minister's unflinching courage disarmed the few who came to scoff. From the first sentence of his speech to the last there was not a word of compromise, not a shadow of pussyfooting, not a syllable of apology, and the splendid courage of the speech, its frankness, its sincerity, its freedom from hypocrisy and cant, appealed to the fighting spirit of the crowd. Here, at least, was a political leader that was unflinching, and the ranks of Tuscany could not forbear to cheer.

Protection to the Masthead.

An in London, and in Portage La and Mazie was... the protection, "Protection," he arranged for the stone of our... no word on the... of the... Wood-Cree... alliance, he pictured in sombre colors as a threat to the historic policy which had brought the Dominion where it stood, while the policy of Mr. King, the leader of "that party which in the camp of the enemy never dares to fight those foes, who equivocate and smile and pretend to be political in a free country, and who openly and powerfully challenge the whole protective system of this country," he had nothing but scorn. He drew the cheers of the audience again and again, and the inconsistency of the fiscal preachings of the Liberal leader, and his friends.

The Premier's Speech.

Mr. Meighen's speech follows: "I have the duty tonight to address a vast assembly of my fellow countrymen in Canada's greatest city. I approach the task, though, not with any confidence of extraordinary talents that might make this an hour of triumph, but with a consciousness of having discharged a great public trust with fidelity, and a determination to meet every challenge and every test with the plainest language and the fullest defence. As a Canadian whose days of absence is a long journey from home, I come to Montreal with a sense of pride in the solid and massive proportions of this metropolis, this capital without a Parliament, this centre of education and science, this city that has reached the honors of mature development but that finds in maturity only the promise of better days.

The pleasure of this visit is enhanced very much by the presence with me of three French-Canadian Ministers from this province, and of Mr. Bellantyne, who represents the English-speaking minority. Whatever may be the political opinions of the people of Quebec, the minds of all must be broad enough and fair enough to concede that Messrs. Belby, Normand and Bellantyne have done the honorable and patriotic thing in taking their places in the Government and giving to this Province and the French speaking population of Canada, the representative which they are entitled to. The interests of this Dominion, and which clearly for the advantage of the whole people should continuously be filled with the spirit of agreement, that these

### Portland Hustler For Business

Portland, Me., Sept. 30.—The Chamber of Commerce is advised by Senator Hale that an executive order, signed by President Harding, reduces the 10 per cent. duty on passenger traffic to \$1.00. He states that this has resulted in diverting much passenger traffic from this port to St. John and Halifax.

take our part, because it was our manifest interest to take our part, and because every leader of public thought and every party agreed that we should take our part. It proved to be a tremendous struggle, making calls upon this and every other country engaged beyond all anticipations, and to the very limit of strength. We conducted the business of government through that time, vast as it was, to the best of our capacity. Having put our hands to the plough we bent our energies and all our energies to win. For myself I know of no other way to conduct a war or an expedition of war. We had no alternative but to win, or to die. We had no choice but to win, or to die.

Three French-Canadian Ministers are credible representatives of their people, fitted both by endowment and by culture for service in public life, and commanding, in point of character the respect of all. I have been gratified, very much, by the favor with which their names have been received, not only in this province but throughout Canada.

The time surely has come to encourage a better feeling and to conduct public debates on a worthy plane. If we don't seize the opportunity of this election to lift our thoughts into real living Canadian issues, and away from lifeless provincial and racial attacks, we will make our minds unfitted for the task that we are to perform. There is not much hope of better things in our day at least. I believe the people of Quebec want conditions to improve, they want good and good feeling. I have abundant evidence of that desire, but there are some who appear determined that this boon they shall never have. There are some who appeal in language that is not better to reason to the electors of this Province to rise up and be avenged on the rest of Canada. I ask, I implore you to remember that the men who make these appeals are politicians. I suggest to you, and I suggest to the people of the other Provinces as well—don't take them to be too much in earnest. What they really seek by these appeals is nothing but a selfish desire to retain the status quo—whether so defined in the code or not, it is reasonable to Canada, the land we love.

What is the first thing we must do? At the very basis of all hope of stability and prosperity rests the tariff policy of the Dominion. Every province in this Dominion has a lot to lose in the near future by a wrong tariff policy. It may be a calamity beyond repair. The Ministers on this platform enter in this struggle true to their people, the sincere friends of their Province and resolved to work for a united Canada, for a happy and prosperous nation. I express here my gratitude to them for their pledge of help in this crisis. They are worthy successors of those men of another generation whose names are now revered in every home of our country, men who rose up in this Province when the time cried out for leaders and whose labors made possible the Dominion which we are now called on to preserve.

Canada Did Its Part.

Cannot we sum up the past in a word? We took our part in the war because we were our honor bound to

## CANADA FEELS RESENTMENT TOWARD U. S.

Unable to Understand Why It Was Not Invited to Attend Conference.

### CONFERENCE FOLLOWED PREMIER'S SUGGESTION

Country's Interests Identical With Those of America, and Should Have a Say.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Disarmament conference at Washington is more a topic of conversation in Canada than in the United States. Canadians are keenly interested and something in which they are most concerned is the reason why Canada was not included in the invitation to the conference.

They point out that Canada's interests, so far as Japan is concerned, are approximately identical with those of the United States. Canada has a self-interest in the restriction of immigration, and people of British Columbia are just as certain that it is being violated regularly as are the people of California.

Canada has thousands of miles of seaboard and feels she would inevitably be involved in any difficulty that the United States might have with Japan. Why then should Canada not be represented at a conference? Why not be represented there as a nation with its own particular problem in this case, so nearly identical with that of the United States?

Politically informed Canadians maintain that Canada has still a more valid right to representation at the conference because, as they believe, Premier Meighen is directly responsible for its having been called. It is pointed out that Premier Meighen took the initiative in calling the conference in London last June, opposed and blocked the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He is reputed to have taken the position that Canada would not vote with Great Britain, and that it did not consult the wishes of the United States, because he believed it would lead to a ruinous armament race. He suggested the conference at all points having an interest in the Pacific. A week later President Harding issued his call for a disarmament conference and discussion of the Pacific problems. Canadians believe that Canada was not invited because of the stand taken by Republicans during the fight against the Versailles Treaty that the dominions would vote with Great Britain, and thus give her six votes as against one for the United States. They protest vigorously, against this assumption, and point to one action of Premier Meighen who, with some assistance from General Smuts, stood out against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance as proof of the fallacy of the contention.

Canada would like to have, and believe herself in all justice entitled to have, her own voice at the conference. The country has problems in the Pacific that are possibly more akin to those of the United States than to those of Great Britain. Canada also is in this peculiar position in matters: Her interests are directly bound up with those of Great Britain in matters affecting Pacific interests and indirectly, but just as vitally connected with those of the United States. Canada is interested either way and she was not invited to the conference. As a result there is here a certain element of resentment. The nation feels that it has been snubbed and denied voice that could be powerful.

Right to Be Represented.

Warfare Ended.

Throughout England—and in fact throughout Southern Ireland—the belief is growing that the end of the centuries-long warfare between England and Ireland is approaching. Lloyd George's attempt at reconciliation has reached further limits than any previous attempt, and Ireland has been offered more than any British Government has ever offered her before.

The solution depends upon two things: Will De Valera accept the allegiance to Empire and conditions of "Military" union with Great Britain upon being allowed the type of Home Rule enjoyed by other British Colonies, such as Australia, South Africa, and Canada? Will Lloyd George, having reached an agreement with De Valera, find it possible to reconcile interests of Ulster and those of Southern Ireland without taking away from Ulster her new-found prerogatives under present Home Rule Act and without enraging Ulsterites?

Problem of Ulster.

While Irish leaders have consistently called Ireland Republic and refused to admit allegiance to the King of the Empire, De Valera has more than once signified his readiness to make Ireland a "Member of the British Empire," provided Ireland became such a member of her own initiative and of her own free will. The problem of Ulster is one of the obstacles in the way of complete understanding, but it is significant that within recent weeks Ulsterite leaders, particularly Sir James Craig, Premier have toned down their attitude or lapsed into silence on the question. Sinn Fein meanwhile has more than once renounced the principle that Ulster shall not be coerced.

At any rate while waiting for the peaceful conference England and Ireland are agreed that the outlook is bright for successful conclusion of the bitter struggle.

## To Organize The Russian Hoboes

America's "Millionaire Hobo" Now in Russia on Union Work.

Moscow, Sept. 30.—James Eads Howe, of St. Louis, wealthy heir to builder of famous Eads Bridge there, has arrived in Moscow to organize the Russian Hoboes into a Union similar to American Hobo Union of which he is president. Howe knows as "Millionaire Hobo," walked into the foreign office smiling through a three day apout of whiskers.

"I certainly speak as though our people are coming into their own," he said to an attaché. "I must organize the Russian Hoboes at once. They are the same as American Hoboes in every respect."

## WESTERN HUNGARY TERRITORY OUT WITH DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Paris, Sept. 30.—The Hungarian diplomatic delegation at Paris confirmed tonight the receipt of a message from West Hungary declaring the independence of that territory.

West Hungary, it is declared, considers itself a Monarchy under the former Emperor Charles, despite the fact that he is detained at present in Switzerland. It is feared the proclamation is paving the way for another coup d'état by Charles.

A despatch from Vienna states the former Premier, Friedrich heads the independence movement. The council of defense has been established and has taken over the administration of West Hungarian government. The proclamation runs upon every man "To do his duty to King, God and Country."

Friedrich is quoted as saying: "Whoever now dares to enter West Hungary without proper authorization will be shot."

## PROFOUND RELIEF SWEEPS OVER ENGLAND AND IRELAND AT END OF TEDIIOUS NOTE EXCHANGES

### Proposed Peace Conference Now a Certainty and End of Warfare Equally Certain.

#### ULSTER PROBLEM ONE OF OBSTACLES

#### Ulster Leaders Have Toned Down Their Attitude or Lapsed Into Silence.

London, Sept. 29.—A wave of profound relief has swept England and Ireland at the end of a tedious and delicate process of note-exchanging between Eamon De Valera and Lloyd George which left the proposed peace conference in London a certainty and made it equal certain that there will be no reversion to war in Ireland unless the Conference fails in its purpose.

Lloyd George, in his final communication to the Irish Leader, swept away all conditions and all "Explanations" which would throw the slightest obstacle in the way of a conference so De Valera in replying, confined himself to a brief and simple acceptance of the invitation to meet the Premier "To ascertain how the association of Ireland with the Community of Nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations."

His respective positions have been stated and are understood," De Valera replied to Lloyd George. "We agree that the conference and not correspondence would be the most practical and most hopeful way to an understanding. We accept your invitation and our delegates will meet you in London on the date mentioned (October 11)."

More than two weeks ago he had slipped out of Los Angeles, silently at night, and went to San Francisco and heard the jail doors clang behind him. For ten days he was a fallen hero—almost friendless. Even studios, grave faced, admitted that he looked like Fatty was "through."

The tide turned when the Judge in San Francisco said Arbuckle's counsel not be guilty of murder, and only manslaughter at the worst. Demonstration which followed in the courtroom marked the turning of the tide.

When Fatty protruded his round self out of the door of his Pullman car at Los Angeles station today it was evident he still has many friends.

Three girls from the studios rushed up and kissed the big comedian on his fast reddening cheek.

Half a dozen men slapped him on the back. Cops made a road through the crowd for him. Cheering and shouts of "hello Fatty," and "We're still for you" drowned out hisses.

Threats were shouted from a scattered section of the crowd, shut up and kissed the big comedian on his forehead.

Finally Fatty reached the door of his limousine. More women kissed him. His face was scarlet. The door slammed and Fatty was gone. He hadn't said a word. Fifteen minutes later he walked into his big West Adams street home. Minta Durfee, his wife, at his side, Fatty's housekeeper had led last night. Minta was mistress of the mansion.

Newspapermen were grouped on the veranda asking just a word as Fatty came up the steps.

"Go, those morning glories have grown," he told them, and the big door closed.

## Pleads Not Guilty To Horsewhipping Hubby's Manicurist

Tulsa, Sept. 30.—"Not guilty" was the plea of Mrs. George Thomas, and Mrs. Orville Thomas when arraigned today on the charge of having whipped Mrs. Billy Dallery, manicurist and divorcee. They were released on \$250 bail. The horse whipping was administered, it was said, because of Mrs. Dallery's alleged association with Mrs. George Thomas' husband.

The manicurist was taken to a secluded spot in the country, tied to a tree, clothes torn from her and she was lashed across the back.

## U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY NOW HAS TROUBLES

Massachusetts Bar Assn. Alleges He Has Been a Party to Misconduct.

### ASK HIS REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Mentioned Prominently in Three Charges Laid Against Other Lawyers.

Boston, Sept. 30.—A recommendation to remove District Attorney Joseph G. Pelletier, of Suffolk County, from office is the latest step in the Boston Bar Association's "Purification Campaign." It was learned today when Attorney General J. Weston Allen admitted he had received a communication to this effect from the Bar Association. Pelletier has held office for many years and is the Supreme Advocate of Knights of Columbus. About a year ago he visited Rome and received the order of Knights of St. Gregory from the Pope.

Pelletier said tonight that he would make no reply until charges had been filed against him, and meantime Allen stated that he expected to have a complete copy of the evidence in the case, which comprises 1600 typewritten pages.

News of action against Boston's District Attorney followed close on the Bar Association's petition for disbarment of Daniel H. Coakley, Boston's most prominent criminal lawyer and man of wealth. Daniel V. Moisan, former Assistant District Attorney, under Pelletier, and William J. Corcoran, who preceded Tuttle as District Attorney of Middlesex.

The disbarment charges were made prominently in the charges against three lawyers it being alleged that Coakley had extorted enormous sums because of his legal influence with the District Attorney. The Bar Association charges the trio with conspiracy, extortion, deceit, malpractice and gross misconduct. Corcoran is charged specifically with blackmail in connection with alleged badger game frame-ups in which numerous wealthy and prominent men were molested.

Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 30.—Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle hissed and kissed Friday when he came home to Los Angeles. A crowd estimated at about 1,000 greeted him at the station and while some kissed him, others hissed him. While men patted him on the back, others shouted ugly threats.

But, taken all in all, it was decidedly a triumph.

## "Fatty" Greeted With Kisses And Hisses On His Return Home

### Teachers' Institute Closed At St. George

Charlotte County Assn. Had Most Profitable as Well as Enjoyable Session.

St. George, Sept. 30.—The Charlotte county Teachers' Institute was concluded here today with the election of officers for the coming year, and the passing of a number of resolutions. The morning meeting was opened at 9 o'clock and a paper entitled "First Steps in English," was read by Miss Louise Cavrey, of St. George. The discussion of the paper was opened by Miss Etta DeWolfe, of St. Stephen. The next paper entitled "Story Telling and Illustration" was read by Miss Mary Treacartin, Grand Harbor, and the discussion which ensued was opened by Miss Emma Veazey, of St. Stephen.

A paper on "English Literature" was read by R. G. Mowat, principal of the St. Stephen schools. Miss Eleanor DeWolfe, of St. Stephen, opened the discussion on this paper. "Primary Spelling" was the subject of a paper read by Miss Ella Veazey, of St. Stephen. The discussion on it was opened by Miss Florence Osbourne of Milltown.

Officers Elected.

The officers for the coming year were elected at the final session of the institute in the afternoon as follows: G. J. Marr, principal of St. Andrews schools, president; Miss Elizabeth Wilson, St. Stephen, vice-president; Sydney Hayes, Welchpool, Campbell, secretary-treasurer. Additional members elected to the executive were Miss Etta DeWolfe, St. Stephen; Carroll Grant, Milltown, and Miss Margaret Duff, St. George.

The meeting was concluded by the passing of various resolutions.

Following the meeting the teachers were the guests of P. W. Connors, Esq., of the firm of Connors Bros., Black's Harbor. At his invitation they enjoyed visit of inspection to the firm's factory at Black's Harbor. Motor cars were provided for the trip through the courtesy of the citizens of St. George. In the evening the teachers were the guests of the management of the Imperial theatre and took in the show there.

The Standard regrets that the name of Dr. C. C. Alexander, chairman of the St. George Board of School Trustees was inadvertently omitted among the names of the speakers at the public meeting held in the Imperial theatre Thursday evening.