

MR. KING GIVEN COMPLETE REPLY

Premier Replies in Detail to the Munitions Letter

EVERY POINT IS COVERED

Liberal Leader's Fears Are Without Foundation

GRAVENHURST, Oct. 25.—(Canadian Press Dispatch).—Premier Meighen's reply to Hon. Mackenzie King's letter regarding high explosive shells, was made public to-day. The premier dictated his reply while traveling from Toronto to Bracebridge, where he spoke this afternoon.

After referring to what he terms Mr. King's "rather remarkable" letter, the premier repeats the declaration that he has made from the platform since Mr. King's letter was published, that no war material of any kind has been purchased since the armistice. The shipment of high explosive shells, which the leader of the Opposition saw unloading at Levis was not, according to the premier, a purchase by the Dominion Government, but a consignment sent over by the war office in response to Canada's requirements. Owing to the fact that Canada had turned over her munitions and supplies into the war office at the conclusion of the war she was entitled to draw munitions as she needed them.

THE LETTER

The letter follows: "Dear Mr. King: Your letter of 21st of October reached me last night. It had, of course, been published in the press on Saturday morning. As promised in my acknowledgement of yesterday, I obtained the information at once from the department of militia and defense and now append below answers to your questions as furnished me by that department.

"I need only add that no reports whatever have been withheld from publication or delayed in production in Parliament. On the contrary, as very fully disclosed in the discussion last session, reports have been brought down with the utmost possible dispatch and more promptly than was done when you were a member of the Government. As the information given below will be of interest to those who read your remarkable letter in the press, I am giving like publicity to this reply. For the sake of clearness I repeat your questions and the replies follow serially.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH

Red Blood, Vim, Vigor, Vitality Follow This Advice

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"As my parents have used Dr. Pierce's remedies with such wonderful and quick results, I have used the Golden Medical Discovery at times for the past three years. Am a pressman by occupation and the labor is quite fatiguing and injurious to the system. But today business has no drawback for me. Three cheers for Dr. Pierce's Discovery!"—William H. Dempsey, Jr., 32 Bridge St.

As soon as you begin to take this "Discovery" you begin to feel invigorated, appetizing effect. Buy of your neighborhood drug store in tablets and liquid, or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Laboratory in Bridgeport, Ont., for trial pkg. tablets and write for free medical advice.

AFTER GRIP

Colds, Fevers or a Rundown Condition, Take This Advice

Pleasantville, N. S.—"Four years ago I was a very sick woman. The doctor said it was pneumonia. It kept me in bed for five weeks and left me so weak that I could hardly get about. A dear friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's remedies and I did so. After taking a bottle of the Golden Medical Discovery and one of the Favorite Prescription I found I was getting so much stronger that I continued using them, together with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, until I fully recovered my strength."—Mrs. Agnes Brunell.

WORTHY!

IN this day of wonders it is sometimes possible to achieve a temporary popularity for an article which does not really merit it.

But because there can be no permanent place in public esteem for merchandise not truly meritorious, these articles have their fleeting day and vanish.

Not in a day nor for a day has the success of RUBBERSET brushes been erected, but painstakingly throughout every business hour for nearly two score years the makers have labored "for tomorrow"—the tomorrows that have gone and all the countless ones that are to come.

And because they have striven faithfully and well, with heart and hand and mind, RUBBERSET brushes have been, and EVER WILL BE the world's standard quality article of their kind, WORTHY in every sense of the name and fame that has accrued to them.

Know them from all others by the trade name RUBBERSET as shown herewith.

RUBBERSET COMPANY LTD.

FACTORIES TORONTO AND GRAVENHURST, CANADA

"Makers of the STANDARD brush for every use to which a bristle brush is put"

Be guided by our trade mark

RUBBERSET

Brushes bearing this trade mark Are made in CANADA

Every bristle tipped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber

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"Q.—Am I right in believing that it is at the instance of the Government of Canada that the Canadian Merchant Marine steamer Canadian Runner has been employed to bring to Canada the munitions of war being unloaded at Levis this week, and that they were being bought and paid for in England out of the moneys contributed through the taxation by the people of Canada? If the munitions being unloaded from the Canadian Runner are not for the Government of Canada or are not being sent to the Government, for whom are they intended and how have they been obtained?"

NONE PURCHASED

"A.—No war material of any kind has been purchased since the armistice. On the outbreak of war all available war material was shipped to England and handed over to the war office. Canada receiving a credit of war material equivalent to the amount turned in, upon which she could draw for the purpose of use by her forces as required. During the war war material was shipped under authority of Parliament for the use of the Canadian forces and became the property of Canada and used by our overseas forces. After the armistice, by agreement with the war office, practically all Canadian-owned war material overseas was turned into British army ordnance depots; Canada being given the right to draw the right to draw her own proportion of the requirements of her active militia. In the spring of 1920 Canada's requirements were forwarded to the war office and since that time as cargo space became available in ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, the requirements of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, which were Canada's own property, were made to Canada. The shipment lately arrived at Levis, Quebec, by the steamship Canadian Runner is one of these.

"Q.—Is the British Government in any way a party to the shipment of these munitions and does the shipment owe its origin directly or indirectly to the British Government?"

"A.—The only relation that exists between the British Government and the Canadian Government on these shipments is that the British Government, owing to the fact that they had stored in ordnance stores all shipments of such munitions belonging to all colonies they were the custodians of the munitions and ship them as cargo space became available. The meeting of the prime ministers in June last had nothing whatever to do with the arrangements of the shipments.

"Q.—To what points in Canada, or elsewhere, are these munitions being distributed and to what uses is it intended they shall be put?"

"A.—The war material is consigned where accommodation can be made available in the various military districts in Canada and is to be entirely used for the training of that portion of the arm of the Canadian forces to which the various military districts called artillery, and already a large portion has been used during last year's annual training for the season of 1921-22.

"Q.—Is it true that other shipments of munitions have been brought to Canada from England or abroad during the present year, and if so, what quantities have come to shore since Parliament adjourned in June last?"

"A.—No other shipment has been brought to Canada during the present year. Several partial cargoes were received early in the present year, and the bulk of them have been used for annual training during the year 1921-22. Since Parliament adjourned in June last 2,355 tons of war material have arrived in Canada.

"Q.—Finally, if these munitions are for the Government of Canada, on what authority of the Parliament of Canada and under what appropriation made by Parliament have they or any other munitions been purchased outside of Canada during the present year?"

"A.—As all the munitions received from the war office which had been placed in depot for the Canadian Government in England to replace stock issued at the beginning of the war and to replace the number of rounds as per thousand scale owing to purchases and Canada simply received the property to which she was entitled.

"Q.—Reference to these accounts discloses that out of the demobilization appropriations for 1919-20 the enormous sum of \$4,381,176.25 was paid by the Government of Canada for ammunition from 'various sources' and the report of the department of militia and defense showed that of this amount \$578,897.32 was expended in Canada and \$3,784,278.92 expended overseas. Where, at the present time, are the munitions thus purchased?"

"A.—The amounts disclosed in the public accounts for 1919-20 as having been paid on demobilization appropri-

tion for war material, and the authority of Parliament, were paid for such material purchases during the war, some of which accounts were not received until after the armistice.

The war material so purchased was used by the Canadian forces overseas, any balance remaining after the armistice having been turned into British army ordnance depots and returned or awaiting return to Canada, as already stated.

"Q.—In the session of 1920, on account of demobilization, the sum of \$38,250,900 was appropriated in addition to the \$250,000,000 in 1919. In the session of 1921, the session just ended, the further sum of \$7,099,880 was appropriated, still on account of demobilization. As respects each of these appropriations on demobilization account I would ask whether any part has gone toward the purchase of munitions, either at home or abroad; and if so, how much?"

"A.—As already stated, no war material of any kind has been purchased since the armistice. Any purchase under the authority of Parliament during the war, for which proper accounts were rendered after the armistice, also, were paid out of demobilization appropriations (overseas military) of the sessions of 1919-20, such votes having been made by Parliament for the purpose of liquidating the accounts incurred during the war.

"Q.—In particular, is any part of the appropriation for demobilization account for the present year being paid toward the munitions at present being unloaded at Levis, Que?"

"A.—No part of any appropriation for demobilization account for the present year or of any other previous demobilization appropriations has been paid out for the war material at present being unloaded at Levis, Que; or for war material of any kind.

"Q.—You say faithfully.

(Signed) "ARTHUR MEIGHEN." Premier Meighen received a hearty welcome from the citizens of Bracebridge and Muskoka County to-day when he arrived shortly after 2 o'clock to address a political meeting. A crowd, made up largely of students at the local high school, was on hand at the station, and after the premier had been welcomed by Acting Mayor Warner he addressed a few words to the students from the rear of his car. He was then driven to the town hall by Dr. P. McGibbon, former member of Parliament and candidate of the National Liberal and Conservative party in Muskoka. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of militia, proceeded to the Lyceum Theatre to address an overflow meeting. On the platform with Mr. Meighen at the town hall were W. A. Boys, former member for South Simcoe and again candidate, and Senator Bennett.

J. R. Boyd, president of the local Liberal-Conservative Association, was in the chair. Mr. Meighen said that on coming into the constituency he had heard the usual "scandalous chatter" which greeted him so often. The depravity of the scandal monger was proverbial.

UNITED STATES INDIANS WANT FULL CITIZENSHIP

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—The granting of full citizenship to United States Indians and abolition of the United States Indian Bureau are the chief subjects to come before the convention of the Society of American Indians which opens here to-day. Leaders among the various tribes in all parts of the country are here for the four-day meeting. The delegates include, ministers, doctors, lawyers, business men and teachers.

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35 SCHOOL CHILDREN CRITICIZE "HAMLET"

Delighted by Intellectual Treat, But Miss Scenery and Appeal to Emotions.

Walter Hampden, who Monday night played "Hamlet" to a delighted London audience, has been criticized, favorably and otherwise, by the foremost writers on stage topics and by masters of Shakespearean lore. But it remained for a London school to go into the business of criticism on a wholesale scale, wherein 35 fresh, youthful minds gave a mass opinion on the play presented Monday night.

The continuation class of Victoria public school in South London attended the play in a body, but their reaction to the acting, scenic effects and line emphasis is considered a valuable indication of modern child-culture.

"They were keenly delighted," their instructor reports, "with the play and its acting. They missed the scenery, however, but were enthusiastic over the lighting effects and soon appreciated the power of suggestion in the use of curtains and skillful placing of lights."

"They considered Mr. Hampden ('Hamlet') nothing short of wonderful," the instructor continued, "but at no time during the performance were their emotions consistently stirred. Here and there they felt the play, but for the most part they regarded it with detached calmness as if watching a spectacle."

"At no time, hardly, did they lose sight of the fact that it was Walter Hampden who was playing Shakespeare's tragedy of 'Hamlet.' The pleasure they derived was purely intellectual in that they did not live the play as it was being presented."

"I believe," the Victoria instructor summed up, "that there is a great lesson here. These boys and girls show us that the play is the thing, not the actor, however great he may be. A drama, such as 'Hamlet,' should appeal to the heart as well as the head."

Every pair of glasses guaranteed satisfactory. F. Steele, 210 Dundas St. E.

GYPSY EVANGELIST TO RESIDE IN THIS CITY

"Gypsy" Simon Smith, evangelist, lecturer and singer, has purchased a home in London and has arrived with his wife and family.

Simon Smith is first cousin to Gypsy Smith, who was preaching in the armories, and appeared on the platform with him at one of the meetings. They were both raised in the same forest in England, their fathers being the original first Christian gypsy brothers. Gypsy Smith served for six years as a London City missionary in England and has for the past few years conducted services all over Great Britain, Canada and the United States. He has been a familiar figure in the Chautauquas in the Middle West, having visited 180 towns, lecturing. The family has recently been residing in Cobourg.

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