

DO NOT LIKE AUTHOR'S VIEW

LIFE OF LYON MACKENZIE

Mr. Hellmuth Says Dr. Le Sueur At-
tempted to Show Statesman As a
Despicable Creature.

"There were qualities there which in happier combination might have made an admirable not merely a notable character—a pillar, not a puller down of the State."

"This was one of the statements in the life of William Lyon Mackenzie, written by Dr. Le Sueur, Ottawa, objected to by Mr. George Lindsey, who sued for injunction to restrain publication. The above statement, said Mr. Lindsey, was Dr. Le Sueur's summation of William Lyon Mackenzie's character as a maker of Canada."

SUGGESTS MISUSE

After writing a letter to Le Sueur enjoining him not to publish a book containing the information obtained from Mackenzie's papers, and getting no assurance from Le Sueur, Mr. Lindsey wrote again stating that defendant's determination to publish the book would entail on him the task of following him through the papers to write a rejoinder showing the extent of his suppression, misuse of material and omission of obvious duties.

Mr. Lindsey also pointed out that Le Sueur had written to Mr. Morris stating that he had found other destructive things that he had not yet written up. "He got his chance," said Mr. Lindsey of Mr. Le Sueur, "and he signally abused it. I made a great mistake in trusting him."

"If Dr. Le Sueur had told you that he could not write a life of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie along the conventional lines of the Hughes' life, what would have been your attitude?"

"I certainly would not have entertained the idea of letting him have access to the papers. On the contrary, I was assured that the subject would get fair and friendly treatment."

At the resumption of the trial in Non-Jury Assize Court yesterday, a letter was read from Dr. Le Sueur to Mr. Lindsey, dated May 20th 1908, subsequent to the refusal of the Morning Company, in which defendant stated that he knew things about Wm. Lyon Mackenzie that Kingsford and Denton never knew, nor even his own family.

THE OBJECT IN VIEW

"I designed to make my book," Dr. Le Sueur's letter further stated, "a political study. It occurred to me that no greater service could be done to the people of Ontario than to lead them to reflect on the value of the political terms they employ and to study a little of their own Dominion from men and institutions of the past to the men and institutions of the present. I want to awaken the people as far as circumstances permit me, to the horrible nightmare of partisanship."

"I took Le Sueur's manuscript and compared it with the incident he pur-
ported to portray," said Mr. Lindsey, "and found distinctly dishonest use."

Chief Justice Falconbridge at this point took his seat beside Mr. Justice Britton on the bench and interest-
ed himself with some of the papers in the case.

A MAKER OF CANADA?

"Assuming that Dr. Le Sueur had spoken to you about the difficulty of writing up the life of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie as a maker of Canada, what would your attitude have been?" "He would not have got at the papers for a moment."

The rough draft of Dr. Le Sueur's critical notes on Dr. Hughes' manuscript was produced, which Mr. Lindsey said he had compared with the matter criticized, but further examination along these lines to ascertain Dr. Le Sueur's attitude as to how the life of Lyon Mackenzie ought to be written up was delayed till Dr. Le Sueur went on the stand.

Mr. Lindsey was then asked by counsel to show the court what he considered to be a misuse of the material he placed at Dr. Le Sueur's disposal.

"Before I can do that," said Mr. Lindsey, "I must have the parts that Dr. Le Sueur has taken out and re-written from the original manuscript. These 'excisions,'" continued Mr. Lindsey, "amount to one-twelfth of the whole manuscript."

Mr. Lindsey commenced to compare some portions of the manuscript with the opinions expressed in the Colonial Advocate, Mackenzie's paper.

"Now that you have read it all, what have you to say about it?" asked Mr. Justice Britton.

FAIR FROM THE TRUTH

Mr. Lindsey—"It is about as far from the truth as possible."

Mr. Justice Britton—"It is rather difficult for a man to ascertain that at this date."

After some further explanations, Mr. Justice Britton said that the complaint of plaintiff then was not as to what was written, but that what he wrote was wrong.

In further attempt to elucidate the point at issue, Mr. Hellmuth said: "Dr. Le Sueur discusses Mackenzie's attitude on what was the influence of the family compact and responsible government, and he says 'Here is a petted when Mackenzie was praising these creatures of the family compact.' Dr. Le Sueur gives some instances and says 'There is nothing in other directions. We say that during all that time Mackenzie was most vigorously protesting against the family compact, and that consequently defendant is giving an entirely false impression."

A DESPICABLE CREATURE

"The attempt is to show that Mackenzie was not sincere in his attack. The book makes out Mackenzie to be as despicable a creature as possible. It uses strong language against him. It shows a man not only violent in his language and who is written down (not written up), as a destroyer. Mackenzie was represented as useless—that all reforms would have come had he not been there."

"Many different views have been expressed about the Canadian Revolution," continued Mr. Hellmuth, "and the view of the Tories is the view in the book. That is all."

Mr. Shepley—"I did not understand that the case was whether this book was written from the Tory or Grit standpoint."

*Telegraph
Toronto, Nov. 12-12*

REPEAT/
RÉPÉTITION

King, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie (MG
26 J 7 volume 22) William Lyon Mackenzie
- Clippings - LaSuer case 1912

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