

PLEA FOR UNITY ON PART OF OPPONENTS OF PRESENT GOVERNMENT

So They May Win Victory When an Appeal is Made to the Electorate, Plea by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Liberal Party at a Meeting in the City Hall, Friday Night—Dr. Beland Delivers Message of Good Will From Quebec—Hon. Wm. Duff, Financial Critic of the Government

A bitter attack on the present Government, its method of holding office, and the setting forth of some of the planks in the Liberal party's platform featured the address of the Hon. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, who spoke here Friday evening. A crowded City Hall greeted Mr. King's first appearance in Brandon and that he made a good impression was evident from the enthusiastic reception given him at the conclusion of his speech. Time did not permit of the Liberal leader enlarging on or delving deeply into many questions of the hour, but he gave clear, concise statements in a pleasing manner, that earned for him marked attention.

The Hon. Mackenzie King was only one of the speakers of the evening, the Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland, member for Beauce, Que., getting a splendid hearing, as well as Hon. Wm. Duff. Dr. Beland was the former Postmaster-General but during the war was held captive in Germany for a period of three years. His address was featured by emphatic denunciations of the present government and the dissatisfaction of the present party in power is causing across the Dominion. Dr. Beland's remarks were greeted with considerable applause and he made a favorable impression on his second appearance on the political platform in Manitoba. The Hon. William Duff, member for Lunenburg, N.S., was the first speaker on the program and he derided the attempt of the present Government to claim all the honor for work of the Union Government, when so many of the then members of the Government had since resigned.

There were no local speakers on the program, and the meeting started promptly on time, with the City Hall packed to capacity. Mr. A. E. Hill acted as chairman for the meeting and his remarks were confined solely to introducing the speakers. The audience was mostly interested in the appearance of the young leader of the Opposition party at Ottawa. There was very little applause during the Liberal leader's speech for the simple reason that he did not pause, but took advantage of every minute at his disposal to place the issues, as seen through Liberal party spectacles, before Brandon people.

Words of Appreciation

Before launching into the main issues the Hon. Mackenzie King stated that he was now at the end of a six weeks' tour of Western Canada and that his address Friday evening was the last evening speech of his tour. He gave some words of appreciation to his colleagues for their assistance in the tour, and said that if there was any success achieved by the tour the credit is coming to his colleagues. The Opposition leader declared that during his Western tour he had not had one unkind word spoken against him, which fact only had one meaning, and that was that the people of Western Canada were thinking along the very same lines as himself. He also took occasion to thank Mayor Dinsdale, Dr. H. P. Whidden, M.P., and others for the hearty reception given the party on arrival in the city.

"We have come here on serious business," said Mr. King. There should be large gatherings of the public to hear public men speak on public questions. The speaker said that it was about ten years since there had been a full discussion on public affairs, as in 1917 the people had only been looking towards the success of the war. Now the people are anxious to know whom to support. It is inevitable that there is unsettled public opinion at the present time, Mr. King declared, for this practically is a new electorate. In the first place there are the young men of ten years ago who are now coming forward to take their stand on public questions, the men who fought overseas and are back in Canada, and the women. "One can see how important it is that everyone should have a clear conception of public affairs."

Difference Between Parties

The main object at present, he stated, is to present the differences between the parties today so that the people can make up their minds where their choice lies. Mr. King mentioned the farmers and the working men as the new classes or groups springing up to get into the political arena. Some look askance at the new groups, but the Liberal leader said he welcomed the new movements as the determination of the people to share more largely in the affairs of the country. "We have only good to hope for from these expressions from the people," he said. The Liberal party had held an open

CLOSES WESTERN TOUR



HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING
Leader of the Liberal party, who practically closed his Western Canada speaking tour in Brandon Friday night.

convention for those having Liberal views in Ottawa last August, and there the Liberal platform was drawn up and the leader chosen. Two other bodies had also acted along democratic lines in organizing, and in this connection he mentioned the Farmers and the Labor bodies again. They all had a common procedure, but Mr. King contrasted these methods to the ones adopted by the present Government in forming their platform party, and in choosing their leader. He took up the "closed door" methods of the present Government, and asked if it wasn't something for everyone to think about.

For Their Own Interests

The Hon. Mackenzie King did not want anyone to think that the present party in power did not have power behind it. "It must be powerful to hold the power," he said, but it isn't an inducement for the people, it's a group out for themselves, who can, by virtue of their privilege, put themselves in power, said the speaker. It is a body that will further their own interests only, and not those of the people.

"When I speak of the big interests, we take exception to the groups which are unwilling to share in the Government of Canada, and it is this invisible government that we have on one side, as opposed to all the people of Canada on the other side. This is the issue in Canada today," declared the Opposition leader. "The present Government has buried the name 'Unionist' and Meighen and his followers have sought out a new name. This group won't be either Nationalist, Liberal or Conservative, but must be all three at the same time. On one side we have the progressive forces, and on the other side the present Government. In other words it is the representatives of the many against the influence of the few."

Real Issue of Today

"The real issue today is the big interests vs. the classes that represent the masses of the people," stated the Hon. Mackenzie King. The parties against the present Government are not united, and this is the strength of the present party in power. "I have no opposition to any group in Canada, but I come here to state that I am standing for a party of progress, which will influence and add strength to any body for progress. The time has come when those standing for progress should co-operate, so that when the fight does come, we can stand united against the big interests."

Autocrats Seek to Divide Opposition
The forces that seek domination and want to exclude the people are using the same methods that they have used for years. The autocrats say "rule and divide," and they have been trying to divide the forces pitted against them. However, Mr. King urged the various parties to get together and see that the forces of reaction are not permitted to continue their rule. The desire for a representative parliament and a leader is a national one, and those who supported the present Government during the war, did so on the distinct understanding that it was only for the duration of the war. The present parliament is in no sense representative now, and he mentioned the retirement of Mr. Crerar, in particular, from the Union Government.

A Union of Lawyers

Referring to group rules, Mr. King said that the present Government had

had a union rule alright, a union of lawyers. He said that he would much sooner see the country run by a group of farmers, if it had to be run that way, than a group of lawyers. Mr. King declared that he was not against the lawyers, as he realized that Parliament would always require the ablest legal minds, but that there is a difference between the monopoly of a class and the representation of the majority. There are superior advantages in a great national party. The danger of group government is the danger to themselves, the Liberal leader said.

Duty of Government

"The greatest problem today is the cost of living, and there is not a person in Canada today who is not affected by it," stated the speaker. The duty of the Government is to seek some solution for the high cost of living, but up until the present time they have done nothing. Three great policies have been outlined in the Liberal platform, and briefly Mr. King outlined them as (1) retrenchment of public expenditures, (2) a revision of the tariff downwards and (3) the elimination of profiteering.

Dealing with the first policy, the Opposition leader told of the immense amount of money Canada had to pay each year as interest on its national debt, of the huge expenditures that arose out of the war and have to be met, and the expense of carrying on the Government of the country. The only solution, said Mr. King, to a more economical method of handling the finances of the country is in a complete change of administration. Until we get parliament representative of the people we will never get anywhere.

Liberal Tariff Policy

With regard to the tariff, the speaker said that the Liberals had laid down their policy in their platform of last August and by that policy the Liberal party would stand or fall. He then read the tariff policy of the party showing the revision to be sought, and said that it was a tariff in the interests of both the producers and the consumers. The purpose of the custom duties was for the purpose of revenue only, and the Liberals naturally seek freer trade. The point is that the necessities of life should be as free as possible so that the masses of the people can get as great quantities as they want. The cost of living can only be reduced by increased production. The war has destroyed wealth, and now we must make more wealth.

In speaking of the efforts of the Western people to get the wealth out of the land, Mr. King said he firmly believed that the instruments to dig this wealth out of the land, should not be taxed. It is merely a national interest that they should not, he declared. Speaking of the efforts of the Liberal party to reduce the duties on the necessities of life by a resolution, Mr. King asked the people of Western Canada not to blame the Liberals for the failure of that resolution to pass the House, as it was the Western members who had really defeated the measure. In the first place, although the Farmers in the Government also had a hand in the measure's defeat.

Government Ownership

Speaking of the increased railway rates, Mr. King said that the real merits of Government ownership were that it did away with private profits on private capital, and that it had control of the policy. Neither of these merits were apparent in the move of the present Government in taking over the Canadian National Railways. Mr. King stated that the act under which the railways were taken over provides that the people may at the end of twenty years buy the railroad outright, and that the shareholders of the Company are being paid a higher rate of interest today than they would have been drawing had the road continued operating without Government ownership. Also the policy of the railways was not in the Government but in a small group of friends of prominent members. The high rate being paid to the shareholders was responsible for the increased railway rates, the big interests had to be paid.

Control of Natural Resources
That the Liberal party if returned

FROM THE EASTERN COAST



HON. WM. DUFF, M.P.
Claims Meighen Government usurps functions of responsible Government.

SUPPORTS LIBERAL LEADER



HON. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
Member of Laurier Government and former Prisoner of war in Germany, commends Mackenzie King to Western Audiences.

to power would see that the Western provinces secured control of their natural resources on "just and equitable terms" to the rest of the Provinces, was the pledge given by the Hon. Mackenzie King.

"The work of the Government today is for social brotherhood, the essential feature of today being human life and human being. I welcome women into public life for it means that public discussions will now invade the homes, and in the last analysis the home is the sanctuary of the nation. In the home it is the human well being that we consider, and not wealth. Today we are seeking a greater economic freedom, and we must all join in the forward movement. We made the pledge to the men that are gone, that the work will be carried on. It is for us to extend the bounds of freedom, and that is the only monument that is worthy to raise to the memory of the immortal dead," concluded the Hon. Mackenzie King. A great outburst of cheering greeted these final remarks, and three cheers were given for the Liberal leader.

Duff as Government Critic

William Duff the member for Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, was the first speaker of the evening. He dealt very trenchantly with the present conditions at Ottawa pointing out that the present aggregation in power did not represent the people and claimed that they were usurping the functions of responsible government. Referring to the fact that Mr. Meighen in one of his speeches claimed the credit for anything the Union Government might have done from 1917 to July 1, 1920, while in another speech he (Mr. Meighen) argued that it was an entirely new party with a new name that had been brought into existence, Mr. Duff claimed that any legislation introduced by Mr. Meighen for which he might claim credit, was the act imposing the closure on parliamentary debates, the vicious War Times Elections Act and the Grand Trunk deal, measures which the speaker characterized as not in the interests of the returned soldiers for which Mr. Meighen claimed credit, was as much the work of the Liberal members of parliament as it was the work of the Government members.

"From the time the first war parliament," said Mr. Duff, "Sir Wilfrid Laurier on behalf of the Liberal party pledged its support for every measure necessary for the successful carrying on of the war and the Liberal members sitting on committees which dealt with problems concerning the soldiers suggested and had adopted schemes respecting pensions and soldiers' settlement which were in the best interests of the returned men. "Thus," the speaker pointed out, "Mr. Meighen and his rump of a Unionist Government, cannot claim much credit for these things as Messrs. MacLean, Carvell, Meighen, Crerar and the others who resigned from the Union Government are certainly entitled to their full share of whatever credit is due."

An Autocratic Government

Mr. Duff dealt with Mr. Meighen's eulogy of the existing government stating that it was an autocratic and not a representative government. He dealt with the Greek and Roumanian loans, the war purchasing board, the acceptance of obsolete war vessels from the British Government and the giving of contracts amounting to seventy million dollars for the Canadian Mercantile Marine all of which was done by order in council and in three instances while parliament was in session.

The people of this country, said the speaker, were looking for men who were sincere, free and independent. Serious men and women were taking a greater interest today in Federal politics and after several weeks spent in touring the West with Mr. Mackenzie King he had no hesitation in saying that the people were going to stand by Mr. King when the next election came.

A Message of Good Will

In his opening remarks Dr. H. S. Beland, M.P. for Beauce, Que., said he came from the East, but he did not come as "a wise man." It had been his

pleasure before to visit Western Canada, and he was struck by the great family of peoples in Canada. "I come to you from the Province of Quebec bringing a message of good will from the people of that province," said the speaker. He told briefly of his stay in Germany as a prisoner of war, and of the great feeling of liberty which swept over him when he became a free man again.

On his return he found Canada in the throes of discontent, but instead of throwing his lot into the political arena he went on a tour on behalf of his people to promote a spirit of good feeling for them. "The time has come, however, when I must come into the political field," he said.

"Is there anything lacking in Canada today? The main cause of discontent is the disregard of public opinion by the reigning powers. I am not a strict partisan, but I come to pay tribute to the brilliant Liberal leader, Mr. Mackenzie King," said Dr. Beland.

Mr. King was not annoying to his opponents at first, said the speaker, but he declared that gradually a strong feeling was manifested against him because he is now dangerous to his opponents.

A Plea For an Election

"Do you find any resemblance between the administration of 1917 and the administration of today? No, of course not," he replied. The prominent members, naming Crerar, MacLean, Rowell, Meighen and White, had disappeared from the government of 1917. The mandate of 1917 was a war mandate only, and the Government should have ceased with the conclusion of the war.

Dr. Beland thought it was a political crime the way the present Premier was chosen. He read a resolution submitted by the Liberal leader asking for an appeal to the people at the polls when it was announced that Sir Robert Borden would retire. However, Mr. Meighen and his friends had voted down the resolution by a majority of 34. The prisoners of war in Germany did not have a chance to express their opinion on the issues in 1917, and Dr. Beland thought that the Canadian people now deserved a general election for a good many reasons.

Causes of Dissatisfaction

Dissatisfaction is still prevalent in Canada. Two years after the war debt still continues to pile up. Dr. Beland said thirty-nine million dollars was asked this year to demobilize only a few hundred men. The British military authorities in 1918 condemned the Ross rifle, and six months after being requested to cease manufacturing voted \$2,500,000 to continue making the rifles. The rest of the war debt was contracted honestly, Dr. Beland said. In Canada it is increasing every year, while in England they had made a payment on their war debt the first year after the war.

He further said that recommendations made by the Cost of Living Commission to the Government had not been acted on because the Government said they could not afford to interfere with industries. No wonder the people are dissatisfied, he said.

An Unhappy Remark

Dr. Beland said that Mr. Meighen had an order-in-council passed even after the Government in session had turned it down. The speaker in reference to the remark of Premier Meighen that there are only two classes, the nation builders and the nation wreckers, said it was an unhappy remark by the Premier, for there was no doubt that Mr. Meighen meant that the nation builders were those who were with him, and the nation wreckers those who were against him.

The fiscal policy of the Liberal party is to harmonize and to avoid scandalous riches, and it will assure the business of Canada to be carried on as usual. It will alleviate the burdens of all the people, he said. He believed that the platform adopted will help the farmers, and for this reason he had thrown in his lot with the Liberals. He invited all the various groups to co-operate with them. "If you scratch a National, Conservative or Liberal of this new party," he concluded, "you will find a Tory."

SUGGESTS SENDING ARMY U.S. NEWS WRITERS TO IRELAND

Is New Statesman's Plan — Why Not Ask U.S. to Mind its Own Affairs?

London, Nov. 6.—The New Statesman suggests that the United States press send over an army of the most able and trusted correspondents large enough to cover every county in Ireland. The British Government, says the newspaper, would then be faced with the alternative of either excluding them from Ireland, thereby admitting everything, or else take effective means to secure that they are not touched or threatened. This is suggested in place of sending a Commission of Inquiry to Ireland from Washington.

DRY MAJORITY IN PROVINCE WILL BE AROUND 14,000

From Three Federal Constituencies the Returns Are Not Yet Complete

13 DECLARATIONS MADE

Winnipeg Voters Gave Wet Majority of 6,268, Rural Manitoba "Plumped" Dry

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—The electors of Manitoba of November 25 pilled up a huge majority against the importation of liquor into the province. A majority, which it is anticipated will reach the 4,000 mark Friday, was the day announced by proclamation for the official declaration of the result of the polling of the fifteen Federal constituencies in the Province. Thirteen declarations were made and figures announced by the Returning Officers brought the majority for prohibition of the importation of liquor up to 12,631. Selkirk and Nelson postponed making their official declaration for one week. The returns of Portage la Prairie are also incomplete.

In the 13 constituencies for which returns were announced Friday, nine gave majorities for affirmative and the other four, two of which were Winnipeg divisions, voted "no." Winnipeg voters gave a plurality of 6,268 in favor of the importation. Rural Manitoba, however, plumped "dry" and piled up a majority of 18,399 for prohibition.

INDUSTRIES SHOULD SHOW PARLIAMENT THEIR POSITION

When They Seek Protection, Declares Hon. T. A. Crerar at Battleford

North Battleford, Sask., Nov. 6.—In dealing with the tariff question here Friday night, Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressive Party, declared there was nothing more important to the country than its trade. The larger the volume of trade the greater the wealth of a country. It was a foolish thing to raise a barrier against the natural course of trade and that was the effect of the protective tariff.

"The farmers of Canada are selling everything they produce in open competition with the rest of the world," said Crerar, "yet they buy all implements they need in a protective market. The protective tariff operates as a hindrance to trade. The prosperity of the farmers is the basis of prosperity in this country. The platform of new National Party demands that tools and implements required in agricultural, mining and lumbering industries should be free of tariff. These are the industries of this country. Our policy is to develop them and not those of industries which require the shelter of a high protective tariff."

"Do we really need this tariff?" continued Crerar. "Various industries called before committee on the high cost of living, last year, revealed some interesting facts."

The platform of the new party demands that when an industry in Canada thinks it needs protection it should come before Parliament and justify what it asks.

"Every section of the Canadian peo-

Colds & Common Sense

You have a cold, or your child has a cold; a cough; a tight feeling across the chest; a soreness in the breathing tubes.

In the past how have you treated such? You have bought some cough mixture, and swallowed this down into your stomach. Now, why? Your stomach was not ailing; and there is no direct connection between your chest (where the trouble is) and your stomach! Then why swallow into your stomach any mixture when the trouble is in your lungs and bronchial tubes?

It's a mistake; and Peps is the remedy provided to correct this uncommon-sense treatment. Peps are little tablets, which contain highly beneficial Pine essences, combined with other medicinal extracts. These healing extracts are so prepared that as soon as you put a Peps into your mouth they are liberated in the form of healing vapors. You breathe these vapors down to the throat and lungs, and thus treat the organs that are inflamed, direct. In a way, it is like breathing from a vaporizer or bronchitis kettle, except that there is no apparatus needed, the little Peps providing everything needful for the treatment! The very small portion of Peps which you swallow has a slightly tonic effect upon the stomach and does you good, but the use of Peps is not for stomach troubles, but for lung, throat and bronchial troubles. Peps relieve these as no ordinary treatment can.

Children like Peps and they are best for the little ones because Peps contain no morphine, strychnine or other poison found in so many of the old cough mixtures. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Peps 50c. box or from Peps Co., Toronto, for price. Remember the name—four letters only.

Peps

ple must unite," concluded Crerar, "to make this a country in which there is justice and fair play to everyone, in which our public men have a sense of honor and will not appeal to sectional interests for low purposes of party politics."

FORMER HEAD OF U.S. GRAIN CORPN. DEFENDS SYSTEM

Of Grain Marketing Through Open Exchanges — Maintains Competitive Market

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6.—Julius H. Barnes, former Director General of the U. S. Grain Corporation, on Friday appeared before the Marketing Committee of Seventeen of the American Farm Bureau Federation, offering opinions and suggestions on the subject of grain marketing and outlining the major influences of price fluctuations on trading exchanges.

"Mr. Barnes said it was his conviction that the present system of grain marketing through open exchanges, by maintaining a highly competitive market at all times, worked to the advantage of both the producer and the consumer, and that future trading was beneficial, in that it furnished insurance for traders against destructive losses on commitments which would of necessity be taken in wider margins of profits without exchange hedging."

"Do we really need this tariff?" continued Crerar. "Various industries called before committee on the high cost of living, last year, revealed some interesting facts."

Most Profit—Best Security—

Whether your money is used in your business or farming operations, invested in loans, or deposited at interest in the bank, you are primarily interested in getting the biggest return out of your money, consistent with safety and availability when wanted.

Why then, be content with 3% on your savings deposits, when you can bank direct with the Province of Manitoba, under the province's unequalled Guarantee, and thus get 4% on money that is instantly available, any time by simply writing a cheque.

The Province of Manitoba Savings Office has been created to use the deposits of the public to finance greater production in the Province. Your deposit there pays the highest deposit rate, is absolutely safe, and is always available.

Province of Manitoba Savings Office
O. L. HARWOOD, Agent
BRANDON