

FOUR
3,000 APPLAUD
LIBERAL CHIEF
AT STRATFORD
James Murdock Tells How the
Combines Hamstring Board
of Commerce.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTED
Declares Tide of Cabinet Min-
isters, Like Niagara, Im-
proved Progress.

STRATFORD, Ont., Nov. 1.—An apparently inexhaustible stream of people flowed into the gaily decorated Casino here tonight to listen to Hon. Wm. L. Mackenzie King. For an hour he drew forth the tide of his thought, and nearly three thousand persons were gathered, by far the largest audience seen so far on Mr. King's present Ontario tour.

Supporting the Liberal leader were Dr. J. P. Rankin and Wm. Forrester, Liberal candidates for North and South respectively, James Murdock, candidate for South Toronto, and Wellington Hay, recently chosen temporary leader of the Ontario Liberal Opposition. The chairman of the evening was Dr. T. Quinlan, president of the North Perth Liberal Association.

Has Not Accepted.
Mr. Hay, M. L. A., in his opening remarks, said the new office which his audience thought he had, he had not; either could he accept it. He could not leave Listowel, and was only acting temporarily in the position of leader of the Ontario Liberal Association.

Mr. Hay criticized W. A. Amos, the progressive Farmer candidate, who, he said, had been a pastor and later a farmer in North Perth. With the experience thus gained he had been appointed a commissioner to investigate the hydro radical scheme, and had eventually charged the Government some \$3,000 for his services. A lesser amount, Mr. Hay thought, had been paid him.

Mr. Amos, the speaker charged, was out for all there was in the traffic rather than for what is the best interests of the people.

Found Mergers Existing.
Mr. Murdock, as on earlier occasions outlined his experience as a member of the Board of Commerce. He said that food was discovered and the board also discovered the existence of mergers and monopolies.

In one case it was found that \$3,000 had been realized as profit on three bags of sugar between the hands of the wholesalers and its arrival on the consumers' table. But at each effort of the board to remedy such conditions it found itself up against quietly hidden resistance.

Mr. Murdock said he might as easily have swam the Niagara as stemmed the tide of resistance which the cabinet ministers were opposing to the unclenching of the Board of Commerce. Before resigning his equivocal position Mr. Murdock had seen the former prime minister, he had also seen Mr. Meighen on three occasions, explaining the circumstances as briefly as possible, but calling a spade a spade, and naming individuals who had been so enthusiastically opposing the efforts of the Board of Commerce.

Board Was "Hamstrung."
But the board, said Mr. Murdock, was "hamstrung." When it became necessary to appoint a fresh chairman of the board the Government declined to make an appointment, and so the projected investigation of the textile industry the cement and the canners' combines was never carried out.

After a regretful allusion to the death of Lady Laurier, Hon. Mackenzie King stated that Mr. Meighen had no more right to restrict discussion at this time to the tariff than Mr. Meighen had the right to retain his position at the head of affairs for the last sixteen months without a semblance of authority from the people.

"The prime minister," he exclaimed, "dare not come before the people of Canada upon the record of his Government."

Mr. King attacked the Government on the score of its administration of the railways and the merchant marine. He accused the Government of having consistently denied Parliament information as to the expenditure of vast sums of money.

\$2,000,000 For Munitions.
Nothing was more important than that a representative of labor should be found on the board of directors of the National Railways as called for by the Liberal platform. Had such a man as James Murdock been on the board for the last two years there might have been a different story with regard to the ever-increasing deficits. The cost of living was chiefly determined by the cost of government, said Mr. King. Every policy should be framed having due regard to its effect upon the homes of Canada. The Government had spent two million dollars during the last two years in making munitions which it now appeared was utterly superfluous. And this, Mr. King asserted, was only one example of an extravagance on the colossal scale which seemed characteristic of Mr. Meighen's Government.

The Liberal party did not stand for free trade. It stood for a broad national policy, and no industry in Canada earning a legitimate profit need have any concern of the Liberal revision of the tariff.

LIBERAL LEADER
IN SARNIA TONIGHT
SARNIA, Nov. 1.—West Lambton Liberals tonight completed final arrangements for staging one of the big features of the campaign tomorrow evening at the Imperial Theatre and the auditorium of the city hall, when the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party, is to deliver two addresses. He is accompanied by James Murdock, labor leader, who makes strong charges against the federal administration as a result of his experience as a member of the board of commerce. Mr. Murdock resigned from the board as a result of his experience.

P. F. Pardee, Liberal candidate for West Lambton, will address the meetings at the Imperial Theatre and at the city hall.

SCHOOL REPORTS
S. S. NO. 7, EAST NISSOURI.
The following is the October school report for S. S. No. 7, East Nissouri. Names in order of merit:
Senior Fourth—George Towle, Helen Begg, Norman Brazier, Lawrence Taylor.

Third Class—Grant Sutherland, Amelia Webster, Crawford Sutherland, Lindsey Taylor, Kenneth Mills, Vera McMurray, Jack Squire, Leroy McMurray.

Second Class—Marjorie Sutherland, James Webster, Jimmie Towle, Avis Towle.

First Class—Jimmy Webster, Everett Towle, Dora Gregory.

Primer, Senior—Louis Martin, Elva McMurray, Florence Squire.
Primer, Junior—Frank Webster, Alex. Ross, Thelma Taylor.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
"PRIMER"
In 24 Paragraphs
by WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
(Copyright, 1921.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

Reduced to its simplest form, it is vital to all Canadians to know that the main idea behind the conference at Washington Nov. 12 for the limitation of armaments, is to head off a war in the Pacific.

Right along with this, and equally important, is a desire to put an end to the race between rival navies of the world for first place.

The original suggestion was to hold a disarmament conference, but it was soon realized that to propose even a reduction of armaments without first removing the principal causes of friction between the powers would prove a mere waste of time.

So the idea of a "Pacific conference" was born—the Pacific, and the region of the Far East being the recognized new war-breeding region of the world.

The Far East is the new trouble-center because Asia offers stupendous opportunities in the way of trade, and both China and Russia are powerless to defend themselves against mighty nations.

China has split herself up into two main factions—northern and southern—each with a "president," and many of her provinces have proclaimed their autonomy. Undeveloped, rich in natural resources beyond conception, she is ripe fruit and good picking for territory-grabbing, or concession-hungry neighbors.

Siberia, too, rich in the natural resources which can supply the raw products so essential to an industrial nation, is an open invitation to foreign exploitation.

For 21 years Great Britain and the United States have stood by the "open door," meaning Asia should not be swallowed up by any nation or group of nations, but should retain her independence, and keep her door open to the commerce of all countries alike and without favoritism.

Though every great power endorsed this doctrine when first promulgated in 1900, some of them have utterly failed to live up to it in practice.

Japan, since 1914, especially, has been conspicuous for her failure, not only to respect her pledge regarding the "open door," but to live up to the terms of her treaty guaranteeing the integrity of China with Great Britain as well.

Japan took over all German rights in Shantung and has consistently broadened them since 1914, refusing to give them back to China, despite the fact that China, too, helped fight Germany. Japan will leave Shantung only on condition.

Japan is in Manchuria where her concessions are many and where she owns outright the South Manchurian Railway. Though in Chinese territory, China can use this railway only by consent of Japan.

Japan is in Siberia and is pushing on into Mongolia; she is in possession of the northern half of the island of Sakhalin, belonging to Russia; her troops control the whole length of the Chinese Eastern Railway and are the law of Vladivostok; she is in Fokien Province, at Port Arthur, in the Liaotung peninsula and in Korea—annexed in 1910 after successful wars with China and Russia.

Yap, a tiny island in the Pacific, is the strategic center of communications with the Far East. Japan claims a mandate over it by virtue of a ruling of the supreme council sitting at Paris.

To many of these Japanese adventures Britain and the United States are opposed, particularly those which violate the doctrine of the "open door."

Great Britain, and particularly the British overseas dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—are fearful lest their interests in the Pacific be infringed upon.

Britons in the Far East wish to see the Anglo-Japanese alliance denounced in favor of a more general agreement regarding the Far East.

They claim Japan has not kept her word with regard to the "open door" or with Great Britain with regard to the alliance. They fear Japan's secret intentions in Asia and what she might do in India.

A Pacific conference, British Dominions hope, will serve to clear up the atmosphere of suspicion in the Orient and pave the way for the denunciation of an outworn and unpopular alliance in favor of new understandings.

It is hoped that by all the great powers putting their cards face up on the conference table at Washington, and everybody playing square with each other and with Asia, the causes of friction between at least the three principal naval powers can be removed to the extent that partial disarmament, or limitation of armament, will result.

Will the conference succeed? It will if the powers give helpless Asia a square deal.

If the conference does nothing else, it will show everybody how the land lies. The people of the world will know which nations are trying to promote peace and which are hoping to profit by war.

At least this much shall be accomplished, full publicity should be given the whole proceedings. Without publicity, right-minded nations are likely to have their endeavors painted black and the skull-duggery of the bad ones depicted in bright colors.

Aside from justice and fair play to the under dog, Britain's interests in Asia are economic.

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DENIES PLEDGE
TO QUIT IN 1919
Premier Meighen Heckled At
Oshawa On Liberal
Tariff Issue.

OSHAWA, Ont., Nov. 1.—(By Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.) Voters of South Ontario gathered in the armories to the number of about 4,000 when Premier Meighen spoke here today. F. L. Fowke, ex-M. P., was chairman of the meeting and the first speaker was William Smith, former member of the Liberal-Conservative caucus in the riding. On the platform with Mr. Meighen was Hon. J. W. Edwards, minister of health, colonization and immigration.

The premier said: "One would think now, to hear the distributives of some what paltry men, that in 1917, party politicians had seized on the reins of government for selfish purposes. This was not so. Union Government had not been formed through the action of selfish men. It had resulted from a patriotic response to a country-wide call for the burial of party differences, in order that the whole machinery of government might be concentrated on winning the war."

"The Liberals passed a tariff question two years ago and they would go into sackcloth and ashes for six years now to do away with it," said the premier. He insisted that all the criticisms of the Government offered by the Liberals were for the purpose of diverting attention from the tariff.

"There was no real battle in this. A revision was due and if the Government was returned to power the tariff would be revised on a protective principle. No more protection would be given to any one industry. Canadian industries to compete with American industries, and continue operating in this country."

Interruption Occurs.
At one point in Mr. Meighen's speech an interruption occurred. He had declared that Hon. J. W. Edwards would never read his platform in Oshawa. A man in the rear of the hall called out, "Why not?"

"Because it's for use in the West," replied the Premier, who then found it read in the Toronto Telegram, "called back the men."

"Yes, but you won't in the Toronto Globe," Mr. Meighen replied.

At another point, Hon. F. L. Fowke, principal speaker of the Whittier Ladies' College, made an interruption. He charged that Mr. Meighen was trying to inform people that Mr. King's policy was free trade, whereas it was really a revenue tariff.

The audience was not disposed to take the interruption kindly. It told the interrupter to sit down, and one voice called out, "You'll have to excuse him; he's a Galt."

Challenges Premier.
Mr. Farewell challenged the premier to read the Liberal tariff resolutions, which Mr. Meighen did.

"Does anyone know what a revenue tariff is?" asked Mr. Meighen. "Certainly everyone does," shot back Mr. Farewell.

"What is the present tariff?" asked the premier. "It's a protective tariff," replied Mr. Farewell.

"Who made it?" demanded the premier. "The Laurier Government," answered the premier, and the crowd applauded.

"The proposal of the Liberals would bring free into Canada goods made in 8,745 factories in this Dominion," declared the Premier.

There were other interruptions, and for a time the Premier's meeting was more like a conversation than a speech. Not all the interruptions were antagonistic, but some of them were, and these objectors were somewhat insistent.

"What about the pledge of your party to resign in 1919?" one of them called out.

"We never made it. This man's a humbug," shouted back the Premier.

U. S. Coal Miners To Strike If
Operators Obey Court Order

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—A general strike of coal miners in the United States seemed inevitable tonight if operators heed the injunction issued by Federal Judge A. B. Anderson, which proscribes the "check off" of union dues.

A telegram sent late today from headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, after it had been definitely learned that the injunction was not yet in effect, advised union officials to regard disunion as the check off as breaking the existing wage agreement.

The telegram, signed by President John Lewis, Vice-President M. Gray and Secretary John Green, said: "Any abrogation or setting aside of any part or section of this agreement, including the section providing for the checking off of dues and assessments cannot be regarded as other than a violation of the agreement and should be treated accordingly by the district officers and local unions."

While no course of conduct for union officials was outlined by the telegram, it was said authoritatively that the international officials regarded the strike as the union's only weapon to enforce a contract. The telegram was sent to officials in sixteen states, where the check off provision obtains and where 350,000 of the 550,000 union miners are employed.

CUT NOVA SCOTIA PAY.
SIDNEY, N. S., Nov. 1.—Formal notice of intention to reduce the wages of the twelve thousand coal miners of Nova Scotia, when their present agreement expires on Nov. 30, was served today by the principal operators of the province upon J. B. McLaughlin, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America. District 26, which includes practically all the mine workers of the Maritime Provinces.

The amount of the proposed cut is not stated. The miners have already expressed their intention of resisting any wage cut to the last ditch and many forecast here that one of the hardest industrial fights in the history of Nova Scotia coal industry will result.

In giving the required thirty days' notice of intention to abrogate the agreement the operators declare that under present industrial conditions, with coal prices falling, a wage cut is necessary if the mines are to be kept open at all. The notice states that a committee of operators will be ready to meet a committee of the mine workers.

Think of the advantages of using Columbia Dry Batteries on the farm:
—Inexpensive
—Long lived
—Simple, no parts to care for
—Portable, put electricity wherever you want it
—Safe, free from fire risk
—Easily obtained, for sale everywhere.

He Knows
All doctors know what a wonderful product for the skin there is in the healing, soothing oils and disinfectant properties of
LIFEBUOY
HEALTH SOAP

and how effective Lifebuoy is for washing blankets, bedding and all garments that touch the skin.
The carbolic odor in Lifebuoy is a sign of its protective quality. It never fades, and quickly after use.

What about the pledge of your party to resign in 1919? one of them called out.

"We never made it. This man's a humbug," shouted back the Premier.

OATS 76 CENTS A BUSHEL.
DUNBAR, Nov. 1.—At a sale on the farm of James Dobson in Saugeen Township the other day everything sold at fairly high prices. Cows and young He said, "I'll tackle the whole darn \$2.75 each; Plymouth Rock pullets \$1.40 each, and oats sold at 76 cents a bushel.

GIN PILLS
FOR THE
KIDNEYS
THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR
KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

A Stubborn Cough
Loosens Right Up
This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick relief. Easily and cheaply made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, throat tickle, bronchial asthma or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get 16 ounces—a family supply of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membrane.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for 2½ ounces of Pinex with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Stratford
STRATFORD, Nov. 1.—October was a quiet month in building circles, although 25 permits were issued the total value was \$8,560. The year's permits to date total \$268,744.

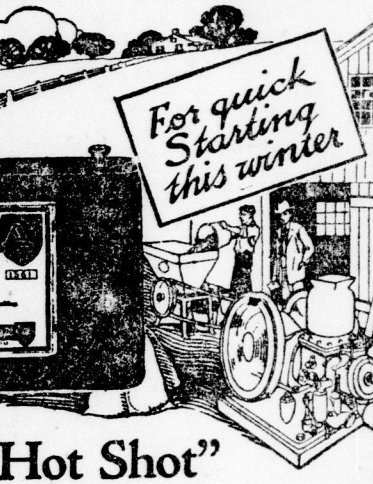
There were 48 births, 19 marriages and 27 deaths. City Clerk Dorland issued 25 marriage licenses. There was no loss by fire.

Some 50 appeals against the recent assessment were before the court of revision today.

Rev. J. B. Dinges of Hespeler succeeds Rev. F. A. Lawson as pastor of Centennial Evangelical Church, and will assume charge on Nov. 13. Rev. Mr. Lawson has transferred to the Presbyterian Church.

Records tonight showed that upwards of 200 persons had registered in the various registration booths in the city.

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CARBONKETS
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Ignition Battery will put new life
into Your Gas Engine

Think of the advantages of using Columbia Dry Batteries on the farm:
—Inexpensive
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SAVES fuel—increases power. Inexpensive to buy—not a penny for repairs—sure-fire ignition every time.

A solid package of 4 cell power
No cell connectors to fuss with—only two binding posts as shown here. A long-lived package of pep.

Sold by electrical, hardware, and auto accessory shops, garages, general stores, and implement dealers. Get your Columbia "Hot Shot" today—save temper, fuel, time. Demand the genuine Columbia "Hot Shot" Dry Battery.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO., Limited
Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

The world's most famous dry battery. Fahnestock Spring Chip Binding Posts at no extra charge

Columbia
Dry Batteries
—they last longer

Purity Salt
For Table Use
The kind that never clogs the shaker or cakes in the salt-cellar.
Clean, wholesome, full-flavored, free-running—ALWAYS.
Made in Canada by The Western Salt Co., Limited, Connaught, Ont.
Free Running

Genuine
ASPIRIN
Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."
WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for
Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain
Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All Druggists.
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetic diester of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, "Bayer Cross."

Guthrie Denies Munitions
Increase Burden of Canada

GUELPH, Ont., Nov. 1.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's appeal under date of Oct. 27 for further information regarding the shipment of large consignments of munitions to this country from Great Britain, which the leader of the Liberal forces had noticed being unloaded from ships at Levis, Que., was answered today by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of militia who, in a 3,000 word statement, reiterates that the importation of these munitions involves no new expenditure by Canada.

Mr. Guthrie's communication is accompanied by schedules marked "A," "B," and "C," under which he lists the warlike stores and ammunition requisitioned by Canada under the arrangement with the British Government, the stores which Canada is still entitled to requisition, and the equipment which Canada has received as a gift from the British Government.

The minister's letter follows in part: "Dear Mr. King: "I received your letter of Oct. 27, at noon yesterday, and I hasten to reply thereto. Before answering the questions which you have submitted to me, may I be permitted to say that I think you are laboring under some misapprehension as to the nature and application of the various votes which are annually made by Parliament for the militia department. The vote for 'demobilization,' which has appeared in the estimates since the armistice is for the payment only of claims arising out of the war, and it is not intended in any way for the current expenditure of the department since the armistice, but all accounts for payment of ammunition and other military supplies, which were contracted prior to the armistice, are chargeable to the vote for demobilization."

Mr. Guthrie deals with Mr. King's questions as follows: Q—"What was the nature and extent of credit against which Canada anticipated to draw as provided by the agreement reached with the British office at the time of the armistice, and when demobilization was decided upon; and (2) in accordance with the terms of the financial settlement of July, 1920?"

A—"The first agreement after the armistice was merely an agreement to pool all our overseas war material in the hands of the war office subject to our right to requisition such parts as we might require for the Canadian militia, and the second agreement, which was set out whereby the war office agreed to take over all the balance of our war material not required by the Canadian militia at the sum of \$3,000,000, or thereabouts, for which Canada was to obtain a credit from the British Government. The sum of \$3,000,000 above mentioned is from memory—I have not the exact figures before me at present.

Q—"What was the extent and nature of the war material, including warlike stores and ammunition of all kinds, requested and drawn by the Canadian department of militia and defence, against (1) the credit as determined at the time of the armistice; and (2) the credit as determined under the financial settlement of July, 1920?"

A—"The extent and nature of the war material, including warlike stores and ammunition drawn by Canada is set out in detail in the schedules hereto annexed marked 'A' and 'B.' (2) No war material has been requisitioned or drawn against the final settlement of July, 1920.

Q—"What is the extent and nature of the credit on which the Canadian department of militia and defence is still entitled to draw?"

A—"The schedule hereto attached marked 'B' contains a statement of all ammunition drawn by Canada from the war office pursuant to the above arrangement and the only portion of this ammunition still due to Canada under this arrangement is shown in the last column of Schedule 'B.'

Q—"Particularly as to airplanes and other war equipment, which have been received from Great Britain as gifts since the armistice."

A—"In Schedule 'C' you will find a detail. This gift consisted of the equipment which have been received from Great Britain as gifts since the armistice. This gift consisted of the equipment necessary for two squadrons of airplanes and also a number of lighter-than-air craft."

Rescue Workers Discover One
Child Alive At Britannia Beach

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 1.—(By Canadian Press.) The discovery alive of one child reported dead, making the death toll thirty-five, and the finding of two more bodies, were the principal results of the day's rescue work in the town of Britannia Beach, practically wiped out by a flood last Friday.

The survivor was the two-year-old daughter of Jack Brandwood, who lost his wife and an older girl in the flood.

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CLASSIFIED Long Distance service is effective on calls to points in the United States!

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Evening and night rates which apply on Station-to-Station calls to United States cities, mean substantial savings over day rates. For example:

Where the day rate is \$1.60
The evening rate (8.30 p.m. to 12 midnight) is 80 cents.
The night rate (12 midnight to 4.30 a.m.) is 40 cents.

Our Manager will be glad to advise you on how you can take advantage of Classified Long Distance Service to both United States and Canadian points.

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