

WILL BE REMOVED

TARIFFS imposed by the present administration would be removed gradually, the Liberal leader said, after he had attacked them for their height. They would not be swept away "at one fell swoop", but improvement in trade and industry, which he foresaw as a result, would provide more jobs, he anticipated. As a temporary relief in the unemployment situation, the speaker advocated a national commission, comprising governmental, social service and other representatives who would report to Parliament on the proper spending course to pursue.

This plan, a declaration in favor of unemployment insurance and a promise to seek wider markets for Canadian products through negotiation with any country anywhere, were the chief policies of his party outlined by the leader, who referred the audience for details to the program he had enunciated in Parliament in February 1933.

GREATER FREEDOM

GREATER freedom for the individual in the economic arena was pledged by Mr. King, who said the Bennett administration tended toward the dictatorial because it had assumed, under emergency legislation, powers usually held by Parliament.

Trouble might be encountered in securing a trade treaty with the United States, the Opposition leader said, in a reference to the negotiations under way at Washington, the difficulties arising from the holding of a presidential election in the country to the south next year, but he would take up where Mr. Bennett left off, he declared, and carry the conference through to a successful conclusion if that were possible.

ON PLATFORM

AMONG those present on the platform were, besides Premier Macdonald and the Liberal candidates in Halifax, Hon. Michael Dwyer, Hon. Lindsay Gardner, Hon. A. S. MacMillan, Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Hon. J. H. MacQuarrie, Hon. J. W. Comeau, Col. J. Welford Macdonald, J. D. MacKenzie, Peier Jack, George Farquhar, Geoffrey Stevens, George Redmond, Dr. Murray Logan, Alderman R. W. Hendry, William Wickwey, Dr. M. E. McGarry, John Murphy, Don Fraser, J. S. Smiley, George Hagen, Alderman W. E. Dewart, William Duff, J. L. Hiley, K.C., J. J. King, Senator H. J. Logan, Donald MacLennan, K.C., Dr. D. J. Hartigan, New Waterford, K. J. Cochrane, Cumberland, H. B. McCollough, Pictou; Mrs. R. K. Kelley, president of the Halifax County Liberal Women's association; Miss Marjorie Dunsworth, president of the 20th Century Club; Miss Gertrude Stewart, president of the Nova Scotia Liberal Women's association; the wives of many of the ministers and others.

GREATER INTEREST

INTEREST in the present election was greater than any in which he had participated, beginning in 1908, declared Hon. Mr. King, and the reason for it was that in all periods of difficulty and hardship the people called upon the Liberal leaders to bring about a change in conditions and grant a larger measure of freedom, liberty and happiness in their homes. Hence he was more proud today than ever, to be a Liberal, and the leader of the Liberal Party. After a period of Conservative Government, the most reactionary, he believed, since Confederation, the opportunity and need was such as never before.

Problems confronting Canada today, he continued, were not such as could be solved by the genius of any individual or any group but only by bringing to bear upon them the collective wisdom of a great political party. Here the Opposition Leader pointed out the Premiers of all the provinces save one today were Liberal; that the Liberal Party was not represented, as was another, by men called together since prorogation, not by a man who had named himself leader, picked his own candidates, and selected his own policies, but it consisted of men and women who had made some contribution to the country and to drafting the Liberal policies put before the people at present.

BY PREMIERS

HON. MR. KING said in Ontario he had been introduced by Premier Henbun, in New Brunswick by Premier Dyrant and in Nova Scotia by Premier Macdonald and that the others whom he would meet in all provinces except Alberta, signified that, so far as the people of Canada were concerned, they had spoken unmistakably in endorsement of Liberal policies. If he had not had men with him who in the past had had many years of experience in the public life of the country and the Liberal Government in the provinces, coupled with his own training under Laurier and at the Council Board, he would hesitate to ask, he said, the people of Canada to entrust to his hand the affairs of the country.

"It is not my intention to make specific promises of wharves, docks, lighthouses, pensins or bridges and what not," the Opposition leader asserted, "but with the people of this party consecrated to improving the lot of their fellow men, I look forward to the day, when as in the days of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal party brought the country from a period of depression into a time of prosperity. Again the way will be led to prosperity. The party was united in its policy, its strength, its intention and its ability and was in a position better to serve the people than any other government which could be put into office."

REFERS TO POLICY

AFTER paying tribute to the candidates, all of whom were friends, he was prepared to trust in "any weather," Hon. Mr. King referred to the policy he had advanced in the Commons February 27, 1933, after consultation with all Liberal members and which since had been agreed upon, he said, by Liberal associations and societies in

when Mr. Stevens comes along and holds up all the things he is going to reconstruct and to say to him "where do you get your authority?" declared the speaker. Mr. Stevens was making more such promises and he had no more power than Mr. Bennett had had to fulfill them.

National Government would be advocated by others, but its spokesmen, affirmed Mr. King, would not say for what it stood, high tariffs, or low, for the unification of the railways or the preservation of the identity of the Canadian National system, or whether the Bank of Canada would be publicly or privately owned and controlled. It would say nothing about great questions affecting the big interests and would wait until it got Parliament away from the people altogether to present policies it was not prepared to advocate on the public platform before the election.

WAS RECOGNIZED

WHEN the Government of which he had been head had appealed to the country in 1930, said Mr. King, the fact that hard times were at hand had been recognized together with trade-restricting, nationalistic trends in other nations Canada's policies had been shown in a way to meet that situation. The Government had not said it would blast down the walls and break its way into the markets of these countries, but had endeavored to secure them by setting an example, first through arrangements with England.

Hon. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways, had stated trade was in the nature of a war, but he contended, said the Opposition Leader, trade, to exist, must be mutually beneficial.

Mr. Bennett had said he would end unemployment, provide work and wages, not the dole, that farmers would have markets, and, if need be, a war would be blasted in to the markets of the world. Hon. Mr. Bennett believed in those policies and had pursued them since, thinking that high tariffs would bring about development of home markets sufficient to absorb production and make everyone prosperous. If the Premier had known more about economics and trade from a political standpoint, he would not have so consistently applied these policies, adapted, the speaker said, in the last few months, toward the Liberal view. The Government's policies had isolated Canada, embodying the nationalistic idea of making her self-contained when Nature no more intended a nation should live to itself than that a family should do so.

OUTLINES CONFERENCES

THE Imperial Conferences were outlined by Hon. Mr. King, who asserted the British view, as expressed by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, then Lord President of the Council, had been to encourage trade within the Empire by lowering inter-Empire tariffs rather than by heightening them against other nations. Hon. Mr. Bennett had opposed this and enforced his own view, dominating the conference, "which I thought in pretty bad taste."

This was in direct contradiction of British Preference policies adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, under which, in the unit the world recognized as the Empire, duties were lowered, at the same time not operating adversely against other nations.

Here the speaker again said national-wide endorsement had been given the Liberal program as set forth in Parliament. It was now advanced not as an appeal to localities or local groups but because it was something he knew would be supported from Atlantic to the Pacific.

Ending of unemployment, Mr. King stated, the Liberal party believed a matter of most urgent concern and to this end it proposed measures to revive trade and industry and to introduce unemployment insurance.

ON UNEMPLOYMENT

THERE was no need, he said, to emphasize growth of unemployment in the last five years, continued the Opposition Leader, and with it the necessity for relief. He contrasted this with what he said was the situation in Australia and South Africa, where conditions for recovery had not been so good, and with those in Britain where not a traveler but said prosperity was returning.

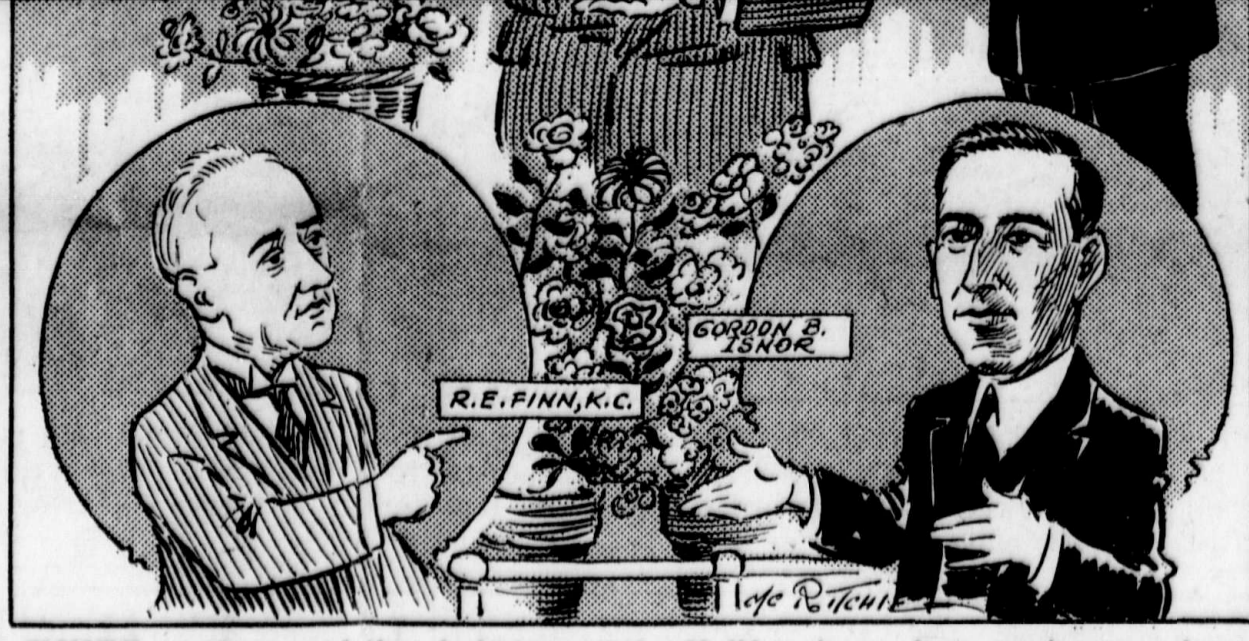
Wrong policies had been adopted by the Bennett Government with respect to trade and these had had the effect not of expanding industry but of strangling trade, said the speaker.

This was known in the Maritime Provinces ports, for instance, because purchasing power must come from the sale of primary products not in Canada but in all countries of the world. Shipping was hit first, then the railways carried less tonnage, unemployment grew, wholesale and retail trade, all the great commercial houses began to feel the shrinkage and so it came eventually to be felt in the little shops no matter how small or obscure.

Unemployment insurance would be provided, Mr. King said, to care for those who lost positions through inevitable changes in industry, but unemployment at times became a great national problem, as at present when thousands, millions, were seeking work in vain.

NATIONAL PROBLEM

THAT situation should be dealt with as a national problem and not left to the locality or to the province to handle. There must be a larger view, a co-relation of all agencies, but all that had been done so far had been to ask Parliament for the right to draw from the treasury whatever money was needed. This was sent to the provinces on the understanding that they should pay half. In turn the burden was shared by the municipalities, many of which had been forced into debt and bankruptcy. There should be something in the way of a national commission to deal with the situation, along the lines of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Committee during the Great War, representative of governments and social agencies, reporting direct to



CHIEF speakers and the chairman at the Halifax Arena last evening are shown in the above by Staff Artist McRitchie.

Parliament, which would have control over the money, but guided in its spending by this special body. At the close of the war there had been the Soldiers' Re-establishment organization. Surely, he said, there was need of something like it today to take hold of this problem.

TEMPORARY MEASURE

THAT was a temporary measure, he continued, then would be introduced policies to develop trade through an effort to get into touch with all the nations, wherever they might be, to have them take goods from Canada. Extravagant increases in tariffs, extra taxes, arbitrary valuations would be eliminated, yet no dumping of foreign goods on Canadian market would be permitted. This would be prevented under well-recognized principles adopted first by Hon. W. S. Fielding when Minister of Finance in a Liberal government.

"We will put an end to the uncertainty with regard to tariffs which has grown to be such a hindrance to industry since Mr. Bennett took office," he declared.

At the same time he said the treatment accorded industry under Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be continued; all that had been done for the good of those industries would be preserved.

"We will look at what has been done since we have gone out of office," declared Hon. Mr. King, "such as the raising of tariffs to heights never seen before in Canada, and we will undo what has been done by the Bennett Government."

NO INJURY

NO government was going to pursue any course which would injure industry, he asserted, adding:

"We may have to proceed gradually. We cannot sweep away at one fell swoop what has been done and leave industry at the mercy of conditions in the world which have changed in the last few years. We will deal with the case as a physician deals with a patient, making certain each step is leading toward recovery. That is the only common sense method."

Reciprocal trade arrangements with United States were favored by the Liberal Party today as they had been for many years, continued the speaker, adding that when the move had been defeated in 1911, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said it would be many years before a similar opportunity would recur. Such a chance had come two years ago, however, when Roosevelt made it known that he was favorable to treaties with other nations, making it clear, Mr. King said, he believed he had meant Canada particularly. It virtually was an open invitation, yet two years had passed and nothing had been done up to this time, though Belgium, Brazil, Sweden, Cuba and Haiti, among others, had secured concessions.

CHANGED SYSTEM

THE Bennett Government, said Mr. King, had found itself in a position where it could not negotiate an agreement, because under the Ottawa treaties, it had changed the system devised by Hon. W. S. Fielding for this purpose. It had made intermediate and general tariffs the same and had pledged the country not to alter them over a fixed period, arguing to itself a privilege of Parliament, the government taking control of this form of taxation. Mr. Bennett thus had been binding and shackling this country in its trade negotiations. This stood, said Mr. King, materially in the way of adequate agreements tending to develop Canada and through Canada the Empire.

Hon. William Duff's resolution out before Parliament the first time more than two years ago was then considered by the speaker, who said it had called for opening trade negotiations with United States. Discussion had been dropped when the Prime Minister had stated it might prove embarrassing as negotiations already were under way. The same answer had been given a year later when again the issue had been raised, but still nothing had been done.

"Do you think he has been in earnest all that time?" asked the Opposition Leader, "when Belgium and Brazil, Sweden and Haiti have secured agreements?"

"I have sort of a suspicion that all along Mr. Bennett has been hoping that he would be able to drag along up to the moment of a general election, an announcement of what has been accomplished," said Mr. King, adding that the statement that an agreement had been reached would not surprise him, though he asked what would the country think of a government which held off a matter of this importance to the nation in the time of its greatest need to serve party ends. If an arrangement was made it would be on the basis of legislation passed at the instance of Hon. Mr. Fielding

years ago, a standing offer to United States to consider admission of certain goods to this country in return for free entry of basic commodities. If the agreement was reached, the Liberal party would welcome it, but it believed the government had been remiss in not securing it in the last two years while there had been obtaining United States markets which should have been conceded to Canada.

"BEYOND TERM"

ONE of the strongest condemnations he had of the Bennett Government, the speaker continued, was this and the fact that it had held office far beyond the term contemplated by the constitution. Instead of the election having been held last year or at the very latest last spring, it was being held in October, and what could be done during the winter months toward negotiating a trade treaty, particularly in a year when the situation was complicated by an United States presidential election? There as in this country, leaders desired matters of this kind should have been in force long enough before an election for their benefits to be felt, rather than announced on the eve of the election. For long years negotiations had been going on without result but the Liberal Party he declared, was prepared to take up the matter where Mr. Bennett had failed and carry it to a successful conclusion if at all possible. Again Mr. King turned to the program he had announced in 1933, mentioning, without elaboration, steps to be taken to restore trade, control finance, deal with railways, meet social problems, such as unemployment, and balance the budget.

"How far we go beyond that," he asserted, "depends on the energy and the ability of the men you elect to Parliament."

WAR POSSIBILITY

MR. KING, stressing the gravity of the situation at Geneva, saw possibility of war involving two nations and expanding into another world conflict. In this crisis Canada was without a Parliament and with a Cabinet in a position to authorize, under its special powers, any action by Canada without an expression of opinion through the people's representatives. In addition Canada was not represented by persons in a position to speak at Geneva with authority. This occurred while Mr. Meighen and Mr. Rhodes, for instance, two Cabinet ministers with experience in such matters, remained at home because the Prime Minister desired their assistance in the election campaign. He also mentioned Sir Robert Borden and asserted there might be others, pointing out he had mentioned only Conservatives available, not Liberals.

Parliament had been pushed aside in the last few years, together with all that it stood for, claimed the Opposition Leader, summarizing his speech, "telling what he termed the 'bank cheque' arrangement for handling relief."

Under this, while Canada had no Parliament, the Cabinet could take any monies it chose from the treasury, provided it said they were for relief, and then it would have to account to no one until the next Parliament had been elected, when it might no longer hold a position of responsibility. Under the Marketing Act the Government also was in a position to dictate the import and export business in most primary products, a dictatorship over trade. This indicated the trend of affairs had been taking in the last few years in Canada, he said, and he believed that it was not the "condition" people would wish for. The Liberal policy was one of freedom. First political, then religious, and now economic liberty had been sought, and combined in the effort to secure these things, were the best youthful and experienced brains in the country.

IS WELCOMED

OPENING the meeting, M. B. Archibald, president of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association, declared he was honored in welcoming Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to Halifax and Nova Scotia to greet the large audience present and the

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still larger audience from every section of the province that was listening to the broadcast. He referred to the organization work done by the Liberal party in Nova Scotia and paid tribute to the workers. Eleven of the 12 candidates had already been chosen, he said, and the 12th would be nominated today.

He regretted Hon. E. M. Macdonald of Pictou, long a notable figure of Liberalism in both province and Dominion, was unable to be present, but had sent a message of cheer. In his stead was his son, Col. J. Welford Macdonald, and to him he extended a cordial and hearty welcome.

Absence of Hon. J. L. Ralston and Hon. William Chisholm, who also were unable to attend, was likewise a source of regret. Mr. Archibald said but they too had wired their support of and encouragement to the party. He took pleasure in introducing Gordon B. Inor, one of the two Halifax Liberal candidates. He announced the speakers, who he expected of Mr. King, would be limited to five minutes.

THANKS AUDIENCE

MR. ISNOR thanked the audience for the enthusiasm with which they had greeted him and the others on the platform. The occasion, he said, brought him vivid recollections of a similar meeting in the same arena in 1933 when Nova Scotia was setting out to change a Conservative government to a Liberal one. He saw the same enthusiasm, the same support, he declared, and looked forward to as decisive a result in favor of Liberalism.

His colleague, Mr. Inor, declared, needed no introduction. "He has long been associated with a public life in this country of ours," he said. "Do you recall the fight he made in the interests of the motormen right here in Halifax?" he asked, "to provide closed vestibules in the trams of an earlier day?"

He recounted a story of how one day Mr. Finn had entered a street car to find a motorman nursing a frozen foot. The operator said he had frozen it the previous day and blamed the open vestibule of the car. "From that moment on," Mr. Inor said, "Robert Emmet Finn decided these men must be given protection. In the legislature that year he introduced a bill enforcing closed vestibules and fought successfully for its enactment."

ON UNEMPLOYMENT

HE told of his part in settling a freight-handlers strike, but declared Mr. Finn was most notable for his efforts to place the Workmen's Compensation Act on the statute books. His colleague was known far and wide for his oratory. Mr. Inor said, "I am not so gifted; I must depend on my friends and their efforts on my behalf," he remarked.

He reviewed the unemployment situation in Canada. Its increase from 117,000 in 1930 to 467,000 last year, he attributed to the "Bennett-Stevens combination" and declared the blame must rest on them.

He asked support both for himself and for the name of Finn on the ballot and enjoined his listeners not to forget the part he himself had played in securing and working for such legislation as old age pensions, mothers' allowance and free school books.

He spoke of his work in community affairs. "I ask for your support not alone because of these things, but because I believe in the Liberal party and because I support the party and its platform. Send me to Ottawa," he concluded.

PAYS TRIBUTE

RE E FINN, K.C., paid tribute to the Liberal chieftain in opening his address. "I may say from the days he sat in the deputy minister's office of Labor, then as Minister and later as Prime Minister of Canada, he has brought to all problems—and they are your problems—a sympathetic understanding and attention." He was positive Mr. King would bring a like sympathy and understanding to Canada's difficult problems today.

He thanked Mr. Inor for the introduction he had made. "When I served the province before," Mr. Finn said, "I endeavored as best I could to interpret the feelings and will of the people of Nova Scotia and I stood behind my leader, the late Hon. George H. Murray." "In sending Mr. Inor and myself to Ottawa you will be sending a wonderful business man and an experienced Parliamentarian. We will make a team which will bring Halifax to the front. I believe there was never before in history a time when there were more needed. If we are to have a united Canada, if this country is not to be disrupted, send Mackenzie King to power at Ottawa," he said.

UNITED FRONT

LAST night, Mr. Finn related, he had heard Mr. King speak from Saint John and pay tribute to the late Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had "brought 15 years of the

parable in its method of action to gravitation, but capable of producing movement of the earth-crust in a direction other than downhill?" he asked.

SLOWS ROTATION ?

"IS it not possible for instance, that the tidal influence of the moon and sun, which is producing so much distortion of the solid earth that the ocean tides are less than they would be otherwise, and, dragging always in one direction, is slowing down the earth's rotation, may exert permanent distorting influence on the solid earth itself?"

"May it not be that such a stress, if not sufficiently powerful to produce the greater displacements of continental drift and mountain-building, may yet take advantage of structures of weakness produced by other causes, and itself contribute to the formation of nappes and to other movements of a nature at present unexplained?"

finest of prosperity to Canada," during his premiership.

"If you want 15 more years of prosperity, send Mr. King to Ottawa. He is returned and equipped to grapple with the problems that beset this country. I have no quarrel individually with the members of any other party, but how can we survive under a dictatorship as now experienced?" There was a Liberal government in power in Nova Scotia and practical all other provinces as well. It would mean a united front against depression and other difficulties, he said, should there be a Liberal government at Ottawa as well.

"Only a few short months ago you elected a Liberal government here in this province to work out the destinies of Nova Scotia. Give Mackenzie King a chance to work out the destinies of Canada. Give him a chance to bring back the prosperity now wanting and to develop to the fullest this country and to give us well," Mr. Finn concluded. He was warmly applauded.

At this juncture, Mr. Archibald asked in the interests of safety the applause be confined to cheering or hand clapping instead of stamping.

PREMIER ANGUS L. MACDONALD

of Nova Scotia declared his task of introducing Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King was as unnecessary as it was a pleasure and a delight. "As a Liberal of this city, this province and this Dominion, Mr. King is one of the world's foremost Liberals," he said.

He recalled that a few weeks ago a distinguished English political observer had said Mr. King was "one of the very few really Gladstonian Liberals in the world today." That man was having a high opinion of one who has in a long and distinguished career stood unwaveringly behind the principles of Liberalism," Mr. Macdonald said.

It would be well to remember at this time of unrest, of strange new parties and strange platforms, that Liberalism played in establishing responsible government and democratic ideals in Canada, the premier said. "The party has waged a long and notable fight against hypocrisy or dictatorship in any form or shape it may raise its head. The great struggle in Nova Scotia has been a struggle for liberty. Today we are called to fight in an economic sphere, to wage a battle against the strangling of trade, for the loosening of commerce, for social justice and for reform. Not, however, a fine spun reform born on the eve of an election day but the reform of a principle to suit needs of place and time. None is so well suited to lead in this then is Mr. King," the premier believed.

APPEALS FOR SUPPORT

IT had been the great tribute of the Liberal party, for the greater part of the past 50 years, to be guided by two great men, Laurier and King, Hon. Mr. Macdonald said. He considered the Hon. Mackenzie King a fitting successor to and upholder of the great Laurier tradition.

He appealed for support of Mr. King on the Liberal chieftain's return to Canada, first as deputy minister of Labor then as minister and finally as premier.

"I support him because he is the leader of the Liberal party; because of the principles of the Liberal party and because of the platform of the Liberal party—the only one which will bring prosperity and relief to this country," Mr. Macdonald declared.

"One of the greatest problems of the immediate future is this problem of federalism—the relations of province and Dominion—and I know he will bring to this a fairness of judgment, and a acuteness which will ensure its being in the best of hands," the premier said in closing.

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