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LIBERAL TARIFF PLAN APPLAUDED BY PETERBORO'

Mackenzie King Given En-
thusiastic Reception in
City of Industry

5,000 ACCLAIM LEADER

Premier's Bitter Attacks Like
Methods Used in Police
Courts

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)
Peterboro', Nov. 27.—More than 5,000 persons filled the Arena rink here Saturday night to hear Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, despite the counter-attraction of a meeting of all the Orange organizations of the district in Victoria Hall. The enthusiastic reception tendered the Liberal Leader was in marked contrast to the apathy of the meeting addressed by the Prime Minister here a little over three weeks ago. On the platform with Mr. King and G. N. Gordon, ex-M.P., Liberal candidate, were several leading Conservatives and farmers, and Thomas Tooms, Labor M.P.P. for West Peterboro'.

Mr. King's clear definition of his tariff policy, in an essentially industrial riding, was greeted with prolonged applause. He declared that he regarded the tariff platform adopted by the Liberal convention of 1919 as a chart, and that the course to be pursued as to the tariff must be governed by existing conditions.

Childish Talk.

Mr. King declared that the Prime Minister in his recent speeches, during which references had been made to "quacks and mountebanks," as applied to the gentlemen opposing himself had expressed himself "as might a little boy, but not a Prime Minister."

"The Prime Minister," Mr. King asserted, "when he comes down to using such terms as 'infamous perfidy,' and the like, shows the country that he realizes he is fighting on the losing side, and he hopes to detract attention from his own losing fight by resorting to calling names."

The Liberal Leader also criticized Senator G. D. Robertson, who "from a safe seat in the Senate" was criticizing James Murdock, whom he termed "an eight-thousand-dollar hero." It would have been more fitting, Mr. King declared, had Senator Robertson faced the people in an open campaign by contesting a riding for the Commons, rather than "from a sheltered life job in the Senate."

Build Up; Not Destroy.

"We want to build up, not to destroy, the industries of the country, and no industry doing a legitimate business need have fear." The Liberal party stood for a reasonable tariff, but one which would bear as lightly as possible on the basic industries, such as agriculture and the necessities of life. The tariff was needed for revenue and otherwise was no sane man in Canada who would favor abolition of the tariff with the huge war debt to be paid off.

Mr. King's challenge to anyone to name any two of his speeches which differed in policy, went unanswered.

The tariff was not the real issue, however, he affirmed. It was the usurpation of power by the Meighen Government. Not only had the Government acquired the Canadian National Railways and the Grand Trunk without the sanction of the people, but it had filled the Senate and Bench with its friends, thus influencing the trend of legislation for years to come.

"What chance will Labor and the Farmers have for progressive legislation, in view of this condition?" he asked.

Hiding the Issue.

It was to conceal this fundamental issue that the Government had raised the tariff question.

Referring to what he characterized as "Meighen's star-chamber method of government," he cited the concealment of the affairs of the Canadian National Railways, and the Government's alleged interference when the Board of Commerce indiscreetly investigated the profits of the Government's friends. It was an invisible government by autocrats and industrial plutocrats.

Turning to the misrepresentation of the Liberal party's stand on the tariff and the personal attacks made on himself by Premier Meighen, Mr. King stated that the Government had been driven to falsehood to get into office and that the Premier's resorting to calling names was more like the methods of a Police Court lawyer than those of a statesman. He ridiculed the slogan "Canada needs Meighen," and stated that the Liberal Government would not be a one-man Government.

It was the aim of the Liberal party to secure social, industrial and political freedom; to institute economy and retrenchment in Government expenditures, and to usher in an era of democracy and good-will among all classes, races and nations.

Burnham's Volte-face.

Mr. Gordon, the local candidate, dealt at length with the volte-face of his Conservative opponent, J. H. Burnham, ex-M.P. He read excerpts from Mr. Burnham's statements on public platforms and through the Press after Mr. Burnham's resignation in July, 1920, in protest against the usurpation of power by the Meighen Government. During the by-election campaign last January, when Mr. Burnham opposed the Government as an Independent Conservative candidate, he had stated, "I will not accept the Government nomination," but now he was endorsed as the candidate of the Government he had rejected.

Declaring that he was a protectionist, Mr. Gordon went a step further and stated that he stood for protection of labor as well as of industry.

Buying Abroad.

Instancing the Government's keeping of its promise of protection by protecting its profiteering supporters, he declared that, while it was advocating buying made-in-Canada goods, it had purchased the rugs for the House of Commons abroad, and the locks from the Yale-Towne Company in the United States, when the Brinton Carpet Company and the Peterboro' Lock Company here could have supplied the needs.

He cited the cases of local men who had been fined for failing to make income tax returns, while the Rirdon Company, owned by the same interests as the Government organ, The Toronto Mail and Empire, had been allowed to give promissory notes for business profits taxes.

Mr. Gordon claimed credit for raising \$4,000,000 tax burden off the Canadian breakfast table by securing the withdrawal of a proposed tax on package foods, and concluded by declaring that the Government was dead, and all that was left for the electors to do was to back the hearse up to the door on December 6.