

ing a very large number of meetings in Canada during the course of my public life, but I do not recollect any greater thrill than I had when we were trying to get here tonight. I have experienced a thrill the like of which I have never had before in my life.

"We are living in times that are very trying, very difficult. Times which the people are looking over something that goes to hold them up.

"As I look here at this great gathering at this moment, I feel in my heart that the people of Canada have at last said to themselves that we are going to settle the question of this country ourselves and we are determined to have self Government carried out.

"My Campbell spoke tonight about the history of the County of Frontenac. It is the finest in the history of Canada. I recollect at this minute fifteen years ago, Sir Allan Aylesworth, our oldest statesman in the Government of Canada, sitting at the right of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it was Sir Allan Aylesworth who nominated me as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's successor to the head of the Liberal party, and I recollect over twenty-five years ago, I had the privilege of being taken into the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir Allan Aylesworth was sitting close to him.

"I feel with a sense of satisfaction and pride the policies of the Liberal party, and as a result they had fifteen years of golden prosperity. I have been Prime Minister of Canada for nine years. When you think back over these nine years and the situation that exists today, it is hard to understand. Our National debts were lowered, we lowered the taxes of the people, and we brought increased prosperity. When you think of these facts, do you not believe that a similar policy would bring about the same results? I want also to say that I am glad to see Mr. Haycock still on the platform. I have known him for a long time and he has always had the interests of the people of rural communities in his mind.

"It is always the Liberal Government the people look to when they want a restoration of better times and greater prosperity throughout Canada.

"I want to say what a pleasure it is to see Mr. Gardiner on the platform tonight. He is a representative of the church to which he belongs at the Conference in Kingston, and I say it is a fortunate thing that we have him with us tonight at this gathering, and particularly to be able to congratulate him on the magnificent victory which he and his followers had in the Province of Saskatchewan.

"There is one regret I have. I regret deeply the occasion of this by-election. I knew Dr. Spankie and he was one of my real friends. It is true he was on the opposite side of the House, but just the same we were very dear friends. He was one who was always ready to do his bit. I wish to express to this constituency my deepest sympathy at his passing.

"As I said a moment ago, these times are quite exceptional times. At no period have there been more serious issues than at present. The result of the five by-elections in this Province of Ontario will, I venture to say, be fairly representative of the feeling of the people of Canada. No Government can afford to ignore the voice of the people in this Province as it will be shown on Monday next. I do not know what the voice of the people will be. If there are five Conservatives returned to Parliament, it will be an evidence that the people have confidence in the Bennett policy, but if, as a result of the voting, five constituencies go against him, he has not the right to stay as a leader of the government beyond that time. There have been several occasions in which the people have expressed themselves.

"We have had a number of by-elections since 1930. The first was in the County of Huron, with a majority of 2,000 for a Liberal. One in the Province of Quebec. The Liberal candidate increased his majority by 84%. Out in Mackenzie, in the Province of Saskatchewan, the Tory candidate lost his deposit. There was also a C.C.F. candidate, and the Liberal majority rolled up. It was a direct indication of the policies against the present administration.

"We have also had elections in the different Provinces. They have been voting down the policies of the Bennett administration. All the Government's policies strangle trade. The people are not going to endorse it.

"In Quebec we had Mr. Taschereau's

tion issues, and Mr. Bracken's Government came back into power. Then Nova Scotia—the issues discussed against the Government was set out and the Liberal Government, under Mr. Macdonald, was put in office.

"Take our friend, Mr. Gardiner's Government. I am sure Mr. Gardiner will bear be out when I say it was fought on the Federal issue and he is returned to power with a huge majority.

"I come down to the Province of Ontario, a Province that could never be wrested from the Conservative party. Was it not true that the Henry Government went down to defeat? Mr. Hepburn, in the course of that campaign, went into the matter very thoroughly.

"You have had Tory Governments swept out of office. New Brunswick is the only one left. Canada is the only country almost in the world that has not had an election since August 1930, when the present administration was elected. In Great Britain, they have had an election, in Australia, New Zealand as well, and in different parts of the British Empire they have had their elections. In the United States, they have had a general election. In China they have not had a Government. In Venezuela they settle their differences by actions of civil war. In Italy they have not had an election because they have a Dictator there that takes away that right. In Germany they have a dictatorship and in Austria, which is another autocratic country. In Russia they have not had an election. We are not in that category. These are the countries that have not had a chance. Now I wish to take all these facts under consideration. There is the fact that the people throughout the world generally feel that Canada will express the voice of the people in the five by-elections this month, and if Liberals are returned, it will be an indication that the people are opposed to this present administration, and it is Mr. Bennett's duty to listen to the voice of the people, who will return whatever Government they wish.

"May I point this out to you—you are not being asked to decide this question. What is before you is the question as to whether the people should be given a right to choose which policy they wish. We can express our opinion as to the policies which will govern us.

I am quite prepared to support the Conservative Government if it is a real Government and if they will change its policy somewhat. We do not inherit our party feeling without wishing to show our party ideals.

"The voice of the people at this time will serve notice on the Government. I ask you to think back to the days of Sir John A. Macdonald, then to the days of Sir Robert Borden, and ask yourself if any of these old Conservatives ever thought of putting up a tariff something like from 300 to 400 per cent. Did any of them ever think of putting duty on goods?

"There has been no limit to what this Government has done, which are not the views of Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir Robert Borden. While we believe in protective tariff, we do not believe that industries should be allowed to create monopolies, and that trade should be strangled. You have a chance to decide for yourselves, which you want. Perhaps the voice from Frontenac-Addington would add very materially to bringing them to their senses. I do not know what will happen to us if we have this Government in office another year.

Let me ask you this question—Have you asked yourself what is the best manner in which to choose? Is it not the choice of the people to speak to you in terms of parliamentary procedure. It is perfectly true that in our statutes no Government can stay in longer than five years. Imagine if there was no limit, and you had Mr. Bennett in office. They would not get out until they went to the other shore.

If there is any evidence of the people to that effect, a Prime Minister with a sense of responsibility will resign, or will ask for a dissolution of parliament. We are supposed to have one session of parliament each year. He called a special session the first year and that session put through more legislation than any other session of parliament.

In Canada we have never had a parliament that had more than five sessions, except one parliament during the period of the war that was held

Ladies and Gentlemen, I should say that the average length of time that a parliament has lasted in Canada is about three years. You remember when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in office and the Reciprocity was under discussion. What did he do? He said, "It is perfectly true I have five years and I could perhaps force this thing through." But he did not, he wanted the will of the people, and so at the end of three years, Sir Wilfrid asked the Governor-General for a dissolution. That was carrying along the Government according to the will of the people.

The questions that came up at the time this present Government came into power were to be dealt with satisfactorily, if they were capable of dealing with them. The two problems were work, and trade. Mr. Bennett said, "If you return me to power, I will see that you all get work." He thought he could do it by means of the tariffs. He thought that it could be possible that there would be plenty of employment in a short time.

The other problem was for the farmers. He said: "I will get you markets." How did he propose to get them? He also said, "I will place your goods in the markets of the world." How far has he succeeded in getting them? 116,000 unemployed when he came into office, according to his own figures. Over 1,000,000 on relief at present.

As far as markets are concerned, you know the extent of such. You had the markets in the Provinces. You have the markets in other parts of the world. He introduced policies that he thought were satisfactory. He has had a chance to throw away his policies, as they would not be carried out.

In dealing with unemployment, he asked for a blank cheque and the right to take out of the Public Treasury. All the money he wanted, he has drawn for four years in succession, and he has the right to take out whatever money he wants for that purpose of unemployment. There has been spent on unemployment over \$110,000,000. There has been, in addition to that, three loans to different Provinces, and guarantees to different concerns, amounts which bring the total to something like \$270,000,000.

With the Prime Minister using money to provide work, do you think instead of these high tariffs, we had had a reasonable amount of trade taking place between other countries, and the Government had an unemployment scheme, that we would not have had greater prosperity than we have at the present time. The Government have an entirely wrong idea. The best prosperity can be brought about by trade. I think I am right when I say Mr. Bennett's policy was not a sound one. Mr. Bennett believed in a Home Market when he put a high tariff wall around the country so as to prevent any commodities coming in. What are we going to do when there are no people to get money from?

Let me assume for a moment. We are in the Village of Enterprise. Let us suppose that this high tariff would be taking in Enterprise and see how it would work. This place is a locality where nothing can come in. My idea of a home market is a place that adds to her purchasing power, which means the money that is available for purchasing. That would not be a market in any true sense of the word, but it would not be a market worthy of the name of the community. The merchants of Enterprise were depending on this to sell their commodities and how much money would go into the shops.

This country of Canada is one of great national resources, and we cannot use them within the Dominion of Canada to any great extent. The only way we can hope to get results through these resources are from different markets.

Does the present Government want some people to realize that we are having a hard time of it. They say that other markets are doing the same thing, and they will tell you it is wrong and other countries are doing it, and we have had to do it ourselves.

If they had gone to the country to the south of us, we could have got bids on some of our goods and we could take some of theirs in return. They could have gone to Europe. We have got a grand country of reserves, which they would be glad to have at a much less rate. In this they changed their tariff policy. England then became a Protectionist country.

returned in the coming five by-elections. Dr. Manion, as a Minister of the Government, is speaking for the Prime Minister, so that they are going to hold to the Government as long as they can.

I want to say this to you about the situation today. If you study the employment of the nations of the world, you will find that there is a great upheaval going on between democracy on the one hand and autocracy on the other, democracy being the will of the people, and autocracy the will of the few. By responsible Government is meant being responsible to the people and not to just a few. It is their Parliament. On the other hand, the will of the people is expressed in by-elections. In Russia they have not the Institutions we have. They have been for the most part poor people and have risen in revolt.

In Germany, you have a leader today who takes a position, the result of which you saw the other day when sixty men were shot down in cold blood, without being questioned.

The Marketing Bill, I might also mention, was put through. One clause gives the government the right to stop all imports or exports, and not Parliament. Parliament has nothing to do with it, and this authority is given for the purpose of meeting any situations as they arise. Mr. Bennett and his Government have the power to limit production and to require all people to have licenses before they sell any of their produce or go on with their business.

You say a Government may never make use of that authority. We were told they were never going to use this unemployment.

They used \$60,000,000 of it to guarantee the banks for the C. P. R. loan, and the fact that they got that power means that they can make agreements and sign other agreements for the trade of the country without any consent of Parliament.

It would have been perfectly proper to have appeared before Parliament, but this Government did not do that. They told the Parliament that they had to take it for five years.

Take the Banking Act, do you realize the position you are in as regards Monetary Policy. The people were in favor of the appointment of a Central Bank controlled by the Government, but the Bennett Government have framed a measure that creates an Institution more powerful than the Government itself, and Canada is not to have a director. It is to be a privately owned Institution and bonds are to be put on the market. In addition to that, this Government has appointed a President of the Board for seven years. This President of the Board cannot be changed except by the authority of both parties.

As a result of this, Canada will have to send to Parliament representatives who will have a certain policy so that their interests may be protected and we will not be facing the problems which occurred in the last session. I do not think that this Government can be trusted to stay in office any longer.

We know how far they have gone in taking away from Parliament and keeping themselves in office. What they would do if they had just one more year is pretty hard to say. I think when Monday next comes along, you should have no uncertainty as to who you should send to Ottawa and join in expressing your views as to the rights of the people. I urge you to elect a Liberal that will assist us to get the country back to prosperity. You have heard Mr. Campbell speak to you tonight, and as I told you before, it is the young men we need at Ottawa. He has been educated at a University and he understands the problems of the farmer. He is a mining man with a constructive mind and he has lived on farms.

I am glad to see so many young people interested in this election, they are the ones we want.

The people of Canada are tired of this narrow nationalism and the Liberals party believed in internationalism and were desirous of having peace and good will to all men. We do not want a dictatorship here. We are prepared to say to the world that what is wanted is a Liberal outlook. Not only in Canada would the five by-elections be watched, but by other nations who wanted to trade with Canada and would decide on these results what was going to happen in the future.



commonwealth of nations." In his make-up are found some of the best qualities of three British premiers and present-day party leaders, Baldwin, Macdonald and Lloyd George. He is better trained in economics and history than any of these three, and also has a broader understanding of the world at large."

Colin Campbell's Great Speech Delivered at Enterprise Meeting

Greeted by Frequent Outbursts of Applause, Liberal Candidate Makes Tremendous Hit

Rarely has a candidate been given a greater reception than that tendered "Colin" Campbell as he rose to address the thousands in and around the hall. He proceeded:

Mr. Chairman, My Honoured Ladies and Gentlemen:—of evening, especially, am I very pleased to have here on this occasion the Ex-Prime Minister of Canada, who will be the next one after the General Election.

We are also glad to have with us on the platform, Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan.

This gathering tonight takes us back to a good deal of history connected with the riding of Frontenac-Addington. We have a representative of the oldest family of United Empire Loyalists, and I am glad to see that my opponent's name happens to be Aylesworth. I have fighting on my side the majority of the Aylesworth family. We have also on this platform tonight the grand-daughter of the late Sir Oliver Mowat. We have also the privilege of having with us tonight, my good friend, Mr. Geo. W. Dawson, who represented the northern portion of this riding some 43 years ago in the Federal House. It was a strange coincidence that he came out of the North to defeat the Conservatives at that time. I do not know whether history will repeat itself. From the crowd I see tonight, it augurs well.

You did not come here tonight to hear me, you came here to listen to the next Prime Minister, however, I cannot let tonight pass without saying something of my good old friend from the old riding of Frontenac-Addington. I realize at this time that it is necessary to finish out the term of our friend, the late Dr. Spankie. It was my pleasure during last summer to have travelled throughout this riding with him at non-political gatherings. The good old Doctor, unfortunately, has passed on, so that we must fill his seat. The people who elected Dr. Spankie at that time voted to support the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett and his colleagues, who had stated their policy, and you expected in four years' time that Dr. Spankie would give you an account of his stewardship. Unfortunately, we find that he is not here to do that.

The leader of the Government has put the sea between you and he so that you cannot hear anything from him. I want to draw your attention to the fact that the speeches which are being made in this campaign, by our opponents, are not what might be expected, and it grieves me considerably that Dr. Ross and others have made attacks upon myself that are not in keeping with one another as graduates of Queen's University.

There is one thing I did notice that when different speakers are questioned, they resort to the tactics that they have gone into during the last few days. I will not attempt to deny any of the remarks made by Dr. Ross. I do not wish to lower myself to this sort of thing.

If Bennett takes a chance, we know that Mr. King will be returned to power. "When the Bennett Government came into power four years ago, on that occasion we were told that this Dominion of Canada was strong and viable. You people were told that a terrible situation existed in Canada and a coat of black was painted across the whole business structure carried on in Canada at that time.

It was pointed out to you that we had 140,000 people on relief. It was a condition that should not exist in Canada. You were told that if you elected R. B. Bennett they would erect a highway across Canada.

You were told all about the Old Age Pensions. He told you that he was going to institute a "Canada First" policy.

He made certain selfish statements the people of this country fell for and I will show you in a few minutes what they were. The people felt that these promises were made in all sincerity, and they voted the Bennett government into power.

world's most advanced business, and this to say of Mr. King:

More than once we have expressed the view in this periodical that the world position of Canada is pivotal, with Mackenzie King a statesman of the first rank. He has had no superior—perhaps no equal—during the past decade among all the political leaders within the realms of the "British Commonwealth of Nations."

In his make-up are found some of the best qualities of three British premiers and present-day party leaders, Baldwin, Macdonald and Lloyd George. He is better trained in economics and history than any of these three, and also has a broader understanding of the world at large."

The first year of the Bennett Government, the people paid 40 per cent. of the road charge, 50 per cent. the next year. This year it is 50 cents per day per man. The rest was paid for by taxpayers of Ontario.

In the matter of Old Age Pensions, you voted to get rid of this as a local tax, yet you were taxed 15 per cent. after having promised it would all be accepted by the Federal Government. I note there are men going about this riding at the present time that take great credit for the Old Age Pensions. It was the King Government that passed this Act in 1927 in spite of opposition.

General Ross and others, who are speaking in this riding say this is not so. They put into effect the "Canada First" Policy. Dairy farmers felt it was a good thing to get higher prices. So in the year 1930, they placed a duty on every article entering Canada. That meant some articles on the free list had a duty.

During the regime of our Leader, Right Hon. Mr. King, export trade had risen to \$2,800,000,000. You were told that Canada was on the verge of bankruptcy, and so after the first application of high protection, the trade had dropped to \$1,700,000,000 in one year.

Not satisfied with that, Mr. Bennett and his colleagues increased the duties on three successive occasions, with the result that trade dwindled until it is practically 40 per cent. of what it was in 1930.

Yet you people were told that this country was suffering from lack of markets. The agriculturists in this country are producing about the same amount of produce as they were in 1930, nor is it as easy to get the prices that you had in 1930.

I want to point out something more and that is the fact that you were told that you as farmers were not benefiting under the policy of the old King Government in that it failed to enlarge the scope of the primary producer.

You farmers who bought binders or mowers only had to pay duty at 6%. This was increased to 28.75 per cent. Practically every man I see before me is a dairyman. Under the King Government, you had the privilege of buying separators in the country, duty free, and this was increased to 28.75 per cent.

The large Separators at the milk factory in 1930 cost \$300.00. This year it went to \$1250, a \$950.00 increase. You all know that the price of your butter has gone down. You are being exploited to that extent just because of an economic policy of a man who does not know the conditions of the people of Canada.

You are paying more for your cream separators and there is a 25 per cent. reduction in the United States. Labor men, farmers, lumbermen, fishermen and all are exploited to the extent of the tariff which is against these articles. I want to point out this fact that certain tariffs are made for revenue.

Trade went down from \$200,000,000 to \$65,000,000 as the result of restriction of trade.

Regarding butter, according to the Bureau of Statistics, this had dwindled from 38.9 per cent. to, at the present time, 34.1 per cent., a loss in trade. My opponent spoke to you about the great increase in bacon which has been sold to the British Empire, and tells you of the Imperial Trade Agreement. A quota of \$270,000,000 was given, whereas we only supplied \$71,000,000. If this quota was lived up to, we would have to raise four times as many hogs, and they would have to be all first class as that to be shipped.

These agreements were just made to hoodwink the people, but unfortunately for the Bennett Government they have turned out to be the Uneconomic Policy.

Owing to this reduction in trade, it has meant that the Railway Companies, and other transportation companies, steamships, have found it necessary to lay off a number of employees.

The payment of \$100,000,000 by relief funds was not an economy. We find in 1930, 140,000 people on relief and in 1934, over 1,000,000 on relief.

old of the products we were selling to New Zealand. You were told that with the duty on butter, you would be that much richer. The next year after this tariff was put on, butter dropped to 21 cents, and at present it is 18 1/2c.

You all know what your cream cheque is.

The Honourable Harry Stevens Head of the Department of Trade and Commerce, issues a statement of butter stored in the Dominion the first of each year. There was about 35,000,000 lbs. average for the last four years, and 48,000,000 lbs this year.

Let us point out this fact. The production of butter was supposed to be a benefit to the trade, yet we find an increase of 36 per cent. in storage of butter and lower production.

You know that the people of Canada cannot buy, and you wonder why you cannot sell them. They refuse to buy goods in other countries. They have trade barriers up to such an extent that we cannot do business with them.

You were told that after these agreements, that this country was going to prosper, yet prosperity has not taken place. I would like at this time to just explain to you the way in which tariffs of this Government has allowed you to be exploited. You, as drivers of motor cars, all buy gasoline. The people of Canada have been exploited six cents per gallon. The Oil Companies receive their crude oil in this country, duty free. We find that Oil Companies annually pay in wages \$8,000,000. It does not take many men to run a large refinery. And so we find that most of our large manufacturers are exploiting you people.

Now I have been accused of being a terrible man, because I was born in Elgin County. I still think in part and parcel of the Dominion of Canada. I want to point out something further, that since the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett has taken to flight and gone across the pond, that the man who is Acting Prime Minister of Canada, is Sir George Perley, and he does not happen to have been born in Canada. I do not hold that against him, because Sir George Perley has given freely to his Country.

When I came to reside in this County four years ago, I certainly would not have picked out the riding of Frontenac-Addington as an easy place to get elected in. If I had had political ambitions, I feel sure that I have many friends now and I hope I can hold them because the only payment you get out of this life is the true friendships you make. I am very pleased with the men who fought with me, and are beside me at this time. I am also pleased to have with me the supporters of the late Dr. Spankie. I appreciate the fact that these men voted for me in the late Provincial Election, as they felt that the Government of that day was not governing in the best interest of the people, and to relieve the taxpayer in this province. I appreciate the fact that all these men are still with me. They are not voting for me because I am a Grit, but because the Government of this country is liable to become endangered, through lack of responsibility to the people.

A week from today you are called upon to vote on who is to fill the seat of the late Dr. Spankie. The farmers all want to receive some value for their products. You are not going to have any increase in farm products until a new Government is ushered in to office at Ottawa. I have been told by my opponents I am wrong because I made this statement. I am again telling you that if you have any products to sell and that if you had a market to the south of us you would be receiving a lot more. Pork was selling in Toronto last week from \$8.75 to \$9.50, and in Chicago from \$8.95 to \$9.50. Our present cattle are selling at three cents more in Chicago than in Toronto. Beef is higher: In Toronto, \$4.25 to \$4.75; In Chicago, \$6.50 to \$9.50. Lambs \$1.00 a hundred more in Chicago than in Toronto. You can sell it in the States. We in this country suffer because we have no market. The unemployed are on our backs because we have no trade moving. The only way you are going to get back prosperity is to have a new Government.

We can start to do that on September 24th. The people in these five ridings have the privilege of telling R. B. Bennett that his policies are uneconomic. You have a chance getting new trade. At the present time you are receiving only 40 per cent. of what you received in 1930 for the same goods.

Sales Tax has been increased to six per cent. instead of one. You have to pay an increase in postage, all because R. B. Bennett has put into force an uneconomical policy. You have a chance of starting R. B. Bennett on his way out. The farmers of this riding know that they are still going broke. They realize that they are working at a loss. They know that their standard of living is being lowered, and your chance of responsible government is being endangered. I want to point out a similarity of events before. There was a group of men who were governing this country, from 1830 to 1835. They refused to go to the country, and there was an illustrious man of that time who rose up and led a group of reformers and that man was William Lyon Mackenzie.

Now at the present time, instead of having William Lyon Mackenzie, we have his grandson, William Lyon Mackenzie King. Let us, on September 24th, usher into power a new Government so that your standard of living can be raised.