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MEIGHEN PAPERS

SERIES 3

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

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033857

SSA 20 Nov. 1925 FAIS CE Q

Lettre d'Ottawa

M. Meighen dans Bagot

C'est ce qu'on laisse prévoir à Ottawa — Ce qu'on pense de son intervention — Les dangers de cette campagne.

Ottawa, 19. — La nouvelle que M. Meighen participera probablement lui-même à l'élection de Bagot a causé toute une sensation dans la capitale, ce matin. On ne s'attendait pas à une décision de cette sorte. En fait, on ne savait sur quel pied les conservateurs danseraient; car la dernière campagne électorale n'a fait qu'augmenter leur désarroi et leur désorganisation dans notre province.

Comme on sait, M. Meighen n'a pas pris la parole dans le Québec du 5 septembre au 29 octobre dernier. On a cru trouver dans cette absence une preuve directe et très forte de la collusion qui existait entre lui et les lanceurs du mouvement Patenaude. Ceux-ci auraient, prétend-on, conclu avec M. Meighen une entente par laquelle celui-ci devait se tenir hors de nos frontières, afin de laisser aux autres le soin de ramener quelques comtés de notre province au parti conservateur sans avoir à souffrir pour eux-mêmes et leurs candidats de l'impopularité de M. Meighen.

Le chef de l'opposition a-t-il vraiment consenti de coeur allègre à ne pas paraître dans Québec? Quelles raisons l'ont décidé à cette abstention extraordinaire? Les chefs conservateurs du Québec lui ont-ils imposé cette absence? Questions que tous se sont posées et que l'on se pose encore.

* * *

On est plutôt d'avis ici que M. Meighen n'est pas venu dans notre province parce qu'il sentait qu'il y avait des obstacles sur sa route. Le *Journal* d'Ottawa, qui lui tient de près, a publié, le lendemain de l'élection, une attaque acerbe et violente contre la haute finance de Montréal qui aurait voulu dicter au parti conservateur la tactique à suivre, voulu lui imposer des chefs, diriger son orientation, tout en étant incapable de faire élire un seul homme.

Divers indices prouvent aussi, dit-on, que M. Meighen n'aurait pas vu d'un oeil bien favorable le mouvement Patenaude qui se séparait de lui, l'abandonnait, le critiquait et équivalait à la formation d'un tiers parti. Mais il sera bien difficile de savoir bientôt avec exactitude si tout cela est fondé, si M. Meighen a voulu une campagne oppositionniste québecoise comme il s'en est fait une. Il pourrait lui-même éclairer le public; mais ne nous fions pas trop là-dessus.

Le chef de l'opposition peut difficilement parler dans Bagot sans nous éclairer un peu là-dessus, croit-on à Ottawa. Pourquoi n'a-t-il pas pris part ici à la dernière campagne électorale? Et pourquoi prendra-t-il part à la campagne actuelle? Dès le début de son intervention, les libéraux porteront contre lui, à ce qu'on sait, cette accusation: "Vous avez tenté de tromper les électeurs québecois avec le mouvement Patenaude", diront-ils; "et maintenant que vous avez vu que c'était inutile, vous venez vous-même. Vous jouez double jeu." Accusation d'autant plus dangereuse que les électeurs croient ordinairement que les chefs font toujours le beau et le mauvais temps dans leur parti et peuvent tout ce qu'ils veulent, — ce qui est loin d'être toujours vrai.

Dans le même temps, les orateurs des deux partis et les journaux, s'ils sont prudents, s'aviseront peut-être qu'il faut modérer leurs paroles. On sait difficilement jusqu'à quel point peut être choquant pour l'électeur anglo-canadien ordinaire un extrait de discours prononcé chez nous en période électorale. On lit de ce temps-ci dans les journaux anglais divers extraits de cette sorte qui ne font que gagner des voix à M. Meighen dans les provinces anglaises. Le contraire est aussi souvent vrai; mais l'élection se fait chez nous cette fois-ci. Les conservateurs, autant qu'on peut s'en rendre compte, sont au guet des paroles trop vives, des passages trop violents, pour les saisir, les reproduire dans la presse anglaise du pays et tourner lentement, par cette manoeuvre, le reste du Canada contre notre province. C'est un danger dont il faut s'aviser.

D'ailleurs les conservateurs voudront utiliser le résultat de cette élection, quoi qu'il advienne. S'ils la gagnent ils chanteront sur tous les tons que la province de Québec leur revient. S'ils sont défaits, ils diront au reste du Canada que Québec s'obstine dans ses rancunes de guerre, etc., etc.

* * *

Cette élection de Bagot, elle est d'ailleurs comme un noeud d'épines. Les deux partis, ayant un besoin pressant de chaque siège, peuvent difficilement éviter des excès à moins de surveiller jalousement tous les détails de leur campagne et de tenir bien en main leur orateurs, ce qui ne sera pas facile. Les diplomates de chaque parti ne seront pas de trop et devront exercer leur talent avant que les casse-cou n'interviennent.

Léo-Paul DESROSIERS

Bloc-notes

Un nouveau chef

Le *Grain Growers' Guide*, de Winnipeg, hebdomadaire rural tirant 75,000 exemplaires et qui est la propriété ainsi que l'organe des agriculteurs syndiqués de l'Ouest canadien, est d'opinion qu'il faut un nouveau chef au parti libéral. Dans son numéro du 18 novembre, arrivé à Montréal aujourd'hui, le *Grain Growers' Guide* exprime l'avis, dans son article de tête, que "le gouvernement attend simplement la décision des progressistes pour savoir s'il doit continuer de rester au pouvoir, ou abandonner les rênes à M. Meighen". Il estime par ailleurs que "le parti libéral, aujourd'hui, est probablement moins que jamais l'obligé des barons du commerce et de la finance; il est donc en excellente posture pour continuer de mener les affaires du Canada, pourvu qu'il ait un chef capable et courageux". Mais l'organe des progressistes de l'Ouest paraît poser une condition préalable à l'appui que le parti progressiste peut donner aux libéraux. "Le parti libéral ne peut continuer à gouverner que s'il n'a l'aide à vrai dire unanime et durable des progressistes. Or, sauf quelques exceptions possibles, les députés progressistes n'ont aucune confiance en M. Mackenzie King... Et très peu des députés de l'Ouest, s'ils représentent le véritable esprit de l'Ouest, ont confiance aussi dans la direction du premier ministre présent... Il faut attribuer plus qu'à n'importe quel autre facteur que ce soit la défaite du parti libéral à la politique vacillante, hésitante et tâtonneuse du premier ministre. Sous une telle direction, le véritable libéralisme a peu à espérer", dit entre autres choses le *Grain Growers' Guide*. En d'autres termes, si les libéraux veulent s'assurer le concours entier des progressistes et continuer ainsi à gouverner, il leur faudrait commencer par débarquer M. King, selon l'organe des progressistes. M. King voudra-t-il s'effacer? Et en faveur de quel autre chef?

Pensons à nous

En marge d'un congrès des *Canadian Clubs* du pays à Port-Arthur, il y a quelque temps, la *Manitoba Free Press* écrit que l'on a négligé jusqu'ici, au Canada, de considérer nos problèmes et nos questions domestiques sous l'angle canadien. "Nous avons décidé que notre Cour suprême ne suffisait pas au Canada; nous n'avons jamais eu assez d'esprit national pour avoir un drapeau véritablement canadien; nous avons chez nous des gens qui refusent de se lever quand on chante *O Canada;* nous avons traité la question de citoyenneté canadienne de telle sorte que les jeunes Canadiens ne savent plus s'ils sont Canadiens ou Hottentots, s'ils ont une grand'mère hottentote; nous déployons tout notre enthousiasme dans la célébration de fêtes nationales d'autres pays, il ne nous en reste pas pour la nôtre; et ceux qui parlent du Canada se font dénoncer comme des traîtres..." écrit ce quotidien de Winnipeg. Il y a passablement de vrai là-dedans. Et c'est justement quand il aurait fallu le plus penser aux véritables intérêts canadiens que la plupart de nos prétendus Canadiens ont perdu la tête au point de parler de faire pendre ceux qui, l'ayant gardée, croyaient devoir rappeler aux autres que nos premières obligations sont envers le Canada, quoi qui se passe à l'extérieur.

Le cas de M. Meighen

Un débat vient de s'engager sur ce sujet-ci: quand M. Meighen s'est abstenu de venir dans notre province, du commencement de septembre à la fin d'octobre derniers, — tout le temps de la campagne électorale, —l'a-t-il fait parce qu'on l'exigeait de lui, ou l'a-t-il fait de son propre gré? S'est-il laissé interdire du coup soixante-cinq des 245 comtés du pays, ou a-t-il lui-même considéré simplement qu'il faisait mieux de n'y pas paraître? Si l'on en croit le compte rendu d'une réunion conservatrice tenue hier et paru dans la *Gazette* de ce matin, M. Monty aurait affirmé que "M. Meighen a été empêché de paraître dans cette province. On l'en a averti tandis qu'il était dans les Provinces Maritimes et cet avertissement l'a arrêté à Lévis". Par ailleurs, M. Cahan, à la même réunion, a nié avoir eu quoi que ce soit à voir à la prétendue interdiction faite à M. Meighen de paraître dans notre province pendant toute la dernière campagne, et il a affirmé: "Personne n'a jamais empêché M. Meighen de venir dans cette province-ci, si ce n'est qu'il n'a pas voulu venir, ... et il est aussi bien de comprendre une fois pour toutes qu'il a consenti lui-même à ne pas y mettre les pieds, vu les conditions où se faisait la lutte ici. .... Et si, comme M. Monty vient de le dire, on l'a trompé au sujet d'une province où il pouvait faire enquête et où il a des centaines d'amis, cela ne témoignerait guère en faveur de sa perspicacité et de son habileté comme chef d'un grand parti." A quoi M. Monty a riposté: "M. Meighen n'a pas pu venir dans Québec. On le lui a interdit. Il s'est soumis, mais il a venir maintenant à Ottawa et ailleurs dans la province." Sur quoi M. Cahan a réaffirmé qu'il ne croit pas à cette prétendue interdiction et qu'il n'y a été pour rien. Tous ceux qui connaissent M. Cahan prendront sa parole. Il y a, dans cette absence systématique de M. Meighen de notre province, un point d'histoire politique à éclaircir, par ailleurs, et qui ne manque pas d'intérêt rétrospectif, d'autant que si M. Meighen vient parler dans le comté de Bagot, les gens voudront connaître pour quelle raison il ne s'est pas montré chez nous de toute la dernière élection générale.

G. P.

033858 Tél: Bell No 1

Aimé Chassé, L.L.B.

AVOCAT

Pierreville, 20 novembre 1925

Très Honorable Arthur Meighen,
C. Unis.

Cher chef,

J'ai vu un extrait d'Ottawa sur "La Presse" du 19 courant, à l'égard que vous allez faire, je vous relativement à l'élection partielle de Bagot. J'en suis bien aise, comme nos partisans de cette région, et je vous en félicite. Je me proposais de prendre part à cette lutte; j'ai maintenant une moins de courage.

Votre chose et dévoué,
Aimé Chassé

033859

Ottawa, November 20, 1925.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I enclose herewith a letter from Mr. Roy, of St-Pie, P.Q., and suggest that you wire him whatever you may decide is the wisest thing to do. You will note in my reply, copy of which I also attach, I have intimated you would be prepared to go to Bagot, providing there is a desire on the part of the Conservatives in the riding that you should go. I have not seen Senator L'Esperance since you left, and, following your wish and instructions, I am leaving the matter in his hands and not interfering. This is the first letter I have written to anyone on the subject.

I thought it inadvisable to say anything to Roy in the way of discouraging him from dealing with Mr. Rogers, as apparently Roy reposes great confidence in Rogers, as evidenced not only by his letter but from what he said to us when we had a conference with him in your office, hence the desirability of handling the matter very carefully.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
Southern Pines, N.C.,
U.S.A.

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Aimé Chassé, L.L.B.

AVOCAT

Pierreville, 20 novembre 1925

Très Honorable Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa.

Cher chef,

Je vois une dépêche d'Ottawa sur "Le Devoir" du 19 courant, à l'effet que vous alliez participer personnellement à l'élection partielle de Bagot. J'en suis bien aise! comme nos partisans de cette région, et je vous en félicite. Je me proposais de prendre part à cette lutte; j'y irai maintenant avec plus de courage.

Votre dévoué serviteur

Aimé Chassé

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MILNER, MATHESON, CARR & DAFOE
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

H.R.MILNER, K.C.
A.S.MATHESON
H.J.CARR.
L.G.DAFOE

COUNSEL-HON. R. B. BENNETT, K.C.

CABLE ADDRESS "MILMAT"

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA CHAMBERS
EDMONTON, CANADA

November 20th, 1925.

J. W. McConnell, Esq.,
Dominion Express Building,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Mr. McConnell:-

You will probably think me very remiss in not having written to you before but the fact is that when the election was over I had a good many urgent matters which required immediate attention.

The assistance which you gave us so promptly met a very urgent situation. Some of our men, especially our candidate in East Edmonton, were at the end of their tether. Indeed I feel satisfied that had we not had you behind us East Edmonton would not have been carried.

The Party situation here has tremendously improved since 1921. As a result of the Federal and Provincial elections of that year we seemed in danger of entirely disappearing. However, we now have an optimistic, vigorous, fighting force, and if another Federal election takes place within the next year I would think that we should have an excellent opportunity of carrying five of the eight seats in Northern Alberta. This depends, of course, on a more or less continuous campaign being carried on from now until election. The vast majority of our farmers are still theoretically attached to free trade but are gradually reaching the attitude that while free trade may be perfect in theory it is in fact impracticable, and not only can no government put it into effect but with the existing American tariff it would be disastrous to do so. Under these conditions a campaign of education would I feel certain have very remarkable results. In a three cornered fight our man carried Peace River. In Wetaskiwin, which is also a rural

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
H.R.MILNER, K.C.
A.S.MATHESON
H.J.CARR
L.G.DAFOE
COUNSEL-HON. R. B. BENNETT, K.C.

CABLE ADDRESS "MILMAT"
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA CHAMBERS
EDMONTON, CANADA

Nov. 20th, 1925.

J. W. McC.---#2.

riding, although defeated, he made an excellent showing and tells me that he feels fairly confident of success in the next fight when he will undoubtedly again be the Party candidate. In West Edmonton Stewart, the Minister of the Interior, can be defeated by an effective candidate. Taking everything together, we in this part of the world feel exceedingly optimistic.

Again with very many thanks,

Dict. HRM/F.

Yours sincerely,

H.R. Milner

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033862

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
ONE THIRTY EIGHT McGILL STREET
MONTREAL. November 24, 1925

Cannot locate have looked through all correspondence for Armstrong & Smith & McMaster
CWJ

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I left you when in Ottawa a letter sent by P.C.Armstrong to Mr. Ross McMaster, with a little sketch showing the layout of the counties in Brome-Missisquoi. Mr. McMaster is asking me to return this to him. Will you kindly have it looked up and send it down.

I note that Fauteaux is running in Bagot, and it looks to me as if he will make a good fight.

Trust that your holiday has done you good and that you will be in good physical shape for the strenuous work that is ahead of you.

Yours very truly,

CHS:J

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Rédiguick 24 Nov 1925

Très Hon. A. Meighen
Chef Opp. Ottawa

Monsieur,

Si possible lisez l'article éditorial du "Progrès du Golfe" de Rimouski, à votre sujet - Il établit bien les responsabilités - Tel que je vous ai déjà conseillé ne manquez pas d'aller parler dans Bagot une ou deux assemblées au moins - Vous avez avec nous maintenant les 2/3 des Canadiens Français intelligents et bientôt les 3/5 - J'ai l'hon. d'être votre tout dév. serv.

H. Boulay

Bagot

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DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING

Bagot

033864

J. W. McConnell
Montreal

Nov 7/5

Dear Mr Meighen

A good organization is being set up in Bagot and everything is being keyed up for a fight that will cause your "friends the Enemy" some little anxiety.

The plan is to conduct you personally through all (13) parishes by motor car - and in each - receptions and afternoon teas will be arranged in advance - where all - especially the women - will be invited to meet - shake hands - and converse with you at ease. Nothing to be overlooked and nothing to be spared to make this a real fight; and I trust a successful one

I enclose an interesting letter

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received today from Milner
Edmonton. to whom I wired
"last minute" assistance prior
to Election day. —

With best wishes and
and trusting you are having
a pleasant and restful
holiday I am as ever

Yours sincerely

Jas. Lougheed

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033866

Montreal, November 26th, 1925

To the Editor,
The Montreal Star.

Dear Sir:-

Hon'l Mr. Taschereau and his friends have been denouncing the Rt. Hon'l Mr. Meighen very bitterly, (very unjustly, in my opinion, and/disgraceful methods) for the part he took in connection with the enactment of the so called "Conscription Act", and in a recent statement given to the press, he refers to Mr. Meighen's statement at the time war threatened between Great Britain and Turkey when Mr. Meighen made use of the phrase "Ready, Aye Ready."

To show the inconsistency of Mr. Taschereau, let me call the attention of the public to the remarks made by him at a banquet given by the Ontario Government to Sir Lomer Gouin and his colleagues in the Banquet Hall of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, October 15th, 1909. Reference to the fyles of "The Toronto Globe" of October 16th, 1909, will corroborate my assertion.

Mr. Taschereau is quoted as follows:-

"As grandson of Jean Thomas Taschereau, who was imprisoned by Governor Craig for sedition in 1810, and who, two years later, at the head of the Third Battalion of New Beauce was at Chateauguay fighting for the British flag, Hon'l Mr. Taschereau said that he had a mission to present ... the views of the people of Quebec on the question of a contribution by Canada to the naval defence of the Empire. "Make no mistake, gentlemen," he declared, "Quebec is ready and will consent to do its part; the call of the Mother Country should be heard. We leave it to those in charge of the Government to decide what form this contribution should take and whatever they decide we will gladly accept."

"If we build a navy our children will show that the descendents of those great mariners of the first days of the Colony, Jacques Cartier and Champlain, have lost nothing of the courage, the energy and the ability of their ancestors, and I hope some day to hear great things of the Admiral Jean Baptiste."

After having recalled the contribution of Quebec to the South African War, Mr. Taschereau added - "What Quebec has done in the past it will do in the future. When the call comes, as true Canadians we will answer "Present".

It would appear from the above, therefore, that Rt. Hon'l Mr. Meighen learned his lesson from Mr. Taschereau, because if language means anything, the statement made by Mr. Taschereau in October, 1909, is quite as strong as anything Mr. Meighen has ever uttered.

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033867

But to understand the situation thoroughly, we should know what impelled Mr. Taschereau to make the statement he did at that time and those who are in a position to know what they are talking about declare that it was because Mr. Taschereau and his friends were at that time very much interested in the Ross Rifle Factory at Quebec. It is common knowledge among those who followed events at the time the Ross Rifle Factory was incorporated that many friends and relatives of Mr. Taschereau were interested in that concern, and it was through their influence that the Ross Rifle Factory was located on the Plains of Abraham. Perhaps Mr. Taschereau will be good enough to enlighten the public in regard to that affair and what connection it had with the changes incorporated in the Militia Act by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Those changes embodied conscription in a more stringent form than the law enacted during the war which the Hon'l Mr. Taschereau now denounces so loudly.

Let me quote further regarding the above statement made at Toronto by Mr. Taschereau. On the 2nd of June, 1910, the late Hon'l Jean Prevost introduced a resolution in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec censuring the statement made at Toronto by the Hon'l Mr. Taschereau and this motion of censure was voted down by the Liberal Members of the House by a vote of 44 to 16. Mr. Taschereau is quoted in "Le Soleil" of June 3rd, 1910, as having made the following declaration: - " What I said on that occasion I had a right to say, and I again will repeat it if desired in every county of the Province. The naval policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier certainly had the success it merited, and if I had had to vote at Ottawa, I would have voted for the project with all my heart."

Hon'l Mr. Taschereau owes it to the public, if not to the Rt. Hon'l Mr. Meighen, to explain his change of front, and perhaps at the same time he will be good enough to give us some information regarding the inner workings of the Ross Rifle Factory, which he must have in his possession, since it is well known that no one could be employed in that factory, in its early days at least, without a recommendation from the law firm of which he was a partner. Let Mr. Taschereau speak at once and not wait until after the Provincial By-Elections, and perhaps this reminder of his Toronto speech may the better enable him to give an honest and correct reply to the recent statement of the Rt. Hon'l Mr. Borden.

I enclose my card and sign it

"Old Time Conservative."

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

CHIEF OFFICE: MONTREAL

MONTREAL 26th November 1925.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
ONTARIO.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Out of all the perplexing 'backwash' of the election, I see nothing more hopeful than the cleancut declaration of your candidate at Bagot yesterday.

It is rather presumptuous to offer an opinion without better knowledge than I have of the Eastern situation, but the campaign in Quebec was always very unconvincing to me. I would never have had the slightest doubt about your ultimate reception in Quebec, nor do I think you would yourself. I have a vivid recollection of a famous meeting in Hotel Vancouver some years ago when, as you will remember, a large group of disaffected returned soldiers had been mobilized with a definite purpose of breaking up your meeting. The outcome of that meeting was so disconcerting to them that it left me convinced of your invincibility on the platform. On the other hand, had you dodged that meeting, the reaction would have been of the very worst kind.

I don't know whose counsel it was which dictated the tactics in Quebec, but the outcome I think can leave little doubt that they were not wise. The speech of your candidate at Bagot struck me as a model one, cleancut, definite, no equivocations, no apologies, a distinct challenge to the intelligence of the people. It might well serve as a key-note to the general campaign in Quebec, should another election eventuate.

Sir Robert Borden's letter also was a most helpful document. If the hysteria which is almost daily in evidence in St. James Street could be quieted for a few weeks, with the co-operation of some of the French editors enlisted in a deliberate and consistent campaign along the lines of the Bagot declaration, I believe it would be a very wise preliminary to any future fights.

Pardon my intruding these opinions, I am sure you are having lots of advice these days. My only

(over)

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033869

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA

(Hon. Arthur Meighen)

excuse for offering this is that it is at least as disinterested, and dictated by a deep desire for your success.

Should you be in Montreal in the near future, I would appreciate if your Secretary could give me a ring at the Sun Life so that, if possible, I might call on you.

Yours faithfully,

John Nelson

JN:OL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

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MONTREAL QUE 27

HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

ROOSEVELT HOTEL NEWYORK NY

HAVE WRITTEN YOU TONIGHT UNDER SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP WILL YOU WIRE ME IF YOU ARE IN NEWYORK TOMORROW AS I SHOULD LIKE TO SPEAK TO YOU ON THE TELEPHONE EVERYTHING PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY HERE

J W MCCONNELL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bagot

033871

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries Limited.

Dominion Express Building.

Cable Address:-
"Lawrence"

Montreal November 27th, 1925.

The Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Roosevelt Hotel,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Last night I had a very satisfactory talk with Senator White of the Gazette during which I put it up straight to him as to whether or not he did not consider it about time to give you, as leader of the Conservative party who had won 117 seats in English constituencies, the encouragement that you well deserve and the support that you are entitled to expect from a great Conservative paper like the Gazette.

I have pointed out to the Senator that he might make the Bagot byelection the occasion for such encouragement and support and I am glad to be able to tell you that his answer was "I will take your tip and do it".

He realised that the Gazette had not been giving you proper support and I have pointed out to him the undesirability of the Gazette trailing in behind a certain other gentleman who would be almost certain to put up disagreeable opposition to you upon your entry into Quebec to participate in this byelection.

As a matter of fact if the Gazette comes out as I have every reason to believe it will, strong in your support, and the other fellow goes against you I think the results will be more in your favor than otherwise.

Please wire me when you expect to be in Montreal and if you will have a few hours to spend here before going on to the constituency.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

5 p.m.
Have just been called by the Gazette to look over proof article in your favor coming out tomorrow morning. Can you give me any suggestions for morning? Jos

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

D33872

Ottawa, Nov. 27, 1925.

H. Boulay, Esq.,
Kedgwick, N.B.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 24th arrived in Mr. Meighen's absence from the city. Mr. Meighen will not return to the office before the end of next week, when your communication will be placed before him.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

0.338 Ks
033873

Montreal, 27 November 1925

To the Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith copy of a letter addressed this day to the Editors of "Gazette" and "Star".

I am quite sure that they won't publish it as they generally abstain to publish things which can hurt Taschereau.

But if you go to Bagot this can perhaps help you.

Yours truly,
J.A. Lefebvre

Address:
J.A. LeFebvre,
P.O. Box 2468
Montreal

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033874

GEO. B. NICHOLSON
CHAPLEAU
ONT.

Personal & Confidential November 28th, 1925.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a,
Ont.

Rt. Hon. and dear Mr. Meighen;-

When I had the privilege of seeing you about two weeks ago you asked me to give consideration to a certain confidential matter and to let you have my opinion.

In the meantime I have been giving the matter very serious thought and have secured the indirect opinion of some others in whom I have confidence, without in any way letting it be known what I had in mind. I have one or two suggestions to make to you which I will do personally before the session begins. I am hoping to go to Ottawa one or two days before the opening and if an opportunity presents itself will see you for a few minutes.

I was delighted to see by the press this morning that you were going into the constituency of Bagot. You may not be able to win the seat but whether you do or not, you are taking the course that will have to be followed. The other plans have been tried with the result that we all know of, but I am confident that your personality and honesty of purpose will eventually break down the barrier of prejudice that has been built up in that Province, and there is no better time to start than right now.

With assurance of my highest personal regard,

Yours sincerely,

GBN/IM

G B Nicholson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033875

St-Eugène de Grantham, Qué.,
le 28 novembre, 1925.

Honorable M. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Honorable chef de l'opposition:

Permettez-moi de vous tracer quelques lignes seulement, car je veux être courtois, attendu que je n'ai pas grand temps à ma disposition puisque je m'occupe autant que je le peux de l'élection de Bagot.

Vous savez n'est-ce pas que si le parti conservateur rapportait la victoire dans le comté de Bagot, cela nous donnerait une bonne chance pour la prochaine campagne électorale dans Québec

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CANADA

033877

et aussi dans le Canada tout entier puisque tous ont les yeux vers Bagot, par conséquent, je vous demande au noms des cultivateurs conservateurs du comté de Drummond de faire pour le comté de Bagot qui est notre voisin tout ce que vous pouvez faire en orateurs et en argent afin de faire de beaux commités et d'avoir de la boisson et plusieurs friandises à passer car plusieurs qui ne s'intéressent pas aux bien du pays changent de parti pour de simple raison comme celle là.

Dans Drummond qui est un comté presque totalement libéral le vieille souche c'est en faisant de beaux commités que nous avons réussis à avoir quelques milles conservateurs cette année et à la prochaine élection nous espérons pouvoir encore augmenter le nombre des conservateurs si nous ne rapportons pas la victoire.

À la dernière élection en ma qualité d'organisateur en chef j'ai dépensé jusqu'au dernier sou pour faire des recrues et convaincre les libéraux de l'habileté de notre chef qui est vous Monsieur Arthur Meighen et de nos députés; j'ai dépensé mon temps absolument gratuitement afin d'aider le plus possible mon parti.

Je vous felicite Monsieur Meighen de la victoire que vous avez rapportée dans

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CANADA

033878

votre comté personnel ainsi que pour la bonne part que vous avez prise à l'élection de nos 118 députés conservateurs et j'espère que le 7 décembre nous pourrons compter M. Lauteup élu, je souhaite la défaite du gouvernement actuel et que vous soyez appelé à former un cabinet.

Espérant, Honorable Monsieur Meighen, que vous ferez votre possible pour Bagot et que nous rapporterons la victoire, soyez assuré que pour ma part je ferai mon possible, Veuillez me croire

Votre humble serviteur
Ernest Grégoire
Cultivateur

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

033879

FORM T.D. 1

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

W

33

RA17 27 PD

MONTREAL NOV 28-25 9 42

RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA

HAVE NO NEWS FROM BAGOT VERY SURPRISED WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO BAGOT WOULD BE PLEASED TO GO WITH YOU IF YOU DESIRE ANSWER IMMEDIATELY BY WIRE

RODOLPHE MONTY

9.50 AM

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033880

Ottawa, 28 novembre, 1925.

M. Aimé Chassé,
Pierreville,
P. Q.

Cher Monsieur:

J'accuse réception de votre lettre du 20 courant à l'adresse de M. Meighen, qui est absent de la ville actuellement. A son retour je lui soumettrai votre communication.

Votre bien dévoué,

Secrétaire privé.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033881

Ottawa, November 30, 1925.

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Many thanks for your letter of the 26th instant. It is very encouraging to get this communication from you. It was my most earnest desire, and to realize the desire I asked unceasingly to secure unity of the party in Quebec with that of the Dominion. Powerful influences were working the other way and for a time had their will. The result all in all is perhaps not wholly unsatisfactory. I have a very high opinion of Mr. Patenaude and would indeed have liked to have had him as a colleague. I don't expect to be in Montreal for some little time but will get in touch with you as soon as I am there.

Are you definitely associated with the Sun Life?

Yours very truly,

John Nelson, Esq.,
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada,
Chief Office,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033882

Ottawa, Dec. 5, 1925.

G. A. Roy, Esq.,
St. Pie,
P. Q.

Dear Mr. Roy:

Thanks so much for your message with regard to Mr. Boulais which reached me to-day. I am very pleased indeed to get this information. All eyes, and especially my own, are on the county of Bagot.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033883

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, Dec. 3, 1925.

G. A. Roy, Esq.,

St. Pie,

P.Q.

Dear ~~Sir~~ Mr Roy

~~Mr. Meighen asked me to acknowledge~~ Thanks so much for your ~~kind~~ message with regard to receipt of your wire, and to say that he is Mr Boulais which reached me today. ~~very pleased to get the information you have given. All eyes, and especially his own, are on the county of Bagot.~~ I am very pleased indeed to get this information. All eyes and especially my own, are on the County of Bagot.

~~Yours faithfully,~~

Yours very truly

~~Private Secretary.~~

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033884

Ottawa, Dec. 3, 1925.

G. A. Roy, Esq.,
St. Pie,
P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Meighen asked me to acknowledge receipt of your wire, and to say that he is very pleased to get the information you have given. All eyes, and especially his own, are on the county of Bagot.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033885

FORM T.D. 1 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

A 22 RA NA 5

STPIE QUE., DEC. 3-1925 NFT.

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA ONT.

64

BOULAIS REMAINS IN THE FIELD.

G.A.ROY.

1040A

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Bagot

033886

Mercier & Sullivan
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors

JOSEPH A. MERCIER, K.C. M.P.
JOHN A. SULLIVAN, K.C.

Tel. Main 60

~~La Banque Nationale Building~~
180 ~~xxx~~ St. James St.
Montreal December 3. 1925.

The Rt.Hon. A.Meighen,P.C,K.C,M.P,
Leader of the Opposition,
OTTAWA. Ont.

Dear Sir :

I regret very much not to have had the pleasure of making the trip with you to the County of Bagot,as I was laid up with grippe.

Senator Lesperance and Mr.Fauteux were kind enough to inviteme,and I will try and pass the last days in the County. This is the first time that I miss a fight in my life, and I would not like to say that I have been completely out of it. At all events, I will do my best.

From all quarters come reports of the great impression you have made in the County,and throughout the Province your speeches are creating great effect. I hope we will win.

Yours faithfully,

John A. Sullivan

JAS/LC

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033887

Personal

Mr

CHIEF JUSTICE'S CHAMBER
QUEBEC

Quebec 3rd Dec / 25.

Right Honorable
Mr. Meighen.

Your friends and admirers are jubilant over the fact that you came down to Bagot and that you were received with the honors due to a great leader.

Yours very truly

F.R. Lemieux

Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033888

Ottawa, Dec. 4, 1925.

Geo. B. Nicholson, Esq.,

Chapleau, Ont.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I have yours of the 28th Nov. I expect to be here steadily until about the 14th. If you are down this way I would be very glad indeed to have a talk with you. If not I have asked my Secretary to wire you before I leave so that we can meet on the way.

Our friends in Bagot are fairly confident. I cannot say that I can judge very well how any French-speaking constituency will go.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033889

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

CHIEF OFFICE: MONTREAL

MONTREAL 4th December, 1925.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA. ONT.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The newspaper reports seem to indicate that your excursion into ~~the North~~ Bagot was as happy in its results as the most sanguine could hope for.

Referring to your enquiries, I joined the Sun Life at the latter part of October. They are creating a new department of Public Relations, which I am developing and of which I have been made Supervisor. The Sun Life I think operates in forty-four countries and you will appreciate that so many international contacts seem to justify the creation of some special machinery to look after them.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

John Nelson

JN/W.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Bagot L'Homme Libre Quebec Dec. 5/25 033890

M. Meighen dans Bagot

Désirez-vous, avait dit, le jour de la convention dans Bagot, l'hon. André Fauteux, candidat conservateur pour cette division électorale, recevoir M. Meighen, lui parler, l'entendre, savoir ce qu'il est, ce qu'il veut et ce qu'il peut promettre et tenir ?

Oui, avait répondu la foule enthousiante et il peut être assuré d'une cordiale et chaleureuse réception.

L'événement n'a pas manqué de répondre aux désirs exprimés par tous et le premier décembre, le chef de l'opposition fédérale descendait à Acton Vale au milieu des acclamations d'une foule à la sympathie la plus chaude et la plus expressive.

Après les visites protocolaires, notamment celle à M. le curé Roy, eut lieu la réception à l'Hôtel de Ville à laquelle M. Meighen parla en français pendant plus d'une demi-heure et de façon à satisfaire les plus exigeants.

Le distingué visiteur, dans cette courte allocution, esquissa rapidement son programme politique.

Au début, il toucha légèrement à la question de sa visite dans notre province lors de l'élection générale.

"On a dit que j'ai eu peur de venir dans la province de Québec. Rien n'est plus absurde. Partout où je suis allé dans les autres parties du Canada, quelles que soient les villes que j'ai visitées, je n'ai jamais été reçu avec autant d'hospitalité que dans la province de Québec. Je puis vous assurer que si mes visites n'ont pas été jusqu'à maintenant plus nombreuses c'est dû uniquement au fait que je ne pouvais pas parler assez bien votre langue.

Parlant ensuite de la participation aux guerres futures le chef conservateur renouvela la déclaration qu'il fit à Hamilton.

"Je ne crois pas," dit-il, " qu'une guerre soit possible dans l'avenir, du moins après le traité de Locarno. C'est l'avis de tout le pays. Cependant, si une crise se soulevait dans notre pays, ce que je ne souhaite pas, et que la sécurité du pays serait menacée, je déclare qu'aussi longtemps que j'aurai les rênes du pouvoir dans ce pays, ce pays n'enverra pas de troupes en dehors sans que le peuple soit consulté d'abord.

En ce qui concerne le tarif de protection, il prononça ces paroles significatives:

"Le parti conservateur sera bientôt au pouvoir. Nous mettrons alors un tarif contre les produits de la ferme des autres pays. Le tarif sur les produits agricoles des Etats Unis sera aussi haut que celui qui existe contre nous.

"Nous voulons un fermier canadien avec un marché canadien, et nous chercherons à étendre ce marché. Nous suivrons cette politique en 1926."

La visite de M. Meighen a créé une profonde impression. Elle sera fructueuse, nous n'en doutons point.

Les deux autres assemblées tenues à Ste-Pie et à Ste-Rosalie ont été aussi enthousiastes. Leur succès a pleinement satisfait même les plus exigeants.

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MICHEL PAPEAU, Series 3 (R.G. 2, I, Volume 7C)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bagot

033891

Ottawa, Ont., 5th December, 1925.

Dear Sir Henry Drayton,

I am sorry I did not see you. Was inquiring today and learned you had gone out of town yesterday. While in the Bagot election I was waited on by a number of Conservatives of Brome-Missisquoi, including P. C. Armstrong, Dr. F. H. Pickle(late caididate), Tom Pickle, and others. They are all getting together down there, and would like if you could run down either just before Christmas, or right after the New Year before the House opens and spend a day or so with them. I think it would be well worth while for you to go. You could report to Dr. Pickle at Sweetsburg first and write him in advance as to when you would be down. They mentioned either you or Harry Stevens, but I don't suppose Stevens could very well be back.

Yours very truly,

The Honourable,

Sir Henry Drayton, M.P.

House of Commons,

Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033892

La Patrie
MONTRÉAL, CAN.

Au Très Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Conseil privé et chef de l'opposition.

Très honorable monsieur:

Permettez-moi de vous envoyer, sous pli différent, les découpures de la "Patrie" donnant les comptes-rendus de votre intéressante campagne dans le comté de Bagot.

Cette campagne a été suivie avec grand intérêt. Vous avez conquis l'admiration d'un grand nombre de Canadiens-Français à qui vous êtes maintenant franchement sympathique. Veuillez croire que vous avez encore grandi dans mon admiration.

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CANADA

J'espère que vous avez été satisfait des comptes-rendus que j'ai faits après vous avoir accompagné à Acton Vale, à Saint-Pie et à Sainte-Rosalie.

Et, j'ose vous demander une récompense, si j'ai droit à une récompense quelconque.

Je vous serais grandement reconnaissant de m'envoyer votre photographie avec votre autographe.

Serait-ce trop exiger que vous demander d'ajouter quelques mots à cette autographe.

I am now begging your pardon for wanting wrote you in French! However I know, as you

0338863

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033894

said the college at Acton Vale, that you like to read French.

Yours very truly

Charles Mayer

Rédacteur la "Patrie"

Montréal,

Montréal ce 5 décembre 1925

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

033895

TRANSLATION.

Permit me to send you under separate cover clippings from La Patrie giving an account of your interesting campaign in the county of Bagot.

This campaign was followed with great interest. You won the admiration of a great number of French Canadians towards whom you are now frankly sympathetic. Please believe you have grown in my estimation.

I hope you have been satisfied with the accounts which I made after having accompanied you in Acton Vale, St. Pie and St. Rosalie.

I venture to ask a reward, if I have a right to a ny recompense whatever. I would be indeed grateful if you would send me your autographed photograph. Would it be too much to ack for you to add a few words to this autograph.

"I am now begging your pardon for having wroten you in French. However I know as you said in the college at Acton Vale, that you like to read French" (This last paragraph was written in English as quoted.)

Yours very truly

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033896

FORM T.D. 1 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

A21RA.S. 43 BLUE,

HX FORTWILLIAM ONT. DEC. 6-25

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA ONT.

YOU HAVE DONE SPLENDID AND APPROPRIATE WORK IN BAGOT AND I SINCERELY HOPE WE MAY WIN IF WE DO IT IS GREAT PERSONAL VICTORY FOR YOU AS IT MEANS BREAKING UP OF FRENCH BLOC AND YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY DEMAND KINGS RESIGNATION FAITHFULLY YOURS,

MANION

158PM

PHONED

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MO-12

ARROW COLLARS
ARROW SHIRTS
GOTHAM UNDERWEAR

033897

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED

Bagot

MONTREAL, P.Q. Dec. 7, 1925

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, ONT.

My Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I would like to go to Ottawa within the next few days and have a talk with you, and I would like to know if you will be at your Office during the latter part of next week, and if so, what day would suit you best to have me call and see you.

With kindest personal regards, and hoping that the result in Bagot-, to-day will be a victory for us, believe me,

Yours very truly,

F. W. Stewart

FWS/W.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bagot

033898

FORM T.D. 1 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

46.RN.Y.35.NL. 1040PM.,

FT WILLIAM,ONT.,DEC., 7 1925.

RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA,ONT.

417

REPORTS SO FAR LOOK AS IF WE DID NOT WIN BAGOT I AM AWFULLY SORRY BUT AT ANY RATE MATTERS ARE NO WORSE AND WE WILL HOPE FOR BETTER LUCK NEXT TIME ALL GOOD WISHES.

R.J.MANION.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033899

Bagot

Ottawa, December 7, 1925.

Dear Dr. Manion:

Thanks for your telegram of the 6th instant and for your good words. Naturally my thoughts are all on Bagot. The result will soon be known. I do not think we have an even chance of winning, but many of our friends in that constituency feel we can pull it out. It will be a great victory if we do.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Dr. R.J. Manion, M.P.,
Fort William,
Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033900

Ottawa, December 7, 1925.

Dear Sir Francois Lemieux:

Many thanks for yours of the 3rd instant, which reached me today. Naturally my thoughts are all on the county of Bagot. The result will soon be known and we are hoping for the best but thoroughly realise that Cardin and Cannon will leave nothing undone to keep it in the Liberal ranks.

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable Chief Justice
Sir Francois Lemieux,
Quebec, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033901

Ottawa, 7 decembre, 1925.

Rév. Curé Roy,

Ste-Rosalie,

P.Q.

Cher M. le Curé;

Je prends la liberté de vous envoyer par cette malle une de mes photographies pour témoigner ma reconnaissance de votre bonté quand j'ai visité le comte de Bagot.

Veuillez croire à l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Sincèrement [illegible].

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

033902

Ottawa, 7 décembre, 1925.

Monsieur

St. Pie,

P. Q.

Cher M. Roy:

Je vous envoie par cette malle une de mes photographies pour témoigner ma reconnaissance de votre bonté quand j'ai visité le comté de Bagot.

Nos coeurs sont concentrés sur Bagot, et nous espérons ardemment que nous aurons du succès dans la grande bataille d'aujourd'hui.

Avec mes meilleurs souhaits,

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bogart

033903

Ottawa, December 8, 1925.

Dear Dr. Manion:

Thanks for your telegram of the 7th, and good wishes conveyed therein. Am sending you herewith copy of letter I have to-day sent to Senator L'Esperance.

Yours very truly,

Hon. R.J. Manion, M.P.,
Fort William, Ont.

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033904

Bagot

Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1925.

W. W. Dryden, Esq.,
317 Chateauguay St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Dryden:

Thanks for your letter of the 6th December which reached me a day or so ago. The result in Bagot was not all that one could desire but we have atleast considerably reduced the Liberal majority.

Yours very truly,

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033905

Ottawa, Ont., 9th December, 1925.

Dear Mr. Stewart,

Mr. Meighen asked me to drop you a line in answer to your letter of 7th which reached him today. He is going down tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 p.m., and will phone you. He is leaving for Portage la Prairie next week.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary

F. W. Stewart, Esquire,
Cluett, Peabody & Company,
Montreal.

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033906

Ottawa, 9 décembre, 1925.

M. Ernest Grégoire,

St-Eugène de Granthum,

P. Q.

Cher Monsieur:

M. Meighen, qui est extrêmement occupé avec sa correspondance depuis son retour de Bagot, m'a demandé d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 27 novembre, et de vous remercier pour vos bons souhaits par rapport à Bagot. Quoique nous n'avons pas gagné dans ce comté nous avons bien reduit la majorité libérale.

Votre bien dévoué,

Secrétaire privé.

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033907

TRANSLATE

Mr. Meighen, who is very busy trying to overtake a large amount of correspondence, has asked me to acknowlege receipt of your letter of the 28th November, and to thank you for your good wishes with regard to Bagot. While we have not succeeded in winning the county the Liberal ~~xxxxxx~~ majority has been materially reduced.

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D33908

C. J. Lockwell
Finances, Immeubles,
Evaluation,
Assurances générales

Real Estate Broker and Appraiser
Financial Agent,
General Insurances

Québec, 9 décembre, 1925

CONFIDENTIELLE

L'Honorable Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa,

ONT.

Cher Monsieur Meighen:-

J'ai regretté ne pas avoir été capable d'aller à Bagot. A deux reprises j'ai vu mon ami Monsieur J.H.Fortier qui a dû vous expliquer les circonstances incontrolables où je me trouvais durant cette fameuse semaine.

Dans ma lettre du 21 novembre dernier, je vous disais ce que le gouvernement Taschereau peut faire contre ceux qui ne croient pas à son évangile. J'ai fait mon possible depuis deux ou trois ans pour organiser et rallier nos amis dans le district de Québec et je crois, sans prétention, y avoir réussi. C'est pourquoi nos adversaires politiques se sont rendus coupables des plus lâches attaques contre moi et ma famille en organisant une vengeance diabolique.

Vous avez fait une grande lutte dans Bagot j'en suis très heureux et si vous voulez bien relire ma lettre du 21 novembre, vous admettrez, j'en ai la ferme confiance, qu'il est temps qu'un ralliement de tous les chefs et groupes de la province de Québec s'unissent et que la division cesse dans la famille conservatrice comme je

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C. J. Lockwell
Finances, Immeubles,
Evaluation,
Assurances générales

Real Estate Broker and Appraiser
Financial Agent,
General Insurances

Québec,

reste aussi d'opinion que vous devez réunir le plus tôt possible tous ces élements qui devront être à l'avenir sous la direction d'un chef choisi et reconnu par vous dans notre province.

Confiant que vous prendrez en bonne part ces quelques remarques que je crois être dans l'intérêt général, veuillez croire à ma haute considération.

Votre bien dévoué,

C.J.Lockwell

CJL/MBL

References: Provincial Bank. La Banque Provinciale.

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023910

L'EVENEMENT Dec. 10, 1925.

TRANSLATION.

B

HONOURABLE D.O. L'ESPERANCE IN BAGOT.

The contest which has just ~~finished~~ ended in Bagot has shown clearly that the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen is not as unpopular in Quebec as it was ~~pretended~~ desired to have him understood to be during the last general elections, inasmuch as his presence in this county contributed in a large measure towards ~~diminishing~~ reducing the Liberal majority by 302 votes, despite the fact that this election took place but five weeks after those of the 29th October last, with the same questions being submitted and the same standard-bearer of the Conservative party.

Onthe other hand the truly extraordinary result obtained in the city and village of Acton Vale where Senator L'esperance directed the campaign and where the Liberal majority was reduced by 265 votes, ~~significx~~ indicates clearly that the people, and the women above all, are beginning to see clearly through the prejudices raised since the putting in force in 1917 of the Military Service Act, prejudices which in our province have prevented or retarded the discussion of our present and future national problems.

The Military Service Act, wrongly called the law of conscription, will no longer be ~~in the future~~ an unfavourable factor, if the leaders of the Conservative party in Quebec follow courageously the example which has just been given them by Senator L'Esperance.

This brave, ~~xxx~~ sincere and courageous man, who for nearly fifteen years in the House of Commons and Senate, has always been able to put the interests of his province above party considerations, was not afraid to cast himself into the electoral furnace of Bagot to safeguard the rights of his fellow-men. He desires that our province be represen-

ted

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in the new administration which must before long direct the affairs of our country. For this gesture of courage he has a right to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, whatever may be their political ideas. For ourselves we congratulate him sincerely ~~of~~ on the personal success which he obtained in Acton Vale where, scarcely fifteen days before, he put his foot for the first time. He communicated to all the ardour which characterizes him, raised up enthusiasm, inspired lasting attachments, and in the space of one week a Liberal majority of 337 was reduced to 72 votes. He had to carry on a gigantic battle. He annihilated the desperate efforts of four Ministers, of Hon. Mr. Cardin who in the last days delivered three impassioned harangues at Acton Vale; of the Honorables Messrs Cannon, Boivin and Beland, who one after the other and right up until the last night came into Acton Vale, ~~[illegible]~~ preceded by ~~[illegible]~~ circulars, announcing a new war. In the sheets, distributed under cover of darkness, they tried to frighten the mothers of to-day as well as those of to-morrow. Ministers of the Crown who employ such manoeuvres do injury to the good sense of the people and deserve ~~[illegible]~~ to be denounced and branded from one ~~[illegible]~~ end of the country to the other.

Another factor which helped to make the battle more serious for Senator L'Esperance was the sudden intervention in favour of the Liberal party of Dr. Daignault, former mayor of Acton Vale, a former Member for Bagot, and one of the most popular Liberals not only in his town but in his whole county, but who since his nomination to the post of Inspector of ~~Prisons~~ Prisons ~~no longer~~ took no active ~~party~~ part in ~~the~~ political contests ~~of his party.~~

Despite these formidable assaults Senator L'Esperance, admirably seconded by a brave and intelligent population, attained a striking success. He did not, however, resort to subterfuge: he handled frankly the conscription question, the chi

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principal arguments of the Liberals and their bugbear of forebodings, and in a speech, the text of which we publish on this same page, he was not afraid before the people of Acton Vale to assume the responsability for his actions under the dictates of duty and his conscience during the agonizing period when France, Belgium and the British Empire were menaced by the yoke of Germany.
He demonstrated clearly that the policy followed by the two parties since 1897 must inevitably border on conscription whenever an imminent crisis should put the country in danger.

We invite the leaders of the Conservative party in this province to follow the example of Senator L'Esperance who was not afraid to go on the ground in Bagot and the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth on the burning question which had so odiously been exploited for paltry party interests.

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033913

ARMAND LAVERGNE
AVOCAT
93 RUE SAINT-PIERRE
QUEBEC

Quebec, December 10th., 1925.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I feel it my duty to write you a few words about Bagot and hope you shall not shy at my <u>somewhat brutal frankness</u>.

The result although showing an amelioration on the general elections is far from satisfactory and I still feel that there was a chance if we had worked at it in a different way and spent less useless money.

To my mind, and this is my honest candid opinion, we cannot carry a country in which Senator Lespérance appears publicly; his reputation is enough to rally any liberal to the colours and to disgust many honest conservative or independant voters.

Not that I have anything personal against the Senator, but I believe I know the sentiment of this province.

In this district if we are to have him as a leader we might as well lie down and die as there is no headway possible with him or his confederate, Mr. J.H.Fortier. (who is a liberal anyway.)

Please forgive this rather violent lan-

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guage and be convinced that it is only dictated by my interest in you and the success of your cause.

Yours faithfully,

A. Lavergne

P.S.- I suppose the report spread by Senator Lespérance that I had to be dismissed from Bagot because I was drunk has reached you.

LAV/JB.

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all clipping (4) given to file Ls.

183915/44 Grand Allei

Quebec 12.10.29.

Dear Mr Meighen,

I do not agree with Sen. Lesperance: the war issue after your declaration in Hamilton was changed — the situation was different — cf. your visit to Bagot. You did your share nobly and I know you made

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a splendid impression.

033916

2nd. You had carried seven provinces.

3rd. King was defeated and seven of his ministers.

The candidate was the same one — as I told Mr. H. Rogers and Mr Cahan — a local man should have been chosen.

Mr Fauteux was constantly asked why at the previous election he only spoke of Mr Patenaude and never of

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339917 339917 ~~339916~~

My Neighbor

As to the N.S.A if Senator Lapointe had fought in the General election, instead of springing up when you are practically in power he would have heard the conscription measure very clearly explained.

I heard Carmand on conscription in Montmagny and at a big meeting in St Roch. Lasher even quoting the vote from the Hansard.

I hope you may soon come to Quebec where you will find some warm and true friends.

We will find a common platform, and I am certain there are brilliant days ahead for the party under your leadership.

Cordially yours

Eugene Lafleur.

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033918

Dear Mr Meighen,

I also enclose you Senator Lespérance's own praising in Fortier's paper—

If he was as popular as he is clever instead of reducing the majority in Victoria Vale— (where he held parties every night, distributing prizes) he would have won the election.

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such headlines in the
Gazette will not create
harmony here —

An amusing clipping from
Le Soleil —

Should you want any more
of my prose — tell me —
If I bore you, let me know
I have pleasant dispositions,
My enemies say —

I am defending my
husband — if Mr. Lespérance

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has not already run him down, he will do so very shortly.

Sincerely yours.

Y. M. Lafferson.

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D33921

Ottawa, December 11, 1925.

Translate:

C.J. Lockwell - Confidential.

I have your letter of the 9th December. Have been following as closely as I could the prosecution or persecution of yourself and have been most anxious for your complete vindication. I wish you every possible success.

We have done very well in Bagot considering all the circumstances. We fought the battle in a straight-forward, manly way, stood up to our principles and reduced the Government's majority by over three hundred. Without a doubt we are making steady progress in the province of Quebec.

I realize the absolute necessity of the union of our friends there and am working hard to bring this about. I do earnestly ask that all past differences be forgotten and that all work together. I am confident that ere long recognized leaders will emerge who will play a great part in Canadian public life.

Yours very truly,

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033922

Bogot

Ottawa, December 12, 1925.

My dear Madam LaVergne:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 10th, and, as well, enclosures, which I have read with the very greatest interest. I have written your husband to-day and would ask you to be good enough to read the letter I have written him. May I ask that it apply to Madam LaVergne as well as to himself. As you can realize a leader received and hears all sorts of opinions of his various followers. He even receives and hears all sorts of opinions about himself. Out of it all he has to judge of the usefulness of his followers by his own contact with them. I pay

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very little attention to detraction of Conservatives by other Conservatives. What we all should be doing is uniting and working together to defeat the enemy. May I beg of you to assist in this great work.

When next in Quebec I hope to make it my very great pleasure to see both your husband and yourself and we can further discuss the matters referred to in our communications.

With kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Madam Armand LaVergne,
Quebec, Que.

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033924

Ottawa, December 13, 1925.

Dear Mr. LaVergne:

I have your letter of the 10th. I am very glad indeed to hear from you at any time and especially on matters appertaining to the Conservative party.

May I say first of all Senator L'Esperance made no statement whatever to the effect indicated in your letter. Indeed, he made no statement whatever reflecting on you in the slightest degree; nor did I hear from anyone anything of the nature stated in your letter. What I was informed was that you were not satisfied with the conduct of the campaign in the riding and left on that account.

I am going to make in this letter a very earnest appeal to you. My great difficulty in the province of Ontario arises over the statement which I made at Hamilton on the 16th November. These difficulties have been much greater than I had anticipated. They arose, I think, largely through a misrepcoeption of the meaning of my words, a misconception which is due in no small degree to misrepresentation by a section of the press. By my statement at Hamilton I intend to abide and will set myself to convince all doubters that my stand was sound and right. Living where you are you will hardly realise just what has

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been going on. I ask you among my other friends in the district of Quebec to keep these things in mind and present a united front, and by presenting a united front give all the assistance in your power. My appeal then is this: To forget all past friction of every kind and make a political friend of all Conservatives. Senator L'Esperance, like all others, has his faults, but he is a man of ability, and a man who is most anxious to give of that ability to the Conservative cause. If all our friends will enable him to do so, then difficulties will be surmounted and the Conservative party will get the beneficial results. Senator L'Esperance has no aspirations to being leader so far as I know, and I believe there is no further honour that he is looking for at all. The leaders of the Conservative party, or the leader if there is to be a single one, in the province of Quebec, must be a member of the House of Commons, or must be seeking membership to the House of Commons, that seems plain to all. I make this appeal most earnestly to you as I know you can do a very great deal among your friends to make the appeal effective.

Yours very truly,

Armand LaVergne, Esq.,
93 Rue Saint-Pierre,
Quebec, Que.

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D33926

Bagot

Ottawa, le 12 déc. 1925

M. Charles Mayer,
Rédacteur, "La Patrie",
Montréal.

Cher M. Mayer:

J'ai dûment reçue votre lettre du 6 courant, avec découpures de "La Patrie" donnant les comptes-rendus de la campagne dans le comté de Bagot. Permettez-moi d'exprimer mon appréciation et mes remerciements pour les excellents rapports dans "La Patrie". Le récit a été bien complet.

Il me fait grand plaisir d'accéder à votre demande, et je vous envoie sous pli différent une de mes photographies avec mon autographe.

Ne demandez pas pardon de m'avoir écrit en français. J'ai si peu de pratique que je suis toujours content de recevoir de lettres dans votre belle langue.

Avec mes meilleurs souhaits,

Sincèrement à vous,

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033927

TRANSLATE

Dear Mr. Mayer:

Your letter reached me a day or so ago, together with clippings giving an account of the campaign in the county of Bagot. May I express my thanks and appreciation for the excellent repport which appeared in La Patrie. The account you gave leaves nothing to be desired.

I have much pleasure indeed in sending you one of my photographs duly autographed as requested.

You need not ask pardon for having written me in French. Indeed I get so little practice that I am always glad to have letters come in that ~~fx~~ language.

Yours very truly,

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033928

CONFIDENTIELLE

Bagot

Ottawa, le 12 décembre, 1925.

Monsieur C.J. Lockwell,
Québec, P.Q.

Cher M. Lockwell:

J'ai votre lettre du 9 décembre. J'ai suivi attentivement votre poursuite ou votre persécution, et je suis désire vivement que vous soyez complètement exonéré. Je vous souhaite tout le succès possible.

Vue toutes les circonstances nous avons bien fait dans le comté de Bagot. Nous avons fait la lutte d'une manière franche et vigoureuse; nous nous sommes tenues fermes à nos principes et nous avons réduit la majorité du gouvernement de trois cents. Il n'y a pas de doute que nous faisons du progrès dans la province de Québec.

Je réalise la nécessité d'unité parmi nos amis dans cette province, et je travaille beaucoup à cette fin. Je demande ardemment que toutes les dissensions du passé soient oubliées et que tous travaillent ensemble. J'ai confiance que des chefs reconnus paraîtront sous peu qui joueront une grande part dans la vie publique du Canada.

Votre tout dévoué,

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14. 12. 25

Previous correspondence filed alphabetically under correspondent's name in drawer with campaign letters W.S.

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033930

BELL & ROY, LTÉE.

FOURNITURES FUNÉRAIRES EN GROS

ST-PIE, QUE. CANADA ..... 15 dec., ... 1925.

Au Très Honorable Monsieur Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

Cher Monsieur Meighen,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 7 du courant.

Je suis cependant au vif regret d'avoir à vous dire que je n'ai pas eu la photographie qu'elle m'annonçait. Votre photographie a évidemment été perdue dans les malles et je le regrette vivement.

Puis-je vous demander de m'en faire adresser une autre? Dois-je me permettre de vous exprimer un autre de mes ardents désirs, celui de solliciter la faveur de quelques mots de votre main au bas de votre photographie?

Un autographe de notre très distingué chef comblerait de satisfaction et de fierté votre humble organisateur de Bagot.

Le résultat de l'élection du 7 que je déplore amèrement ne m'a pas cependant surpris. Vous vous rappelez ce que je vous ai déclaré à votre bureau à Ottawa. Il me paraissait bien certain. Dimanche soir, le 6, je pointais 335 de majorité libérale. Morin en a obtenu environ 450 car j'apprends que Ste Rosalie a donné 186 au lieu de 169 tel que d'abord annoncé.

J'avais écrit à Mr Stevens: "If the Mr L'Esperance manner "prevails it will be possible to conduct a mere fight but it is out "of question "to get it" ". It prevailed."

Nous aurions certainement pu faire mieux si, dans la première partie de la lutte, il y avait eu une direction unique. La réception d'ordres différents de deux ou trois chefs apparemment également autorisés et la vue de leur divergence d'opinions ont certainement eu un effet démoralisateur sur les chefs de nos paroisses. Ou Mons. L'Espérance ou Mons. Boulais n'aurait pas dû paraître dans le comté.

Pour se débarrasser du Comité Central, établi à tort ou à

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BELL & ROY, LTÉE.

FOURNITURES FUNÉRAIRES EN GROS

(2)

ST-PIE, QUE. CANADA .....192....

raison à St Hyacinthe, M.L.Espérance a pris le moyen classique: lui couper les vivres. Comme effet désastreux les paroisses sont demeurées trop longtemps sans pouvoir savoir sur quels secours elles devaient compter restant dans une déplorable inactivité. Quand des secours sont venus il ne restait plus de temps pour les employer.

On a dit et répété que M.L'Espérance s'occupait exclusivement d'Acton, qu'il y cherchait un succès local pour se mettre en relief vis à vis des autres parties du comté tenues en inactivité. Depuis il semble vouloir accrediter lui même cette rumeur dans les entrevues qui donne aux journaux.

Je serais curieux de savoir quelle proportion de "pression" il a mis à Acton en regard des autres centres. Acton était certainement le point où les circonstances locales nous rendaient la tâche moins difficile. Des douzaines de conservateurs y avaient voté pour Marcil par sympathie. C'était aussi le foyer des mécontants de la faction libérale Boulay. Boulay, vous vous en souvenez, avait été évincé de la convention libérale par toutes sortes de manouevres. Les libéraux d'Acton avaient aussi le désagrement de ne pas pouvoir garder le député chez eux à cause du choix de Morin de St Pie. Monsieur L'Espérance avait choisi avec bonheur son champ d'activité et je suis heureux pour ma part de reconnaître que sa valeur personnelle a aussi été un puissant facteur de nos succès à cet endroit.

Je crois que l'on a aussi perdu beaucoup trop de temps avec Marcotte qui apparemment a pu exiger tout ce qu'il a voulu de M.L'Espérance et M.Fauteux. J'avais fait voir moi même ce Marcotte par un homme sûr et je savais à quoi m'en tenir. J'avais énergiquement conseillé de ne plus s'en occuper car il s'était si détestablement comporté que je ne lui admettais plus d'influence. Je n'avais pas tort car dans les trois seules paroisses où on lui supposait la possibilité de nous aider les résultats ont été comme suit: St Hugues gain 9, Ste Hélène perte 9, St Nazaire perte 5.

Dites moi donc ce que vous pensez de la disparition prochainement possible de Bagot comme comté fédéral. S'il devait disparaître d'ici un parlement ou deux il n'y aurait pas lieu trop s'en occuper. S'il devait subsister, avec sa population généralement très à l'aise, avec des partisans ébranlablement convaincus de chaque côté il n'y a pas d'autres moyens à prendre que de changer la population libérale et augmenter la population conservatrice. Je veux dire que nos organisateurs, dans chaque localité devraient s'employer à surveiller activement les mutations de propriétés, trouver des acheteurs conservateurs

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BELL & ROY, LTÉE.

FOURNITURES FUNÉRAIRES EN GROS

(3)

ST-PIE, QUE. CANADA .....192....

en dehors du comté à tous les libéraux qui, pour une cause ou une autre, songent à vendre et partir.

En somme il n'y a qu'un millier de votes conservateurs à amener pour faire de Bagot un comté solidement attaché à notre parti.

Qu'une industrie s'établisse et emploie trois ou quatre cents chefs de familles, qu'on ait le soin de ne donner de l'ouvrage qu'à nos amis et nous avons un comté certain en Bagot.

Nous avons ici une manufacture de 225 X 60 deux et trois étages qui pourrait être acquise pour une chanson.

Si quelque compagnie industrielle de nos amis songeait à établir une succursale dans Québec le tour serait joué. Que penseriez vous d'une circulaire à cet effet aux députés conservateurs? Peut être s'en trouverait-il un pour nous indiquer une industrie amie qui songe à avoir une succursale sur le territoire de Québec. A côté de nos fins politiques il y aurait un gros marché à faire pour les intéressés achetant une manufacture de cette importance pour si peu d'argent.

Je suis pas, ni de près ni de loin, intéressé personnellement à la vente de la manufacture en question.

Excusez moi de vous avoir retenu si longtemps.

Votre très dévoué,
G.A.Roy.

GAR+AN

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Audet & Grenier
Avocats

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Québec.
Tél. 2-5635

Quebec, 16 decembre, 1925.

L'Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Chambre des Communes,
Ottawa,
Ont.

Cher Monsieur Meighen,

Après la lutte vigoureuse que notre parti a soutenu dans Bagot, je dois vous dire que, malgré la défaite de l'Honorable André Fauteux, cette lutte nous donne de grandes espérances sur la possibilité pour nous de donner à l'avenir une représentation de notre province dans le futur gouvernement conservateur.

Je dois vous dire que tous nos amis et moi-même et le peuple de Quebec ont hautement apprécié votre démarche dans cette élection, et votre présence nous a été d'un grand appui et nous a fait gagner beaucoup de terrain dans Bagot et ailleurs.

L'Honorable Sénateur L'Espérance a déployé, dans la dernière lutte avec une grande énergie, le merveilleux talent, que tout le monde lui reconnait; sa grande influence nous a été d'un secours précieux.

Nous avons tous les yeux fixés sur Ottawa et nous attendons tous avec anxiété le jour où le sort du pays sera remis entre vos mains.

Je suis informé que vous avez reçu une recommandation anticipée pour M. Georges Brown, au sujet de la Commission du Havre de Quebec, M. Brown est un des citoyens les plus en vue du Comté de Quebec-Est, et il me fait plaisir de donner mon entière approbation aux représentations qui vous ont été faites par le President du Club Protectionniste de Quebec-Est.

Veuillez me croire,

Cher Monsieur,

PA/AD

Votre Obeissant Serviteur,

Pierre Audet

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Andy
See that this
photo goes out
O.K.
A.A.

Ottawa, 26 décembre, 1925.

Monsieur G.A. Roy,
Bell & Roy Ltée.,
St-Pie, P.Q.

Cher M. Roy:

Je regrette que mon absence dans l'Ouest du Canada m'a empêché de vous repondre avant mon retour.

J'ai noté attentivement ce que vous dites par rapport au sénateur L'Esperance et son travail dans le comté de Bagot. Vos remarques sont peut-être justes mais en même temps le sénateur a donné une excellente impression par la défense capable de sa conduite et du parti auquel il appartient. Le fait est que nous avons besoin de tous, et en particulier d'hommes d'habilité tel qu'est le sénateur L'Esperance. C'est notre devoir sacré d'oublier ce que nous considérons les défauts de nos amis.

Je crois que les candidats vainqus ont tenu une assemblée heureux à Montréal le 22 courant, et que l'esprit manifesté était excellent et semble présager l'unité complète sous peu.

Je regrette que vous n'avez pas reçu ma photographie tel que promis dans ma dernière lettre, mais je n'en ai pas au moment. J'ai donné un ordre pour d'autres et aussitôt qu'ils arrivent je vous enverrai une.

Sincèrement à vous,

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TRANSLATE

033935

Dear Mr. Roy:

I am sorry that owing to my absence in Western Canada your letter of the 15th did not reach me until my return.

I note very carefully what you say as to the Senator and his work in the county of Bagot. Probably your remarks are just but at the same time he undoubtedly did make an excellent impression by his very able defence of his own conduct and of the party to which he belongs. The fact is we will need everyboyd and indeed especially men of ability such as Senator L'Esperance undoubtedly is. What we may consider faults in our friends it is our bounden duty to overlook.

I believe that on the 22nd a very successful gathering of defeated candidates was held in Montreal, and that the spirit in evidence was excellent and seems to betoken complete unity in the near future.

I am sorry my photograph did not go forward as stated in my last letter, but the reason is my supply has run out. I have a further number on order and as soon as they reach me I shall send you one.

Yours very truly,

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Ottawa, 26 décembre, 1925.

M. Pierre Audet,
80, rue St-Pierre,
Québec, P.Q.

Cher M. Audet:

Je regrette que mon absence dans l'Ouest m'a empêché d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 16 courant plus tôt. Ses termes me flattent beaucoup. Dans toutes les circonstances nous avons fait du grand progrès à Bagot. Ce qui est le plus encourageant est le bon esprit manifesté par le peuple et l'enthousiasme de nos amis.

Par rapport au dernier paragraphe de votre lettre je dois vous dire que j'ai reçu la communication de M. Brown auquelle vous référez.

Votre tout dévoué,

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TRANSLATE

Dear Mr. Audet:

I am sorry that due to my absence in the West your letter of the 16th did not reach me until a day or so ago. Its terms are very flattering to me indeed. Under all the circumstances we really made splendid progress in Bagot. What was most encouraging was the fine spirit displayed by the people and the enthusiasm of our friends.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter I would say I have received the communication you refer to from Mr. Brown.

Yours very truly,

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Sorel, le 4 janvier 1926.

Au Très Honorable Mr.Arthur Meighen,
Chambre des Communes,
Ottawa.

Cher monsieur,

Lors de la dernière campagne électorale de Bagot, Que, où j'eus l'honneur de vous être présenté le premier à votre entrée au presbytère de St.Pie, j'ai sténographié un certain nombre de discours des orateurs libéraux et j'en ai transcrit une soixantaine d'extraits, en me plaçant surtout au point de vue des principaux arguments invoqués par nos adversaires et des faussetés et appels aux préjugés débités par eux. Ce travail, s'il a quelque valeur, a été fait dans le but d'être utilisé particulièrement à la veille d'une élection.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ce jour par malle enrégistrée l'original de cette transcription, dont j'ai délivré des copies à nos principaux chefs dans cette province.

Je regrette d'avoir été empêché de continuer mon travail jusqu'à la fin de la campagne, car je suis informé que les derniers discours des orateurs Libéraux contenaient des appels aux préjugés encore plus directs que dans les premiers jours.

Il me fait plaisir de noter spécialement que durant toute cette campagne je n'ai pas entendu prononcer un seul mot par nos adversaires contre les Honorables Sén. D.O.L'Espérance et M. André Fauteux.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, cher monsieur, avec mes meilleurs souhaits d'année heureuse et prospère et l'assurance de toute ma considération,

Votre bien dévoué,

Alphonse Broon.

P.S.Je me suis permis de vous écrire la présente en français afin

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de pouvoir dire aux électeurs du Comté de Richelieu que nous pouvons correspondre avec vous dans notre langue, ce qui nous sera un argument de plus, car nous sommes actuellement à réorganiser notre comté et nous allons faire l'effort de notre vie à la prochaine occasion pour faire mordre la poussière au Ministre de la Marine, l'Hon.P.J.A.Cardin.

Cordialement à vous,

A. Provost.

ALPHONSE PROVOST,
Sténographe Officiel,
SOREL, Que.

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CAMPAGNE ELECTORALE DU COMTE DE BAGOT.

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.

ELECTION PARTIELLE.

Le 7 décembre 1925.

(Circulaire, affidavits, extraits de discours).

Voir entr'autres pages:- 3, 5, 11, 12, 19, 21, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 39, 45, 50, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60 + 61

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CAMPAGNE ELECTORALE DU COMTE DE BAGOT, QUEBEC.

ELECTION PARTIELLE, le 7 décembre 1925.

(Circulaire, extraits de discours, etc.).

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"Acton Vale, 6 décembre 1925.

"A tous les Electeurs et Electrices,

"Venez donc en foule ce soir à la salle du collège, "entendre de la saine politique, l'Honorable Dr.Béland spéciale-"ment saura vous intéresser. Captif pendant trois ans chez "les Allemands pendant la Grande Guerre, il est tout désigné "pour intéresser surtout les mères et les futures mères sur "ce qu'a été cette maudite guerre et ce que pourra être les "guerres futures si de nouveau nous laissons aller les rênes "du pouvoir entre les mains des gens à politique impérialiste, "telle que les Meighen et les Fauteux.

"D'autres orateurs distingués seront là aussi pour "vous intéresser. Un entr'autres que vous connaissez tous, "le Dr. Daigneault, qui a de sérieuses remarques à faire.

"Venez tous, soyez les bienvenus. Si le goûter n'est "pas le même que chez nos amis les adversaires il sera certai-"nement plus intéressant pour tous gens sérieux.

"Bien à vous,

"LE COMITE D'ORGANISATION LIBERAL".

(Je soussigné, Alphonse Provost, sténographe de la Cour Supérieure, dans le District de Richelieu, demeurant en la Cité de Sorel, déclare solennellement que ce qui précède est la reproduction fidèle

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et exacte d'une circulaire qui a été distribuée le 6 décembre 1925 à Acton Vale, le centre le plus important du Comté de Bagot, la veille de la votation dans l'élection partielle tenue alors dans ce comté.

Et je fais cette déclaration solennelle, la sachant vraie et ayant la même force et le même effet que si elle était faite sous serment en vertu de l'Acte de la Preuve en Canada.

Et j'ai signé.- Alphonse Provost

Sténographe.

Déclaré devant moi, Notaire Public, à Sorel, ce quatorzième jour du mois de décembre l'an mil neuf cent vingt-cinq ----------

Robert Tagnau, N.P.

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Je soussigné, Alphonse Provost, sténographe de la Cour Supérieure, dans et pour le District de Richelieu, demeurant en la Cité de Sorel, déclare solennellement ce qui suit:-

Que le septième jour du mois de décembre 1925, au village de St.Théodore, dans le Comté de Bagot, Province de Québec, dans le Poll No.2 de l'Arrondissement de Scrutin No.5, tenu par monsieur Hubert Plante comme Sous-Officier-Rapporteur, celui-ci, en ma présence, lors du dépouillement du scrutin, après avoir divisé les bulletins de vote en faveur de chacun des deux candidats, en mettant de côté ceux qu'il considérait nuls et avoir mis ceux-ci dans une enveloppe qu'il cacheta, et ceux en faveur du candidat Conservateur, l'Hon. André Fauteux, dans une autre enveloppe qu'il cacheta également, il se ravisa, déchira cette dernière enveloppe, en sortit les bulletins qu'elle contenait et en enleva quatre qu'il déclara nuls, et ce malgré que son attention fut attirée sur la responsabilité qu'il prenait en agissant ainsi.

Et je fais cette déclaration solonnelle, la sachant vraie et ayant la même force et le même effet que si elle était faite sous serment en vertu de l'Acte de la Preuve en Canada.

Et j'ai signé.- Alphonse Provost
Sténographe.

Déclaré devant moi, Notaire Public,
à Sorel, ce quatorzième jour du

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mois de décembre l'an mil neuf

cent vingt-cinq ----------

Robert Gagnon, N.P.

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(Extraits du discours de l'Hon. P.J.A.Cardin, Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, à Acton Vale, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le vingt-neuvième jour du mois de novembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

Est-ce qu'on peut reprocher à monsieur King de ne pas faire de nominations ? Il en aurait fait s'il avait voulu agir comme le chef Conservateur en 1921 après avoir été battu, mais il n'a pas voulu suivre cet exemple, il est plus respectueux de la volonté populaire que ne l'a été le chef Conservateur. Il a dit:"Nous n'entendons faire que les choses d'administration absolument nécessaires, nous ne ferons pas de nominations , nous n'accorderons pas de contrats, nous allons laisser les choses dans l'état où elles sont jusqu'à ce que les députés soient réunis en session à la Chambre des Communes et décident qui doit présider à l'administration des affaires du pays". On dit: Monsieur King n'a pas tenu ses promesses parcequ'il avait demandé à l'électorat de lui donner une majorité avec laquelle il serait capable de gouverner librement, de lui donner une majorité substantielle; et, n'ayant pas reçu cette majorité substantielle qu'il demandait, il reste au pouvoir en attendant que les députés aient tranché la question de savoir quel parti doit conduire les destinés du pays,et on dit qu'il n'a pas tenu ses promesses.. Le peuple du pays n'a pas tranché définitivement le sort des deux partis puisqu'il n'a accordé à aucun de ces partis une majorité absolue sur les autres groupes. Que restait-il à faire ? Il fallait savoir quel était véritablement le sentiment de l'électorat, et le sentiment de l'électorat ne peut être exprimé maintenant que par le vote des députés envoyés

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pour représenter les différents comtés du pays. On dit qu'il n'a pas tenu ses promesses.. L'accusation de manquer à ses promesses ne devrait pas venir de monsieur Meighen; Ce ne sont pas ces gens là qui doivent reprocher au parti libéral de ne pas tenir ses promesses. En voilà des gens qui les tiennent, eux, leurs promesses.. Ils les ont tenu leurs promesses, ces gens là.. Vous savez quelle a été l'administration que nous avons eue avant 1921, je n'ai pas besoin d'entrer dans les détails; Vous savez comme moi de quelle façon ces gens là tenaient les promesses qu'ils avaient faites à l'électorat...

Par des voix dans l'auditoire.-
Parlez de politique,parlez de politique.

Par l'orateur.-
Vous savez comment ces gens là ont tenu leurs promesses...

Par des voix dans l'auditoire.-
Parlez de politique.

Par l'orateur.-
Mesdames et messieurs,..

Par une voix.-
Parlez de politique, s'il-vous-plaît.

.....

Par l'orateur.-
Mon ami monsieur Fauteux a dénoncé ce qu'il appelle le bloc de la Province de Québec et il m'a fait un compliment, je l'en remercie, d'être une des étoiles de ce bloc là. Mesdames et messieurs, je suis le plus humble, je suis prêt à le reconnaître, je suis le plus humble de ceux qui font partie de ce bloc solide de la Province de Québec, j'ai fait ma petite part, et aux électeurs et électrices de juger ce qu'elle vaut, j'ai fait de mon mieux, et j'espère que mes adversaires n'ont

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pas raison de me reprocher d'avoir des ambitions que je n'ai pas. Le bloc de la Province de Québec.. mais qu'a-t-il fait de mal au pays ? Vous avez élu 65 députés en 1921 pour représenter la Province de Québec au Parlement du Canada. Quel mal ce bloc là a-t-il fait au Canada et à la Province de Québec ? Est-ce qu'il a détruit l'amitié qui doit exister entre les différentes nationalités au Canada ? A-t-il compromis les droits d'aucune race ou d'aucune religion au Canada ?

.....

Si c'est un mal d'avoir un bloc, si c'est un inconvénient au point de vue politique, est-ce que c'est mieux que le bloc vienne de la Province d'Ontario plutôt que de venir de la Province de Québec ? Mesdames et messieurs, les blocs qui sont formés de cette façon sont l'expression de la volonté populaire. C'est le peuple de la Province de Québec qui a voulu en 1925, comme c'est le peuple de la Province d'Ontario qui a voulu en 1925 avoir presque tous ses représentants du même côté. On nous demande de détruire notre bloc dans la Province de Québec, mais on ne demande pas à la Province d'Ontario de détruire le sien, par exemple. Ah! on voudrait le conserver, celui-là.

.....

Si vous pouviez, mesdames et messieurs, lire ce que les journaux de monsieur Meighen publient actuellement dans la Province d'Ontario sur sa déclaration à Hamilton au sujet du referendum en temps de guerre, vous seriez édifiés sur les trucs politiques de ce gens là. Ces gens là ont commencé dans la Province d'Ontario à faire la lutte à monsieur Meighen en disant qu'il ne s'accordait pas avec ses déclarations antéri-

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eures; Et monsieur Church, un des députés de la ville de Toronto, et qui a été pendant plusieurs années le maire de la ville de Toronto, et qui siégerait à côté de monsieur Fauteux s'il était élu, monsieur Church vient de dire, aux applaudissements qui ont fait trembler la salle dans laquelle il parlait, monsieur Church vient de dire qu'il ne s'accordait pas avec monsieur Meighen sur cette question et qu'il serait le premier à voter contre monsieur Meighen si la déclaration que monsieur Meighen a faite à Hamilton venait jamais devant la Chambre des Communes.

.....

Mesdames et messieurs, monsieur Meighen est l'objet de critiques sévères de la part de ses amis au sujet de sa déclaration à Hamilton. Savez-vous ce que le Toronto Telegram vient de publier récemment au sujet de cette déclaration faite par monsieur Meighen à Hamilton? Ce journal vient de conseiller à tous les citoyens de la Province d'Ontario de ne pas toucher dans le moment à la question soulevée par monsieur Meighen à Hamilton; Il publie un avis aux électeurs de la Province d'Ontario en leur disant:"Ne parlez pas de cette question là maintenant, attendez que le parti libéral soit renversé du pouvoir et ce sera le temps dans ce temps là de discuter la question de savoir si la déclaration de monsieur Meighen doit lier le parti conservateur". On ne veut pas soulever cette question là maintenant dans la Province d'Ontario, on dit aux électeurs de la Province d'Ontario: Attendez, n'écrivez pas de lettres dans les journaux, nous en parlerons plus tard de cette question, nous la discuterons plus tard, quand le parti conservateur sera au pouvoir, et nous verrons dans ce temps là si la déclaration faite par monsieur Meighen

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à Hamilton peut lier le parti conservateur. Voilà un peu de lumière, mesdames et messieurs, jetée sur la déclaration de l'Honorable monsieur Meighen à Hamilton.

.....

Mesdames et messieurs, nos adversaires nous accusent d'avoir soulevé des préjugés dans le cours de la dernière campagne électorale. Il doit y avoir ici plusieurs personnes qui ont entendu les discours que j'ai prononcés dans le Comté de Bagot et qui ont peut-être entendu aussi les discours que j'ai prononcés ailleurs par le moyen de cette merveilleuse invention qu'on appelle le radio, et je suis bien tranquille à ce point de vue là; S'il y a eu des écarts de langage quelque part il n'en est pas tombé de mes lèvres, je n'ai pas de reproche à me faire à ce sujet et ma conscience politique est en paix sous ce rapport.

.....

Mesdames et messieurs, je n'ai jamais soulevé de préjugés à aucun endroit, et personne ne peut trouver dans tous les discours que j'ai prononcés aucun appel aux préjugés tombant de mes lèvres. Mesdames et messieurs, nos adversaires ne sont pas exempts de blâme là-dessus. Ils ont 117 sièges aujourd'hui, et si vous saviez de quelle manière la campagne a été conduite dans la Province d'Ontario à l'encontre du parti libéral, on serait moins sévère qu'on voudrait l'être contre le parti libéral dans la Province de Québec.

.....

La question de changement de drapeau au Canada a été discutée plus dans la Province d'Ontario aux dernières élections que la question du tarif. Là, dans la Province d'Ontario, on a

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accusé le Premier Ministre du Canada, l'Honorable monsieur King, d'avoir voulu déchirer le drapeau Britannique, d'avoir voulu avoir un autre drapeau pour le Canada pour remplacer l'Union Jack... Est-ce la discussion du tarif, cela ? Est-ce qu'on discutait le tarif dans la Province d'Ontario quand on agitait cette question du drapeau Britannique en Canada et qu'on disait que monsieur King voulait le descendre de sa hampe ou le déchirer pour mettre à la place le drapeau américain ?...

Nos adversaires disent que dans la Province de Québec on s'est laissé guider par les préjugés, mais que dans les autres provinces de la Confédération, dans la Province d'Ontario, par exemple, que là on a voté sur les questions de tarif, sur les questions commerciales et que là on a donné un verdict intelligent. Il n'y a que nous, dans la Province de Québec, qui avons donné un verdict qui n'est pas intelligent, il n'y a que nous dans la Province de Québec qui nous sommes laissé guider par les appels aux préjugés, et d'après la conséquence qui résulte de ce que disent nos adversaires, nous serions trop simples, nous, Canadiens-Français dans la Province de Québec, pour comprendre la question de tarif, nous aimerions mieux nous laisser guider comme un troupeau qui ne comprend que le préjugé, le citoyen de la Province de Québec ne comprend pas cela, le tarif, il n'est pas assez intelligent pour comprendre cela, mais quand quelqu'un vient lui prêcher le préjugé, ah, là, il se lève et suit celui-là, mais nous n'avons pas assez de jugement, nous, dans la Province de Québec, pour juger des questions politiques à leur mérite; Mais dans les autres provinces, par exemple, là on juge les questions à leur mérite, dans la Province d'Ontario surtout, ah, là, on juge les questions sans s'occuper des pré-

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jugés. Je dis que nos adversaires nous insultent et nous injurient en parlant ainsi, ils nous insultent quand ils disent que le verdict populaire dans la Province de Québec a été arraché par le préjugé, que les électeurs n'ont pas touché aux questions politiques, qu'ils se sont laissés entraîner par les appels aux préjugés de race et de religion. Je dis que ces gens là insultent à notre population qui est capable de comprendre les questions de chiffres et d'affaires aussi bien que n'importe quelle autre Province de la Confédération. Ces gens là nous insultent en disant que nous n'avons pas compris ou que nous n'avons pas voulu comprendre les questions de tarif, ils nous insultent en disant que nous ne sommes pas capables de nous renseigner, nous, dans la Province de Québec, sur les questions de finance et sur les questions de commerce.

.....

Le principal organe de monsieur Meighen à Ottawa dit qu'il n'y a pas de contradiction entre la déclaration de monsieur Meighen à Hamilton et celle qu'il a faite lorsqu'il y avait menace de conflit entre l'Angleterre et la Turquie et qu'il disait qu'à la place de monsieur King il aurait répondu immédiatement à Lloyd George qu'il était prêt, et ce journal ajoute que quand monsieur Meighen a déclaré qu'il aurait dit, à la place de monsieur King, qu'il était prêt, qu'il y avait alors un grand danger qui menaçait l'Empire Britannique, que nous étions exposés à une guerre, mais quand il y aura des menaces sans importance, quand il n'y aura pas de danger sérieux, eh bien, là, on pourra accepter la déclaration que monsieur Meighen vient de faire de consulter le peuple, c'est-

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à-dire qu'on le consultera quand il n'y aura pas de danger et quand il y aura du danger on ne le consultera pas. Voilà, mesdames et messieurs, la logique de ces gens là. Voilà comment ils se présentent devant l'électorat. Ils font une déclaration dans un sens et leurs journaux l'exposent dans un autre sens et disent aux gens:"N'ayez pas peur, ce n'est pas dangereux, cette affaire là, on consultera le peuple quand il n'y aura pas de danger et quand il y aura du danger on ne le consultera pas". Voilà la position que prennent ces gens là.

.....

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Alphonse Provost

Sténographe.

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(Extraits du discours de l'Hon. P.J.A.Cardin, Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, à Acton Vale, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le vingt-neuvième jour du mois de novembre 1925, (en réplique), durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

On nous dit:"On ne doit pas se mêler avec les Progressistes de l'Ouest, on ne doit rien faire avec eux; les Progressistes, il ne faut pas s'en occuper".

.....

On parle d'union entre toutes les provinces, on parle d'une politique unique pour servir à tout le monde, mais ce qu'on voudrait c'est une politique unique pour toutes les autres provinces en laissant la Province de Québec de côté, et on appelle cela une politique unique. Voilà la théorie que ces gens là viennent nous prêcher.

.....

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(Extraits du discours de l'Hon. P.J.A.Cardin, Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, à Upton, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le vingt-neuvième jour du mois de novembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

Nos adversaires parlent du bloc de la Province de Québec, mais quel mal a-t-il fait, le bloc de la Province de Québec ? Quel mal a-t-il fait aux provinces anglaises ? Quel mal a-t-il fait à la Province d'Ontario, le bloc de la Province de Québec ? On n'a pas d'objection au bloc de la Province d'Ontario, par exemple, mais que le bloc vienne de la Province de Québec, ah! c'est différent. Je dis que les gens qui raisonnent de cette façon là nous insultent dans ce que nous avons de plus cher, parceque les Canadiens-Français ont toujours été les champions de la liberté et les champions de la tolérance la plus grande dans la Confédération du Canada. Il n'est pas dangereux, le bloc de la Province de Québec, et nos adversaires n'ont pas raison d'en avoir peur. Monsieur Meighen a eu tort d'avoir peur de venir rencontrer le bloc de la Province de Québec, il a eu tort de ne pas être venu voir les Canadiens-Français dans la dernière élection, il a eu tort de ne pas venir dans la Province de Québec. Il nous connaissait mal s'il croyait que les Canadiens-Français ne pouvaient pas le recevoir poliment. Nous en avons déjà reçu des adversaires politiques, nous en avons déjà reçu des hommes qui ne partageaient pas nos opinions politiques, mais nous avons eu assez de coeur et assez de politesse pour les recevoir poliment. Et quand monsieur Meighen refuse de venir nous voir, comme à la dernière électi-

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on, eh bien, il nous insulte. Je vous le demande, mesdames et messieurs, qu'est-ce qui pouvait bien l'empêcher de venir dans la Province de Québec ? .....Si ce n'était pas monsieur Patenaude et ses amis je crois qu'on peut dire que c'étaient certains capitalistes de Montréal, certains financiers de Montréal, ce sont ces gens là qui ont dit à monsieur Meighen:"Ne venez pas dans la Province de Québec, nous faisons la lutte sous des couleurs trompeuses, on veut essayer de tromper l'électorat de la Province de Québec, laissez-nous faire, tous ces indépendants, ce sont de vos amis, et après l'élection ils iront siéger avec vous si vous avez la direction des affaires du pays". Et mon ami monsieur Fauteux disait tout à l'heure que les chefs du parti Conservateur ont été vilipendés, que l'on n'a pas eu la considération et l'égard que l'on aurait dû avoir pour eux. Je demande à mon ami monsieur Fauteux si ce ne sont pas ses chefs d'aujourd'hui, si ce ne sont pas ses propres amis qui ont diminué le prestige de monsieur Meighen et du parti Conservateur dans la Province de Québec. On change de nom, on change de couleur et on change de politique à chaque élection depuis vingt, vingt-cinq ans. Et vous, les Conservateurs de bonne foi, vous, les Conservateurs qui m'entendez, qui avez fait les batailles de votre parti dans le passé, étant sincères, après avoir fait les luttes que vous avez faites, vous, Conservateurs de bonne foi, n'avez-vous pas été dégoûtés de voir les chefs de votre parti manquer de courage au point de ne pas vouloir prononcer le nom de votre chef, le nom du chef de votre parti ? N'avez-vous pas été dégoûtés de les voir venir, sous de fausses couleurs, reniant monsieur Meighen et déclarant qu'il ne serait pas le chef du parti Conservateur ? On en entendait même

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qui disaient:"Monsieur Meighen va être battu dans son comté et c'est monsieur Patenaude qui va devenir Premier Ministre du Canada". Et voilà les gens aujourd'hui qui sont autour de monsieur Meighen et qui disent:"Il faut qu'il vienne dans la Province de Québec", après avoir répandu partout dans notre Province lors de la dernière campagne électorale qu'il allait être défait dans son comté et que c'était monsieur Patenaude qui allait être Premier Ministre, et aujourd'hui on nous annonce monsieur Meighen comme venant dans le Comté de Bagot. Je lui souhaite la bienvenue en votre nom, mais je lui demanderai de bien vouloir déclarer pourquoi il n'est pas venu dans la Province de Québec à la dernière élection.... Est-ce à la demande de monsieur Patenaude ? Est-ce à la demande du Montreal Star ou de la Montreal Gazette ? Est-ce à la demande d'individus intéressés dans certaines compagnies dans lesquelles ils ont acheté des actions au prix de cent piastres et qui voulaient leur en faire rapporter mille ?

.....

Mon ami monsieur Fauteux a fait allusion à la déclaration de monsieur Meighen à Hamilton à l'effet qu'il n'y aurait pas de participation de la part du Canada aux guerres de l'Empire sans que le peuple soit consulté. .....

Cette déclaration de monsieur Meighen s'accorde avec les principes que Sir Wilfrid Laurier a prêchés lui-même et que nous avons essayés de faire triompher sur le parquet de la Chambre des Communes quand la loi de conscription a été passée. Mais, pour avoir été avec Sir Wilfrid Laurier en faveur du referendum quand la Loi du Service Militaire a été passée, nous

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avons été attaqués comme étant des traîtres à l'Angleterre et nous avons été insultés et injuriés par les tories de la Province d'Ontario, qui nous traitaient de lâches, de sans coeur et de traîtres, parceque nous demandions que la Loi du Service Militaire soit d'abord soumise au peuple du Canada, et monsieur Meighen était un de ceux-là, qui nous ont dénoncés en disant qu'on ne voulait pas aider l'Angleterre et qu'on voulait laisser tuer nos soldats sur les champs de bataille par les Allemands sans leur envoyer les secours nécessaires. Monsieur Meighen ne voulait pas alors que le peuple soit consulté, il était alors contre le referendum, et maintenant il vient, ce même monsieur Meighen, quand il n'y a plus de danger de guerre, il vient faire sa déclaration à Hamilton pour tâcher de gagner les sympathies des électeurs de la Province de Québec.

Notre politique à nous libéraux n'est pas contenue dans un beau discours fait à Toronto ou à Hamilton, elle est consignée dans le Hansard de la Chambre des Communes..... Et aujourd'hui, nous sommes condamnés par des gens qui sont revenus au bercail Conservateur, ce sont ces gens là qui viennent aujourd'hui nous condamner. Où étaient-ils en 1917, quand la loi de conscription nous fut imposée par monsieur Borden et ses partisans ? Où étaient-ils en 1917, alors que le peuple pouvait se rendre compte de la situation et que tous les faits étaient présents à la mémoire ? Où étaient-ils alors ? Ils étaient cachés chez eux..... Et aujourd'hui que le temps est venu faire oublier bien des choses, ils viennent dire:"Mais ce n'est pas nous qui sommes les coupables, ce n'est pas nous que vous devez blâmer, ce sont les libéraux"; ce sont les libéraux maintenant qui sont responsables de tout ce qui est arrivé

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de mauvais avant 1921, ce n'est pas monsieur Meighen, il est devenu un personnage extraordinaire, mais les misérables, les coupables, qu'on doit arracher à jamais du pouvoir, ce sont les libéraux. Pourquoi ces gens là ne sont-ils pas venus vous le dire en 1917 ? Pourquoi ne sont-ils pas venus nous dénoncer en 1917, si nous sommes les coupables, nous. Ils ne sont pas venus dans ce temps là, mais vous les voyez venir aujourd'hui, à la faveur de l'oubli, et ils voudraient vous faire ranger du côté du parti Conservateur.

Mesdames et messieurs, on a répété une déclaration de Sir Wilfrid Laurier que quand l'Angleterre est en guerre le Canada est en guerre; Mais mes adversaires seraient bien généreux s'ils voulaient me dire qu'est-ce qu'ils pensent là-dessus, qu'est-ce que monsieur Meighen pense là-dessus, s'il est prêt à dénoncer cette déclaration. Ah! ils ne vous le diront pas.....

Mesdames et messieurs, vous n'avez qu'à faire un petit retour dans votre mémoire, dans votre souvenir, pour vous justifier comment donner votre vote le 7 décembre prochain.... Votre esprit, votre jugement, votre mémoire vous indiqueront de quelle manière vous devrez voter. Vous n'avez pas besoin de nous pour vous éclairer, la lumière du passé brille encore dans votre mémoire, dans votre âme et votre jugement, quoique nous disions, quoique nous fassions dans le cours de la présente élection.

Mesdames et messieurs, mon bon ami monsieur Fauteux n'aime pas que je dise que monsieur Meighen a insulté la Province de Québec et que nos adversaires insultent la Province de Québec quand ils disent que le verdict de la Province de

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Québec n'est pas celui qui aurait dû être rendu. Savez-vous, Mesdames et messieurs, comment on nous attaque dans toute la presse tory de la Province d'Ontario et même de la Province de Québec ? La vieille Gazette de Montréal, entr'autres, disait que la Province de Québec n'a pas su voter le 29 octobre dernier, que le jugement qu'elle a rendu n'est pas le jugement qu'un homme intelligent aurait dû rendre, qu'elle a laissé de côté les véritables questions et les véritables principes et qu'elle s'est laissé guider par des appels aux préjugés faits par les libéraux. Etes-vous disposés à accepter cela ? Etes-vous disposés à reconnaître que vous n'avez rien compris dans le cours de la dernière campagne électorale, que vous n'avez pas su de quoi il s'agissait, que les questions de tarif cela ne vous intéresse pas, que vous ne comprenez qu'une chose, l'appel aux préjugés. Ce sont ces gens là qui nous disent, avec la Montreal Gazette, cette vieille feuille jaune sale, plus mauvaise, plus malsaine encore que le Orange Sentinel, ce sont ces gens là qui nous disent: "Vous, les Canadiens-Français, vous ne comprenez pas grand'chose; vous ne comprenez pas les questions de tarif, vous, Canadiens-Français de la Province de Québec". Dans la Province d'Ontario, par exemple, là on comprend, là on juge les questions comme elles doivent être jugées, là on discute les questions de tarif et de commerce comme elles doivent l'être, là il y a des hommes intelligents, par exemple, mais dans la Province de Québec cela ne vaut rien, on ne comprend rien dans la Province de Québec, on ne comprend que l'appel aux préjugés dans la Province de Québec. Eh bien, je vous le demande, est-ce que ce n'est pas une injure à nous faire, à nous Canadiens-Français, est-ce que ce n'est pas une

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injure à faire à la Province de Québec que de dire que nous ne comprenons rien, que nous ne sommes pas capables de juger les questions importantes qui nous intéressent aussi bien que les provinces anglaises et que nous ne comprenons que l'appel aux préjugés?

.....

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Sténographe.

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(Extraits du discours de l'Hon. P.J.A.Cardin, Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, à St.Liboire, Comté de Bagot, Québec le trentième jour du mois de novembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

Mesdames et messieurs, vous voyez nos adversaires pleurer et pleurnicher en disant, du moins dans leurs journaux, que vous, électeurs Canadiens-Français de la Province de Québec, vous ne connaissez rien dans les questions de tarif. Ah! la Province d'Ontario, par exemple, connait quelque chose en matière de tarif, mais dans la Province de Québec, vous ne comprenez rien, vous ne savez pas voter, vous autres, vous vous laissez guider par les appels aux préjugés, vous vous laissez entraîner comme des moutons, vous ne comprenez rien dans les questions de tarif, mais par exemple, les quelques députés anglais de la ville de Montréal, cela, cela comprend le tarif, mais vous, Canadiens-Français, vous n'êtes pas capables de comprendre cela. Je vous le demande, Mesdames et messieurs, allez-vous vous laisser guider par ces gens là ? par des gens qui vous ont méprisés, qui vous ont lancé l'injure et qui ont craché sur vous ?

.....

Le tarif pour les cultivateurs n'est pas la chose nécessaire, ce qu'il vous faut, ce sont des marchés pour l'écoulement de vos produits. Et quel est l'homme intelligent qui viendra vous dire que si vous fermez complètement le marché canadien, que vous pourrez demander aux autres pays de vous ouvrir les leurs ? Pouvez-vous leur demander de vous ouvrir

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leurs portes quand vous leur aurez fermé les vôtres ? Aujourd'hui le commerce se fait donnant donnant. Si vous voulez qu'on reçoive vos produits il faut que vous laissiez rentrer ceux des autres.

La question du tarif vous a été exposée et je suis convaincu que vous n'allez pas vous laisser guider par les appels des nouveaux convertis au parti Conservateur que nous avons depuis le 29 octobre dernier. Avant le 29 octobre dernier il n'y avait pas de Conservateurs dans la Province de Québec; il n'y avait pas de candidats Conservateurs, il n'y avait que des Indépendants, et maintenant que monsieur Meighen a une chance d'arriver au pouvoir si la Province de Québec se divise, ces gens là ont oublié l'indépendance, le drapeau de l'indépendance ils l'ont mis dans leur poche, ils l'ont caché, et maintenant ce sont les amis de l'Honorable monsieur Meighen, ils viennent le défendre quand ils n'ont pas eu le courage de vous le montrer dans le cours de la dernière élection. Monsieur Meighen va venir demain dans le Comté de Bagot, qu'on lui demande ce qui l'a empêché de venir dans le Comté de Bagot à la dernière élection; Qu'on lui demande ce qui l'a empêché de venir dans la Province de Québec à la dernière élection ; Et demandez lui qu'est-ce qu'il pense du discours que monsieur Church vient de prononcer à Toronto.....

.....

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et exacte de mes notes sténographiques).

Et j'ai signé.-

Sténographe.

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(Extrait du discours de Monsieur Morin, Député de St.Hyacinthe, à St.Dominique, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le premier jour du mois de décembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

On nous parle de la déclaration de monsieur Meighen à Hamilton au sujet de notre participation aux guerres de l'Empire. Vous êtes-vous demandés pourquoi l'Honorable monsieur Meighen avait attendu si longtemps pour faire une déclaration aussi importante, pourquoi il avait attendu après les élections générales ? N'était-il pas de son devoir de faire connaître ses vues sur cette matière avant les élections générales afin que l'on puisse le juger sur son programme tel qu'il était réellement ? Et n'êtes-vous pas portés à croire que nous devons accepter avec une certaine réserve la déclaration qu'il vient de faire après les élections générales mais avant l'élection du Comté de Bagot, et qui vient à l'encontre de tout un passé et de toute la politique prêchée par l'Honorable monsieur Meighen et ses amis? N'est-ce pas là une déclaration faite dans le but d'influencer les électeurs du Comté de Bagot?

.....

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(Extrait du discours de l'Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solliciteur Général, à St.Dominique, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le premier jour du mois de décembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

La tombe de monsieur Marcile est à peine fermée et aujourd'hui vous êtes appelés, mesdames et messieurs, à vous choisir, dans des circonstances particulièrement sérieuses et importantes, un représentant pour votre comté. Evidemment il n'appartient pas à un étranger à votre comté, il n'appartient pas à un homme qui n'a pas l'honneur de vivre parmi vous de venir vous dicter la ligne de conduite que vous devez adopter et essayer de vous influencer sur le verdict que vous aurez à rendre.

.....

Vous parlez de préjugés.. Allez donc demander à monsieur Meighen qui est dans Bagot aujourd'hui, le chef dont vous n'avez plus honte depuis une couple de jours, allez donc demander à monsieur Meighen qui a reçu les confidences de ses organisateurs depuis le 29 octobre, allez donc lui demander de vous divulguer les secrets de ses organisateurs dans Ontario, qui dans certaines sections soulevaient les sentiments religieux, dans d'autres sections les sentiments de race, et qui dans d'autres sections organisaient des processions de Ku Klux Klan pour essayer de jeter la terreur dans l'âme populaire.

.....

Mesdames et messieurs, la Province de Québec est une

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Province indépendante. Nous faisons bloc, c'est vrai, mais la Province de Québec représente le pilier sur lequel repose l'avenir économique et la paix sociale de notre pays.

Conservateurs qui m'écoutez, vous pouvez jeter des yeux d'envie, vous pouvez jeter des yeux de désir vers Ottawa, mais le Gouvernement King, avec l'aide de ses alliés, restera au pouvoir, parcequ'il est dans l'intérêt bien entendu du Canada que le Gouvernement King demeure à la tête de l'administration de ce pays.

.....

Aussi longtemps qu'il nous restera une once d'énergie, Québec, semblable à l'armée Française qui défendait les mûrs de Verdun et disait aux Allemands:"Vous ne passerez pas", Québec dira toujours à Meighen:"Vous ne passerez pas, nous nous battrons jusqu'au dernier homme, nous épuiserons jusqu'au dernier atome de nos forces."

.....

Quel est celui qui, en 1917, au moment où vous vous disiez:"Enfin, voici une élection, il va nous être possible d'aller aux urnes électorales déposer nos bulletins qui amèneront la libération du peuple Canadien, quel est celui qui alors étouffa la voix populaire, mis sa main sur la gorge de l'électeur Canadien et lui dit:"Tu ne parleras pas librement, je vais te voler ton vote, je vais te voler ton élection, je vais te réduire à l'esclavage"; Quel est celui qui a fait des esclaves des électeurs libres de ce pays ? C'est Meighen, le chef dont nos amis n'ont plus honte depuis une couple de jours. Et aujourd'hui,

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Mesdames et messieurs, on viendra vous dire:"Fiez-vous à Meighen, car il va vous pardonner; Fiez-vous à Meighen, çar il vient de faire une déclaration à Hamilton qu'il est maintenant en faveur du referendum s'il survenait une autre guerre." Vous fier à Meighen.. vous pouvez le faire si vous le voulez, mais avant de donner votre confiance à Meighen, rappelez-vous des promesses qu'il n'a pas tenues; rappelez-vous des engagements qu'il a rompus; rappelez-vous qu'en faisant sa déclaration à Hamilton il voulait essayer, si possible, de tromper le peuple et qu'il faisait une telle déclaration uniquement pour les fins de la présente élection; rappelez-vous sa conduite en Chambre, lorsque, entouré de ses députés, il se levait à la dernière session et déclarait qu'il ne reniait aucun acte de sa conduite passée, et que si l'occasion lui était donnée de redevenir Premier Ministre il se conduirait dans l'avenir comme il s'était toujours conduit par le passé.

Vous pouvez l'amener dans ce Comté, Monsieur Meighen, vous pouvez le promener de paroisse en paroisse, vous pouvez lui faire faire des discours dans une langue qu'il sait à peine balbutier, cette belle langue française qu'il parle d'une façon si imparfaite. Il essaiera de tromper l'électorat, comme monsieur Patenaude aux dernières élections a essayé de tromper le peuple, mais le peuple Canadien-Français est un peuple suffisamment éclairé et suffisamment intelligent pour déchirer les masques, et le masque que porte aujourd'hui Meighen est le masque du mensonge, qui lui sera arraché le 7 décembre prochain, de façon à ce qu'il soit connu tel qu'il est, comme le véritable Meighen, l'homme néfaste que vous connaissez, malgré tout ce qu'il fait pour essayer de se déguiser.

.....

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Et j'ai signé.-

Alphonse Provost.
Sténographe.

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(Extrait du discours de monsieur Morin, candidat libéral dans le Comté de Bagot, à St.Pie, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le premier jour du mois de décembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

On s'en vient vous parler du dévouement nouveau de monsieur Meighen pour la Province de Québec. On sait que monsieur Meighen est dans ce Comté venant vous dire:"Je vous aime, Canadiens-Français, autant que j'aime les Canadiens-Anglais, je ne vous veux pas de mal, je m'en viens vous rencontrer". Mesdames et messieurs, nous n'oublirons pas cet honneur, il est vrai que nous sommes honorés en ce moment de la présence de monsieur Meighen dans ce Comté, mais par exemple, n'avons-nous pas le droit de nous demander cette question bien simple : Pourquoi monsieur Meighen vient-il dans une élection partielle, en pleine campagne, dans un climat rigoureux, par de mauvais chemins? Pourquoi vient-il maintenant vous donner la main alors que c'était si facile pour lui et que c'était même un devoir pour lui dans la dernière élection de venir saluer les Canadiens-Français ?

.....

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(Extraits du discours de l'Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solliciteur Général, à St.Pie, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le premier jour du mois de décembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

Mesdames et messieurs, lorsque je vous parle je parle comme membre du Parlement, soucieux de mes devoirs publics, je n'arrive pas ici avec des mots en l'air, avec des phrases vides de sens, mais je m'efforce de mettre dans la balance de votre jugement des arguments solides, que vous pouvez peser de façon à ce que vous formiez votre opinion.

.....

Je demanderai à mes adversaires qui vont me suivre tantôt sur ce husting de nous parler des contrats de l'administration de Borden et de Meighen, alors qu'on vous demande de remettre à la tête de l'administration des affaires publiques cet homme néfaste qui a été condamné par tout le pays en 1921. Parlez-nous, par exemple, des contrats des chemins de fer octroyés pour payer les dettes des financiers de Toronto qui avaient organisé la campagne Nationaliste Tory de 1911, de façon à saper dans sa base et à faire tomber cette idole qu'était Laurier... Mais après avoir renversé cet homme qui fut le plus grand des enfants de cette Province, il fallait nécessairement que le Gouvernement Conservateur de monsieur Meighen et de monsieur Borden paya la dette qu'il avait contractée vis-à-vis des organisateurs de ce mouvement, et le paiement de cette dette se fit au détriment du peuple Canadien.

.....

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Nous arrivons à cette période de la guerre qui, après bien des angoisses, bien des inquiétudes, bien des appréhensions, alors que le peuple Canadien était appelé à tendre tous ses muscles, à développer toutes ses énergies, toutes ses forces, alors que Laurier demandait que la cause des Alliés fut défendue par le système volontaire de nos jeunes gens qui s'en allaient sur les champs de bataille offrir le meilleur de leur courage et faire le suprême sacrifice pour la défense de leur patrie, et pendant ce temps là, pareils à des vautours qui le soir survolent le champ de bataille, attendant de se nourrir des cadavres de ceux qui sont tombés, pendant ce temps là vos amis, monsieur Gauvreau, se nourrissaient à Ottawa des profits de la guerre, pendant que dans nos campagnes la misère existait, pendant que dans nos campagnes les mères pleuraient, pendant que dans nos campagnes vous vous demandiez s'il vous serait possible, à cause des taxes énormes imposées, de rencontrer les obligations de la vie familiale, pendant ce temps là vos amis, monsieur Coffin, étaient pour ainsi dire plongés et noyés dans l'argent public et faisaient des profits énormes, profits énormes qui n'ont pas été taxés. Vous, les cultivateurs, vous les pauvres, vous les petits, on allait dans votre poche chercher l'épargne que la sueur de votre travail de tous les jours y avait placée et on accumulait des millions et des millions à la suite de contrats scandaleux.

Il est vrai, mesdames et messieurs, que la religion Catholique à laquelle nous appartenons a pour principe fondamental de la régie entre les différents membres de la société la charité mutuelle et le pardon des offenses, pourvu que ce par-

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don soit demandé d'un coeur contrit et repentant, mais voyez-vous de la contrition chez les Conservateurs ? Voyez-vous du repentir chez les Conservateurs ? Voyez-vous le moindre aspect de ferme propos ?

Mesdames et messieurs, écoutez bien ce que je vais vous dire: Dans le Parlement qui va se réunir bientôt, parmi ceux qui vont siéger et qui supporteraient monsieur Meighen au pouvoir si vous élisiez son candidat et s'il avait une majorité en Chambre, il y a trois hommes qui ont été chassés de leur parlement comme des voleurs dans les contrats de guerre dont je vous parle, des hommes qui ont trempé leurs mains dans ces contrats, des hommes dont le front est marqué du stigmate de ceux qui ont manqué à leur serment d'homme public; Ces hommes là entourent aujourd'hui le chef du parti Conservateur, monsieur Meighen . Vous vous rappelez, Mesdames et Messieurs, qu'il est dit dans l'Evangile que le Sauveur se rendit dans le Temple et chassa les voleurs du Temple. Est-ce que Meighen a chassé les voleurs du Temple? A-t-il chassé ceux qui avaient déshonoré le Parlement ?

.....

Cet homme qu'on a injurié, les Conservateurs l'ont injurié encore plus que les Libéraux, et aujourd'hui on vous demande, électeurs de Bagot, d'avoir confiance en lui . Si Meighen vient dans ce Comté, le sourire de ceux qui veulent plaire sur les lèvres, essayant de faire un pacte d'amitié nouveau avec la population de la Province de Québec, ce

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n'est pas qu'il vous aime, ce n'est pas qu'il vous estime, c'est parcequ'il tente de vous tromper encore une fois pour arriver au pouvoir. Ecoutez le pour une seconde, ayez confiance pour un instant dans ce sourire qui se dessine sur ses maigres lèvres, et soyez sûrs d'une chose, c'est que le lendemain aura pour vous des réveils douloureux. Voulez-vous savoir quelle sorte de Gouvernement nous aurions si Meighen arrivait au pouvoir ? Eh bien, nous aurions le même Gouvernement que nous avons eu de 1911 à 1921.

.....

Meighen, c'est celui, mesdames et messieurs, et ne l'oubliez pas, c'est celui qui en 1917, lorsque le peuple du Canada était appelé à décider de la question la plus importante qui avait jamais été soumise à l'électorat d'un pays, la question de savoir si nos fils devaient êtres conscrits et être envoyés de l'autre côté des mers, à ce moment là il était de première importance que chaque électeur de ce pays ait la liberté de déposer son bulletin sans intervention, il était de première importance que la voix du peuple parlat en toute liberté, et à ce moment là Meighen, qu'on vous présente comme un ami et qui viendra dans ce Comté vous faire des promesses et vous assurer de sa bienveillance et de son bon vouloir, à ce moment là Meighen mit sa main à la gorge de l'électeur Canadien et lui dit:"Il est vrai que les intérêts les plus sacrés du pays sont en jeu, il est vrai que l'avenir de ta famille est en jeu, il est vrai que le principe le plus fondamental de l'autonomie Canadienne est discuté, mais cette voix que tu veux faire entendre, cette protestation que tu veux crier,

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tu ne la crieras pas..... En voulez-vous de ce Meighen ? Voulez-vous qu'il revienne au pouvoir ? Voulez-vous oublier tout le passé ? Voulez-vous oublier toutes ces iniquités et aller tendre la main à celui qui en est l'auteur ?

On a prétendu qu'il était important que le Comté de Bagot votat Conservateur, de façon à faire disparaître le bloc solide de Québec. Le bloc solide de Québec s'est formé, vous vous en rappelez, lorsque s'était déchaînée sur notre Province cette tourmente d'injures et d'attaque sans exemple dans l'histoire de notre pays, alors que la Province de Québec était insultée, alors que la Province de Québec était injuriée, nous nous sommes alors réunis, nous nous sommes alors ralliés et c'est alors que nous avons formé le bloc solide de la Province de Québec.

.....

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(Extrait du discours de M. Fernand Rinfret, député de la division St.Jacques, Montréal, à St.Pie, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le deuxième jour du mois de décembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit comté de Bagot).

.....

Monsieur Meighen vient nous voir, cela nous est parfaitement égal qu'il vienne ou non, cela nous est parfaitement égal qu'il ne nous parle jamais ou qu'il nous dise n'importe quoi, tout cela nous est parfaitement égal. Quand il viendra dans la Province de Québec il sera bien reçu, mais qu'il soit certain d'une chose, par exemple: Qu'il ne vienne jamais dans la Province de Québec ou qu'il y vienne tous les jours, cela nous est parfaitement égal et la Province de Québec votera toujours contre lui aussi longtemps qu'il représentera le parti et les idées qu'il représente.

.....

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(Extraits du discours de l'Hon. P.J.A.Cardin, Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, à St.Pie, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le deuxième jour du mois de décembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

Il eut été bien embarrassant pour monsieur Meighen de venir dans la Province de Québec dans le cours de la dernière élection faire des discours en faveur de candidats qui se disaient indépendants de lui; c'eut été fort embarrassant pour monsieur Meighen de venir alors dans la Province de Québec faire des discours en faveur de ces candidats, quand on répandait que c'était monsieur Patenaude qui était pour le remplacer à la tête du parti Conservateur.... Il eut été bien embarrassant en effet pour monsieur Meighen de venir défendre tous ces candidats indépendants qui disaient:"N'ayez pas peur de monsieur Meighen, ce n'est pas lui qui va diriger les affaires du pays, c'est monsieur Patenaude". Voilà pourquoi il n'est pas venu dans la Province de Québec..... **Mais tous ces indépendants étaient des Conservateurs déguisés**, puisque qu'après l'entrée de monsieur Patenaude dans la lutte monsieur Meighen lui envoyait un télégramme de félicitation. Cependant, malgré cette bonne disposition du Très Honorable Monsieur Meighen, malgré cette générosité de sa part, on lui a dit:"Ne venez pas chez nous, ne venez pas dans la Province de Québec"..... Ce sont donc eux, les organisateurs du parti Conservateur, qui sont responsables si le chef de leur parti n'est pas venu visiter la population de la Province de Québec.

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On parle beaucoup du bloc de la Province de Québec et nos adversaires en veulent au bloc de la Province de Québec; Mais je vous le demande, quelle différence y a-t-il entre le bloc de la Province de Québec et le bloc de la Province d'Ontario ? Pourquoi y aurait-il tant de mal à ce que nous, Canadiens-Français, ayions nos députés dans la Province de Québec d'un seul côté, quand les députés Anglais de la Province d'Ontario sont, eux aussi, d'un seul côté ? Il serait bon, dit-on, de nous diviser dans la Province de Québec afin de coopérer avec la Province d'Ontario et les autres provinces dans l'administration des affaires du pays; Eh bien, je dirai comme disait un penseur au sujet de l'abolition de la peine de mort:"Que messieurs les assassins commencent les premiers". Que ceux qui veulent qu'on détruise notre bloc dans la Province de Québec commencent donc, eux, à détruire le leur dans la Province d'Ontario.

.....

On vient vous dire:"Vous allez voter contre vos convictions pour briser le bloc de la Province de Québec," mais en gardant les autres blocs absolument solides, par exemple. Voilà la position de nos adversaires. Ils n'ont pas le droit de prendre cette position là. Vous avez voté pour le parti Libéral parceque vous avez été convaincu que le parti Libéral était le bon et qu'il méritait votre confiance, vous allez voter encore pour le parti Libéral parceque c'est le parti qui a toujours assuré la prospérité sur la terre Canadienne. Vous n'avez pas de raison de changer, vous n'avez pas de raison de modifier votre jugement; autrement,cela voudrait dire que vous

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avez voté comme des aveugles aux dernières élections lorsque vous avez choisi monsieur Marcile comme votre député, que vous avez voté comme des gens qui ne comprennent rien lorsque vous avez voté pour le parti Libéral, si vous changiez votre vote maintenant après un mois..... Il ne s'est rien passé pour vous justifier de changer le verdict que vous avez rendu. Vous avez donné votre vote pour le parti Libéral parceque vous étiez convaincu qu'il était du bon côté, rien n'est survenu depuis pour changer la situation; Vous avez voté pour le parti Libéral parceque vous avez cru qu'il était le meilleur dans les circonstances et parceque vous ne vouliez pas du parti Conservateur dirigé par l'Honorable monsieur Meighen; la position est encore la même aujourd'hui, rien n'est survenu pouvant vous justifier de changer votre verdict.

.....

On nous a accusés, nous de la Province de Québec, d'avoir voté sous l'empire despréjugés. La Montreal Gazette, un journal autrefois recommandable, excellent autrefois, une autorité que l'on pouvait admettre, disait que la Province de Québec n'avait pas voté suivant le mérite de la question, et ajoutait que c'était la faute des chefs du parti Libéral qui n'avaient fait que prêcher des appels aux préjugés et soulever la population de la Province de Québec contre le parti Conservateur. Mesdames et messieurs, cela constitue une injure à l'intelligence de notre population que de prétendre que la Province de Québec n'a pas voté suivant la valeur des principes et n'a pas jugé des questions politiques comme des électeurs intelligents doivent le faire. La Province de Québec a jugé

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la question du tarif au cours de la dernière élection et les cultivateurs de la Province de Québec ont jugé cette question avec autant d'intelligence que les citoyens de la Province d'Ontario ou les quelques électeurs anglais de la ville de Montréal; Le Canadien-Français est capable de comprendre la politique aussi bien que n'importe quel autre électeur du Canada et c'est une injure à lui faire que de dire qu'il n'est pas capable de voter, lui, suivant les véritables principes de la politique, mais que les Canadiens-Français se laissent guider comme des moutons par le premier venu qui soulève des préjugés. C'est une injure à nous faire et ce n'est pas une excuse que de dire que vous avez été trompés par les chefs du parti Libéral, que vous avez été trompés par le petit Ministre de la Marine, que vous avez été trompés par l'Honorable monsieur Lapointe, cela veut dire que vous n'avez pas assez d'intelligence pour comprendre la différence entre les préjugés et le tarif, que votre jugement n'est pas assez fort pour vous permettre d'apprécier la différence entre les préjugés et le tarif. Si on peut vous entraîner, comme nos adversaires le prétendent, avec des questions de race et de préjugés, cela veut dire que votre intelligence n'est pas assez forte, que votre jugement n'est pas assez éclairé pour vous permettre de vous conduire tout seuls. C'est une injure et une insulte que l'on fait à votre intelligence, à l'intelligence de notre population.

.....

N'est-ce pas insultant de prétendre que nous n'avons pas touché à la question du tarif et que nous n'avons fait que soulever des préjugés? Nous avons discuté le tarif, la question

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commerciale et la situation financière du Canada bien plus que nos adversaires, nous avons discuté ces questions là en détail et nous avons cité des statistiques.

On parle de la protection pour les cultivateurs; C'est pour vous, cultivateurs, que nos amis nos adversaires ont ouvert leur grande âme et leur grand coeur, ce n'est pas pour le manufacturier, et le Très Honorable Monsieur Meighen a dû vous dire aujourd'hui:"Il faut protéger le cultivateur et empêcher les produits agricoles étrangers d'envahir le marché Canadien". Tout cela ce sont des mots qui ne signifient rien. Nous importons, il est vrai, certains produits de la ferme des pays étrangers, mais ce sont des produits que nous n'avons pas au moment où nous les importons des pays étrangers, ou ce sont des produits que nous ne produisons pas au Canada..... Quand, dans le mois de janvier ou de décembre, pour le Jour de Noël, on a des tomates et des concombres qui viennent des Etats-Unis, allez-vous me dire que cela fait tort aux cultivateurs Canadiens ? Vous n'en avez pas à offrir dans les mois de décembre, de janvier et de février, et quand même il en viendrait cela ne vous fait pas de tort, vous n'en avez pas à offrir à cette époque là, et l'augmentation du tarif sur ces produits là ne vous protégerait pas le moins du monde, cela pourrait peut-être fournir une source de revenus plus considérables au pays, mais au point de vue de la protection pour le cultivateur Canadien cela ne vous avancerait pas le moins du monde. D'ailleurs, qui est-ce qui achète cela, des tomates, des concombres et autres légumes au mois de janvier ? Ce sont les gens qui ont les moyens de payer les prix élevés que se ven-

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dent ces produits là à cette époque. Quand un petit concombre long comme cela se vend vingt-cinq cents dans le mois de janvier à Montréal, qui est-ce qui en achète ? Ce sont les gens qui ont les moyens de les payer.... et l'augmentation du tarif sur ces produits là ne vous protégerait pas, parceque vous n'en avez pas à offrir à cette époque là.

On a beaucoup parlé de l'importation des patates étrangères. Mesdames et messieurs, la plus grande partie des importations de patates au Canada se fait à une époque où les nôtres ne sont pas prêtes à être vendues sur le marché. Et nos importations de patates sont très peu considérables comparées à nos exportations; Nous en vendons quatre, cinq fois plus en dehors du Canada que nous en importons, et quand la patate nouvelle nous vient du Sud, dans le mois d'avril, dans le mois de mai ou au commencement de juin, allez donc, vous, cultivateurs de St.Pie, offrir à monsieur Patenaude ou à ses amis une patate de caveau de l'année précédente et vous allez voir laquelle ils vont choisir; Peut-être qu'ils se forceraient pour manger la vieille si c'était dans le temps des élections.

Maintenant, prenons le foin; A quoi cela servirait-il au Canada de mettre une barrière tarifaire et de dire: On va imposer un droit de trois, quatre, cinq ou dix piastres la tonne sur le foin américain qui vient au Canada ?..... Qu'est-ce que nous servirait une barrière tarifaire pour empêcher le foin américain de venir au Canada quand il n'en vient presque pas ? Qu'est-ce que nous servirait une barrière tarifaire pour empêcher de venir au Canada des produits des Etats-Unis qui n'y viennent pas ?

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Ce qu'il vous faut, cultivateurs, ce n'est pas l'augmentation du tarif, ce qu'il vous faut ce sont des marchés pour l'écoulement du surplus de votre production; parceque le cultivateur Canadien aujourd'hui dans tout le Canada produit pour une population trois fois celle du Canada. Nous ne sommes pas capables de consommer au Canada tous nos produits de la ferme..... Ce qu'il vous faut, cultivateurs, ce n'est pas l'augmentation du tarif, mais ce sont des marchés pour l'écoulement du surplus de votre production.

.....

Mesdames et messieurs, si nous avons besoin de marchés pour écouler le surplus de notre production agricole, comment aurons-nous ces marchés là , si nous fermons notre pays? Si nous ne voulons pas recevoir les produits des pays étrangers, croyez-vous que ces pays là seront disposés à recevoir les produits Canadiens ? Le commerce se fait aujourd'hui donnant donnant. Si vous ne voulez pas que votre voisin vienne chez vous il ne vous permettra pas d'aller chez lui, et c'est la même situation au point de vue commercial; si nous fermons notre marché aux autres pays nous n'aurons pas raison d'aller leur demander de recevoir nos produits. Encore une fois, la question vitale pour ramener la prospérité au Canada n'est pas celle du tarif, ce qu'il nous faut c'est l'ouverture de nouveaux marchés pour l'écoulement de nos produits, et c'est ce que le Gouvernement de monsieur King a fait.

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Nos adversaires veulent vous tromper, veulent vous leurrer en cherchant à vous faire croire que le meilleur moyen de ramener la prospérité au Canada c'est d'élever le tarif, "Brique pour brique", dit monsieur Meighen, "Chaque fois que les Américains mettront une brique à leur tarif, dit-il, moi j'en mettrai une autre au nôtre". Ce qui veut dire la guerre tarifaire avec les Etats-Unis. Où allons-nous aller avec une théorie aussi ridicule que celle-là ? Où allons-nous aller ? Cela pourrait peut-être embarrasser les Etats-Unis, mais est-ce que cela va nous faire du bien à nous, cela ? Cela ne peut que nous faire du mal parceque cela nous fermera un marché. Ce n'est pas une guerre tarifaire dont le Canada a besoin, et c'est une bien mauvaise politique que celle de monsieur Meighen lorsqu'il dit que nous éleverons notre tarif brique pour brique; Il est l'avocat d'une guerre tarifaire. Eh bien, les guerres tarifaires, pas plus que les autres guerres, ne sont profitables au bien du pays, toujours elles sont de nature à ruiner un pays.

.....

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Alphonse Provost.
Sténographe.

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(Extrait du discours de Monsieur Fernand Rinfret, député de la division St.Jacques, Montréal, à Acton Vale, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le troisième jour du mois de décembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

On vous dit:"Monsieur Meighen est venu vous voir, par conséquent il faut tout oublier; Monsieur Meighen est venu vous voir, par conséquent il n'a jamais rien fait contre vous dans le passé". D'abord, il a bien retardé à venir vous voir, monsieur Meighen; Pour la première fois depuis la Confédération le chef d'un grand parti politique au Canada n'avait pas mis les pieds dans la Province de Québec durant une élection générale, et comme on lui reprochait cette omission il a écrit une lettre pour expliquer pourquoi il n'était pas venu dans la Province de Québec, et la première raison qu'il a trouvée pour expliquer son défaut de venir dans la Province de Québec, c'est que le Canada est un très grand pays et qu'il n'avait pas eu le temps de ~~tout~~ le parcourir. Monsieur Meighen est dans une situation si fausse qu'il n'a pas pu trouver un autre argument..... Je le plais plutôt que je le blâme. S'il n'est pas venu dans la Province de Québec, ce n'est pas de sa faute, c'est parceque ses candidats ne voulaient pas le voir. Et il dit dans la suite de sa lettre que s'il n'est pas venu c'est aussi dû à une erreur, une légère erreur de ses organisateurs dévoués et loyaux. Alors les raisons pourquoi il n'est pas venu dans la Province de Québec sont d'abord parceque le pays est si grand et ensuite c'est une légère erreur d'organisation.....

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Il est venu à Acton Vale, il est descendu à la gare, et nous devons vous féliciter de l'avoir reçu avec déférence et avoir démontré que si vous ne voterez jamais pour lui, d'un autre côté vous êtes disposés à le recevoir avec politesse et bienveillance. Monsieur Meighen est venu vous dire que vous ne l'aviez pas compris et il a ajouté qu'il vous pardonnait. Monsieur Meighen est venu ici pour vous dire qu'il vous pardonnait, il a dit qu'il était prêt à oublier et à vous pardonner; Il n'est pas venu vous faire des excuses, il n'est pas venu vous demander d'oublier le passé, de bien vouloir ne pas trop lui en tenir compte; au contraire, il est venu vous dire:"Je pardonne à la population de la Province de Québec toutes les injures qu'elle a déversées sur moi". Et il paraît qu'il y a alors un citoyen venu du dehors, je vous félicite que ce ne soit pas l'un des vôtres, qui s'est levé dans la salle et qui est venu lui serrer la main en lui disant:"Quel grand coeur vous avez, monsieur Meighen, et vous méritez la confiance de la Province de Québec".

Que diriez-vous d'un homme qui mettrait le feu à vos bâtiments, vous causerait toutes sortes d'ennuis et qui viendrait ensuite vous faire une petite visite et vous dirait: "Je vous ai fait de grands dommages, je vous ai causé toutes sortes d'ennuis, mais je vous pardonne tout le mal que je vous ai fait".

.....

(Je soussigné, Alphonse Provost, sténographe de la Cité de Sorel, dans le District de Richelieu, certifie que les extraits qui précèdent sont une reproduc-

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fidèle et exacte de mes notes sténographiques).

Et j'ai signé.-

Sténographe.

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(Extraits du discours de l'Hon. P.J.A.Cardin, Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, à Acton Vale, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le troisième jour du mois de décembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

Mon ami monsieur Rinfret m'a volé quelque chose que j'étais pour vous dire, il m'a volé bien des choses; Il a fait allusion à la réception faite au Très Honorable monsieur Meighen lorsqu'il est venu dans votre ville, et il vous a rappelé l'incident d'un individu qui aurait fendu les rangs de la foule où il se trouvait ou qui serait sorti des coulisses de cette estrade pour aller empoigner la main de monsieur Meighen et lui dire: "Vous êtes un grand coeur et vous méritez l'appui de la Province de Québec". D'après les rapports de certains journaux on aurait pu croire que c'était un citoyen de Bagot qui aurait fait cela, on aurait pu croire que c'était l'un des vôtres qui, emporté dans un moment d'enthousiasme, serait allé remercier l'Honorable monsieur Meighen quand il disait qu'il pardonnait et qu'il oubliait. Mais ce n'était pas un citoyen du Comté de Bagot, c'était un étranger, et je ne suis pas loin de croire que c'était un étranger qui accompagnait monsieur Meighen dans sa venue dans le Comté de Bagot, et je suis bien près de penser que c'est un coup de théâtre qu'on a préparé pour épater la population du Comté de Bagot et qu'on s'est exercé sur le train avant d'arriver.

Il ne faut pas vous laisser prendre, mesdames et messieurs, à des coups de théâtre comme ceux-là, nos adversaires sont

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passés maîtres dans la préparation des coups de théâtre, ils sont très habiles dans leur organisation parceque rien ne les arrête; Ils font préparer et lire des adresses dans lesquelles ils déclarent monsieur Meighen le futur Premier Ministre du Canada. Mais je suis convaincu que vous n'allez pas vous laisser tromper par ces coups de théâtre et les petites machinations que ces gens là préparent et que vous n'allez pas renverser le jugement que vous avez rendu lorsque vous avez voté pour le parti Libéral le 29 octobre dernier.

.....

Mesdames et messieurs, vous n'avez pas de raison de changer votre verdict, continuez à rester fidèles au parti Libéral; Citoyens de Bagot, n'allez pas isoler le Comté de Bagot; n'allez pas vous mettre avec la froide opposition conservatrice, laissez le Comté de Bagot avec les autres comtés de la Province de Québec, laissez votre représentant siéger au milieu des députés de la Province de Québec à la Chambre des Communes.....

Vous n'avez pas intérêt à vous isoler des autres, vous n'avez pas intérêt à vous en aller du côté de l'opposition. Et quand nos adversaires parlent avec dédain du bloc de la Province de Québec et de la nécessité qu'il y aurait d'envoyer un des nôtres coopérer avec les citoyens des autres provinces de la Confédération, tout cela, ce sont des mots creux et qui n'ont aucune signification réelle, surtout quand on connait la mentalité de la population de la Province de Québec.....

Pourquoi aurait-on peur de nous ? Pourquoi aurait-on peur de voir presque tous les députés de la Province de Québec sié-

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ger du même côté à la Chambre des Communes ?..... On dit que ce n'est pas bon d'avoir nos 65 députés siégeant tous ensemble à la Chambre des Communes; Comment, ce n'est pas bon d'avoir nos députés siégeant tous ensemble.. Quel mal y a-t-il à cela?.. Mais qu'on aille donc demander au bloc de la Province d'Ontario de se diviser d'abord avant de demander à la Province de Québec de se séparer. Qu'on aille donc demander aux blocs des autres Provinces de la Confédération de se diviser avant de le demander à la Province de Québec....Mesdames et messieurs, vous n'avez pas voté pour constituer un bloc dans la Province de Québec; Vous n'avez pas voté pour avoir les 65 députés de la Province de Québec tous ensemble, ce n'était pas cela, votre objet. Il y a eu 65 députés Libéraux qui ont été élus dans la Province de Québec en 1921, il y en a eu 61 qui ont été élus à la dernière élection générale, mais les électeurs de la Province de Québec n'ont pas voté dans le but de former un bloc, mais c'était parcequ'ils avaient tous à peu près la même opinion et trouvaient que le parti pour lequel ils votaient était le meilleur des deux partis qui se présentaient devant eux... Vous avez voté suivant vos principes, suivant vos convictions et c'est pour cela que vous avez élu 61 députés Libéraux à la dernière élection dans la Province de Québec; Et maintenant que vous avez voté suivant vos principes, suivant vos convictions, on s'en vient vous dire:"Vous avez eu tort de voter suivant vos principes, vous avez eu tort de voter suivant vos convictions, abandonnez tout cela maintenant, afin de donner une chance à un Conservateur d'aller siéger à la Chambre des Communes; Oubliez vos principes, oubliez vos convictions, laissez tout cela de

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côté et votez maintenant contre vos principes, votez contre vos convictions, pour faire le plaisir à certain beau monsieur d'aller siéger à la Chambre des Communes du Canada.

.....

Mesdames et messieurs, il eut été fort embarrassant pour monsieur Meighen de venir dans la Province de Québec aux dernières élections..... Monsieur Meighen ne pouvait pas aller parler en faveur des candidats Conservateurs qui disaient: "Il n'y a pas de doute que monsieur Meighen sera défait dans son comté à Portage-La-Prairie, que le parti Conservateur sera débarrassé de lui et que cela sera monsieur Patenaude qui sera le chef du parti Conservateur. Monsieur Meighen ne pouvait pas venir dans Bagot.... Il n'est pas venu parceque ses amis ne l'ont pas laissé venir, ses amis n'ont pas voulu qu'il vienne dans la Province de Québec et lui ont fait savoir qu'il ne devait pas venir dans la Province de Québec; et pourquoi, mesdames et messieurs ? Pourquoi; parceque ces gens là, sachant que monsieur Meighen n'était pas populaire dans la Province de Québec , se disaient:"Si nous l'amenons dans la Province de Québec il sera évident que nous sommes pour lui et le peuple ne voudra pas nous suivre, mais laissons le en dehors de la Province de Québec, prenons un costume trompeur, déguisons-nous en indépendants, prenons un costume multicolore et allons à l'électorat en disant "Nous ne sommes pas avec monsieur Meighen, nous sommes indépendants".

.....

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Vous les voyez tous, maintenant, ces indépendants qui ont dénoncé le chef du parti Conservateur à la dernière élection, ils viennent aujourd'hui porter les pans de son habit et jeter des fleurs sur son passage en l'annonçant comme le plus grand homme qu'il y ait au Canada. Si ce n'est pas une comédie, je me demande comment on pourrait qualifier cela... Et je me demande comment vous pourriez vous laisser prendre à un piège comme celui-là, et aller, comme des petits moutons, vous jeter dans la gueule du loup.

.....

Le cultivateur, mesdames et messieurs, généralement parlant, n'a pas besoin de protection, il n'a pas besoin de protection pour l'écoulement de ses produits; Ce qu'il lui faut, ce sont des marchés où il pourra écouler les produits de sa ferme et pas autre chose... Quand même monsieur Meighen augmenterait le tarif cela ne vous donnerait pas de marché pour écouler les produits de vos fermes. Quel est l'homme qui va prétendre que si nous fermons le marché Canadien aux produits étrangers que les autres pays vont nous ouvrir leurs marchés ?

.....

On dit que le traité que nous avons fait avec l'Australie va ruiner le Canada, et on mentionne les oeufs particulièrement. Mesdames et messieurs, l'oeuf frais pondu en Australie un bon matin ne peut atteindre le Canada qu'après avoir voyagé pendant sept semaines en chemin de fer et en bateau, avant d'atteindre le marché de Montréal. Eh bien, je n'ai pas une grande expérience en cette matière, mais je crois que cet oeuf, après avoir

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voyagé pendant sept semaines, ne pourra pas faire une grande concurrence avec l'oeuf frais du Comté de Bagot sur le marché de Montréal, vous n'avez pas à craindre une concurrence comme celle-là; Et d'ailleurs, pour faire voyager pendant sept semaines les produits qui viennent de l'Australie, cela coûte de l'argent, cela ne se fait pas pour des prunes, cela, cela coûte quelque chose, et le coût du transport s'ajoute toujours au prix de la marchandise; Les marchands de produits agricoles sur le marché Canadien sont obligés d'ajouter le coût du transport. Et, supposons que nous ayions été obligés de faire quelques concessions dans le domaine agricole, qui d'ailleurs ne vous atteignent pas, cultivateurs du Comté de Bagot, mais il est bon que nous ayions fait quelques concessions dans ce domaine là, parceque nous avons obtenu en retour l'avantage d'envoyer en Australie des quantités énormes de papier fabriqué au Canada.

.....

(Je soussigné, Alphonse Provost, sténographe de la Cour Supérieure, dans le District de Richelieu, demeurant en la Cité de Sorel, certifie que ce qui précède est la reproduction fidèle et exacte de mes notes sténographiques).

Et j'ai signé.- Alphonse Provost
Sténographe.

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(Extrait du discours de M. Fernand Rinfret, député de la division St.Jacques, Montréal, à Acton Vale, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le 4 décembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans ce Comté).

.....

Vous l'avez vu, le grand Meighen, après vous avoir accablé de toutes les injustices et de toutes les intolérances, il est venu vous dire:"Mes bons amis, j'oublie tout cela et je vous pardonne du plus profond de mon coeur". Imaginez un homme qui mettrait le feu à vos bâtisses, dévasterait vos moissons, et ensuite viendrait solennellement sonner à la porte de devant de votre maison et vous dirait:"Mon ami, je viens de vous faire de grands dommages, je viens de mettre le feu à vos bâtisses, je viens de vous créer toutes sortes d'ennuis, mais je vous pardonne tout cela". Il avait oublié, lui, qu'il y avait une Province de Québec, et ses amis, eux, avaient oublié qu'il y avait un Meighen, mais nous autres, on s'en rappelle de Meighen.... Nous sommes très heureux qu'il soit venu, car vous avez voté contre lui avant de le voir, et maintenant que vous l'avez vu, avec quel enthousiasme vous allez voter contre lui. Nous sommes très heureux qu'il soit venu, parceque plus souvent vous le verrez plus souvent vous voterez contre lui.

.....

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mes notes sténographiques).

Et j'ai signé.- Alphonse Provost.

Sténographe.

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(Extraits du discours de l'Hon. P.J.A.Cardin, Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, à Acton Vale, Comté de Bagot, Québec, le quatrième jour du mois de décembre 1925, durant la campagne électorale lors de l'Election Partielle dans le dit Comté de Bagot).

.....

Il paraît qu'il y a un de nos adversaires qui a dit que la plus grande partie de la viande de mouton qui est servie sur nos tables vient d'Australie. Ce n'est pas vrai; Et en supposant qu'il serait vrai que nous acheterions une certaine quantité de viande de mouton d'Australie, notre pays n'est pas dans les conditions voulues, vu son climat, pour développer cette industrie du mouton avantageusement. Il est évident qu'un pays qui a plusieurs mois d'hiver, dont le sol est couvert de neige durant plusieurs mois de l'année, il est évident que ce pays là n'est pas dans les mêmes conditions qu'un pays où il n'y a pas d'hiver et où il y a de l'herbe toute l'année. Ces pays là peuvent produire des choses que nous, nous ne pouvons pas produire dans les mêmes conditions; et parceque nous ne sommes pas en position de lutter avec ces pays au point de vue de certaines industries, à cause de notre climat, est-ce que c'aurait du bon sens de dire:"On va augmenter le tarif et le prix de tous ces produits là?" C'est ridicule. Ceux qui paieraient en fin de compte, cela serait les consommateurs Canadiens qui paieraient en fin de compte.

.....

Nos adversaires nous accusent de ne pas avoir voté suivant nos convictions, de nous être laissés entraîner par des

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appels aux préjugés, et que les questions véritables, les questions de politique, nous ne les avons pas comprises. Est-ce que ce n'est pas nous insulter que de venir faire des discours comme cela ? Et l'Honorable monsieur Meighen disait à Hamilton que la Province de Québec n'avait pas voté suivant ses convictions, que la majorité des électeurs de la Province de Québec sont protectionnistes, mais que vous n'avez pas voté pour la protection parceque vous vous êtes laissés entraîner par des appels aux préjugés. Où prend-il cela que la Province de Québec est protectionniste ? Qu'il lise donc l'histoire politique du Canada et qu'il me montre donc dans aucune des pages de notre histoire un évènement qui démontre que nous sommes des protectionnistes et que nous voulons l'élèvement du tarif au Canada. Jamais dans une élection nous n'avons voté dans ce sens. Nous avons voté pour la réciprocité avec Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Ce n'était pas voter pour la protection, cela.

.....

Il est bon, disent nos adversaires, que nous nous divisions dans la Province de Québec pour coopérer avec la Province d'Ontario et les autres provinces au développement du pays. Eh bien, je dis, comme un penseur disait quand on lui parlait de l'abolition de la peine de mort: "Que messieurs les assassins commencent les premiers". Je dis à ces gens là que s'il n'est pas bon d'avoir un bloc dans la Province de Québec, qu'ils commencent donc, eux, à détruire leur bloc dans la Province d'Ontario. Tant qu'ils ne l'auront pas fait ils n'ont pas raison de nous demander à nous de voter contre notre jugement, ils n'ont pas raison de venir nous dire:"Vous pensez d'une certaine façon,

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mais votez contre vos convictions, divisez-vous, pour détruire le bloc de la Province de Québec".

.....

D'après nos adversaires, la Province de Québec ne comprend pas cela, le tarif, mais la Province d'Ontario, par exemple, ça, ça comprend le tarif.... Savez-vous, mesdames et messieurs, comment on nous traitait dernièrement dans un journal anglais qui nous a combattus durant toute la dernière campagne électorale, journal anglais qui nous a insultés et continue à nous insulter; On disait dans ce journal là que le vote des citoyens de la Province de Québec, c'est un vote qui ne vaut pas grand'chose... et on ajoutait que vous aviez voté le 29 octobre dernier comme vous l'avez fait parceque vous êtes des ignorants, et même d'une ignorance crasse; Et les gens qui crient aujourd'hui en faveur de monsieur Meighen sont des gens qui ont été accusés comme vous d'être trop ignorants pour comprendre la politique dans la Province de Québec, ils chantent maintenant les louanges de ceux qui leur ont jeté de la boue à la figure, ces gens là oublient l'injure qu'on nous a faite dans la Province de Québec, et ils vont maintenant avec leur mouchoir frotter les bottes de monsieur Meighen pour tâcher de les rendre plus claires. Nous autres, le troupeau de lâches, nous autres, le troupeau de peureux, nous autres, le troupeau de sans coeur, parcequ'en 1917 nous avons suivi Sir Wilfrid Laurier, et aujourd'hui, après huit ans, on vient nous dire, à nous, que nous sommes des illettrés, que nous sommes des ignorants, que notre ignorance est une ignorance crasse, que notre conduite est celle de gens préjugés

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et que nous nous laissons conduire comme un troupeau de moutons. Voilà comment on a l'audace de nous traiter.... Eh bien, je dirai à ceux qui vont baiser la main qui les a frappés, je leur dirai d'attendre que cette main soit lavée de la boue qu'elle porte encore après nous l'avoir lancée. Il m'en coûtera ce que cela voudra, mais on ne m'empêchera pas de défendre autant que je suis capable de le faire la liberté, le caractère et les bonnes dispositions de mes compatriotes Canadiens-Français. Les Canadiens-Français ne seront pas écrasés, ils ne seront pas humiliés tant que je serai capable de les défendre, et tant que j'aurai à mes côtés des amis comme monsieur St.Père, monsieur Legrand, monsieur Rinfret et monsieur le docteur Daigneault. Nous les défendrons, les nôtres, contre toutes les injures et toutes les insultes, et même contre ceux qui n'ont pas assez de coeur pour s'apercevoir qu'ils ont été insultés, ils ne s'aperçoivent pas des injures qu'on a jetées à leur face. Ils oublient tout cela, ces gens là, le coeur leur manque, peut-être que c'est l'esprit aussi qui leur manque.

.....

(Je soussigné, Alphonse Provost, sténographe de la Cour Supérieure, dans le District de Richelieu, demeurant en la Cité de Sorel, certifie que les extraits qui précèdent sont une reproduction fidèle et exacte de mes notes sténographiques).

Et j'ai signé.-

Alphonse Provost.

Sténographe.

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034001

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Je soussigné, Alphonse Provost, sténographe de la Cour Supérieure, dans le District de Richelieu, demeurant en la Cité de Sorel, par les présentes déclare solennellement:-

Que j'ai sténographié une partie des discours prononcés durant la campagne électorale dans le Comté de Bagot, Province de Québec, à l'élection partielle du 7 décembre 1925 dans ce Comté et que j'en ai transcrit plusieurs extraits.

Je déclare de plus que j'ai été empêché de sténographier les discours durant les derniers jours de la dite campagne électorale, mais que je suis croyablement informé que les derniers discours prononcés par les orateurs Libéraux contenaient des appels aux préjugés encore plus directs que dans les premiers jours.

Et je fais cette déclaration solennelle, la croyant véritablement vraie et sachant qu'elle a la même force et le même effet que si elle était faite sous serment en vertu de l'Acte de la Preuve en Canada.

Et j'ai signé.-

Alphonse Provost
Sténographe.

Déclaré devant moi, Notaire Public, à Sorel, ce trente-et-unième jour du mois de décembre l'an mil neuf cent vingt-cinq ----------

Robert Pagnan N.P.

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034002

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Ottawa, 5 janvier, 1926.

M. Alphonse Provost,
Sorel,
P. Q.

Cher M. Provost:

J'ai justement la vôtre d'hier. Je vous remercie d'avoir envoyé les extraits de discours libéraux dans l'élection récente de Bagot. Ceux-ci seront bien utiles et votre bonté et attention dans cette matière sont bien appréciées. Ils ne sont pas encore arrivés mais il viendront sans doute sous peu.

Votre tout dévoué,

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034003

Dear Mr. Provost:

I have just received your letter of yesterday. Thank you very much for sending me the extracts from Liberal speeches in the recent Bagot election. These will be most useful and your kindness and care in the matter is much appreciated. They have not come to hand yet but doubtless they will shortly.

Yours very truly,

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034004

Bagot Me

20, HOSPITAL STREET,
MONTREAL.

January 15th, 1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Re Bagot Election, where I understand a good deal of money was spent, would the enclosed rumour - which you may be able to confirm, - be of any interest to you ?

Yours truly,

Encs.-

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Houses of Parliament.
OTTAWA.

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234005

TWO TRAWLERS were purchased late in the Fall through the Department of Marine & Fisheries, from a man of the name of Leclair.

The trawlers had been lying at Sorel, I understand, for some two years.

What was the object in buying trawlers in the Fall of the year ?

There is reported to have been some difficulty in regard to the title. The Department of Justice examining same raised objections, but some Clerk in the Marine Dept., adjusted it.

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

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034006

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CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

Ottawa, 16th January, 1926.

Mrs. R.W.Reford,
300 Drummond St.
Montreal,

Chief very probably speaking Monday afternoon.

A.W.Merriam

Charge Rt. Hon. A.Meighen
Ottawa

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034007

#67

Ottawa, Jan. 19, 1926.

Robt. W. Reford, Esq.,
20 Hospital St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Reford:

Your letter of the 15th inst., reached me a day or so ago. Have you any idea what the trawlers purchased from Leclair cost, and whether they are now in use? If you can send me this information it will be much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

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34008

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Montreal Jany 27th 1926

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IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NUMBER

467

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

I have yours of the 19th inst which was awaiting my arrival from the woods.

I am expecting a man up from Quebec tomorrow who may be able to furnish me with the information you have asked for.

Yours truly,
Robt. W. Reford

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VOTING

Particularly

The Alternative Vote System

A "Mere Device"
and
A Menace to Responsible Government

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A "Mere Device"
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By
JOHN R. MacNICOL
President
Liberal-Conservative Ass'n. of Ontario.

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SYSTEMS OF VOTING

The Historic, Sound

PLURALITY SYSTEM

The Plurality System of Voting is the historic British System. It is used in a great number of Nations, States, Provinces, and Municipalities throughout the World, particularly for elections of members to, the British House of Commons, (other than for certain University Ridings), the Canadian Parliament, the Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward, British Columbia Legislatures and the United States Congress.

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The instructions for the guidance of the Voter are of the simplest description, i.e., to vote for the candidate of his or her choice (unless two members are to be returned for one electoral district, in which case he or she may vote for one or two candidates as he or she thinks fit"—but as a rule electoral districts return only one member). The Dominion Elections Act reads:—

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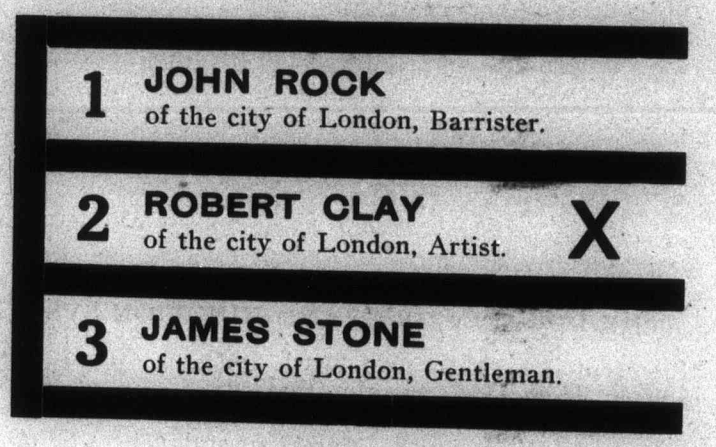

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The voting terminated, the Returning Officer counts the votes given each candidate and declares elected the candidate who receives the majority of votes.

In an electoral district in which more than two candidates have been nominated, it is not necessary for the successful candidate to have an **absolute** majority, i.e., one more than half the valid votes

polled, but only necessary to have a **relative** majority, i.e., more votes than any other candidate.

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In commenting on the plurality system of voting, the "Report of the Royal Commission To Inquire Into Electoral Systems," (appointed by the British Parliament in 1910), characterizes this system as "single-member election by **relative** majority" and says: "None has been devised more simple for the elector, more rapid in operation, more straightforward in result—advantages, in an instrument for use by a large electorate of varying intelligence which it is difficult to over estimate."

UNSOUND SYSTEMS OF VOTING THAT ARE "MERE DEVICES"

1. CUMULATIVE SYSTEM

This system of voting is applicable to multi-member electoral districts only and, by it, the voter has as many votes as there are candidates to be elected and can accumulate them all on one candidate or divide them as he chooses, i.e., in an electoral district returning 5 members he can give 5 votes to one candidate or 3 to one and 2 to another, etc.

The Cumulative Vote was designed to insure minority representation but has never been popular for parliamentary elections.

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On the other hand the Limited Vote System has been tried in more than one country. This system, too, is designed to insure minority representation. By the Limited Vote, which is applicable to multi-member electoral districts, the voter is **limited** to vote for a stated number of candidates, i.e., a lesser number than the number to be elected. In an electoral district returning 7 members he could only vote for say 5.

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"Preferential system, introduced 1909 in Grand Junction, Colorado, by Hon. J. W. Bucklin, that city, is now used in some dozens of cities in the U.S. and for primary elections of several states. The voter is allowed to express several choices. If no candidate receives more than half of first choices, each candidate's second choices are added to his first choices and the office is given to that candidate, if any, whose first and second choices together exceed half the number of those voting. If no candidate has such a majority of first and second choices together, each candidate's third choices are added to his firsts and seconds." (And so on until one candidate has an absolute majority.)

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"And now it must be pointed out that as a method of attaining that object the Bucklin system is seriously and obviously defective."
(Quoted from "P.R." Review, April, 1921, No. 58.)

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Under this system, if no candidate in an electoral district obtains an **absolute** majority of the valid votes polled, a second election is held within one or two weeks, hence the name Second Ballot. When this system was in vogue in France, all of the candidates in the first balloting could stand for the second balloting, on which occasions a **relative** majority sufficed. In other countries the names of two leading candidates on the first balloting alone appeared on the Second Ballot.

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While the elector merely has to mark **X** after the name of his favorite candidate and thus finds this voting simple enough, the disadvantages of this system were so great that it was quickly abolished after having been tried in France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Holland, Norway, Roumania, Russia and Switzerland. The prolongation of the election battle, the great expense to candidates who did not obtain an **absolute** majority at the first balloting, the refusal of a large percentage of the electorate to vote a second ballot, the opportunity to bargain by the Party electing the largest number of candidates at the first balloting made this system a menace to responsible government.

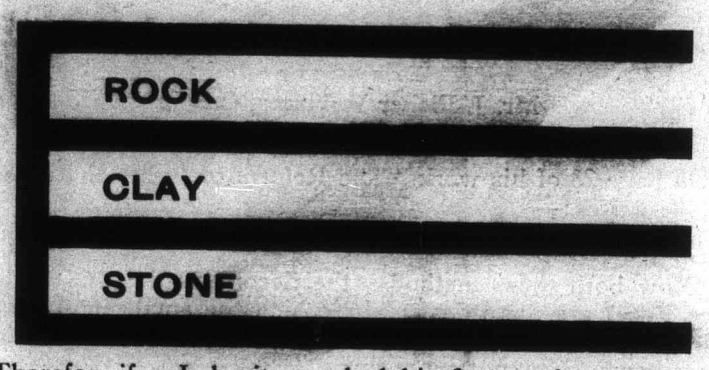
5. THE ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM

Of these five "devices," the Alternative Vote System is the most dangerous because it is most plausible. The designers of this system aimed at permitting the voters of an electoral district to accomplish at a single balloting by **alternate** or preference voting the objective that the designers of the Second Ballot System had in mind, i.e., the election of candidates by **absolute** majorities, the return of political Parties in proportion to their voting strength in the Country and the representation of minorities. It fails to accomplish these objectives. The alternative vote is applicable to single-member electoral districts.

Voting

"The Alternative Vote is a system by which the elector, besides indicating his first choice on his voting paper, marks the order of his preferences amongst other candidates." (The Reform of Political Representation).

For example, observe the ballot below. Let us assume that Rock is the Labor candidate, Clay, the Conservative, Stone, the Liberal. One is to be elected.



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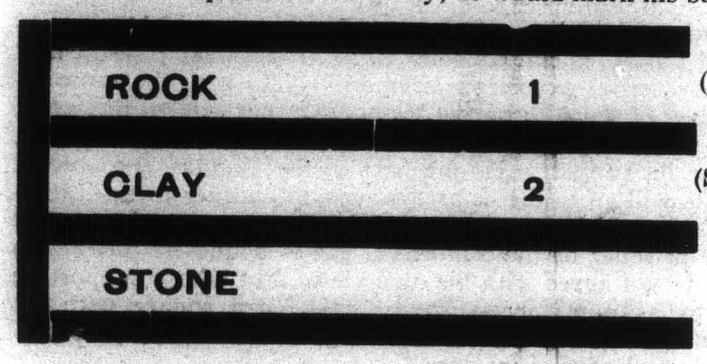

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Assuming that 50 per cent. of the Laborite voters availed themselves of a second preference and that of these voters 1000 voted Clay 2, and 250 voted Stone 2, then the result of the election would be the election of Clay :—

	No. of Votes (First Choice)	Transferred from Rock's 2,500	RESULT
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No further choice		+1,250	

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Expressed by

Mr. J. Fisher Williams, C.B.E.

Hon. Treasurer of the Proportional Representation Society.

On page 23 of his work, "The Reform of Political Representation," he writes:—

Are Mere Devices

"Now both these methods (the **Second Ballot and the Alternative Vote) are mere devices** by which the smallest of the three parties, being excluded from representation, is forced to vote for some one who does not represent it."

Weakest Party's Vote Up for Auction

Continuing Mr. Williams says: **"No country which has tried the "Second Ballot" is content with it. . . .** Australian (Queensland and West Australia) experience seems likely to give **the same result in the case of the Alternative Vote.** On either system the weakest party's vote is up at auction between the two larger parties. Both bid for its support. In one part of the country the vote of the Socialists will go to the Conservatives, in another to the Liberals. In either case the member elected is, in the French political phrase, 'the prisoner of the minority.' He is bound by pledges to voters who do not agree with his own views, but whose support he purchased by as much inconsistency as he can square with his political conscience, and the weakest party gets no true representation, but only a change of masters."

On page 24 of the same work, he writes: "On the next page (25-6), a table is given that is perhaps more convincing than any elaborate argument. It compares the actual results in three cornered contests (14 of them) under the present system (plurality) with the probable and possible results of a system of Second Ballot or Alternative Vote. The results are remarkable."

PARTY	Total Votes in 14 Ridings	Seats Actually Won	Seats Won With Second Ballot or Alternative Vote.	
			With Labor-Liberal Combination Against Unionist	With Labor-Unionist Combination Against Liberal
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Unionist	76,156	5	0	13
Labor	45,273	0	0	0

Some Results of 1922 Election

For

The Australian House of Representatives

By Alternative Vote.

(Quoted from "P.R." Review, Oct., 1923, No. 68.)

"The Australian House of Representatives is elected by the "alternative vote"—the single transferable vote or Hare system

applied as a majority system in single-member districts. Although this method does have the advantage of allowing voters to nominate independent candidates and to give them their first-choice votes without fear of wasting their voting power by so doing, **it fails entirely to make the body elected an accurate reflection of the electorate. This is clearly shown by the results in Australia."**

The Results

A. In State of Victoria

155,580 First Pref., Nationalist Party Votes only elected the same number of members as 65,341 First Pref., Country Party Votes.

B. In State of South Australia

40,030 First Pref., Nationalist Party Votes elected 1 member.
21,526 First Pref., Liberal Party Votes elected 2 members.

C. In State of Queensland

136,709 First Pref., Nationalist Party Votes elected 7 members.
143,091 First Pref., Labor Party Votes elected 2 members.

Opinion of Former Premier of New South Wales

The Reform of Political Representation (Fischer) quoting from "Sydney Daily Telegraph", Aug. 20th, 1913, quotes the then Prime Minister of New South Wales, Mr. Holman, as expressing the opinion that "preferential voting (the Australian name for the alternative vote) is no better than the Second Ballot."

The Defects the Royal Commission of 1910 Found Regarding the Alternative Vote

Commencing Page 7. "We therefore felt it incumbent upon us to examine carefully the defects of the system" (the Alternative Vote). Results in Queensland and West Australia:

1. "Three or four-cornered contest will increase their number." (Will be numerous.)
2. "It prevents the election of the worst candidates but does not secure the election of the best."
3. "There is no means of knowing that if" (we will use the names on above ballot instead of A., B. and C. of the Report) "the second preferences on Rock's and Clay's ballots had been examined it would have been found that Stone had more first and second preferences put together than either Rock or Clay. This uncertainty increases with the number of candidates."
4. "The proposed method involves, for the uneducated elector, a serious and intermittent change in habits." (How about foreign voters?)

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5. "The wastage at the second count caused by failure to exercise a second preference would probably be as great, if not greater, than the diminution of votes at a Second Ballot." "In West Australia the average number of second preferences is 65 per cent."

Third preferences would be fewer, 4th and 5th preferences almost negligible.

So serious was the abstention from using more than one preference when the Act was in operation in Australia that the Government threatened drastic compulsory legislation; for if the preferences are not used the whole system fails.

6. "The difficulty becomes intensified if more than three candidates stand." (Note, see No. 1 defect.)

7. "The question has been raised whether it would be necessary to take precautions against frivolous candidates." (Of course it would, a citizen with a 'bug' could take a gambler's chance as a candidate.)

8. "We are bound to draw attention to the fact that in Australia the opportunities for party intrigue and gratification of personal ill-feeling which are conferred by the power of using and the power of withholding preferences have been found to produce regrettable results."

9. "The system is not capable of satisfactory application to two-member constituencies."

Then Why Inflict the Alternative Vote on Canada?

In conclusion we again quote from Page 26 of Mr. Williams' work: **"The Second Ballot or Alternative Vote produces a result further removed from a true representation of the electorate than the present system."** (Plurality.)

Then why inflict the "mere device" the Alternative Vote on Canada? If it is so unsatisfactory in Australia, where the people are all of British races, we could expect nothing but chaos in Canada, where our people are of many races.

"That Which is Best Administered is Best."—Pope.

Government is best administered when leadership, firmly supported by a substantial majority, advocates sound legislation and accepts the responsibility for it. **The majority vote, single-member constituency, two-party system creates leadership, and as a rule supports leadership with majority.** On the other hand such "mere devices" as the Second Ballot and the Alternative Vote, divide leadership, encourage the renunciation of government responsibility and create at best compromise government.

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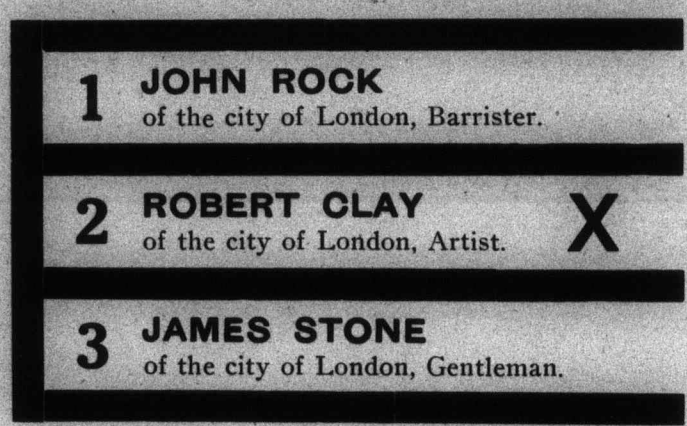

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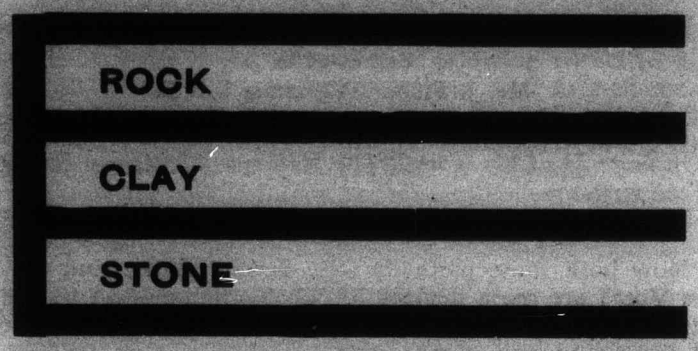

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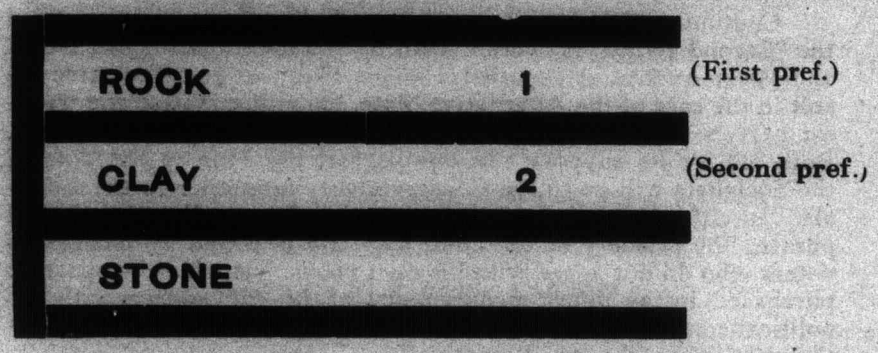

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Assuming that 50 per cent. of the Laborite voters availed themselves of a second preference and that of these voters 1000 voted Clay 2, and 250 voted Stone 2, then the result of the election would be the election of Clay:—

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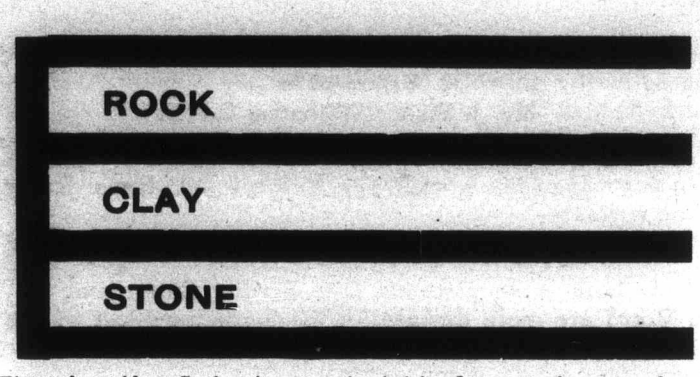

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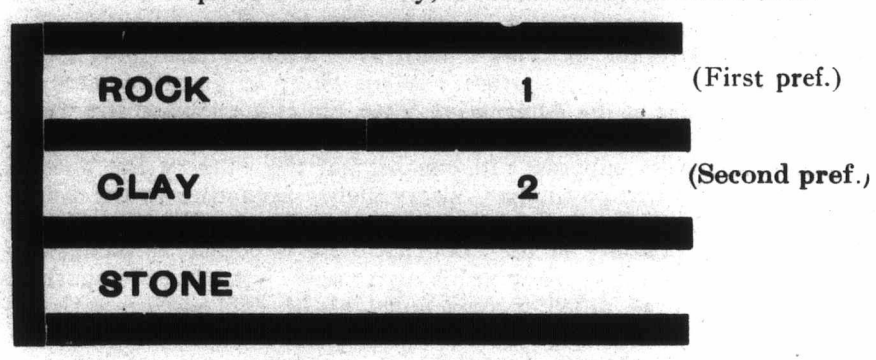

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(Quoted from "P.R." Review, Oct., 1923, No. 68.)

"The Australian House of Representatives is elected by the "alternative vote"—the single transferable vote or Hare system

applied as a majority system in single-member districts. Although this method does have the advantage of allowing voters to nominate independent candidates and to give them their first-choice votes without fear of wasting their voting power by so doing, **it fails entirely to make the body elected an accurate reflection of the electorate. This is clearly shown by the results in Australia."**

The Results

A. In State of Victoria

155,580 First Pref., Nationalist Party Votes only elected the same number of members as 65,341 First Pref., Country Party Votes.

B. In State of South Australia

40,030 First Pref., Nationalist Party Votes elected 1 member.
21,526 First Pref., Liberal Party Votes elected 2 members.

C. In State of Queensland

136,709 First Pref., Nationalist Party Votes elected 7 members.
143,091 First Pref., Labor Party Votes elected 2 members.

Opinion of Former Premier of New South Wales

The Reform of Political Representation (Fischer) quoting from "Sydney Daily Telegraph", Aug. 20th, 1913, quotes the then Prime Minister of New South Wales, Mr. Holman, as expressing the opinion that "preferential voting (the Australian name for the alternative vote) is no better than the Second Ballot."

The Defects the Royal Commission of 1910 Found Regarding the Alternative Vote

Commencing Page 7. "We therefore felt it incumbent upon us to examine carefully the defects of the system" (the Alternative Vote). Results in Queensland and West Australia:

1. "Three or four-cornered contest will increase their number." (Will be numerous.)
2. "It prevents the election of the worst candidates but does not secure the election of the best."
3. "There is no means of knowing that if" (we will use the names on above ballot instead of A., B. and C. of the Report) "the second preferences on Rock's and Clay's ballots had been examined it would have been found that Stone had more first and second preferences put together than either Rock or Clay. This uncertainty increases with the number of candidates."
4. "The proposed method involves, for the uneducated elector, a serious and intermittent change in habits." (How about foreign voters?)

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5. "The wastage at the second count caused by failure to exercise a second preference would probably be as great, if not greater, than the diminution of votes at a Second Ballot." "In West Australia the average number of second preferences is 65 per cent."

Third preferences would be fewer, 4th and 5th preferences almost negligible.

So serious was the abstention from using more than one preference when the Act was in operation in Australia that the Government threatened drastic compulsory legislation; for if the preferences are not used the whole system fails.

6. "The difficulty becomes intensified if more than three candidates stand." (Note, see No. 1 defect.)

7. "The question has been raised whether it would be necessary to take precautions against frivolous candidates." (Of course it would, a citizen with a 'bug' could take a gambler's chance as a candidate.)

8. "We are bound to draw attention to the fact that in Australia the opportunities for party intrigue and gratification of personal ill-feeling which are conferred by the power of using and the power of withholding preferences have been found to produce regrettable results."

9. "The system is not capable of satisfactory application to two-member constituencies."

Then Why Inflict the Alternative Vote on Canada?

In conclusion we again quote from Page 26 of Mr. Williams' work: **"The Second Ballot or Alternative Vote produces a result further removed from a true representation of the electorate than the present system."** (Plurality.)

Then why inflict the "mere device" the Alternative Vote on Canada? If it is so unsatisfactory in Australia, where the people are all of British races, we could expect nothing but chaos in Canada, where our people are of many races.

"That Which is Best Administered is Best."—Pope.

Government is best administered when leadership, firmly supported by a substantial majority, advocates sound legislation and accepts the responsibility for it. **The majority vote, single-member constituency, two-party system creates leadership, and as a rule supports leadership with majority.** On the other hand such "mere devices" as the Second Ballot and the Alternative Vote, divide leadership, encourage the renunciation of government responsibility and create at best compromise government.

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p. 1-14

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN CANADA.

(*Reprinted from the Canada Year Book, 1922-23*).

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King, represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor-General is appointed by the King in Council. Members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Governor-General in Council and members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. As a result of the working out of the democratic principle, the part played by the King's representative and the Upper Chamber of Parliament in the country's legislation has been, in Canada as in the mother country, a steadily decreasing one, the chief responsibilities involved in legislation being assumed by the House of Commons.

The Governor-General of Canada—The Governor-General is appointed by the King as his representative in Canada, usually for a term of five years, with a salary fixed at £10,000 sterling per annum and forming a charge against the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor-General is bound by the terms of his commission and can only exercise such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He acts under the advice of his Ministry, which is responsible to Parliament, and, as the acting head of the executive, summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament and assents to or reserves bills. In the discharge of these and other executive duties, he acts entirely by and with the advice of his Ministry (the Governor-General in Council). In matters of Imperial interest affecting Canada, he consults with his Ministers and submits their views to the British government. The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor-General's own judgment and responsibility, is now exercised pursuant to the advice of the Ministry.

A list of the Governors-General from the time of Confederation, with the dates of their appointment and assumption of office, is given in Table 1.

1.—Governors-General of Canada, 1867-1923.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of assumption of office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
The Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General the Lord Bing of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921

The Ministry—A system of government based upon the British, by which a Cabinet or Ministry (composed of members of the House of Commons or the Senate), responsible to Parliament, holds office while it enjoys the confidence of

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the people's representatives, is found in Canada. The Cabinet is actually a committee of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Without enlarging upon the features of the system, it may be sufficient to note that the Cabinet is responsible to the House of Commons, and, following established precedent, resigns office when it becomes evident that it no longer holds the confidence of the people's representatives. Members of the Cabinet are chosen by the Prime Minister; each of them generally assumes charge of one of the various departments of the government, although one Minister may hold two portfolios at the same time, while other members may be without portfolio. The present Ministry consists of 19 members. Two of them are without portfolio while three others, including the Prime Minister, are in charge of two or more departments.

The Prime Ministers since Confederation and their dates of office, together with the members of the present Ministry, are given in Table 2.

2.—Ministries since Confederation.

1. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier. From July 1, 1867 to Nov. 6, 1873.
2. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier. From Nov. 7, 1873 to Oct. 16, 1878.
3. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier. From Oct. 17, 1878 to June 6, 1891.
4. Hon. Sir John J. C. Abbott, Premier. From June 16, 1891 to Dec. 5, 1892.
5. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, Premier. From Dec. 5, 1892 to Dec. 12, 1894.
6. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier. From Dec. 21, 1894 to April 27, 1896.
7. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Premier. From May 1, 1896 to July 8, 1896.
8. Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier. From July 11, 1896 to Oct. 6, 1911.
9. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier. (Conservative Administration). From Oct. 10, 1911 to Oct. 12, 1917.
10. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier. (Unionist Administration). From Oct. 12, 1917 to July 10, 1920.
11. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier. (Unionist—"National Liberal and Conservative Party"). From July 10, 1920 to Dec. 29, 1921.
12. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Premier. From Dec. 29, 1921.

NOTE.—A complete list of the members of Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1913 appeared in the Year Book of 1912, pp. 422–429. A list of the members of the Dominion Ministries from 1911 to 1921 appeared in the Year Book of 1920, pp. 651–653.

TWELFTH DOMINION MINISTRY.[1]

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, President of the Privy Council	Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Finance	Right Hon. William S. Fielding	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of National Defence	Hon. George P. Graham	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Edward M. Macdonald[2]	April 28, 1923
	Hon. Edward M. Macdonald	Aug. 17, 1923
Postmaster General	Hon. Charles Murphy	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Raoul Dandurand	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health	Hon. Henri S. Béland	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Hewitt Bostock	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. James H. King	Feb. 3, 1922
Minister of Justice and Attorney General	Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Ernest Lapointe[2]	Jan. 4, 1924
	Hon. Ernest Lapointe	Jan. 30, 1924
Minister of Customs and Excise	Hon. Jacques Bureau	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Ernest Lapointe	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	Jan. 30, 1924
Solicitor General	Hon. Daniel D. McKenzie	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. E. J. McMurray	Sept. 12, 1923

[1] "Canadian ministers of the Crown take rank according to their individual seniority on the roll of the Privy Council, *irrespective of the portfolios assigned to them*."—Canada and its Provinces, Vol. 6, p. 311. In this table the portfolios are arranged according to the precedence of the first ministers to hold these portfolios in the present Cabinet. [2] Acting Minister.

TWELFTH DOMINION MINISTRY—concluded.

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Immigration and Colonisation	Hon. James A. Robb	Aug. 17, 1923
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. James A. Robb	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Thomas A. Low	Aug. 17, 1923
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Thomas A. Low	Dec. 29, 1921
Secretary of State	Hon. Arthur B. Copp	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. William C. Kennedy	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. George P. Graham	April 28, 1923
Minister of the Interior, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines	Hon. Charles Stewart	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. William R. Motherwell	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Labour	Hon. James Murdock	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. John E. Sinclair	Dec. 29, 1921

In Table 3 are given the dates of the opening and prorogation of the sessions of the various Dominion Parliaments from 1867 to 1923.

3.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867–1923.

Number of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions, and lengths of Parliaments.[10]
1st Parliament	1st	Nov. 1, 1867	May 22, 1868	118[1]	
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	69	Aug., Sept., 1867.[3]
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	87	Sept. 24, 1867.[4]
	4th	Feb. 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	59	July 8, 1872.[5]
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	65	4 y., 9 m., 15 d.[6]
2nd Parliament	1st	Mar. 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	81[2]	July, Aug., Sept., '72.[3]
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	16	Sept. 3, 1872.[4]
					Jan. 2, 1874.[5]
					1 y., 4 m., 0 d.[6]
3rd Parliament	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	62	Jan. 22, 1874.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	64	Feb. 21, 1874.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 12, 1876	63	Aug. 17, 1878.[5]
	4th	Feb. 8, 1877	April 28, 1877	80	4 y., 5 m., 25 d.[6]
	5th	Feb. 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	93	
4th Parliament	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	92	Sept. 17, 1878.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 12, 1880	May 7, 1880	86	Nov. 21, 1878.[4]
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	103	May 18, 1882.[5]
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	98	3 y., 5 m., 26 d.[6]
5th Parliament	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	107	June 20, 1882.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	94	Aug. 7, 1882.[4]
	3rd	Jan. 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	173	Jan. 15, 1887.[5]
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	98	4 y., 5 m., 10 d.[6]
6th Parliament	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	72	Feb. 22, 1887.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	90	April 7, 1887.[4]
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	May 2, 1889	92	Feb. 3, 1891.[5]
	4th	Jan. 16, 1890	May 16, 1890	121	3 y., 9 m., 27 d.[6]
7th Parliament	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	155	
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	136	March 5, 1891.[3]
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	66	April 25, 1891.[4]
	4th	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	131	April 24, 1896.[5]
	5th	April 18, 1895	July 22, 1895	96	5 y., 0 m., 0 d.[6]
	6th	Jan. 2, 1896	April 23, 1896	111	
8th Parliament	1st	Aug. 19, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896	48	
	2nd	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	97	June 23, 1896.[3]
	3rd	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	131	July 13, 1896.[4]
	4th	Mar. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1899	149	Oct. 9, 1900.[5]
	5th	Feb. 1, 1900	July 15, 1900	168	4 y., 2 m., 26 d.[6]
9th Parliament	1st	Feb. 6, 1901	May 23, 1901	107	Nov. 7, 1900.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 13, 1902	May 15, 1902	90	Dec. 5, 1900.[4]
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1903	Oct. 24, 1903	227	Sept. 29, 1904.[5]
	4th	Mar. 10, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	154	3 y., 9 m., 26 d.[6]

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3.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1923—concluded.

Number of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions, and lengths of Parliaments.[10]
10th Parliament	1st	Jan. 11, 1905	July 20, 1905	191	Nov. 3, 1904.[3]
	2nd	Mar. 8, 1906	July 13, 1906	128	Dec. 15, 1904.[4]
	3rd	Nov. 22, 1906	April 27, 1907	157	Sept. 17, 1908.[5]
	4th	Nov. 28, 1907	July 20, 1908	236	3 y., 9 m., 4 d.[6]
					Oct. 26, 1908.[3]
11th Parliament	1st	Jan. 20, 1909	May 19, 1909	120	Dec. 3, 1908.[4]
	2nd	Nov. 11, 1909	May 4, 1910	175	July 29, 1911.[5]
	3rd	Nov. 17, 1910	July 29, 1911	196[7]	2 y., 7 m., 28 d.[6]
	1st	Nov. 15, 1911	April 1, 1912	139	
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1912	June 6, 1913	173[8]	
	3rd	Jan. 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	148	Sept. 21, 1911.[3]
12th Parliament	4th	Aug. 18, 1914	Aug. 22, 1914	5	Oct. 7, 1911.[4]
	5th	Feb. 4, 1915	April 15, 1915	71	Oct. 6, 1917.[5]
	6th	Jan. 12, 1916	May 18, 1916	127	6 y., 0 m., 0 d.[6]
	7th	Jan. 18, 1917	Sept. 20, 1917	207[9]	
	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	
	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	Dec. 17, 1917.[3]
13th Parliament	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	Feb. 27, 1918.[4]
	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July 1, 1920	127	Oct. 4, 1921.[5]
	5th	Feb. 14, 1921	June 4, 1921	111	3 y., 7 m., 6 d.[6]
14th Parliament	1st	Mar. 8, 1922	June 28, 1922	113	Dec. 6, 1921.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 31, 1923	June 30, 1923	151	Jan. 14, 1922.[4]

[1] Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the local Legislatures to meet. [2] Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August. [3] Period of general elections. [4] Writs returnable. [5] Dissolution of Parliament. [6] Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. [7] Not including days (59) of adjournment from May 19th to July 18th. [8] Not including days (25) of adjournment from Dec. 19th, 1912, to Jan. 14th, 1913. [9] Not including days (39) of adjournment from Feb. 7th to April 19th, 1917. [10] The ordinary legal limit of duration for each parliament is five years.

A brief *résumé* of the history of parliamentary representation follows. Attention may be drawn to the growth in the number of members of both the Senate and the House of Commons since Confederation and to the greatly increased unit of representation in the lower house.

The Senate.—The British North America Act, 1867, provides in sections 21 and 22 that "the Senate shall consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators. In relation to the constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three divisions,—(1) Ontario; (2) Quebec); (3) The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall be equally represented in the Senate as follows,—Ontario by twenty-four Senators; Quebec by twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four Senators, twelve thereof representing New Brunswick and twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia. In the case of Quebec, each of the twenty-four Senators representing the province shall be appointed for one of the electoral divisions of Lower Canada specified in schedule A to Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada." The upper chamber of the Dominion Parliament, while it has been distinctly secondary in importance to the lower, as in most other bi-cameral legislatures, has still remained an integral part of the Canadian Parliamentary system.

The first increase in the membership of the upper chamber took place in 1871, when Manitoba and British Columbia, upon entering Confederation, were given two and three Senators respectively. In 1873 Prince Edward Island was given four Senators, the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick being reduced by two Senators each. In 1882 Manitoba was given an additional member and in 1892 another. The Northwest Territories, in 1888, were given representation

by two Senators, the number being increased to four in 1904. Saskatchewan and Alberta, on their creation in 1905, were each allotted four seats. At that time the membership by Provinces was:—Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Prince Edward Island, 4; British Columbia, 3; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 4; Alberta, 4, a total of 87 members. Following the increased representation given to the western provinces by the Representation Act, 1914, the number of senators was increased in 1917 to 96 by 5-6 Geo. V, c. 45 (an Act of the Imperial Parliament). A fourth "division," represented by 24 members, and comprising the area of the Dominion situated to the west of Ontario was created, and each of the four western provinces was represented in the Senate by 6 members. While the total number is thus 96, provision is made by the Act for the creation of additional senators by the Governor-General. The total, however, must never exceed a maximum of 104. Senators are entitled to be addressed as "Honourable".

The personnel of the Senate, by provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1923, is shown in Table 4.

4.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, according to the British North America Act, 1867, and amending Acts, as at Dec. 31, 1923.

Names of Senators.	Post Office Address.
Prince Edward Island (4 senators)—	
Yeo, John	Port Hill.
Prowse, Benj. C.	Charlottetown.
Murphy, Patrick C.	Tignish.
McLean, John	Souris.
Nova Scotia (10 senators)—	
Farrell, Edward M.	Liverpool.
Roche, William	Halifax.
Curry, Nathaniel	Amherst.
Ross, Wm. B.	Middleton.
Girroir, E. L.	Antigonish.
McLennan, John S.	Sydney.
Tanner, C. E.	Pictou.
Stanfield, John	Truro.
McCormick, John	Sydney Mines.
Martin, Peter	Halifax.
New Brunswick (10 senators)[1]	
Poirier, Pascal	Shediac.
King, G. G.	Chipman.
Daniel, J. W.	St. John.
Bourque, T. J.	Richibucto.
Fowler, G. W.	Sussex.
Todd, Irving R.	Milltown.
McDonald, J. A.	Shediac.
Black, Frank B.	Sackville.
Turgeon, Onésiphore	Bathurst.
Quebec (24 senators)[1]—	
Bolduc, Joseph, P.C.	St. Victor de Tring.
Montplaisir, H.	Three Rivers.
Thibaudeau, A. A.	Montreal.
Dandurand, R., P.C.	Montreal.
Casgrain, J. P. B.	Montreal.
Béique, F. L.	Montreal.
Legris, J. H.	Louiseville.
Tessier, Jules	Quebec.
David, L. O.	Montreal.
Cloran, H. J.	Montreal.
Mitchell, Wm.	Drummondville.
Dessaulles, G. C.	St. Hyacinthe.
Lavergne, Louis	Arthabaska.
Quebec—concluded.	
Wilson, J. M.	Montreal.
Pope, Rufus H.	Cookshire.
Beaubien, C. P.	Montreal.
L'Espérance, D. O.	Quebec.
Foster, G. G.	Montreal.
White, R. S.	Montreal.
Blondin, P. E., P.C.	Grand'Mère.
Chapais, Thomas	Quebec.
Webster, L. C.	Montreal.
Boyer, Gustave	Rigaud.
Ontario (24 senators)—	
McHugh, Geo.	Lindsay.
Belcourt, N. A., P.C.	Ottawa.
Ratz, Valentine	New Hamburg.
Gordon, Geo.	North Bay.
Smith, E. D.	Winona.
McCall, Alexander	Simcoe.
Donnelly, J. J.	Pinkerton.
Lynch-Staunton, G.	Hamilton.
Robertson, G. D., P.C.	Welland.
Blain, Richard	Brampton.
Fisher, J. H.	Paris.
Bennett, W. H.	Midland.
Webster, John	Brockville.
Mulholland, R. A.	Port Hope.
O'Brien, M. J.	Renfrew.
White, G. V.	Pembroke.
Reid, J. D., P.C.	Prescott.
Foster, Sir G. E., P.C.	Ottawa.
Kemp, Sir A. E., P.C.	Toronto.
Macdonell, A. H.	Toronto.
McCoig, A. B.	Chatham.
Hardy, A. C.	Brockville.
Pardee, F. F.	Sarnia.
Aylesworth, Sir A. B., P.C.	Toronto.
Manitoba (6 senators)—	
Watson, Robt.	Portage la Prairie.
Sharpe, W. H.	Manitou.
McMeans, L.	Winnipeg.
Bénard, Aimé	Winnipeg.
Schaffner, F. L.	Winnipeg.
Bradbury, G. H.	Selkirk.

[1] One seat vacant.

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4.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, etc.—concluded.

Names of Senators.	Post Office Address.	Names of Senators.	Post Office Address.
Saskatchewan (6 senators)—		**Alberta**—concluded.	
Ross, James H.	Regina.	Harmer, Wm. J.	Edmonton.
Laird, H. W.	Regina.	Griesbach, W. A.	Edmonton.
Willoughby, W. B.	Moose Jaw.	Coté, Jean Léon	Edmonton.
Turriff, J. G.	Ottawa, Ont.		
Calder, J. A., P.C.	Regina.	**British Columbia** (6 senators)—	
Gillis, A. B.	Whitewood.	Bostock, Hewitt, P.C.	Monte Creek.
		Planta, A. E.	Nanaimo.
Alberta (6 senators)—		Barnard, G. H.	Victoria.
Lougheed, Sir J. A., P.C.	Calgary.	Taylor, J. D.	New Westminster.
De Veber, L. George	Lethbridge.	Green, R. F.	Victoria.
Michener, Edward	Red Deer.	Crowe, S. J.	Vancouver.

The House of Commons.—The British North America Act provides under section 37 that "The House of Commons shall consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia and fifteen for New Brunswick." Further, under section 51, provisions were made for decennial re-adjustments of representation in accordance with the results of the decennial census of the Dominion. The section provides that the province of Quebec shall always have a fixed number of 65 members, and that there shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained by the census) as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec (within its area as in 1911). A further provision in subsection 4 of section 51 stipulates that "on any such re-adjustment the number of members for a province shall not be reduced unless the proportion which the number of the population of the province bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the then last preceding re-adjustment of the number of members for the province is ascertained at the then latest census to be diminished by one twentieth part or upwards." By an amendment to the British North America Act passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1915 (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45), it was enacted that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province." As a consequence of this amendment the representation of Prince Edward Island has remained at 4 members.

Re-adjustments in Provincial Representation.—The first Dominion Parliament was chosen by the electors in the general election held from Aug. 7 to Sept. 20, 1867. Its lower chamber was composed of 181 members, as set out by the foregoing provisions of the British North America Act. During its existence, the inclusion of Manitoba as a province of the Dominion on May 12, 1870, and of British Columbia on July 20, 1871, resulted in the addition of four and six members respectively. As a result of the census of 1871, a further increase took place through the addition of six new members for Ontario, two for Nova Scotia and one for New Brunswick, at the general election of 1872; further, in 1874, after the admission of Prince Edward Island to the Dominion, six members were added from that province. The results of the general election of 1882 again show increased representation arising out of the census of 1881—increases of three for Ontario and one for Manitoba bringing the total number of members up to 210. The elections of 1887, in which an additional member for Ontario and four new members for the Northwest Territories (later Saskatchewan and Alberta) were returned, brought a further increase to a

total of 215. Later redistributions following the censuses of 1891 and 1901 resulted in increases in the number of members from the new electoral districts of the western provinces and the Yukon, and reductions in the representation given to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the total number, however, remaining practically the same. The number of members for Ontario also showed, as a consequence of the census of 1901, a decrease, after the election of 1904, from 92 to 86. The results of the four elections of 1891, 1896, 1900 and 1904 show the number of members returned to have been 215, 213, 216 and 214 respectively. In 1908, following the passing of the Representation Act of 1907, a total of 35 members from the Maritime provinces, 10 members each from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, together with 7 from Alberta, a new member for British Columbia and unchanged representation from Quebec and Ontario showed a grand total of 221 members in the House of Commons. No further changes were made until after the election of 1911, when an amendment to the Representation Act provided that the House of Commons should consist of 221 members as follows,—Ontario, 86; Quebec, 65; Saskatchewan, 10; British Columbia, 7; Alberta, 7; Manitoba, 10; Nova Scotia, 18; New Brunswick, 13; Prince Edward Island, 4; Yukon Territory, 1. A further Representation Act of 1914 provided for an increase in the number of members to 235, divided among the provinces as follows,—Ontario, 82; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 16; New Brunswick, 11; Manitoba, 15; British Columbia, 13; Prince Edward Island, 4; Saskatchewan, 16; Alberta, 12; Yukon Territory, 1. This Act is now in force but as a result of the census of 1921 a further Bill, providing for increases in the number of members from the western provinces and for a decrease in the number of members from Nova Scotia and a grand total of 245 members, was given a first reading on February 13, 1923. It establishes the basis on which the fifteenth Parliament of Canada will probably be constituted.

The effect of the various Representation Acts, as shown by the number of members returned to the House of Commons for the various provinces, at the general elections in the years for which figures are given is shown in Table 5.

5.—Representation in the House of Commons of Canada, showing the effect of Representation Acts, 1867 to 1921.

Province.	1867.	1872.	1882.	1896.	1904.	1908.	1911.	1917.	1921.
Ontario	82	88	91	92	86	86	86	82	82
Quebec	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Nova Scotia	19	21	21	20	18	18	18	16	16
New Brunswick	15	16	16	14	13	13	13	11	11
Manitoba	-	4	5	7	10	10	10	15	15
British Columbia	-	6	6	6	7	7	7	13	13
Prince Edward Island	-	-	6	5	4	4	4	4	4
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	} 4	10	10	10	16	16
Alberta	-	-	-			7	7	12	12
Yukon	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Total	181	200	210	213	214	221	221	235	235

While the number of members of the House of Commons has been growing fairly steadily since Confederation, the unit of representation—one-sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec within its 1911 boundaries—has also been increased after each census in consequence of the expanding population of Quebec. The units of representation as shown by the six decennial censuses taken since Con

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federation, are as follows:—1871, 18,331 persons; 1881, 20,908; 1891, 22,901; 1901, 25,368; 1911, 30,819; 1921, 36,283.

The Present Redistribution Problem.—The method by which the representation of provinces is determined may be further explained. The population of Quebec, it has been shown, constitutes the basis from which the unit of representation in the other provinces is determined, Quebec's representation of 65 members in the House of Commons remaining constant. The provisions of the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, however, while they provided for an enlargement of the area of the province, stipulated that the population of the newly added areas should not be included in any computations relative to representation. Quebec's population in 1921 (excluding the population of Ungava) was 2,358,412, which, divided by 65, gives a unit of representation of 36,283. The quotient, therefore, obtained by dividing the population of each province (Prince Edward Island excepted), as shown at the date of the census, by the unit 36,283, indicates, except where subsection 4 of section 51 of the Act applies, the number of members to which each province is entitled. The method is illustrated in Table 6.

6.—Representation of the Provinces and Territories of Canada in the House of Commons, as determined by the British North America Act and the Censuses of 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	Census 1911.			Census 1921.		
	Population.	Quotient based on Unit.	Representation.	Population.	Quotient based on Unit.	Representation.
Prince Edward Island	93,728	3·04	4	88,615	2·44	4
Nova Scotia	492,338	15·98	16	523,837	14·44	14
New Brunswick	351,889	11·42	11	387,876	10·69	11
Ontario	2,527,292	82·00	82	2,933,662	80·86	82
Manitoba	461,394	14·97	15	610,118	16·82	17
Saskatchewan	492,432	15·98	16	757,510	20·88	21
Alberta	374,295	12·14	12	588,454	16·22	16
British Columbia	392,480	12·74	13	524,582	14·46	14
Quebec (without Ungava)	2,003,232	65·00	65	2,358,412	65·00	65
Totals	7,189,080	-	234	8,773,066	-	244
Quebec (Ungava)	2,544[1]	-	-	2,787[1]	-	-
Yukon	8,512	-	1	4,157	-	1
N.W.T.	6,507	-	-	7,988	-	-
R.C. Navy	-	-	-	485	-	-
Canada	7,206,643	-	235	8,788,483	-	245

[1] Represents the population in the area added to Quebec by the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, the population of which by sec. 2, ss. "A" of said Act, is to be excluded from the population of the province in ascertaining the unit of representation.

From the foregoing figures it is evident that the representation of the four western provinces should be increased while that of Nova Scotia should be diminished.

Again, the application of the provisions of subsection 4 of section 51 of the Act (quoted above) to Nova Scotia and Ontario (the only provinces in which a noticeable decrease in the rate of growth of population is found) is shown in Table 7.

7.—Table showing Application of Section 51, Subsection 4, of British North America Act, to Representation of Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Provinces.	Proportion which Population of each Province bears to the Total Population of Canada.		Decrease in proportion from 1911 to 1921.	Ratio of decrease in proportion from 1911 to 1921 to proportion in 1911.	Decrease, greater, equal to or less than one-twentieth of proportion in 1911.
	1911.	1921.			
Ontario	·35069	·33380	·01689	·0481	less.
Nova Scotia	·06831	·05960	·00871	·1275	greater.

The above table shows that under the provisions of section 51, subsection 4 of the B.N.A. Act, no reduction should take place in the representation of Ontario because the proportion which the number of the population of the province bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the readjustment of the number of members for the province based on the census of 1911 is ascertained at the census of 1921 to be diminished by less than one-twentieth part. The proportion for Nova Scotia, having diminished by more than one-twentieth part, the provisions of subsection 4 of section 51 do not apply and the representation of Nova Scotia should be reduced in accordance with the provisions of section 51, sub-sections 2 and 3 of the Act.

Therefore the representation to which each province is entitled as a result of redistribution based upon the 1921 census will be as follows:—Alberta 16, British Columbia 14, Manitoba 17, New Brunswick 11, Nova Scotia 14, Ontario 82, Prince Edward Island 4, Quebec 65, Saskatchewan 21, Yukon 1.[1]

The electoral districts for the House of Commons of Canada, with their populations by the census of 1921, number of qualified voters and number of votes polled, together with the names and addresses of members, as at Dec. 31, 1923, are shown in Table 8.

8.—Representation in the House of Commons, according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914, as at Dec. 31, 1923.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on list.	Number of votes polled.[2]	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Prince Edward Island (4 members)—					
King's	20,445	11,189	8,726	Hughes, J. J.	Souris, P.E.I.
Prince	31,520	16,172	13,332	MacLean, A. E.	Summerside, P.E.I.
Queen's	36,650	19,518[3]	30,496[3]	Sinclair, Hon. J. E.	Emerald, P.E.I.
				Mackinnon, D. A.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Nova Scotia (16 members)—					
Antigonish and Guysborough	27,098	15,104	11,748	McIsaac, C. F.	Antigonish, N.S.
Cape Breton North and Victoria	31,325	16,774[4]	10,706[4]	Kelly, F. L.	North Sydney, N.S.
Cape Breton South and Richmond	76,362	37,635[3]	51,555[3]	Carroll, W. F.	Sydney, N.S.
				Kyte, Geo. W.	St. Peter's, N.S.
Colchester	25,196	15,458	11,483	Putnam, H.	Truro, N.S.
Cumberland	41,191	24,033	17,346	Logan, H. J.	Amherst, N.S.
Digby and Annapolis	28,965	16,368	12,596	Lovett, L. J.	Bear River, N.S.

[1] Under the British North America Act, 1886 (49-50 Vict., chap. 35) the Parliament of Canada is given power to provide for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of territories forming part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any province. In virtue of this provision, the Yukon Territory was by 2 Edw. VII, c. 37, granted representation by one member in the House of Commons.
[2] From Report of Chief Electoral Officer, 1921.
[3] Each voter could vote for two candidates.
[4] Votes and voters from returns of by-election of July 31, 1923.

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8.—Representation in the House of Commons, according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914, as at Dec. 31, 1923—continued.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on list.	Number of votes polled.[1]	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Nova Scotia—con.					
Halifax	97,228	54,994	16,073	Finn, R. E.[3]	Halifax, N.S.
		55,714	24,915	Black, W. A.[5]	Halifax, N.S.
Hants	19,739	11,781	8,843	Hartell, L. H.	Windsor, N.S.
Inverness	23,808	12,712	8,825	Chisholm, A. W.	Margaree Harbour, N.S.
King's	23,723	14,359	10,948	Robinson, E. W.	Wolfville, N.S.
Lunenburg	33,742	18,591	12,495	Duff, Wm.	Lunenburg, N.S.
Pictou	40,851	27,680	20,014	Macdonald, Hon. E.M.	Pictou, N.S.
Shelburne and Queen's	23,435	13,155	9,877[4]	Fielding, Rt. Hon. W. S.	Ottawa, Ont.
Yarmouth and Clare	31,174	17,106	12,903	Hatfield, P. La C.	Yarmouth, N.S.
New Brunswick (11 members)—					
Charlotte	21,435	13,066	10,304	Grimmer, R. W.	St. Stephen, N.B.
Gloucester	38,684	16,565	10,632[4]	Robichaud, J. G.	Shippigan, N.B.
Kent	23,916	10,932	7,155	Doucet, A. J.[6]	Notre Dame, N.B.
Northumberland	33,985	17,110	12,112	Morrissy, John	Newcastle, N.B.
Restigouche and Madawaska	42,077	19,108	9,407	Michaud, Pius	Edmundston, N.B.
Royal	32,078	19,492	13,704	Jones, G. B.	Apohaqui, N.B.
St. John City and Counties of St. John and Albert	69,093	38,838[2]	45,107[2]	Baxter, Hon. J. B. M.	St. John, N.B.
				MacLaren, Murray	St. John, N.B.
Victoria and Carleton	33,900	18,194	11,822	Caldwell, T. W.	Florenceville, N.B.
Westmoreland	53,387	29,619	20,670	Copp, Hon. A. B.	Ottawa, Ont.
York-Sunbury	38,421	21,736	14,750	Hanson, R. B.	Fredericton, N.B.
Quebec (65 members)—					
Argenteuil	17,165	8,927	7,295[4]	Stewart, Hon. Chas.	Ottawa, Ont.
Bagot	18,085	9,333	7,214	Marcile, J. E.	Actonvale, Que.
Beauce	53,841	20,968	13,442	Béland, Hon. H. S.	Ottawa, Ont.
Beauharnois	19,888	10,076	8,541	Papineau, L. J.	Valleyfield, Que.
Bellechasse	21,190	9,157	6,335	Fournier, C. A.	St. Charles Co., Bellechasse, Que.
Berthier	19,817	9,462	7,540	Gervais, Théodore	Berthier (en haut), Que.
Bonaventure	29,092	13,090	7,781	Marcil, Hon. Chas.	Ottawa, Ont.
Brome	13,471	7,441	5,978	McMaster, A. R.	Westmount, Que.
Chambly-Verchères	34,643	14,800	13,844	Archambault, J.	Montreal, Que.
Champlain	48,009	21,377	16,982	Desaulniers, A. L.	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Que.
Charlevoix-Montmorency	28,874	12,589	10,646	Casgrain, P. F.	Montreal, Que.
Chateauguay-Huntingdon	26,731	13,427	10,582	Robb, Hon. J. A.	Ottawa, Ont.
Chicoutimi-Saguenay	90,609	34,432	27,152	Savard, Edmond	Chicoutimi, Que.
Compton	32,285	15,561	12,144	Hunt, A. B.	Bury, Que.
Dorchester	28,954	11,898	8,474	Cannon, Lucien	Quebec, Que.
Drummond and Arthabaska	44,823	19,925	15,882	Laflamme, J. N. K.	Montreal, Que.
Gaspé	40,375	17,063	12,092	Lemieux, Hon. R.	Ottawa, Ont.
Hull	43,541	20,873	14,543	Fontaine, J. E.	Hull, Que.
Joliette	25,913	12,370	10,275	Denis, J. J.	Joliette, Que.
Kamouraska	22,014	10,139	7,367[4]	Bouchard, G.	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.
Labelle	35,927	14,654	10,447	Fortier, H. A.	Hull, Que.
Laprairie and Napierville	20,065	9,091	5,675	Lanctôt, Roch	St. Constant, Que.
L'Assomption-Montcalm	28,318	14,183	9,788	Seguin, P. A.	L'Assomption, Que.
Laval-Deux Montagnes	38,314	13,575	10,095	Ethier, J. A. C.	St. Scholastique, Que.
Levis	33,323	15,465	12,864	Bourassa, J. B.	St. Romuald, Que.

[1] From Report of Chief Electoral Officer, 1921.
[2] Each voter could vote for 2 candidates.
[3] Mr. Finn was elected on Dec. 4, 1922; votes and voters as of this date.
[4] Votes and voters from returns of general elections, 1921. Rt. Hon. Mr. Fielding, Mr. Robichaud, Hon. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Bouchard were elected by acclamation on Jan. 19, Nov. 20, Feb. 28 and May 15, 1922, respectively.
[5] Mr. Black was elected on Dec. 5, 1923; votes and voters as of this date.
[6] Mr. Doucet was elected on Dec. 28, 1923; votes and voters as of this date.

8.—Representation in the House of Commons, according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914, as at Dec. 31, 1923.—continued.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on list.	Number of votes polled.[1]	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Quebec—concluded.					
L'Islet	17,859	7,743	5,878	Fafard, J. F.	L'Islet Co., L'Islet, Que.
Lotbinière	21,837	10,064	7,566	Vien, Thos.	Quebec, Que.
Maskinongé	16,945	7,959	6,133	Desrochers, E.	St. Didace Co., Maskinongé, Que.
Matane	36,303	15,189	10,411	Pelletier, F. J.	Matane, Que.
Megantic	33,633	14,188	10,516[2]	Roberge, E.	Laurierville, Que.
Missisquoi	17,709	9,558	8,097	Kay, W. F.	Phillipsburg, Que.
Montmagny	21,997	10,245	6,507	Déchène, A. M.	Montmagny, Que.
Montreal Island—					
Hochelaga	73,526	30,322	22,573	St. Père, E. C.	Montreal, Que.
Jacques Cartier	89,297	42,636	30,131[2]	Rhéaume, J. T.	Montreal, Que.
Laurier-Outremont	72,047	31,492	21,725[2]	Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer	Ottawa, Ont.
Maisonneuve	64,933	24,838	18,487	Robitaille, C.	Maisonneuve, Que.
St. Ann	52,049	22,024	17,453	Walsh, J. C.	Montreal, Que.
St. Denis	78,920	33,418	23,948	Denis, J. A.	Montreal, Que.
Westmount-St. Henry	62,909	30,906	25,042	Mercier, Paul	Montreal, Que.
St. James	42,443	17,593	12,906	Rinfret, F.	Montreal, Que.
St. Antoine	32,304	17,155	14,464	Mitchell, W. G.	Montreal, Que.
St. Lawrence-St. George	36,912	16,754	13,774	Marler, H.	Montreal, Que.
George Etienne Cartier	54,800	19,523	13,946	Jacobs, S. W.	Montreal, Que.
St. Mary	63,975	27,330	20,635	Deslauriers, H.	Montreal, Que.
Nicolet	29,695	13,536	10,632[2]	Descoteaux, J. F.	St. Monique, Que.
Pontiac	46,201	24,326	16,701	Cahill, F. S.	Campbell's Bay, Que.
Portneuf	34,452	15,772	11,259	Delisle, M. S.	Portneuf, Que.
Quebec County	31,130	13,249	11,409	Lavigueur, H. E.	Quebec, Que.
Quebec East	38,330	14,736	10,490[2]	Lapointe, Hon. E.	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec South	27,706	12,971	10,667	Power, C. G.	Quebec, Que.
Quebec West	37,993	16,104	13,486	Parent, Geo.	Quebec, Que.
Richelieu	18,764	9,095	6,758	Cardin, Hon. P. J. A.	Sorel, Que.
Richmond and Wolfe	42,248	18,420	13,372	Tobin, E. W.	Bromptonville, Que.
Rimouski	27,520	11,221	7,542	d'Anjou, J. E. S. E.	Rimouski, Que.
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville	36,754	17,636	14,076	Morin, L. S. R.	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
St. Johns and Iberville	23,518	11,388	8,765	Benoit, A. J.	Iberville, Que.
Shefford	25,644	12,003	9,044	Boivin, G. H.	Granby, Que.
Sherbrooke	30,786	17,290	13,661	McCrea, F. N.	Sherbrooke, Que.
Stanstead	23,380	12,619	10,041	Baldwin, W. K.	Coaticook, Que.
Témiscouata	44,310	18,141	13,837	Gauvreau, C. A.	Fraserville, Que.
Terrebonne	33,908	15,270	12,593	Prevost, J. E.	St. Jerôme, Que.
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	50,845	24,570	0,803[2]	Bureau, Hon. J.	Ottawa, Ont.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	21,620	10,397	8,473	Ouimet, J. R.	St. Polycarpe, Que.
Wright	21,850	10,169	7,737	Gendron, R. M.	Maniwaki, Que.
Yamaska	18,840	8,715	6,638	Boucher, Aimé	Pierreville, Que.
Ontario (82 members)					
Algoma, E.	40,618	16,879	12,356	Carruthers, John	Little Current, Ont.
Algoma, W.	33,676	16,091	10,728	Simpson, T. E.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Brant	20,085	11,174	8,134	Good, W. C.	Paris, Ont., R.R. 4.
Brantford	33,292	18,537	13,049	Raymond, W. G.	Brantford, Ont.
Bruce, N.	20,872	12,278	10,467	Malcolm, James	Kincardine, Ont.
Bruce, S.	23,413	13,752	10,871	Findlay, J. W.	Elmwood, Ont., R.R. 1.
Carleton	32,673	17,185	13,473	Garland, W. F.	Ottawa, Ont.
Dufferin	15,415	10,260	7,823	Woods, R. J.	Corbetton, Ont., R.R. 2.
Dundas	24,388	15,184	11,255	Elliott, Preston	Chesterville, Ont.
Durham	24,629	16,392	12,516	Bowen, Fred. W.	Newcastle, Ont., R.R. 2.
Elgin, E.	17,306	11,057	8,186	Stansell, J. L.	Staffordville, Ont.
Elgin, W.	27,678	19,027	12,041	McKillop, H. C.	West Lorne, Ont.
Essex, N.	71,150	40,837	19,840	Healy, A. F.	Windsor, Ont.
Essex, S.	31,425	17,242	12,410[2]	Graham, Hon. G. P.	Ottawa, Ont.
Ft. William and Rainy River	39,661	16,912	11,090	Manion, Hon. R. J.	Fort William, Ont.
Frontenac	20,390	11,694	9,358	Reed, W. S.	Harrowsmith, Ont., R.R. 2.

[1] From Report of Chief Electoral Officer, 1921.
[2] Votes and voters from returns of general election, 1921. Messrs. Roberge, Rhéaume, Gouin, Lapointe, Descoteaux, Bureau and Graham were elected by acclamation on Nov. 20, Nov. 20 Jan. 19, Jan. 19, May 14, May 21 and Jan. 19, 1922, respectively.

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8.—Representation in the House of Commons, according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914, as at Dec. 31, 1923—continued.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on list.	Number of votes polled.[1]	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Ontario—con.					
Glengarry and Stormont	38,573	21,145	16,204	Kennedy, J. W.	Apple Hill, Ont.
Grenville	16,644	10,748	7,331	Meighen, Rt. Hon. A.	Ottawa, Ont.
Grey, N.	30,667	18,945	14,996	Duncan, M. R.	Owen Sound, Ont.
Grey, S. E.	28,384	17,371	13,996	Macphail, Agnes C.	Ceylon, Ont.
Haldimand	21,287	13,106	9,828	Senn, M. C.	Caledonia, Ont., R.R. 3.
Halton	24,899	15,685	12,207	Anderson, R. K.	Milton, Ont.
Hamilton, E.	49,820	32,092	15,162	Mewburn, Hon. S. C.	Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton, W.	39,298	28,342	13,553	Stewart, T. J.	Hamilton, Ont.
Hastings, E.	23,072	12,613	9,852	Thompson, T. H.	Madoc, Ont.
Hastings, W.	34,451	19,029	13,488	Porter, E. G.	Belleville, Ont.
Huron, N.	23,540	15,227	11,838	King, J. W.	Bluevale, Ont.
Huron, S.	23,548	14,735	12,148	Black, Wm.	Seaforth, Ont., R.R. 3.
Kent	52,139	30,590	23,629[3]	Murdock, Hon. J.	Ottawa, Ont.
Kingston	24,104	16,789	11,974	Ross, A. E.	Kingston, Ont.
Lambton, E.	25,801	15,704	12,532	Fansher, B. W.	Florence, Ont.
Lambton, W.	32,888	20,301	15,314	LeSueur, R. V.	Sarnia, Ont.
Lanark	32,993	20,885	15,571	Preston, R. F.	Carleton Place, Ont.
Leeds	34,909	22,526	17,298	Stewart, H. A.	Brockville, Ont.
Lennox and Addington	18,994	11,962	9,371	Sexsmith, E. J.	Bath, Ont.
Lincoln	48,625	28,778	17,433	Chaplin, J. D.	St. Catharines, Ont.
London	53,838	32,907	22,026	White, J. F.	London, Ont.
Middlesex, E.	27,994	15,945	10,712	Hodgins, A. L.	Ettrick, Ont.
Middlesex, W.	25,033	15,342	12,027	Drummond, J. D. F.	Ailsa Craig, Ont., R.R. 3.
Muskoka	19,439	11,175	7,189	Hammell, W. J.	Raymond, Ont.
Nipissing	58,565	30,022	18,834	Lapierre, E. A.	Sudbury, Ont.
Norfolk	26,366	15,943	11,686	Wallace, J. A.	Simcoe, Ont., R.R. 4.
Northumberland	30,512	18,444	14,733	Maybee, M. E.	Trenton, Ont., R.R. 6.
Ontario, N.	15,420	9,478	7,708	Halbert, R. H.	Uxbridge, Ont.
Ontario, S.	31,074	17,968	13,158	Clifford, L. O.	Oshawa, Ont.
Ottawa	93,740	67,821	84,369[2]	{Chevrier, E. R. E.	Ottawa, Ont.
				{McGiverin, H. B.	Ottawa, Ont.
Oxford, N.	24,527	15,043	12,149	Sinclair, D. J.	Woodstock, Ont.
Oxford, S.	22,235	14,175	11,236	Sutherland, D.	Ingersoll, Ont.
Parkdale	80,780	52,233	18,956	Spence, David	Toronto, Ont.
Parry Sound	27,022	13,365	9,190	Arthurs, James	Powassan, Ont.
Peel	23,896	16,037	12,057	Charters, Samuel	Brampton, Ont.
Perth, N.	32,461	19,072	14,811	Rankin, J. P.	Stratford, Ont.
Perth, S.	18,382	11,291	9,102	Forrester, Wm.	Mitchell, Ont.
Peterborough, E.	13,716	8,032	6,471	Brethen, G. A.	Norwood, Ont., R.R. 1.
Peterborough, W.	29,318	18,001	11,655	Gordon, G. N.	Peterborough, Ont.
Port Arthur and Kenora	43,300	17,438	10,814	Kennedy, D.	Dryden, Ont.
Prescott	26,478	12,726	8,821	Binette, Joseph	Ste. Anne de Prescott, Ont.
Prince Edward	16,806	10,809	8,943	Hubbs, John	Picton, Ont.
Renfrew, N.	23,956	13,368	10,252	McKay, Matthew	Pembroke, Ont.
Renfrew, S.	27,061	14,550	11,440[3]	Low, Hon. Thos. A.[4]	Renfrew, Ont.
Russell	43,413	21,979	15,965[3]	Murphy, Hon. Chas.	Ottawa, Ont.
Simcoe, E.	37,122	20,409	15,697	Chew, Manley	Midland, Ont.
Simcoe, N.	22,100	13,737	10,347	Ross, T. E.	Guthrie, Ont.
Simcoe, S.	24,810	15,130	11,329	Boys, W. A.	Barrie, Ont.
Timiskaming	51,568	27,363	16,926	McDonald, A.	Cobalt, Ont.
Toronto, Centre	51,768	30,528	11,161	Bristol, Hon. E.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, E.	64,835	39,435	15,002	Ryckman, E. B.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, N.	72,478	47,622	20,985	Church, T. L.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, S.	37,596	31,907	7,566	Sheard, Chas.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, W.	68,397	37,199	11,764	Hocken, H. C.	Toronto, Ont.
Victoria	33,995	20,433	15,886	Thurston, J. J.	Fenelon Falls, Ont.
Waterloo, N.	41,698	23,778	12,531	Euler, W. D.	Kitchener, Ont.
Waterloo, S.	33,568	21,484	14,149	Elliott, Wm.	Galt, Ont., R.R. 7.
Welland	66,668	30,947	21,259	German, W. M.	Welland, Ont.
Wellington, N.	19,833	12,204	9,029	Pritchard, John	Harriston, Ont.
Wellington, S.	34,327	23,008	16,957	Guthrie, Hon. Hugh	Guelph, Ont.

[1] From Report of Chief Electoral Officer, 1921.
[2] Each voter could vote for two candidates.
[3] Votes and voters from returns of general election, 1921. Hon. Mr. Murdock and Hon. Mr. Murphy were elected by acclamation on Jan. 19, 1922.
[4] Hon. Mr. Low was elected by acclamation after his appointment to office on Aug. 17, 1923.

8.—Representation in the House of Commons, according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914, as at Dec. 31, 1923—continued.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on list.	Number of votes polled.[1]	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Ontario—concluded.					
Wentworth	64,449	37,976	21,857	Wilson, G. C.	Dundas, Ont.
York, E.	77,950	48,783	18,536	Harris, J. H.	Toronto, Ont.
York, N.	23,136	14,418	12,273[2]	King, Rt. Hon. W. L. M	Ottawa, Ont.
York, S.	100,054	58,499	21,723	Maclean, W. F.	Toronto, Ont.
York, W.	70,681	41,925	19,719	Drayton, Hon. Sir H. L.	Ottawa, Ont.
Manitoba (15 members)—					
Brandon	40,183	18,896	14,126	Forke, Robert	Pipestone, Man.
Dauphin	35,482	15,281	9,974	Ward, W. J.	Dauphin, Man.
Lisgar	29,921	9,739	7,783	Brown, J. L.	Pilot Mound, Man.
Macdonald	23,824	11,744	9,084	Lovie, W. J.	Holland, Man.
Marquette	41,254	19,828	14,864	Crerar, Hon. T. A.	Winnipeg, Man.
Neepawa	28,356	13,539	10,069	Milne, Robert	Mekiwin, Man.
Nelson	19,806	5,888	4,181	Bird, T. W.	Swan River, Man.
Portage la Prairie	22,254	10,491	8,615	Leader, Harry	Burnside, Man.
Provencher	29,308	9,859	6,824	Beaubien, A. L.	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
Selkirk	55,395	21,997	14,926	Bancroft, L. P.	Gunton, Man.
Souris	26,410	13,953	11,110	Steedaman, James	Deloraine, Man.
Springfield	58,870	19,832	12,454	Hoey, R. A.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg, Centre	76,470	35,000	19,643	Woodsworth, J. S.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg, N.	62,957	21,689[3]	8,746[3]	McMurray, Hon. E. J.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg, S.	59,628	31,473	19,641	Hudson, A. B.	Winnipeg, Man.
Saskatchewan (16 members)—					
Assiniboia	34,789	15,411	11,640	Gould, O. R.	Manor, Sask.
Battleford	33,641	16,077	10,822	McConica, T. H.	Luseland, Sask.
Humboldt	55,225	24,135	16,264	Stewart, C. W.	Lac Vert, Sask.
Kindersley	44,772	24,163	17,002	Carmichael, A. M.	Kindersley, Sask.
Last Mountain	50,055	20,195	12,720	Johnston, J. F.	Bladworth, Sask.
Mackenzie	55,629	17,931	11,706	Campbell, M. N.	Pelly, Sask.
Maple Creek	56,064	25,284	17,256	McTaggart, N. H.	Gull Lake, Sask.
Moose Jaw	50,403	25,896	16,322	Hopkins, E. N.	Moose Jaw, Sask.
N. Battleford	47,381	20,696	14,196	Davies, C. C.	N. Battleford, Sask.
Prince Albert	56,829	25,496	15,983	Knox, Andrew	Prince Albert, Sask.
Qu'Appelle	34,836	16,021	12,100	Millar, John	Indian Head, Sask.
Regina	49,977	24,389	17,388[2]	Motherwell, Hon. W. R.	Ottawa, Ont.
Saltcoats	43,795	15,602	11,084	Sales, Thomas	Tantallon, Sask.
Saskatoon	55,151	26,507	15,066	Evans, John	Nutana, Sask.
Swift Current	53,375	23,776	16,290	Lewis, A. J.	Lawson, Sask.
Weyburn	35,668	14,263	9,247	Morrison, John	Yellow Grass, Sask.
Alberta (12 members)—					
Battle River	49,173	22,111	15,389	Spencer, H. E.	Edgerton, Alta.
Bow River	55,356	24,720	15,569	Garland, E. J.	Rumsey, Alta.
Calgary, E.	44,995	22,591	14,285	Irvine, William	Calgary, Alta.
Calgary, W.	44,341	23,534	16,181	Shaw, J. T.	Calgary, Alta.
Edmonton, E.	56,548	27,755	13,440	Kellner, D. F.	Egremont, Alta.
Edmonton, W.	74,267	38,557	23,167	Kennedy, D. M.	Waterhole, Alta.
Lethbridge	37,699	14,570	10,106	Jelliff, L. H.	Raley, Alta.
Macleod	34,008	15,148	10,212	Coote, G. G.	Cayley, Alta.
Medicine Hat	43,179	21,449	14,212	Gardiner, Robert	Excel, Alta.
Red Deer	49,629	23,190	15,746	Speakman, A.	Penhold, Alta.
Strathcona	42,520	18,611	11,350	Warner, D. W.	Edmonton, Alta.
Victoria	56,739	21,470	14,167	Lucas, W. T.	Lougheed, Alta.
British Columbia (13 members)—					
Burrard	69,922	35,463	21,991	Clark, J. A.	Vancouver, B.C.
Cariboo	39,834	16,055	11,135	McBride, T. G.	Stump Lake, Kamloops, B.C.
Comox-Alberni	32,009	11,357	7,725	Neill, A. W.	Alberni, B.C.
Fraser Valley	28,811	11,130	8,452	Munro, E. A.	Chilliwack, B.C., R.R. 2.
Kootenay, E.	19,137	14,634	5,201	King, Hon. J. H.	Ottawa, Ont.
Kootenay, W.	30,502	12,874	9,856	Humphrey, L. W.	Nelson, B.C.
Nanaimo	48,010	21,300	15,066	Dickie, C. H.	Duncan, B.C.

[1] From Report of Chief Electoral Officer, 1921.
[2] Votes and voters from returns of general election, 1921. Rt. Hon. Mr. King and Hon. Mr. Motherwell were elected on Jan. 19, 1922.
[3] Votes and voters from returns of by-election of Oct. 24, 1923.

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8.—Representation in the House of Commons according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914, as at Dec. 31, 1923.—concluded.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on list.	Number of votes polled.[1]	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Br. Columbia—con.					
New Westminster...	45,982	18,983	12,765	McQuarrie, W. G.....	New Westminster, B.C.
Skeena.....	28,934	9,605	6,579	Stork, Alfred.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Vancouver, Centre...	60,879	31,436	[illegible]	Stevens, Hon. H. H.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver, S.....	46,137	19,847	12,985	Ladner, L. J.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria City.....	38,727	18,563	12,603	Tolmie, Hon. S. F.....	Victoria, B.C.
Yale.....	35,698	16,228	12,468	MacKelvie, J. A.....	Vernon, B.C.
Yukon Territory (1 member)—					
Yukon.....	4,157	1,658	1,388	Black, George.....	Dawson, Y.T.

[1] Votes and voters from returns of general election, 1921.

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034012

Ottawa, May 1, 1922.

Senator W.A. Griesbach,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

Dear Senator Griesbach:

Thanks for the data you have given me re proportional representation. This will be useful.

Yours truly.

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Franchise 7th

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COPY

CAMPBELL & BROADFOOT
Barristers,

704 McArthur Bldg.
Winnipeg, Man 2,1924

Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Sir;-

I am instructed by the South Winnipeg Liberal Association to forward you a copy of the following resolution which was unanimously passed by a meeting of the Association held May 1st.1924.

> " The South Winnipeg Liberal Association after and experience of two Provincial Elections in the City of Winnipeg, with the whole City as a blanket constituency returning ten members as representatives at large, puts itself on record as being opposed, both in principle and in practice, to the use of this system for Winnipeg as a single Federal constituency."

Yours truly,

(SGD) J. C. Broadfoot,
Secretary South Winnipeg,
Liberal Association.

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034014
p. 5-32

An Exposition

of

The Imaginary Claims and Serious Results

of

The Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote System

and

The Alternative Vote System

By
John R. MacNicol, Toronto, Ont.
President
British Representation League (Anti—"P.R.")

Printed by West Toronto Printing House
Toronto
March, 1924.

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PREFACE.

It is not intended in this pamphlet, to explain, more than slightly, any of the many systems of Proportional Representation and the Transferable Vote. The intricacies of each of the half dozen leading systems are so manifold that, to explain them fully, each one would require a fair-sized pamphlet itself.

The intention is, rather, to show from results in States and Cities that have tried or investigated the Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote system, the majority of which have already abolished or refused to experiment with it, that the system is a grave menace to Responsible Government.

One Article, only, is alloted to the Alternative Vote System because this system is a mere device or pretence with little or nothing to commend it. Where is it in use to-day? The Alternative Vote, as a rule, does not last much longer than the old Second Ballot. Indeed, "P. R." advocates claim that Proportional Representation will eliminate the evils of the Alternative Vote.

Investigation should convince any one that enquires earnestly that neither the Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote system nor the Alternative Vote system should be introduced into Canada.

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ARTICLE I.

The Complexity of the Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote System versus The Simplicity of the British i.e. The Majority Vote System.

INVESTIGATION ENCOURAGED.

We encourage legitimate effort to ensure, if possible, a more correct expression of public opinion by the ballot. We vigorously protest against the adoption of **Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote System, and its immediate sequence, "Group Government,"** without a full, wide and thorough investigation into the defects of this system as well as its merits.

Long Propaganda.

The Proportional Representation League has long advocated its system and equally long attacked the British System of voting (Majority System). Through ready quotation of figures pertaining to foreign Governments using some one of the known 300 "P. R"-Transferable Vote Systems, and the lack of investigation by some of our legislators, and the further fact that the general public knows little about "P.R." or its supposed success in foreign countries, and that there has been no organization to focus opposition against it, the "P. R." League has been able to have its system adopted, in a small way, in some parts of Canada.

THE INVENTORS OF THE "P. R."-TRANSFERABLE VOTE SYSTEM AND WHERE USED.

The best known systems of "P. R." are those of Hare, d'Hondt, Hare-Clark, Gregory, Droop and Bailey. And one or the other of these systems, or a modification thereof, is in operation in Sweden, Finland, France, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Serbia, Wurtemberg and Australia, and in Winnipeg, Canada, for Provincial Parliamentary elections.

HOW THE "P. R."-TRANSFERABLE VOTE OPERATES.

A constituency of five members or more is size recommended.

The intention is that a voter shall vote for 5 candidates of the list nominated. Experience is that in a 5-member constituency from 20 to 30 candidates will stand for election. The voter places a numeral after the names of his choices in the order of his preference 1-2-3-4-5, etc The Returning Officer first ascertains the "quota" which is the minimum number of votes required to elect a candidate. The quota is found by sorting the ballots and counting the number of first preferences, and by dividing this number by the number of the candidates plus one. In a 5-member constituency the divisor is 6. Example: Suppose there are 12,000 first preferences; 6 divided into 12,000 gives 2,000. He then adds 1 to this number, making 2,001, which number becomes the "quota." He declares elected all candidates having 2,001 votes or more. Suppose candidate No. 1 received 4,002 first preferences. He has therefore a surplus of 2,001 votes. The Returning Officer counts No. 1's ballots again so as to ascertain the second preferences of the voters. Suppose he finds that on these 4,002 ballots candidate No. 2 has 50 second preferences, No. 3 has 150 second preferences, No. 4 250 second preferences, No. 5 75 second preferences, No. 6 and the following candidates a few scattered votes. He then determines the percentage of the vote that No. 1 can give away, in this case 50 per cent. He then divides the second preferences according to this percentage and gives No. 2 50 per cent. of his 50, or 25; No. 3 thus gets 75; No. 4 gets 25; and No. 5 gets 37. This process continues until five candidates receive the "quota."

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Suppose, on the other hand, that all candidates fail to obtain the "quota" on the count of first preferences, the R. O. declares the candidate having the fewest votes defeated. He then re-sorts this candidate's ballots and allocates the preferences, as marked thereon. He continues declaring the lowest candidate defeated until at least one candidate reaches the "quota" after which he proceeds as set out in the first supposition.

The counting of "P. R." ballots is always a long, wearisome, complex job, and the method varies in every country according to local exigencies.

THE COUNTING OF THE BALLOTS UNDER THE "P. R." TRANSFERABLE VOTE SYSTEM WEARISOME.

Under "P. R." the constituencies are large; return 5 or more members; the votor must at least use several (whatever number the Act states) of his preferences; the candidates to be elected to be determined as outlined in a previous paragraph; the largest number of "Groups" that can form a working majority will govern. **No other system is as unintelligible, complicated, or takes such a wearisome time to determine the victors.** Under "P. R." in Winnipeg the ballots were counted 30 times or more and almost a week elapsed before the result was definitely known. In one election in Tasmania it was found necessary to count the ballots 130 times. In the Winnipeg municipal elections, under "P. R." a large per cent. of the ballots were spoiled, and the people were distracted waiting for the results to be announced.

In the Australian States from one or two weeks to a month is required to count the ballots cast under the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System and to determine the winners.

THE BRITISH OR MAJORITY SYSTEM OF VOTING

Our British system election Acts set out:

1. A citizen shall have one vote.
2. A vote shall be recorded by marking "X" after one candidate's name.
3. A constituency shall elect one member (a very few elect two).
4. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.
5. The "Party" electing the greatest number of members shall govern.

No other system ever devised is as intelligible, speedy or satisfactory.

AN ENTHUSIAST BELIEVES THE "P. R."-TRANSFERABLE VOTE SYSTEM WILL ENCOURAGE OCCUPATIONAL REPRESETATION.

Occupational Representation No. 1.

A "P. R." enthusiast recently wrote to the "Globe" that: "Occupational Representation is probably more sensible than our present system. With 'P. R.' we may look forward to a Legislature containing representatives of all the principal political groups." . . . **"Groups may be based upon occupation."** There are several different varieties of Socialists, Centrists, Communists, Nationalists, Clericals, as well as other "groups" in the European "P. R." elected Parliaments. Do we want our settlers to bring class hatred with them? No; well, do not give them the chance to line up under a host of "Groups."

Occupational Representation No. 2.

The New York "Outlook" contrasts our ideals and Russian ideals as follows: (We substitute the words Canadianism and Limited Monarchy for the Outlook's words Americanism and Republican.)

Canadianism.

"Government of the people, and for the people; majority rule. Note: 'People' means all sorts and conditions of men."

"Government supported by public opinion based on reason and morality."

"Limited monarchy form of Government. A limited monarchy is a political unit in which all classes of society have representation."

"Representatives are chosen in districts, which are territorial units. These are mapped out according to the number of voters living there, irrespective of creed, color or occupation."

"Citizenship is something bigger than membership in any occupational 'group.' The whole of every man must enter into his citizenship."

"Unity of the body politic is to be secured by the utmost freedom of individual action consistent with the public welfare, guided by a common purpose and aim; namely, the protection of the lives, liberty and happiness of all."

Bolshevism.

"Government of the workers, by the workers, and for the workers." —Rhys Williams.

"Dictatorship of the proletariat."—Lenine.

"Government supported by force based on the law of the jungle that 'Might makes Right.'"—John Spargo.

"Soviet form of Government. A Soviet is a political unit organized on economic lines. **The Soviet** is an **occupational 'Group.'** "—Rhys Williams.

"Citizenship is economic in its origin and in its interests. A citizen is a worker—nothing more, nothing less."

"Unity is to be secured by subjecting the will of thousands to the will of one for the sake of the economic welfare of the proletariat."—Lenine.

"'Confusing the abuses of our social system with the system itself' the Bolsheviki wish to overthrow it."—National Security League.

"Class hatred, class bitterness, class strife."

AS TO "RELATIVE" AND "ABSOLUTE" MAJORITIES.

The "P. R." League claims, that under the British system, in which the single-member constituency is almost (there are a few exceptions) universal, if three or more candidates are in the "field," frequently the victor is returned by a "relative" not an absolute majority.

The British system of small constituencies and the British system of "Two-Party" Government ensures that our constituency fights will be generally between well-known men. The better known the more interest is taken. Indeed, it takes a good fight to get the voters out. **And, therefore, under our system only in rare instances does the victor not receive an absolute** majority. In three-cornered fights the victor has an absolute majority as frequently as a relative majority.

THE "P. R." LEAGUE WOULD HAVE US BELIEVE LARGE GOVERNMENTAL MAJORITIES ARE TYRANNICAL

Large Government majorities create stability and harmony and have not been proved tyrannical or unfruitful, but on the contrary invariably enact much useful legislation.

"P. R."on the other hand destroys the "Two-Party" system and results in the many-party or "group" system of Government. Parliaments in the foreign countries are not dissolved when the "bloc" or combination of "groups" forming the government is defeated. The "groups" merely realign under another leader. At best, this is only Government by compromise.

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THE "P. R." LEAGUE THINKS MINORITIES NOT NOW REPRESENTED.

The "P. R." League claims that the British system (Majority System) of voting and electing members of Parliament does not give minorities representation. Example: It is claimed, that while many Liberals voted in Toronto in the late general election no Liberals were elected, and further, that other minorities, such as Temperance, Single-tax, Socialist, Labor, or Liquor, "Groups" are also without representation. The "P. R." advocates believe that all considerable minorities are entitled to special or "group representation.

MAJORITY OF ELECTED MEMBERS DO HEED PUBLIC OPINION.

Notwithstanding the fact that in Canada the Parliament is usually divided into two great Parties over some national question, under the British system Members feel that they are elected to represent the country's interests as a whole. Our Parliaments have always heeded public opinion, Example: Sir Wm. Hearst and the O. T. A. or Sir Wilfred Laurier and the S. A. Contingents. In the past races, creeds, or classes have always found ready defenders in our Parliaments.

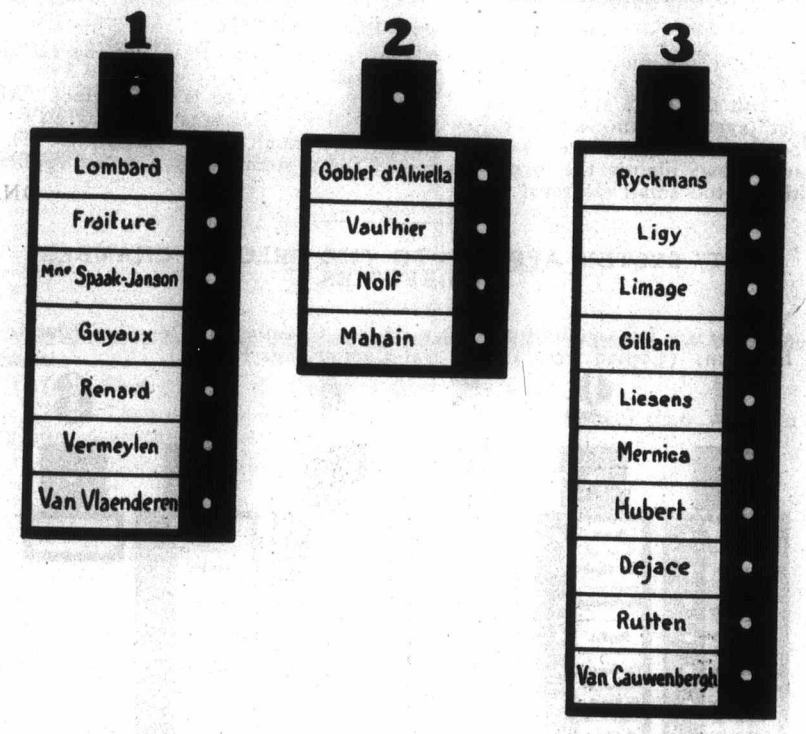
THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF VOTING INSURES A NATIONAL SPIRIT.

The principal countries in which the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System is at present in force are old, compact, populous and have little immigration into them. They speak one, or at most two, languages. Ours is a new country with two main languages, and all other languages according to the origin of our large influx of immigrants. **Our present system of single member constituency and two-party Government induces them to take sides and interest themselves in our national questions, Canadianizes them. "P. R." would divide them along the lines of their races, creeds and classes and de-Canadianize them.**

ARTICLE II.

The "List" System of the Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote System as Applied in Elections for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in Belgium.

"LIST" SYSTEM APPLIED TO BELGIAN SENATE.



Above is a fac-similie of a "P. R." transferable vote ballot used for a riding in the recent Belgian Senatorial elections. The reason that only three groups—Socialist (No. 1), Liberal (No. 2), Catholic (No. 3)—are represented on the Senatorial ballot, while the Chamber of Deputies "P.R." ballot in the same election had to provide for several of the following "groups": Liberals, Socialists, Catholics, Christian Democrats, Frontists, Nationalists, Combatants, Radicals, Communists, and several more, is because Senators are indirectly elected by Senatorial delegates.

The above ballot pertained to a single riding returning 20 Senators. One hundred and thirty-three delegates voted by the "list" system of "P. R." and Transferable Vote. Each "group" could have nominated 20 candidates. Did they? No. **"P. R." makes the "group" machine scientific.** The Socialist machine figured that it could elect seven and did so; only seven candidates were nominated. The Catholic machine made no error either, nominated and elected ten. The Liberal machine made a slight mistake, nominated one too many, resulting in the defeat of M. Mahain. **The "group" discipline was so rigidly enforced that the delegates made little use of their privilege to transfer their votes and apparently voted as per the machine-made order of names on the ballot,** as is clearly evidenced by the defeat of M. Mahain, the fourth in order on the Liberal "group" list.

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Had the Liberal machine figured accurately, only three Liberals would have been nominated, and all twenty Senators would have been elected by acclamation. Had any one of the "groups" nominated one candidate less, every seat would have been filled without vote at all. Had the Liberal delegates dared to exercise their privelege to transfer their votes, M. Mahain might have been elected, and either Messrs. Nolf or Vauthier defeated. Had each "group"nominated 20 candidates, its final allotment by "P. R" would have been the same, but the delegates would have had a greater number of choices to transfer their votes to.

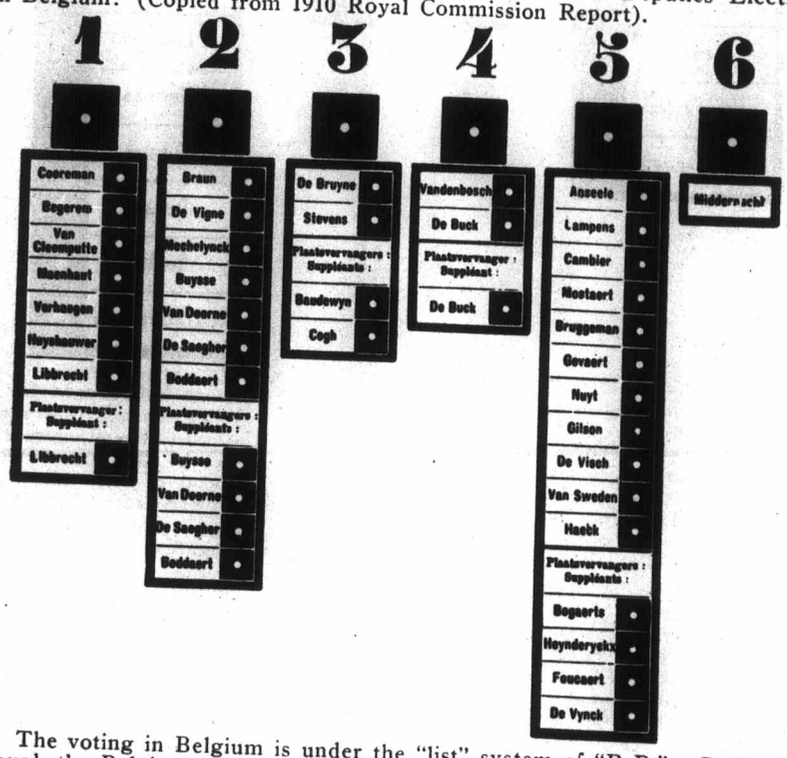
One Who Knows What "P. R." Is.

Answering questions concerning the operation of "P. R." in the recent Belgian elections, a high official of the Belgian Parliament writes:

"**But the Hare system** (one 'P. R.' system) **amended is not perfect. All "List" systems** (another 'P. R.' system which the Belgians assert is an improvement on the Hare system) **enforce too much party discipline.** The result shows plainly the inconvenience of the system ('P' R.') when applied within a too small electoral body."

"LIST" SYSTEM APPLIED TO THE BELGIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Below is a fac-simile of a ballot used in a Chamber of Deputies' Election in Belgium: (Copied from 1910 Royal Commission Report).



The voting in Belgium is under the "list" system of "P. R.". Curiously enough the Belgians criticize the "Hare" system of "P. R." and the "Hare" advocates pick holes in the "list" system, and the French "P. R." enthusiasts will have neither the "Hare" nor "list" system.

The above ballot was for a riding returning eleven members. Six "groups" nominated "lists" of candidates. For ballot purposes the "groups" are given numbers. Thirty effective and twelve supplementary (suppleant) candidates were balloted for. The supplementary candidates are only called upon in case of a vacancy during a parliamentary term. By-elections are not held. The order of preference on each "list" is determined by the "group" party machine. If an elector is satisfied with his "group's" "list" arrangement, to vote he blackens the clear space in the square at the top of his "list". If he prefers any other arrangement he blackens the clear space at the right of the name he prefers to be first on his "list," and the other names, follow the order of their positions on the ballot. The "seats" are then divided between the "groups" in the ratio of the votes received by each, the apportionment being made by "P. R." after the manner outlined in article 1. Suppose "group" No. 5 was apportioned three of the eleven "seats" the three candidates elected would be according to the order on "list" No. 5, commencing at the top or the preference.

CLAIMS EXPLODED.

The above explodes three claims of the "P. R."-Transferable Vote advocates.

1st.—That "P. R." eliminates a party machine.

2nd—That electors will exercise their right to transfer their votes so as to elect a so-called best man.

3rd—That "P. R." does away with party discipline.

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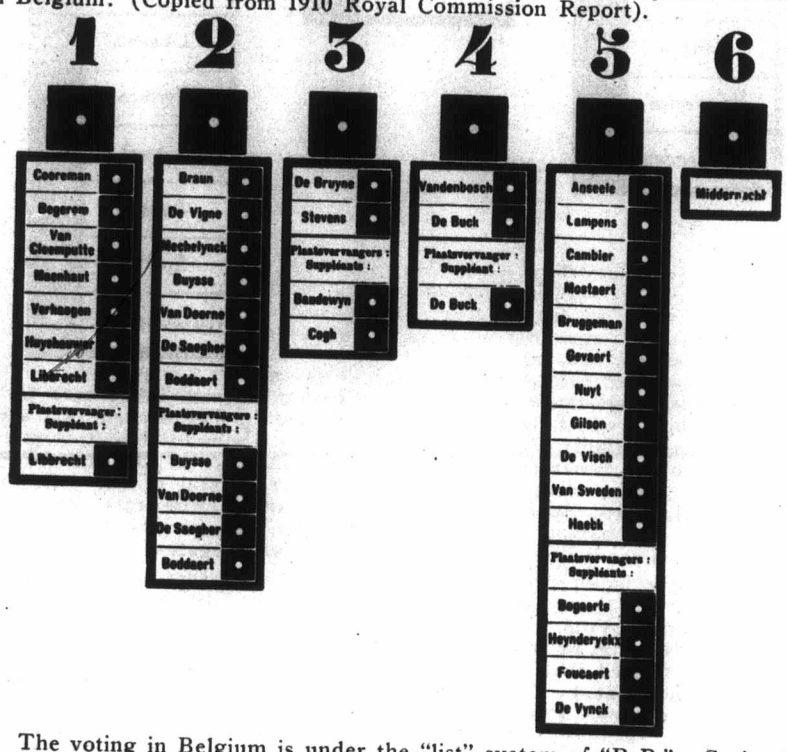

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ARTICLE III.

The Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote System is Widely Different in Practice than in Theory.

A FEW OF THE IMAGINARY CLAIMS ATTRIBUTED TO THE "P. R."-TRANSFERABLE VOTING SYSTEM.

Among other results, the advocates of the "P. R."-Transferable Voting System claim that their system will:

1. Eliminate "Plumping" in municipal elections and will not induce it in Parliamentary elections.
2. That every citizen's vote will be of the same value.
3. That "Spoiled" ballots will be reduced to a trifling quantity.
4. That a minority Party cannot obtain power but that all considerable minorities will elect supporters in proportion to their respective voting strengths.
5. That the supposed political lethargy of the voter will be supplanted by an intense desire to use the franchise.

These five claims, as the result of the "P. R."-Transferable Voting system, will be disputed in this article and later articles will explode these as well as other imaginary claims.

THE "P. R."-TRANSFERABLE VOTE SYSTEM DOES NOT ELIMINATE "PARTY PLUMPING.

Tasmanian Experience.

The advocates of the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System would have us believe that this system of voting discourages "plumbing" for one's Party candidates and encourages a selection, by the voter, of the best candidates irrespective of Party. In other words they would have us believe, that a voter remembering only the MAN and forgetting the "platform" for which he stands, will select John Smith, not because Smith is a High Protectionist, but because he is a big, strong man, and give him first preference and then give his second choice to John Brown, irrespective of the fact that Brown is a Free Trader but merely because he too is a big, strong man.

The various reports on the Tasmanian General Elections shatter the above delusion.

The Tasmanian Chief Electoral Officer in his report on the General Election of 1913, page 7, states that approximately 90% of the voters "plump" for the candidates of their respective Parties. And on page 17 of his report on the General Elections of 1916 he again states that, in the Liberal Party alone 94.95% of the Liberals "plumped" for the Liberal candidates.

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF THE VARIOUS CHOICES UNDER "P. R."

On page 19 of the Tasmanian Chief Election Officer's report on the 1916 General Election in Tasmania, it is stated that:

"The percentage of effective value of the First Choice is	79.66%
"The percentage of effective value of the Second Choice is	17.33%
"The percentage of effective value of the Third Choice is	2.66%
"The percentage of effective value of the Fourth Choice is	.35%

And the above, together with the information in the paragraph pertaining to plumping, explain why, in an election conducted according to the "P. R.'-Transferable Vote System, the bitterest fight is between candidates of the same Party for the First Choice. **The argument advanced by "P. R." advocates that a voter will carefully select or choose and scrupulously use his several choices is thereby in error.**

SPOILED BALLOTS UNDER THE "P. R."-TRANSFERABLE VOTE SYSTEM

All "P. R." enthusiasts claim that their distinctly complex system of voting does not result in an excessive number of spoiled ballots.

Experience in Tasmania.

The Tasmanian people have been voting according to the "P. R." system of voting longer than the people of any other State. Tasmania is a small State and the people all of British origin, yet according to the Official Report of the General Election of 1916 page 8, **the spoiled ballots in that election amounted to 5.66%.**

Experience in New South Wales.

In 1920 the people of New South Wales voted according to the "P. R." system of voting and the Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on this election states that **9.69% of all the votes polled were spoiled.** In the 1922 Election, thanks to millions of How-to-Vote cards and an effective press campaign **the percentage of spoiled ballots was reduced to 3.62%.**

WHEREAS—In the five previous elections, 1904 to 1917 inclusive, in New South Wales held under the old Majority system **the average percentage of spoiled ballots was 1.82%.**

Thus again the "P. R."-Transferable Vote system fails.

MINORITY RULE UNDER "P. R."-TRANSFERABLE VOTE.

Advocates of "P. R." like to stress that under their system a minority cannot obtain power and that all considerable minorities will be represented. **This claim, too, fails.**

Three Examples—Results of Australian Senate Election of 1919.

860,060 Liberal votes elected 17 Senators.
820,000 Labor votes elected 1 Senator.
173,000 Farmer votes elected 0 Senators.
Not one of the 6 States elected a Farmer Senator.
Only one of the 6 States elected a Labor Senator.

Results New South Wales State Election, 1920

The Opposition Party received 378,571 votes.
The Labor Party received 285,752 votes.
Notwithstanding the above the Labor party obtained power.

Winnipeg.

The first Winnipeg Parliamentary election carried on under "P. R." regulations, appears to the public to have been a pronounced failure, at least as far as the claims of "P. R." are concerned. Thirteen per cent. of the electors voted for the Independents, but none were elected. 13.7 per cent. voted Conservative and two were elected; 30.4 per cent. voted Liberal and four were elected; 42.5 per cent. voted Labor-Socialist and four were elected.

The groups were not returned in accordance with their voting strength. The electoral machinery was costly, and the citizens were exasperated through a week of counting ballots to learn the victors. **It is still a puzzle to figure how the Labor-Socialists only returned four members, considering that they secured a large percentage of the first preferences as well as their share of transfers.**

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PERCENTAGE OF CITIZENS WHO VOTE UNDER THE "P. R." TRANSFERABLE VOTING SYSTEM.

In New South Wales.

In the 1920 State election 56% of the enrolled voters voted.
In the 1922 State election 69% of the enrolled voters voted.
(Figures quoted from the 1920-1922 Reports of the Chief Electoral Officer.)

In Tasmania.

In the 1912 State election 73% of the enrolled voters voted.
In the 1913 State election 66% of the enrolled voters voted.
In the 1916 State election 73% of the enrolled voters voted.
(Figures quoted from Electoral Officer's Reports of the said years).

In Vancouver.

In the first municipal election in which the citizens of Vancouver voted by the "P. R."-Transferable Vote system only 6,000 of the 42,000 on the rolls voted—i.e., 14.3%.

In the second election 10,428 Vancouver citizens out of 44,000 on the rolls voted—i.e., 23.7%. It is not much wonder that at the recent plebiscite Vancouver abolished this joke system of voting on a vote of more than 2 to 1.

WHEREAS—In Canada under the Majority system:
90% of the enrolled voters voted in the 1917 General Election.
65% of the enrolled voters voted in the 1921 General Election.
In the said vote in the 1921 election in Canada while but 63% voted in Ontario, 70% voted in Quebec, 75% voted in Montreal and 93% voted in Chambly.

Again "P. R." fails to eliminate supposed evils.

ARTICLE IV.

The Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote System Investigated, Tried Out, Found Wanting, Rejected.

WE MUST ALWAYS BE ON OUR GUARD.

The constant advocacy of a theory, no matter how fantastic its claims, will, unless it is challenged and investigated, finally be adopted. So it has been with "P. R.". Statesmen, considering it an artificial system of voting paid little heed to its propaganda. Thus it has gotten a foothold. **But "P. R.'s" actual results are proving a potent aid against the extension.**

Victoria, B.C., encouraged by enthusiasts, adopted "P. R.", tried it, "soon tired of the expense of elections and intolerable suggestion of preference, and **voted it out by a large majority."**

Coquitlam, B.C., tried "P. R.", condemned it, and has since **voted it out.**

Nelson, B.C., also tried "P. R." and then **rejected it.**

Vancouver, B.C., has had an equally unsatisfactory experience with "P. R." and a strong movement promising success, is now on foot to relieve Vancouver from the "P. R." system, dubbed by Mr. W. G. Rogers, a citizen of that city, with forty years municipal experience as clerk, auditor, councillor and reeve; **"The concentrated essence of mathematical insanity, it being absolutely fairer to shake the dice for seats."** A very small percentage of the electors voted at the last municipal election. The "P. R." system of preferences makes it impossible for electors to tell to whom their vote will finally be given by the enumerators, so they just do not vote.

The "World" correspondent, reporting recent Vancouver elections. writes: "Vancouver has just had its first dose of 'P. R.' voting and **has found it very much like spring medicine, nasty to take."** It is only in the "taking" that it is like spring medicine, however. The results of "P.R." are not beneficial. The counting, always a long, wearisome job, was done at the City Hall. City Clerk McQueen is reported to have said: "The more I look at the Board the more figures I see." **The voters gave up in despair,** only 6,000 out of 42,000 voting. Good Government is insured by a simple ballot. Good Government will be destroyed by the complicated "P. R" ballot. The "Sun" says: "A proportional representation election is an election with the interest taken out of it." Any system that reduces the percentage of people voting is ultimately deadly dangerous. The percentage that voted in Vancouver under "P. R." was 14.3.

The "P. R."-Transferable Vote System **was recently abolished in Vancouver.**

Manitoba's Legislature, on February 16th, 1922, **defeated the "Smith" bill to extend "P. R."** to the ridings outside of Winnipeg. Unquestionably, the pronounced failure of "P. R." in Winnipeg elections induced the above "P. R." defeat.

New Zealand enacted a Bill to elect her Legislative Councillors by "P.R." but observing the disastrous results of "P. R." in New South Wales, **has passed another Bill, making the "P.R." Bill inoperative.** Premier Massey of New Zealand commented on "P. R." in significant terms, such as: "Half a dozen smart men could elect any candidate they thought proper with the preferential system." "The system" ("P.R.") he adds, "lends **itself to intrigues, wire-pulling and improper practices twenty thousand times worse than the old second ballot."**

Canton, Ohio, U.S.A., investigated "P. R.", voted on its adoption, and **rejected it.**

Montreal, Canada, debated "P. R.", voted on its adoption and **voted it down.**

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Ulster, North Ireland, had the "P. R." system wished on her. The following passages are quoted from an enclosure in a recent letter from the Government offices, Belfast:

"In other parts of Ireland the system exposed public bodies to the risk of being captured by mere adventurers, with no knowledge or experience in the duties they were required to discharge, with the result that there has been a tremendous lowering in efficiency, for which the public have had to pay a severe price. The true test in public affairs is whether the election system secures for these public bodies the right type of man, or does not. If hopeless inefficiency and gross mismanagement follow the operations of any electoral system, and are, indeed, the necessary consequences of it, that system stands condemned by the acid test of results. There is not one public body in the whole of Ireland to-day that has not suffered in this respect as the result of 'P. R.,' which has cleared the way for groups of fadists and cranks; mostly incompetent visionaries who have no stake in the community, and who purchase a fleeting popularity by squandering public money in wild-cat projects, for which other people have to pay heavily.

"The worst that ever happened under the old system, under very exceptional circumstances, has been paralleled. Over the whole radius there never has been such a complete miscarriage of electoral justice as has happened under Proportional Representation in Ulster. Out of a total vote of 507,000, the Nationalists polled over 165,000 roughly one-third of the total and yet only secured 12 seats. The Sinn Fein group of Nationalism polled a great deal more than one-fifth of the total vote, and they got approximately only one-ninth of the total representation.

"The total vote polled in Belfast exceeded 162,000 of which the Nationalists polled over 35,000, yet they only secured a single representative out of the 16 elected, and that one secured election in default of attaining the quota. In other words one-fourth of the population under Proportional Representation (the heaven-sent and perfect system) gets one-sixteenth of the representation. **If there was nothing else to condemn, the fantastic and outrageous claims made by the fanatic apostles of this system, the case of Belfast alone annihilates the whole claim.**

"'Constituents and members alike join everywhere throughout Ulster in vigorous denunciation of "P. R." and have universally expressed a firm determination to emancipate themselves from it at the earliest possible moment upon the grounds that it is cumbersome, costly and confusing, and has hopelessly failed to establish in fact, the claims made for it by its promoters."

("P. R." has since been abolished in Belfast for municipal purposes)

Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S.A., subjected to a "P. R." "Gas attack" voted to adopt it. Fortunately the Michigan Supreme Court stepped in, and making an exhaustive inquiry, decreed that "The use of the Hare system" (one of the 300 systems) of Proportional and Preferential voting in the election of city commissioners is in contravention of section 25, Art. 8, of the Constitution of Michigan, which provides that no city or village shall have the power to abridge the right of elective franchise."—**"P. R." abridges the right of the individual value of each citizen's franchise, and makes unequal the voting strength of the ballot of the citizens who use their franchise.**

The Hon. Judges deemed it their duty to point out that under "P. R."

(a) **"The elector is not protected in his right to voting power equal to every other elector.**

(b) **"That Hare plan or 'single vote'. This method is too intricate and tedious ever to be adopted for popular elections by the people.** ..It requires successive counts and redistribution of the votes until an election is reached. **—Abolished.**

YES, WE WANT REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION, BUT NOT "P. R." AND THE SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE.

(Quoted from Winnipeg Tribune, March 24, 1922.)

"The Government (Manitoba) withdraws Bill for Single Transferable Vote, F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., (Winnipeg), "group" leader, offered the following comment:

"'So far as the Labor group is concerned, the present law does discriminate against them. In The Pas (rural riding) a member may be elected by 600 votes; whereas in Winnipeg (city) a member must have 4,400 votes. **I think we are doing our duty by the industrial worker until Representation by Population is in force, by opposing the Bill.** There is the ground that it is not Proportional Representation. **Under the Single Transferable vote all minorities will be disfranchised so that they will have no chance of getting representation in any constituency.'"**

Confusion in Marking P. R. Ballot

Continuing, Mr. Dixon is reported to have said:

"Then there is the question of confusing the voters. This is no idle dream; I have seen it in Winnipeg, and here, where we have the press telling the public how to mark their ballots. I have seen confusion in marking a 'P. R.' ballot."

SOUTH AFRICA

In 1918 a Select Committee of the Union Senate of South Africa recommended the adoption of "P. R." The recommendation was not adopted by the House. In 1920 a Speaker's Committee, comprising members of both Houses, recommended that 40 out of the 48 Senators be elected by "P. R." **The recommendation was "tabled" in both Houses, but has not been adopted.**

Experience with the "P. R." Transferable Vote Evidently Unsatisfactory.

Johannesburg and **Pretoria,** in the **Transvaal,** elected their municipal members by "P. R." in 1910-1911-1912. **The Labor Party, on carrying the Provincial Council, promptly abolished "P. R." in both cities, by repealing Transvaal Act, No. 23, 1909.**

Applies With Equal Force to Canada.

A high personage connected with the South African Government replying to a request for the reasons advanced against the adoption of the "P. R." Transferable Vote for the South African Union, writes as follows:

"A. Too complicated, both in its system of voting and counting.

"B. Necessitates transfer of ballot papers over long distances to a central counting station on account of the larger areas required for multi-membered constituencies, five or seven member constituencies being acknowledged as the minimum under which the "P. R." Transferable Vote System effectively works.

"C. Not conveniently applicable to filling of casual vacancies.

"D. Necessitates larger constituencies, which in South Africa are already very large, owing to the area of the Union and the small voting population.

"E. Tends to increase the number of candidates."

Exactly So.

Continuing our correspondent voices the opinion that the application of "P. R." for the election of members to the House of Commons **will reduce Government stability by the splitting up of the House into numerous "groups,"** each of itself impotent, and **will encourage political unrest and frequent appeals to the elaborate.**

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ITALY

In recent elections, Italy elected the members of her Chamber of Deputies by "P. R." The chamber is made up of many "Groups," a number of which are Socialist, Nationalist, Catholic, Right, Fascisti, Centre. Premier Giolitti was defeated in July, 1921. Premier Bonomi was defeated February 2nd, 1922. A reorganized cabinet was defeated February 17th, and the Premier Facta's Cabinet did not last much longer. One premier after another went down.

Chaos continued to increase until finally democratic government broke down. Fortunately Mons. Mussolini appeared on the scene, brought order out of chaos and on July 16th, 1923, the Chamber of Deputies supported him **by abolishing the "P.R"-Transferable Vote system by a majority of 163.**

Belfast, Ireland, Has Abandoned "P. R."

Belfast, having tried the "P. R."-Transferable Vote and finding that it **accentuated and added to all of the anomalies the theorists promised it would eradicate, recently abolished the Proportional Representation System of voting for municipal purposes,** and elected its present council by the old 'tried and true" majority system of voting.

Such, in due time, will be the result everywhere.

Guelph's Experiences With a Freak System of Voting.

Fours years ago Guelph was persuaded to cast away the citizens' rights to elect the mayor by popular vote, and gave the city councillors power to elect him. On March 28th, by a vote of 1,213 to 163, Guelph citizens banished that legislation to the scrap-heap and voted to elect their mayor by popular vote. From time to time one so-called "expert" after another advocates this or that freak legislation. An occasional town, city or state is "taken in," but in due time the people rise, smite it and throw it on **the scrap-heap. "P. R." the single and multiple transferable vote, double-barreled constituencies, are all on their way to the scrap-heap.**

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE IV. CONTINUED—NEW ZEALAND'S EXPERIENCE

New Zealand Will Not Adopt "P. R."-Single Transferable Vote System.

The Right Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., M.P., Explodes the Claims of "P. R." theorists. New Zealand "Will Have None of It."

Premier Massey's Opinion:

Wellington, N.Z., June 23, 1922.—**"The Proportional System fails to give those results which alone insure stability of government, and the representation of parties by their ablest and most trusted members.** In New South Wales **it placed a minority Government in power in 1920, on the votes of less than one-fourth of the whole electorate,** and its working at the general election this year, proved satisfactory to neither of the great political parties. Under the Proportional System, as apparent in both elections the tendency is to substitute "group politics" for party government, without which there can be no real parliamentary government on democratic lines.

"On the facts—it would appear that the **Proportional System destroys local representation,** and those personal relationships between members and their constituents which are so helpful in our political life; that **it weakens, if it does not destroy majority rule,** by giving minorities undue influence in the councils of a stronger minority party, and **it plays into the hands of the strongest and most ruthless of party machines.**

"I am satisfied that if, properly understood, the great majority of the people of this country will have none of it.

"W. F. MASSEY."

The Right Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., M.P., again lays bare the dangerous results of "P. R." on responsible government.

Prime Minister's Office.
Wellington, 12th Feb., 1923.

J. R. MacNicol, Esq., President British Representation League,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir:—The only experience we have of it (P. R.) in this country is in connection with the election of municipal representatives. The Christchurch City Council is, however ,the only local body which has adopted it, and I do not gather that its results have been too satisfactory, because it gives the ratepayers little or **no option but to follow closely along the lines of the party tickets, which seem to be the inevitable accompaniment of the system itself,** and that, I need hardly remind you, increases the power of the party machine to a very undesirable extent.

"P. R." In New South Wales.

"I have watched very closely the working of the system (P.R.) in New South Wales and Tasmania, the only British States which have so far adopted it on this side of the equator, and I must say **I am not at all favorably impressed by it.** In the former State it placed a Government in power in on the minority vote in 1920, and last year, when a further appeal was made to the constituencies the effect was almost as unsatisfactory, as neither of the three principal parties obtained a majority over the other two, and a Coalition Government had to be formed on the basis of an alliance between the Nationalists and the Progressives.'" '(The Labor Party having suffered defeat.)

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"P. R." Creates Still More Complication in Tasmania.

"In Tasmania the introduction of Proportional Representation has merely resulted in a succession of weak Governments, none of which have been able to secure a decided majority over the other party, and at the recent elections in the State matters were further complicated by the rise of a third party, which has robbed the Nationalist Government of the small majority it possessed in the previous Parliament and placed it at the mercy of the latter.

Yours faithfully,
"W. F. MASSEY."

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE

Christchurch (City), N.Z., With "P. R."

Christchurch adopted the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System in 1921. Note the experience—most extraordinary.

In the 1921 elections 29 candidates were nominated for the 16 seats in the Council. Fourteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety-six votes were polled. The formidableness of the ballot, however, resulted in the spoiling by the voters of 1,086 ballots—surely a terrific price to pay for the privilege of using a freak system of voting. From the above figures it can be found that the "quota" was 882 votes. Among 14996 electors 882 cannot be said to be a large number of votes to be elected by, yet 10 out of the 16 elected councilors did not obtain that quantity on the first count of first preference votes, and, remarkable as it may seem five of those finally declared elected did not obtain the "quota" of 882 votes, even after having been awarded their allotment of preference votes from the other candidates. It is most extraordinary that even the 1,086 spoiled ballots were more than sufficient to elect a councilor.

Astounding Facts

It is claimed for Proportional Representation that it abolishes minority representation. Let us see. In the above referred to election **five minority candidates** (those who did not, even in the end, obtain the "quota") were elected, but, astounding as it may seem, three of the five minority candidates declared elected had fewer first preference votes than four of those declared defeated; for instance, Mr. H. Hunter, one of the five "quotaless" successful candidates had only 204 first preference votes, while Mr. C. Buchanan, who was declared defeated had 339 first preference votes.

Terrific Labor and Delay in Counting the Ballots.

To determine the successful candidates in the said election in the small city of Christchurch **it was necessary to count the ballots 331 times and five days were required:**

The first count elected six candidates.
The second count elected two candidates.
The next 187 counts elected one candidate.
The next 69 counts elected two candidates.
The next 73 counts elected two candidates. And after 331 counts had been made it was necessary to invoke Rule 10 of the Local Elections Act and all the rules of mathematics to determine who were to get the other three seats. Is it any wonder that the populace, as well as the candidates, became exasperated? Is it any wonder Premier Massey Condemns "P. R."?

What the Returning Officer Mr. Freeman, is Reported to Have Said.

"It is when the number of seats to be filled is large and the number of candidates corresponds that the trouble begins. I don't like to think what it would be like if the Auckland City Council were to be elected under the Proportional Representation System. **So far as I can see, there would have to be 900 to 1,000 counts before the work could be completed."**

ARTICLE VI.

THE PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION—TRANSFERABLE VOTE SYSTEM A MENACE TO STABLE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

SWITZERLAND

In 1918 the Government was persuaded to try the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System, and in the elections of 1919 the following ten "groups", the majority of them new, elected supporters: **Radicals, Catholic, Socialist, Peasants, Artisan, Bourgeois, Liberal, Democratic, Group de Politique Sociale, Independent.** No "group" has a majority. Compromise government ensues. Stability and consistency of legislation cease.

Previous to 1919 the stability of the Swiss Government was universally spoken of. The state was little wrought up by political turmoil and yet Switzerland's population, composed, as it is, of many races, with the consequent diversity of languages, religions and economics, might have been expected to be torn by the internecine strife of race, creed or economic "groups."

That the country made rapid strides in all walks of national life is attributable to the stability of its Government. The parties were Radical-Liberal, Catholic and a few Socialists, but the Government invariably had a substantial working majority. Legislation was enacted in a business-like manner.

FRANCE

France has the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System, and the following "groups" are represented in her Chamber of Deputies: **Independent, Progressives, Left Republicans, Radical Socialists, Democratic Republicans, United Socialists, Republican Socialists.** The "groups" dissolve, reform, again dissolve. The late Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M., etc., in his celebrated work, "Modern Democracies," in the chapters pertaining to France, wrote: **"The fluidity of each "group" imparts an uncertainty into the action of every combination,** so that when a new issue suddenly arises, due perhaps to displeasure at some act of the Ministry, or any other cause which creates temporary passion the majority may crumble and the Ministry fall." So frequently do the "group" hatreds go to the extreme of defeating the Government that **France has had approximately an average of one new Government per year for each year of the Republic's life,** and to avoid incessant elections, only on one occasion has a President dissolved the Chamber previous to the expiry of its term.

The present system of French "P. R." has not been in operation very long, but France has experimented for years with the Scrutin de Liste System and the Second Ballot, both in single and multi-member constituencies. It is not expected that the present system of "P. R." will last any longer than the other experiments, and, in fact, we are informed by the "P. R." Review of July, 1921, that a bill to change the system has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies.

The "P. R."-Transferable Vote System Increases Number of Candidates as Well as Number of "Groups."

Continuing his article on the French Government, Viscount Bryce writes: "There used to be three, four or five aspirants to a single seat, but now, under the new system of election, departments (a single constituency returning several Deputies) with Proportional Representation, the number is larger." Yes, very much larger as will be noted by a reference to the facsimile of a Belgian "P. R." ballot for an eleven-deputy constituency, illustrated in Article No. 2, on which ballot are the names of 30 candidates and 12 supplementary candidates, divided amongst six "groups."

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France had eight different Governments and Premiers, while the destiny of our Empire was safely directed by Hon. David Lloyd George. **The allegiance between the French "Groups" is at times only momentary.** Governments set up one day have been defeated the next. A two-year-old Government would be characterized as archaic. The recent resignation of the M. Briand Cabinet, at a most serious time, was the result of the treachery of the "Groups" composing the Government "Bloc." The stability of the British Government alone saved Europe from a further baptism of blood.

PRUSSIA

Prussia elects the members of her Diet by "P. R." At the recent Prussian election the following "Groups" elected supporters: Nationalists, People's Party, Centrists, Democrats, Majority Socialists, Communists, Independent Socialists. It will require a coalition of four of them to form a Government—at best a compromise. The life of the ministry will be short, only lasting as long as the hatred of each "Group" for the other is suppressed for the gratification of their "Group" demands by advancing this or that fantastic legislation. The Government "Bloc" will be smashed when two Government "Groups" each try to force through "Bills" with diametrically opposite objectives.

PORTUGAL

Portugal, another "P. R." protégé **is in deplorable chaos.** Owing to the constant shifting of the allegiance of the many "Groups" comprising the Chamber, Portugal has had nine different Cabinets within a year. At time of writing the country is threatened with revolution.

AUSTRALIA

Several of the Australian States have tried some one of the Governmental schemes of theorists, such as preferential voting, contingent voting, single and multi-member constituencies, second ballot, voting by post, absent voting, alternative voting, etc. "P. R." has been tried, repealed and tried again. "P. R." is now being tried for Federal electoral purposes, but owing to the hostility of Labor to it, this system of voting will probably be abolished.

AUSTRALIA COMMONWEALTH SENATE ELECTION

The Australian Constitution allots each of the six Australian States six Senators. The term is six years. One-half of each State's delegation is elected every three years, every citizen had three votes. The three leading candidates were elected. In the election of 1910, the Labor group elected a solid delegation from each State 18 in all. In the election of 1913, the Labor Party elected 11 and the other groups 7. In the special election of 1914, in which election, the whole Senate was elected, the Labor group elected 31 and the other groups 5, but in the Assembly, the Labor group had only a majority of 8. The "P. R."-Transferable Vote advocates, seeing an opportunity lobbied vigorously and persuaded the government that their system would give all parties Senate representation in proportion to their voting strength in the country. In the Senatorial election of 1919, the "P.R."-Transferable Vote system was tried. The Liberal group received 860,060 votes and elected 17 Senators. The Labor-Socialist group received 820,000 votes and elected only 1 Senator. The Farmer and Independent group received 173,000 votes, **but did not elect a Senator. The "P. R."-Transferable Vote failed to give minorities representation or any party representation in**

proportion to its voting strength. It almost annihilated the Labor Party in Australia, as it did the Nationalist Party in Belfast.

New South Wales

New South Wales only tried "P. R." in 1920 for the electing of its members of Parliament, but the time has been sufficient to forcibly demonstrate that even in British communities "P. R." Governments are equally unstable as foreign "P. R." elected Governments. N.S.W. has had several different cabinets in the two years. Premier Dooley resigned in December. His successor, Premier Fuller, held power only seven hours. The succeeding Premier held office by the will of the Speaker. **N.S.W. generally hopes that the movement headed by ex-Premier Holman and Mr. Parkhill to abolish "P. R." and to readopt the regular British system of voting is successful** This accomplished, stability will take the place of chaos.

Manitoba

Manitoba elected its ten Winnipeg members by "P. R." The ten members represent four "Groups": Socialist, Liberal, Labor, Conservative. A press despatch from Winnipeg, while Premier Norris was still in office, said: "The Government has decided to resign unless the "Groups" cease to embarass it." Time and again, the despatch says, the inevitable is prolonged by the deciding vote of the Speaker."

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ARTICLE VII.

The British House of Commons After Exhaustive Investigation of The Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote System by Royal Commission Has Rejected Same on Every Occasion.

ENGLAND

Periodically a "P. R."-Transferable Vote Bill is introduced into the British House of Commons to permit the use of the "P. R."-Transferable Voting System in British Parliamentary elections. Up to the present, all Bills introduced since 1884 to 1923 and having this end in view have been defeated.

Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. late Premier of Great Britain, speaking on the Redistribution Bill of 1884, is reported to have replied to those advocating Minority Representation and Proportional Representation as follows: "Well, Sir, we have considered the question much . . . **objection in the first place that it was artificial;** that it was not known to our usages and our history; where that particular scheme only commanded the assent of a handful, where everybody else was inclined to fall foul of it and attack it. Sir, we do not see our way to the introduction of what I do not like to call **a new-fangled but novel and artificial system of that kind." The "P. R." proposals were defeated.**

In the British House of Commons in 1908, a Bill promoted by the "P. R." society was rejected. Again, **in 1910, a Royal Commission of the British Parliament, after a most thorough investigation, rejected Proportional Representation.** Here are a few excerpts from the said 1910 report:

A. "The question has been raised whether it would be necessary to take any precaution against frivolous candidatures."

B. "Failures to exercise a second preference will be numerous; failures to exercise a third will be far more so."

C. "A glance at the list of Private Member's Bills and Motions, or at the deputations received by the Ministers will show that the number of 'parties' represented directly or indirectly in the House of Commons is incalculable. Even generally hostile witnesses were apparently unable to name any considerable minority in the sense, which at present is absolutely deprived of representation."

D. "The danger of drawing inferences from the experience of any one country is illustrated by the fact that **every one of the six leading States which have adopted 'P. R.' has selected a substantially different form of it."**

E. "If it is decided that Proportional Representation in some form ought to be introduced, each of the systems would have a good claim to serious consideration, for each has conspicuous merits not shared by the others."

F. "The advocates of the Transferable Vote remind us that the object of a representative body is to represent; but the object of representative government is not only to represent but to govern. **We are unable to recommend its adoption in existing circumstances for election to the House of Commons."**

Again, in 1917, after a conference on Electoral Reform in a letter to the Prime Minister from the Speaker of the British House of Commons, we read:

Every candidate at the election of a member of Parliament for any county or borough shall be required to deposit with the returning officer at the time of his nomination £150 ($750). (Note, that will stop a lot of frivolous candidates.) If a candidate is not elected, and the number of votes polled by him does not exceed one-eighth of the total number of voters polling . . the deposit . . shall be forfeited to the treasury."

While the said letter of the Speaker does recommend that if any five-member constituencies are formed, the election of same shall be according to some brand of "P. R." it does not recommend a system. The fact is, there are no five-member constituencies in England, and if there were the $750 deposit would eliminate all fad or crank candidates. **Further, the Speaker's recommendations were defeated.**

"P. R."-Transferable Vote Bills were introduced into the House of Commons in 1921 and in 1923 and on each occasion again defeated.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Canadian House of Commons After Investigating the Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote by a Parliamentary Committee Was Not Prepared to Recommend its Application to Dominion Elections.

CANADA

An Anti-"P. R." Victory.

Circular No. 74 of the Proceedings of the House of Commons of Canada, May 30th, 1921, says:

"Mr. Sexsmith, from the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of Proportional Representation and the subject of the Single Transferable or Preferential Vote and the desirability of the application of one or the other or both to elections to the House of Commons of Canada, presented the following as its first report:

"Your Committee has come to the conclusion that at this time is not prepared to recommend the application of Proportional Representation in the next general election as a method of electing members to the House of Commons.

"The Committee, however, was impressed with many of the arguments advanced by the advocates of this system and believes that the system merits further study and investigation by the Canadian people. To this end, **your Committee recommends that before action be taken a plebiscite should be held for the purpose of ascertaining the desires of the electors as to the application of the principal of Proportional Representation with group constituencies."**

The Parliamentary Committee arrived at one conclusion and made one recommendation. The conclusion effectually prohibited the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System of voting in the late general election; the recommendation fairly well eliminates "P. R." from future general elections because in the first place, a plebiscite would give ample opportunity for defence of our historic system of voting and single-member ridings, and to lay bare the fallacious claims and failures of "P. R.", the serious menace of multi-member ridings, the inevitable instability of "Group" Government, the immediate sequence of "P. R.", and in the second place, it is unlikely that any Canadian Government would squander the $2,000,000 necessary to take a plebiscite.

Does Group Government Produce Statesmen? No.

In British Parliaments everywhere, Statesmen, through ability to create policies and backed up by Parliamentary majorities to enforce them, have risen to high planes of public favor and have inspired their followers with loyalty and confidence. Where have "P. R." elected "Group" Governments produced statesmen like Disraeli, Gladstone, Salisbury, Lloyd George of Great Britain, or like Macdonald, Cartier, Brown, or Laurier, of Canada, or like Mowat or Whitney of Ontario; Gouin of Quebec, or Murray of Nova Scotia? Nowhere. A "Group" Government leader's tenure of office is too short to evolve and carry out a continuity of legislation. **"The "Group" System,"** writes Viscount Bryce, in his previously mentioned work, **"engenders and almost justifies intrigue, for how else can a working majority be secured?"** Intrigue and compromise do not produce statesmen.

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Every Citizen's Business

Again the Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, writing on a citizen's responsibility to the nation says: "Popular Government rests upon the principal that it is every citizen's business to see that the community is well governed." You cannot shift your responsibility by saying that it is not your business to question this or that experimental legislation.

We are all partners in this Democracy of Canada. **We must guard our traditions,** our governmental systems. Surely any legislation **that strikes,** like "P. R." and the Transferable Vote do, **at the very foundation of our governmental institutions, i.e., the way we cast our ballots, is worthy of the widest discussion and investigation.** The overwheiming demand of public opinion alone and not theorists, should inspire any change in our present system of electing our Members of Parliament.

Our Duty

Citizens should study this question. Zealously defend the simplicity of our present voting system. Retain our small, single-member ridings, in which the candidates must, perforce, be well known, capable and honest. Our success has been the result of generally electing parliaments with strength and stability to enable them to govern and to impartially legislate for the good of all.

ARTICLE IX.

The Ontario Legislature After Investigation and Debate Did Not Adopt Either Proportional Representation-Transferable Vote or The Alternative Vote.

ALL ATTEMPTS TO INFLICT THE "P. R."-TRANSFERABLE VOTE SYSTEM OF ONTARIO FAILED.

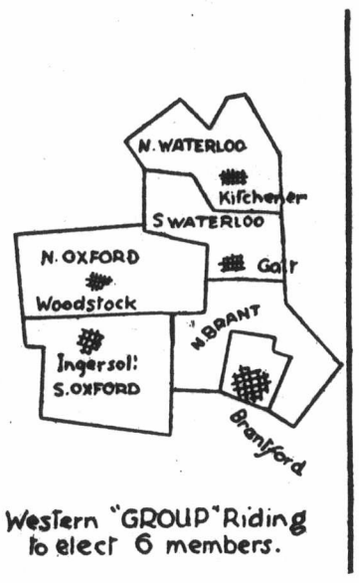
1920

The Ontario Legislature appointed a Legislative Committee in 1920 to investigate and recommend in connection with proposed legislation, relative to the introduction of the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System.

1921

The Committee cannot have been particularly impressed with the certainty that the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System would work the miracles predicted by its proposers and instead of recommending for the whole Province suggested that it be first "tried-out" in two rural and one city constituencies, i.e., in a new Eastern constituency comprising the counties of Lanark, Grenville, Carleton, Leeds and the riding of Brockville, a Western constituency comprising the counties of Oxford, Brant, and Waterloo. Each to elect six members, and that Ottawa be a constituency returning 3 members.

Eastern "GROUP" Riding to elect 6 members.



Western "GROUP" Riding to elect 6 members.

Excessive Cost of "P. R." Elections Applied to Above Ridings.

If it is costly for a candidate to run an election under present conditions say in Brockville, **it will cost six times as much for the same candidate to run an election in the combined counties forming the new Eastern riding.** Substantial, sound business men will refuse to offer themselves. An indifferent electorate will refuse to vote, and our legislature will be reduced to impotence.

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"P. R." Applied to Proposed Riding of Ottawa

Under "P. R." an election ballot in Ottawa would contain from 35 to 50 names. Not all of the people vote even on the simple ballot of to-day. Will numerous candidates of more or less joke calibre induce a larger per cent. to vote? At present an Ottawa voter merely makes the letter "X" after a candidate's name. Will the requirement to select several candidates from a long list and to mark the figures 1-2-3-4-5 after his favorite's names according to his preferences, induce him to vote? **The experience is that voters under "P. R." use but few of their preferences.** Indeed, in one of the Australian States so marked had been the neglect to do so that the Government has threatened compulsory legislation. **And it is obvious that failure to use the preference is serious to the system.**

By-Elections In Proposed Six-Member Ridings.

By-Elections under the British system serve good purposes. They illustrate the trend of public opinion and fill parliamentary vacancies. The cost of running a by-election is moderate, but under "P. R." a by-election will be like a "young" general election. To fill a vacancy in a six-seat constituency would necessitate the whole constituency voting again and the cost would be excessive. But every inventor of a "P. R." System has his own scheme to take care of by-elections. The Belgian method is illustrated in article 2.

1922

The Legislative Committee's Suggestions were merely "tabled."

1923

"Finis" for "P. R." in Ontario.

The Government must have felt emboldened by the mere "tabling" of the Committee's suggestion as in 1923 the Ministry introduced into the House Bill No. 178 to provide for the use, in Ontario, of the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System. After a vigorous debate, in which claims advanced for this freak system of voting were exploded, the Government withdrew the Bill. The Government itself was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls in the following June. There is now no danger of Ontario being inflicted with the "infatuation called "P. R."

ARTICLE X.

The Ontario Legislature After Investigation and Debate Did Not Adopt the Alternative Vote.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

While the "P. R."-Transferable Vote System has a few paper arguments in its favor, the Alternative Vote System has none. Almost every State that experimented with the Alternative Vote quickly abolished it. The Alternative Vote can only flourish where Parties do not have principles and where there is nothing to commend them. "P. R."-Transferable voting has itself been advocated as a method to do away with the insurmountable evils of the Alternative Vote. In the face of this the Government of this enlightened Province introduced into the House in 1923, at the same time as it introduced Bill No. 178, Bill No. 179, to provide for the use of the Alternative Vote in Ontario. The Legislature forced the Government to also withdraw Bill No. 179.

Ontario Bill No. 179.

Section No. 1 of Bill 179, read:

"This Act may be cited as the Ontario Election (Transferable Vote) Act, 1923."

Section No. 2:

"The provisions of this Act shall apply where at any election for a member to serve in the Assembly, one member to be elected for an electoral district, and more than two candidates are nominated."

Section No. 4:

1. "A voter at any such election:

(a) Shall place the figure "1" on the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate who is his first choice."

(b) The figure 2, or figures "2," "3" and so on, in order of his preference opposite the name of the candidate he would prefer, if the candidate to whom he gives his first preference cannot be elected, and the votes so given shall be known as "alternative votes."

Is Bill 179 a Misnomer?

If the last clause in sub-section "b" of section 4 is the correct way to describe the above system of voting, and we believe it is, then isn't the name of the bill a misnomer? Transferable Vote and Alternative Vote are two different systems. **The former applies to multi-member ridings, the latter to single member ridings.**

The Alternative Vote System, Like Other Theoretical Vote Systems, is A Mere Device—Unsatisfactory.

One theorist after another has proposed the "Block Vote" the "Limited Vote," the "Cumulative Vote," the "Second Ballot Vote," the "Alternative Vote," the "P. R.-Transferable Vote" and **in due course every one of these tricky devices go to the discard heap of freak systems of voting.** Read what Mr. J. Fischer Williams, C.B.E., honorable treasurer of the Proportional Representation Society, and advocate of "P. R." thinks of the Alternative Vote. Commencing on page 22 of his work on electoral reform, after having described the "Second Ballot," he says:

"On the other hand, the "Alternative Vote" is a system by which the elector, besides indicating his first choice on his voting paper, marks the order of his preferences amongst other candidates."

For example, observe the ballot below. Brown is the Labor candidate, Jones, the Unionist, Smith, the Liberal:

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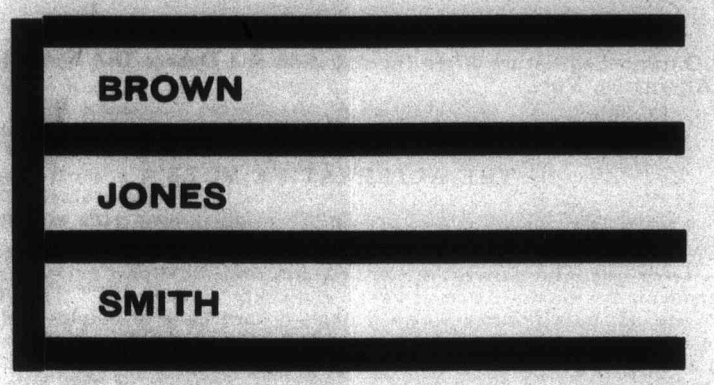

"Thus a Liberal might be supposed to mark his ballot thus (using the Alternative Vote):

Brown	2
Jones	—
Smith	1

"Then if the poll results:

Jones	5.000 (first pref.)
Brown	4,000 (first pref.)
Smith	3 000 (first pref.)

the lowest candidate, Smith, is declared defeated, and the second count commences."

"The Votes of those supporters of Smith who have marked Brown with a 2 are transferred to Brown, and the votes of those supporters of Smith who have marked Jones with a 2, are transfered to Jones."

These are added respectfully to the Brown and Jones first preferences

"Thus in this case, if we assume that 2,000 Liberal votes marked Brown 2, while 500 marked Jones 2, and 500 marked no 2 at all" did not exercise their right to second choice, "the result would be the election of Brown."

	No. of Votes (First Choice)	Transferred from Smith's 3,000	RESULT
JONES	5,000	+ 500	5,500
BROWN	4,000	+2,000	6,000 (el't'd)
SMITH	3,000	—3,000	
No further choice		+ 500	

Are Mere Devices

"Now both these methods" (the **Second Ballot and the Alternative Vote) are mere devices** by which the smallest of the three parties, being excluded from representation, is forced to vote for some one who does not represent it."

Isn't that a smashing commentary on the Alternative Vote by one of the principal advocates of Proportional Representation.

Weakest Party's Vote Up for Auction.

Continuing Mr. Williams says: "**No country which has tried the 'Second Ballot" is content with it.** . Australian (Queensland and West Australia) experience seems likely to give **the same result in the case of the Alternative Vote.** On either system the weakest party's vote is up at auction between the two larger parties. Both bid for its support. In one part of the country the vote of the Socialists will go to the Conservatives, in another to the Liberals. In either case the member elected is, in the French political phrase, 'the prisoner of the minority.'He is bound by pledges to voters who do not agree with his own views, but whose support he purchased by as much inconsistency as he can square with his political conscience, and the weakest party gets no true representation, but only a change of masters."

Could there be a more scathing denunciation of the Alternative Vote.

The Defects the Royal Commission of 1910 Found Regarding The Alternative Vote.

Commencing Page 7. "We therefore felt it incumbent upon us to examine carefully the defects of the system" (the Alternative Vote). Results in Queensland and West Australia:

1. "Three or four-cornered contest will increase their number." (will be numerous.)

2. "It prevents the election of the worst candidates but does not secure the election of the best."

3. "There is no means of knowing that if" (we will use the names on above ballot instead of A., B. and C. of the Report) "the second preferences on Brown's and Jones' ballots had been examined it would have have been found that Smith had more first and second preferences put together than either Brown or Jones. This uncertainty increases with the number of candidates."

4. "The proposed method involves, for the uneducated elector, a serious and intermittent change in habits." (How about foreign voters?)

5. "The wastage at the second count caused by failure to exercise a second preference would probably be as great, if not greater, than the diminution of votes at a Second Ballot." "In West Australia the average number of second preferences is 65 per cent."

Third preferences would be fewer, 4th and 5th preferences almost negligible.

So serious was the abstention from using more than one preference when the Act was in operation in Australia that the Government threatened drastic compulsory legislation; for if the preferences are not used the whole system fails.

6. "The difficulty becomes intensified if more than three candidates stand." (Note, see No. 1 defect.)

7. "The question has been raised whether it would be necessary to take precautions against frivolous candidates." (Of course it would, a citizen with a 'bug' could take a gambler's chance as a candidate.)

8. "We are bound to draw attention to the fact that in Australia the opportunities for party intrigue and gratification of personal ill-feeling which are conferred by the power of using and the power of withholding preferences have been found to produce regrettable results."

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9. "The system is not capable of satisfactory application to two-member constituencies."

Then Why Inflict the Alternative Vote on Ontario?

In conclusion we again quote from Page 26 of Mr. Williams' work: **"The Second Ballot or Alternative Vote produces a result further removed from a true representation of the electorate than the present system."**

Then why inflict the "mere device" the Alternative Vote on Canada? If it is so unsatisfactory in Australia where the people are all of British races, we could expect nothing but chaos in Canada, where our people are of many races.

"That Which is Best Administered is Best."—Pope.

Government is best administered when leadership, firmly supported by a substantial majority, advocates sound legislation and accepts the responsibility for it. **The majority vote, single-member constituency, two-party system creates leadership, and as a rule supports leadership with majority.** On the other hand The "P. R."-Transferable Vote, The Alternative Vote, and multi-Member Constituencies divide leadership, encourage the renunciation of government responsibility and create at best compromise government.

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This is all Shaw.

034015

Ottawa, March 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. McQueen:

Will you please forward me particulars of the plebescite taken in the last Civil Election regarding proportionate representation and singe transferable vote, together with the figures of the vote resulting from the plebiscite?

Yours very sincerely,

William MacQueen,

City Clerk,

Vancouver, B.C.

Get we have the answer secure

H.H.S.

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034016

City Clerk's Office
Vancouver, B.C.

March 13th 1924.

H.H. Stevens, M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 7th inst. asking particulars of the Plebiscite on Proportional Representation, I beg to say that on June 16th 1923, a vote of the Electors entitled to vote for Mayor was taken on the matter of rescinding the adoption of P.R. in the City of Vancouver.

Enclosed form of Ballot.

The result was as follows:

In favour of rescinding .....(Yes).... 3809.

Against rescinding,.....(No).... 1705.

The Council of the City of Vancouver for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 were elected under the P.R. System.

When P.R. was rescinded last June, the Ward System was again adopted and the Council for the present year were elected under the Ward System.

Trusting this information is satisfactory,

I remain

Yours very truly,

papers

Encl.1.

Wm McQueen

City Clerk.

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034017

CITY OF VANCOUVER.

"MUNICIPAL PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION ACT"

ARE YOU IN FAVOUR OF RESCINDING THE ADOPTION OF THE "MUNICIPAL PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION ACT" IN THIS MUNICIPALITY?	YES	
	NO	

IF IN FAVOUR OF RESCINDING THE ADOPTION OF THE "MUNICIPAL PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION ACT", PLACE A CROSS THUS (X) OPPOSITE THE WORD "YES."

IF AGAINST RESCINDING, PLACE A CROSS (X) OPPOSITE THE WORD "NO."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

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Dominion Leader
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Toronto, ONTARIO March 15 1924.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen M.P.
Ottawa.

My dear Mr. Meighen –

Thanks very kindly for the generous remarks in yours of the 12th inst., re my knowledge in connection with the Transferable Vote.

When I read the first three lines on the right column of page 3 Vol. LIX No 1, containing the Speech from the Throne, which three lines read: "among the amendments to be proposed to the Dominion Elections Act will be one providing for the use of the transferable vote in single member constituencies", I began to prepare, at once, a pamphlet to lay bare the menace of the Transferable Vote. I worked very hard at it all last week and had the satisfaction of finishing it on Saturday night. I'll give it to the Printer to-morrow and expect I'll be able to mail copies within a week or ten days.

I am not sure of just what the Premier has in his mind. The clause above referred to reads: "the use of the Transferable Vote in single member constituencies"

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Now the Transferable Vote cannot be applied in Single Member Constituencies. The Transferable Vote is applied in Multi-Member Constituencies. In other words the Transferable Vote is always applied in connection with Proportional Representation and Multi-Member Constituencies. On the other hand The Alternative Vote is applied in Single Member Constituencies only. Now the point is the Bill mis-printed, either the word Transferable should be Alternative or the word Single should be Multi. Now as there are a few paper arguments in favor of the "P.R."-Transferable Vote in Multi-Member Ridings and since the "P.R."- Transferable Vote system is a plank in the Progressive Platform as well as in the Labor Platform and further as the Premier has spoken in favor of it I am inclined to think that Proportional Representation is behind that amendment. The more so because the Alternative Vote is a thing of the past, condemned everywhere as a mere device with nothing to commend it and full of insurmountable evils.

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3.

Toronto,
ONTARIO

I have a great fund of official documents which I shall be pleased to place at the disposal of the Party as I did last Spring when the fight was on in the Ontario House. Both these freak voting systems must be fought with all the skill and bitterness that can be brought to bear against them. That amendment has one design only the destruction of the Tory party and that amendment passed will go a long way towards that end.

Sir Henry Drayton is to speak at our Centre District meeting in Toronto on March 26.

In the meantime I remain

Yours faithfully
John R MacNicol

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034021

Transferable Vote

Ottawa, March 25, 1924.

Dear Mr. MacNicol:

I have your letter of the 15th. My trouble is I have not time to read the books to which you refer me. The thing is physically impossible. What I would very much like you to do would be to prepare a pretty complete argument on the matter yourself, in your argument you could refer to special pages of books, which I could then hurriedly refer to. I want to get this matter firmly in my own mind and sincerely hope you can help me to do so, having regard to the very limited time that I can give to it.

Yours very truly,

J.R. MacNicol, Esquire,
Pres., Liberal-Conservative Assn.,
Room 301, Federal Building,
85 Richmond St. W.,
Toronto, Ont.

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BM 248

Toronto, ONTARIO March 28 1924

My dear Mr. Meighen

Replying to your favour of the 25th I beg to advise that I expect to mail to you on Monday a 32 page printed brief, boiled down to the last word, exposing the menace of P.R. and the Alternative Vote.

I take from Mr Ford's remarks at Hamilton on Saturday last that what they want is the Alternative Vote and according to his argument, and I think he is correct, the Progressives would make great gains in Ontario. Therefore either of these nefarious voting systems must be fought with concentrated bitterness and wisdom.

I expect to be in Ottawa on the 6th, 7th and 8th of May, and will be glad to address a

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2. Toronto, ONTARIO

Caucus of our members or speak at a public meeting or both and lay bare the fallacious claims and results of P.R. and A.V., and will leave with the members who are to put up the fight, all the necessary documents and proofs to put messrs Ford and Woodsworth sound asleep. Our party has a most welcome opportunity to direct Public Opinion to the brazen attempt to be made by Liberal-Progressive Outfit to stay in power thro dangerous tricky and freak systems of voting.

I'll be glad to hear from you as to how many copies of the Pamphlet I'll mail Monday you desire.

Yours faithfully
John R. MacNicol

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Toronto, ONTARIO April 1 1924.

Hon. H. H. Stevens M.P.
Ottawa.

My dear Harry:-

I think they are arranging special honors for you at Peterboro and are going to give you a big meeting in the evening.

I am going down on the morning train.

I inclose a pamphlet against P.R.-Transferable Vote and the Alternative Vote.-

Looking forward with pleasure to meeting you on Friday

I remain
yours faithfully
John R. MacNicol

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034025

Ottawa, April 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. MacNicol:

I am sending you, under separate cover, copy of yesterday's Hansard congaining debate on P. R. Please glance over my remarks and offer me any criticisms. As a matter of fact I was forced into the debate wholly unprepared. I used an item out of your pamphlet regarding the Senate election in Australia where you show that under P. R. 17 of one party were elected, one of another and none of the third. This point made quite an impression, but after the debate, two or three came to me privately and asked me to demonstrate the truth and accuracy of this statement which, of course, I was unable to do, but promised to do the best I could to get it for them later.

Will you please send forward to me an analysis of this vote, or advise me where it can be obtained as I hate to be challenged without being able to get the same. Also, please send me any other information you can supply me.

J. B. MacNicol, Esquire,
3 Glenholm Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

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CANADA

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—UNREVISED EDITION.

Vol. LIX Wednesday, April 2, 1924 No. 23

The Unrevised Edition is issued on the morning following each day's sitting, the speeches being reported in the language in which they have been delivered. ¶ Extra copies in quantities should be ordered on the day of sitting. ¶ Reprints of speeches are made at cost if order is given within ten days after first publication. ¶ Members' revision should be returned within 24 hours. ¶ Current card index may be consulted in Debates office.

A. C. CAMPBELL, Editor of Debates, Room 324.
GEORGE SIMPSON, Associate Editor, Room 325.
MARCEL GABARD, Associate Editor (French), Room 323.

L'édition non revisée paraît le matin même de tout lendemain de séance, les divers discours y figurant dans la langue où ils ont été prononcés. ¶ Les demandes d'exemplaires additionnels devront être faites le jour même de la séance. ¶ On pourra obtenir au prix coûtant un tirage à part de tout discours en en donnant la commande dans les dix jours de son apparition. ¶ Prière de renvoyer les revises dans les 24 heures. ¶ Une table des matières sur fiches, et tenue à jour, peut être consultée au bureau des Débats.

A. C. CAMPBELL, Rédacteur des Débats, Chambre 324.
GEORGE SIMPSON, Corédacteur, Chambre 325.
MARCEL GABARD, Corédacteur français, Chambre 323.

Price per copy, 5c.; per Session, $3. Address King's Printer, Ottawa.

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Juvenile Delinquents Act Amendment. Bill No. 27, first reading. Hon. Mr. Lapointe.

Copyright Act Amendment. Bill No. 28, first reading. Mr. Chevrier.

Answers to Questions asked by: Mr. Anderson, Mr. Lanctôt, Mr. Black (Halifax), Mr. Bird, Mr. Arthurs, Mr. Senn, Mr. Sutherland, Sir Henry Drayton, Mr. Logan, Mr. Campbell, Hon. Mr. Manion, Mr. Porter, Mr. McConica, Mr. Charters, Hon. Mr. Stevens, Mr. Clark, Mr. Parent, Mr. Grimmer.

Treaty of Peace with Turkey. Right Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King.

Proportional Representation, use of Transferable Vote in Multi-membered Constituencies. Motion, Mr. Good. Addresses by Hon. Mr. Lapointe, Mr. Good, Mr. McQuarrie, Hon. Mr. Stevens, Mr. McMaster, Mr. Sutherland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker:
The Honourable RODOLPHE LEMIEUX

Wednesday, April 2, 1924.

The House met at three o'clock.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT, 1908, AMENDMENT

Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE (Minister of Justice) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 27, to amend the Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908.

He said: The object of this bill is to give additional jurisdiction to the Juvenile Court, increase the amount of fines and modify the rules of procedure, this being recommended and asked for by various judges of the Juvenile Court and by other bodies.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

COPYRIGHT ACT AMENDMENT

Mr. E. R. E. CHEVRIER (Ottawa) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 28 to amend and make operative certain provisions of the Copyright Act, 1921.

He said: This bill contains a considerable number of amendments to the Copyright Act, which was passed by the House last session. In view of the manner in which bills are now being printed, I think at this stage it will not be necessary for me to make any lengthy statement as the reasons for these amendments all appear on the notes opposite to the sections to which they refer. Briefly, this bill is introduced for the purpose, amongst other things, of defining certain very important terms that are used in the Copyright Act which are not defined at present. It is also introduced for the purpose of repealing what are known as the license clauses, 13, 14, 15 and 27 of the present act, and which in the minds of the authors or the publishers constitute one of the most arbitrary discriminations against authors. The bill has also for its object the extending and making more

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Treaty of Peace with Turkey. Right Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King.

Proportional Representation, use of Transferable Vote in Multi-membered Constituencies. Motion, Mr. Good. Addresses by Hon. Mr. Lapointe, Mr. Good, Mr. McQuarrie, Hon. Mr. Stevens, Mr. McMaster, Mr. Sutherland.

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034027

operative certain sections of the act which refer to the protection which was intended to be given to the authors, but which is not extended because of the present state of the law. The fourth feature of the bill is to remove this matter from the jurisdiction of the Department of Trade and Commerce and place it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

I may say this bill in no way affects any of the rights of the printers or those who are engaged in similar industries, but is simply for the purpose of extending the protection which the authors claim in the first place they were entitled to by virtue of this act.

QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk).

INCOME TAX COLLECTION

Mr. ANDERSON:

What was the cost of collection up to the end of February in each of the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 of (a) Income Tax; (b) Excise Taxes; (c) Customs Tax?

Hon. Mr. COPP:

Department of Customs and Excise:

It is not possible to state separately the amounts paid for the collection of taxes as distinguished from amounts paid for other customs excise services such as prevention of smuggling, illicit distillation of spirits, work in connection with exports, registration of vessels, administration of laws and regulations of other departments as affecting imports and exports, etc.

Department of Finance:

(a) The cost of collection covers the administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act and the Income War Tax Act as both acts were administered by the same employees:—

1921	(including bonus) ..	$1,643,433 21
1922	" ..	2,006,974 55
1923	" ..	1,818,293 77
1924	" ..	1,721,509 95

CANADIAN MILITIA

Mr. LANCTOT:

1. What is the period of the tenure of appointment of the Chief of Staff, Adjutant General, and Quartermaster General of the Canadian militia?
2. What is the name, the rank, the date of 1st appointment, the date of extension, if any, of the above officers?
3. What is the salary attached to each of these positions, including allowances, in the years 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920 and 1924?
4. Does the Department of National Defence intend to reduce the salary of these officers and to place the branch of the quartermaster under the branch of the adjutant, with the reorganization of the department?

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD:

1. Four years, which may be extended under the provisions of paragraph 109, King's Regulations and Orders, (Canada) 1917.

2. Chief of Staff—Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., (Appointed 1st January, 1923).

Adjutant General—Major-General H. A. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Appointed 1st July, 1923).

Quartermaster General—Major-General E. C. Ashton, C.M.G. (Appointed 1st January, 1923).

3.

Year	Inspector General and Military Counsellor	Inspector General	Chief General Staff	Adjutant General	Quarter-master General	Master General of Ordnance
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1910	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
1912	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	4,600 00	4,600 00	4,600 00
1914	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	4,600 00	4,600 00	4,600 00
1916	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	4,600 00	4,600 00	4,600 00
1920	12,000 00	.....	6,000 00	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....
18-8-20	*	9,000 00	8,000 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00
			Chief of Staff			
1923	.....	**	***9,000 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	****
1924	.....	.....	9,000 00	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....

* Position of Military Counsellor abolished in 1920.
** Position of Inspector General abolished in 1923 and duties absorbed by Chief of Staff.
***Pay and allowances increased to $9,000.00 on assuming duties of Chief of Staff and Inspector General.
**** Position of Master General of Ordnance abolished 1st June 1922. Duties divided between Chief of Staff and Quartermaster General.

4. No.

[Mr. Chevrier.]

034028

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—TAXES

Mr. BLACK:

1. Does the Canadian National Railways pay to the state of Maine or to the government of the United States any taxes or fees or license in respect to property or properties formerly belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company?
2. If so, what amounts and at what places?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM:

1. & 2. The Canadian National Railways, operating the Atlantic and St. Lawrence and Lewiston and Auburn Railroads, as Lessees, paid gross earnings taxes to the state of Maine amounting to $80,948.81, and municipal taxes to various municipalities in the state, amounting to $49,044.04 for the year 1923.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

Mr. BIRD:

What is the estimated cost of completing that section of the Hudson Bay railway between Mile 332 and Port Nelson?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: The management state that, as no recent inspection has been made of the present condition of the grading, no close estimate can be given, but from the best available information an approximate estimate would be $2,000,000 exclusive of railway terminals at Port Nelson, which were dealt with in the reply recently given as to work required at that point. This sum of $2,000,000, however, would not complete the railway for operation to Port Nelson, as to put the line from Mile 332, back to The Pas in proper operating condition would, it is estimated, cost $4,250,000.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SYSTEM—FIXED CHARGES

Mr. ARTHURS:

1. What were the annual fixed charges against the various railways now comprising the Canadian National system, at the time they came under control of the said system?
2. Have such fixed charges increased? If so, by how much annually?
3. Have deficits and advances been charged to capital account? If so, to what amount?
4. What are the annual fixed charges as for January 1, 1924, divided as follows—(a) To the public; and (b) to the government of Canada?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM:

1. The unified Board of Directors was appointed by order in council of October 4, 1922. Order in council of January 30, 1923, brought into effect the Canadian National Railways Co. Act with present method of control and management. The annual fixed charges as at December 31, 1922, amounted to $59,400,476.11.

2. The increase in fixed charges for the year 1923, amounted to $5,798,847.84.

3. Deficits are charged to profit and loss account annually. Advances from the government to reimburse the management for deficits are charged to cash and credited to Dominion government advances.

4. The annual fixed charges as at December 31, 1923, amounted to $65,199,323.95, divided as follows:

$35,041,380.28 due the public.
$30,157,943.67 due the government.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—PROFITS, FIXED CHARGES

Mr. SENN:

1. What was the profit on operation of the Canadian National Railways in the year 1923?
2. What were the fixed charges on the Canadian National Railways for year 1923?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM:

1. Net revenue from railway operation, $20,236,563.09.
2. Fixed charges, 1923, $65,199,323.95.

POLITICAL PARTIZANSHIP

Mr. SUTHERLAND:

1. Has Thomas R. Mayberry of Ingersoll been appointed a commissioner to investigate charges of alleged political partizanship preferred against employees in the Civil Service or other employees of the government?
2. If so, when was Mr. Mayberry appointed and under what authority?
3. What investigations have been made by Mr. Mayberry since appointment?
4. What were the findings of said commissioner in each case investigated?
5. What remuneration has been paid or promised to Mr. Mayberry?
6. Is he still acting for the government as a commissioner?
7. If not, when did he cease to act in that capacity?

Hon. Mr. COPP:

1. Yes.
2. Under authority of order in council of January 26, 1923, P.C. 128.
3. Charges of palitical partizanship preferred against James T. Shields, Augustus Blackburn and John Waldroff, employees on the Cornwall canal.
4. Blackburn admitted the charges and his services have been dispensed with. Shields and Waldroff pleaded not guilty; the evidence in their cases being insufficient to establish charges.
5. Mr. Mayberry has been paid the sum of $188.75.
6. Yes.
7. Answered by No. 6.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—LAND SALES

Sir HENRY DRAYTON:

With reference to agreements for the sale of lands in western Canada by the Canadian National Railways, how much money was owing by purchasers

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under agreements which were cancelled at the time of cancellation (a) in the year 1922 and (b) in the year 1923?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: (a) 25,397.54 acres, $404,022.00, average per acre, $15.90; (b) 56,716.22 acres, $824,677.36, average per acre, $14.54.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—FREIGHT ROUTING

Mr. LOGAN:

Is the Canadian National Railway Company carrying out the agreement of one of its predecessors (the Canadian Northern Railway Company), made with the government of Canada, and contained in chapter 20 of the statutes of Canada, 1914, which among other things provides "that at all times hereafter all freight originating on the lines of the Canadian Northern or on the lines of any of the constituent companies, or on any line or lines of railway now or hereafter owned, leased or operated by the Canadian Northern or by any of the constituent or subsidiary companies, their successors or assigns, shall be carried to Canadian ports"?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: The management advise that the clause referred to is clause 6 (a) of the agreement contained in the third schedule to chapter 20 of the statutes of 1914, the agreement being a draft form subsequently executed between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain subsidiary companies and His Majesty the King. The clause reads as follows:

6. Routing and interchange of traffic.

The Canadian Northern and the constituent and subsidiary companies severally agree with the government as follows:

(a) that at all times hereafter all freight originating on the lines of the Canadian Northern or on the lines of any of the constituent companies, or on any line or lines of railway now or hereafter owned, leased or operated by the Canadian Northern or by any of the constituent or subsidiary companies, their successors or assigns, shall, when destined to points in Canada, be carried over the lines of the Canadian Northern or of the constituent companies or over some other Canadian railway or railways (which term shall include the line operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company between Montreal and St. John) and that the through rate on export traffic from the point of origin to the point of destination shall not be greater via Canadian ports than it would be via United States ports; and that all inward and outward ocean traffic shall be carried to Canadian ports, and that the Canadian Northern and the several constituent and subsidiary companies shall not in any matter within their power or control directly or indirectly advise or encourage the transportation of any such freight by routes other than those above provided, but shall in all respects in good faith use their utmost endeavours to further the development of trade through Canadian channels and Canadian ports.

At the time this covenant was drafted, in 1914, the Canadian Northern and its subsidiaries were concerns independent of the government, seeking aid for their joint enterprise from the government. In 1918, on the acquisition by the government of the Canadian Northern capital stock, the companies in question were no longer independent of the government, stock control being substituted for covenant control and the policy of the government as implied in the agreement became and has since continued to be the policy of the management so far as Canadian ports are concerned.

NEW FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION

Mr. CAMPBELL:

1. Has the new freight classification yet been submitted to the Board of Railway Commissioners?
2. Will copies of this classification be available to members as soon as submitted?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM:

1. No, but it is expected that proofs will be submitted within the next few days.
2. A limited number of proof copies will be available for shippers and others interested on request of Mr. G. C. Ransom, chairman of the Canadian Freight Association.

PENSION STATISTICS

Hon. Mr. MANION:

1. How many complete disability pensions are being paid in Canada to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces?
2. What amount is involved in this?
3. How many pensions are paid to widows of men killed in the late war?
4. How much money is involved in this?

Hon. Mr. BELAND:

1. 2,532.
2. $3,233,779 (annually).
3. 8,068.
4. $7,483,555 (annually).

STIRLING POSTMASTERSHIP

Mr. PORTER:

1. Has the postmistress at Stirling, Ontario, resigned her position as such? If so, when?
2. Has a successor been appointed and whom?
3. If no appointment has been made what is causing the delay?

Hon. Mr. COPP:

1. Yes, on August 27, 1923.
2. No.
3. Awaiting reply to request for further information concerning one of the applicants.

QUEENSLAND PROPOSED RAILWAY SIDING

Mr. BLACK (Halifax):

1. Has a railway siding been constructed at Queensland near Hubbards in the county of Halifax?
2. If so, at what date was construction of this siding commenced?
3. What was its cost?
4. Were any reports made by an engineer or engineers on the advisability of placing such a siding at Queensland in the years 1921, 1922 and 1923?
5. Upon whose request was the siding placed there?
6. To whom was the request made?
7. Who authorized the building of said siding?
8. Were tenders asked for its construction?
9. If not, why not?

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Hon. Mr. GRAHAM:

1. No.
2 and 3. Answered by No. 1.
4. No, request for siding declined by general freight agent and general superintendent in January, 1922, as business did not warrant construction of siding.
5 to 9. See No. 1.

HOG GRADING

Mr. McCONICA:

1. How many men are employed in grading hogs in the various stockyards of Canada?
2. What salary do they receive?
3. What was the total expense incurred by the department in connection with this work during the past year?

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL:

1. Of the 25 hog graders employed by the department, 10 are stationed in the stockyards.
2. 1 at $1,560.00; 1 at $1,800.00; 2 at $1,920.00; 6 at $2,040.00.
3. The total expense incurred, including salaries paid, for the year March 1, 1923, to February 29, 1924, was as follows: Services, $18,450.00; expenses, $1,713.89; total, $20,163.89.

Mr. SUTHERLAND:

1. What number of hog graders are employed by the Department of Agriculture?
2. What amount has been paid in salaries, wages and expenses to hog graders per month, for the six months ending February 29, 1924?
3. How many veterinary inspectors and lay inspectors are employed by the Department of Agriculture in the inspection of animals slaughtered, and meat in the packing houses of Canada?
4. What is the amount paid in salaries and wages to veterinary and lay inspectors, respectively, for the year ending March 31, 1923?
5. What proportion of the hogs graded by government inspectors have been graded as selects?
6. What proportion of the meat from hogs graded by government inspectors slaughtered in packing houses has been graded as selects?
7. Have any changes been made recently in the standard for selects, and if so, what is the present standard?
8. How much more money would have been paid to the producers of hogs since the act went into effect had the maximum weight for selects been 230 pounds instead of 220 pounds?

Hon. Mr. MOTHERWELL:

1. The number of hog graders employed at stockyards and at packing plants, is as follows: 3 district swine graders; 15 swine graders; 7 junior swine graders.

2.

	Salary and Wages	Expenses
September, 1923	$3,810 00	$1,842 17
October, 1923	3,860 00	1,873 53
November, 1923..	3,860 00	1,591 52
December, 1923..	3,860 00	1,447 88
January, 1924	3,980 00	1,536 78
February, 1924	4,150 32	1,398 97

3. Veterinarians, full time, 124; veterinarians, part time, 1; lay inspectors, full time, 102; lay inspectors, part time, 3.
4. Veterinarians, $338,218.50; lay inspectors, $150,184.22.
5. Of the total percentage of hogs marketed in Canada during 1923, 14.97 per cent were graded out as select bacon. This is a total of 370,742.
6. No information available.
7. Yes. Grade 1.—Select bacon: Hogs weighing 170 to 220 pounds W.O.C. at stockyards and abattoirs or hogs weighing 180 to 230 pounds fed and watered at stockyards or at local shipping points and at such other points as may be designated from time to time; of a type and finish indicating suitability for the production of choice bacon. Jowl and shoulder light and smooth; back from neck to tail evenly fleshed; side long, medium depth, dropping reasonably straight from back; ham full, good general finish; no excess fat.
8. It is impossible to answer this question except hypothetically, and hypothetical statements are not of much value. A study of the situation would suggest that farmers would have lost more due to the raising of the minimum weight than they would have gained owing to the corresponding rise in the maximum weight. When the maximum was increased ten pounds the minimum was also raised ten pounds. It is a well known fact that with hogs not bred especially along bacon lines, as was the case with a very large proportion of Canadian hogs, putting them on the market a little on the light side is very certain to give a larger proportion of "selects" than if they were put on the market a little on the heavy side, in which latter case a very large proportion, if not all hogs not especially bred for bacon, would be likely to grade as "thick smooth".

As the breeding of the hogs in the country improves however, possibly quite a material advantage will accrue to the farmers on account of this change in the weights.

SEBRINGVILLE POSTMASTERSHIP

Mr. CHARTERS:

1. Has any change in the postmastership of Sebringville post office been made since the advent of the present government?
2. If so, when?
3. Why was the change made?
4. Who is the present postmaster?
5. Was he recommended by the Civil Service Commission?
6. Did any returned men apply for the position? If so, who?
7. Why was not a returned man appointed?

Hon. Mr. COPP:

1. Yes.
2. December 12, 1923.

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3. The commissioner appointed by order in council to investigate the charges of political partizanship made against the postmaster, reported the charges had been proven and he was accordingly dismissed.

4. Clarence F. Otto.

5. Yes.

6. Yes, Joseph Alex Foster.

7. Foster, the only O.A.S. applicant, had not the residence qualification which has been ruled by the Department of Justice to have precedence over the O.A.S. preference.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT AMENDMENT

Hon. Mr. STEVENS:

With reference to Bill No. 7, being an act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907:

1. Has the Minister of Labour considered whether, in view of the recent decisions of the Privy Council, sections 2 and 3 of this bill are intra vires of the parliament of Canada?

2. Has he referred the question of constitutionality of these two sections to the Department of Justice for an opinion?

3. If so, what was the opinion and the date of the opinion?

4. If not, does the Minister of Labour propose to proceed with the third reading of this bill without taking the opinion of the Department of Justice?

5. Will the government refer the question of the constitutionality of these two sections to the Supreme Court of Canada for its opinion before proceeding with the third reading of the bill?

Hon. Mr. MURDOCK:

1. Yes.

2. Yes.

3. The amendments proposed in the bill were approved by the Department of Justice.

4. Answered by No. 3.

5. The constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is now before the Appeal Court of Ontario and the decision of that court is awaited. The Department of Justice was represented at the hearings before the court. The amendments to the act embodied in the bill were given third reading on Friday, March 28.

PENSION APPEALS

Mr. CLARK:

1. How many appeals have been entered pursuant to the provisions of section 12 (2) of the Pension Act as amended in 1923?

2. How many of such appeals have been granted?

Hon. Mr. BELAND:

1. 37.

2. None.

PENSIONS AND COST OF LIVING BONUS

Hon. Mr. MANION:

What is the total amount of money involved in the cost of living bonus added to the ordinary pensions of the soldiers and their dependents?

[Mr. Copp.]

Hon. Mr. BELAND:

(a) To disability pensioners, $4,184,375.00; (b) To dependents as pensioners, $3,679,200.-00; total, $7,863,575.00.

DONNACONA-ALLENBY JUNCTION LINE

Mr. PARENT:

1. Does the board of management of the Canadian National Railways intend to remove the railway line from a point near Donnacona to Allenby Junction, being a part of the old Canadian Northern railway?

2. Is it the intention of the said board to build a branch line from a point near Donnacona to connect with the Transcontinental railway?

3. If so, what is the estimated cost of the proposed branch line?

4. Has a contract been awarded for this work, and to whom?

5. Have the estimates for the said work been voted by parliament, and if so, when?

6. What will be the total length of the proposed branch line?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM:

1. Yes.

2. Yes.

3. $280,400.

4. Yes, Federal Construction Co., Ltd.

5. Yes, 1923-24.

6. 6.3 miles.

DANIEL MACNEILL—GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE

Mr. GRIMMER:

1. Has the government telephone, in the residence of Daniel MacNeill, Ainslie Glen, Nova Scotia, been removed?

2. If so, for what reason?

3. To what residence was this telephone moved, and for what reason?

4. Is there any way in which Daniel MacNeill of Ainslie Glen, Nova Scotia, can secure telephone service from the government?

Hon. Mr. KING (Kootenay):

1. Yes. July 3, 1923.

2 and 3. To the residence of Mr. A. H. McKay, Warden, Inverness County, East Lake Ainslie, N.S., for the benefit of the service.

4. It is not considered advisable to install any further instruments on this circuit.

UNOPPOSED MOTIONS FOR PAPERS

HOME BANK CORRESPONDENCE

Sir HENRY DRAYTON:

For a copy of all correspondence, petitions, telegrams and documents exchanged between the government or any member thereof or any government official and the management or any of the directors of the Home Bank since January 1, 1922.

DR. R. A. McGIBBON

Mr. MANION:

For a copy of all correspondence between Dr. R. A. McGibbon, superintendent of Soldiers' Civil Re-

establishment Hospital at St. Annes, and any member of the government, or between any member of the government and any other party, with regard to the retirement of said Dr. McGibbon from his position as superintendent, together with the reasons for such retirement.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER AS TO CANADA'S ATTITUDE

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) asked leave under rule 39 to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, Canada's attitude with respect to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey.

Mr. SPEAKER: In a matter of urgent importance, affecting public policy, leave is usually given to the leader of the House to make a statement, by unanimous consent. And leave having been granted;

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: In this morning's press I observed an associated press despatch from England referring to a discussion which took place in the British House of Commons yesterday on the second reading of the bill to ratify the Treaty of Peace with Turkey and other conventions that were signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923. The despatch contains what purports to be certain remarks of the right hon. the Prime Minister of Great Britain with reference to Canada's attitude with respect to the ratification of this treaty. I am unable to say whether or not this report is accurate with respect to the representations it contains. I have cabled to England to find out exactly what was stated by the Prime Minister. Pending a reply I might quote the reference which appears in the press. The despatch reads:

> Canada had replied that she would agree to do what the Imperial government did, Canada had raised one or two constitutional points, which he did not think was really meant by Canada to have much substance but was a sort of safeguard. In order to guard against possible extensions of the principle of the treaty without warning being given Canada desired to retain for herself certain rights of decision over and above the Imperial rights of decision.

I think I should place before the House and the country, in a form which will be immediately available in the Old Land as well, should that be so desired, the exact position of Canada in this matter. Perhaps I can do so most effectively by referring to essential features in their chronological order.

The first communication received by the government with regard to the Lauzanne conference was with reference to the invitation which had been extended to different countries to be represented, it was in the nature of a despatch dated October 27, 1922, in which it was intimated that the day before invitations had been sent by the governments of Great Britain, France and Italy to the Japanese, Roumanian, Jugo-Slav, Greek and Turkish governments, of both Constantinople and Angora, to send representatives of Lausanne on November 13, to conclude treaties to end the war in the East which would replace the Treaty of Sevres; that the Russian Soviet government and the Serbian government were also invited to send to Lausanne, at any date to be fixed, representatives to take part in the discussion in reference to the stand which the conference would take at a later stage; that an inquiry was also being addressed by the three governments to the United States, expressing the hope that they would permit the United States representative to be present during the Lausanne negotiations in a capacity similar to that in which the United States representative was present during the negotiations at San Remo in 1920, or to take a more active part in the negotiations, especially on the question of the straits. According to the arrangements agreed upon with the French and Italian governments, each government was to be represented at Lausanne by two plenipotentiaries. It was intimated that the dominion governments would be kept informed from time to time of the general lines of policy on which the British plenipotentiaries proposed to proceed, and of the course of negotiations; and, in the case of other treaties arising out of the peace, would be invited to sign a new treaty and any separate instrument regulating the status of the straits. The despatch expressed the hope of His Majesty's government that this procedure would be in accordance with the wishes of the Canadian government.

In reply to the communication I have just referred to the view of the Canadian government was expressed pretty much as follows: It was stated that the government had no exception to take to the course pursued by His Majesty's government with respect to the conclusion of a treaty to end the war in the near East, but that as it was proposed to keep our government informed from time to time of the general lines of policy upon which the British plenipotentiaries proposed to proceed, and of the course of negotiations, and to invite us to sign a new treaty and any separate instrument regulating the status of the Straits, we deemed it advisable to avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to in-

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form His Majesty's govrnment that in our opinion the extent to which Canada might be held to be bound by the proceedings of the conference of by the provisions of any treaty or instrument arising out of the same, was necessarily a matter for the parliament of Canada to decide, and that the rights and powers of our parliament in these particulars must not be held to be affected by implication or otherwise in virtue of the information with which our government might be supplied.

That communication was sent on October 31, 1922. In reference to it we received a little later a communication from the British government, in which it was intimated that the British government fully understood that it would be the desire of the Canadian government that any treaty with Turkey. which might result from the conference, should be submitted to the Canadian parliament for approval before His Majesty was advised to ratify it. The despatch further stated that it was the desire of the British government that we should be kept fully informed of the developments of the conference, and that the British government would endeavour to send us full details. That seemed to necessitate our making our position more explicit and another despatch was sent to the British government on November 25, 1922. In that despatch it was stated that the Canadian government had not expressed a desire to have any treaty with Turkey, which might result from the conference, submitted to the Canadian parliament for approval before His Majesty was advised to ratify it; nor did we wish to be understood as preferring any such request. We had intended to make it clear that we had no exception to take to Canada not being invited to be represented at the conference, but that inasmuch as notwithstanding we had not been invited to participate we had been informed that we should be invited to sign a new treaty and any separate instrument regulating the status of the Straits, we wished to make it perfectly clear that in our opinion the extent to which Canada might be held to be bound by the proceedings of the conference, or by the provisions of any treaty or other instrument arising out of the same, was necessarily a matter for the parliament of Canada to decide. We deemed it of the utmost importance that there should be no misunderstanding as to our position with respect to Canada's obligations in this and kindred matters, we stated that in our opinion parliament would desire, as respected the treaty with Turkey and any other instrument arising out of the Lausanne Conference, to reserve to itself the right to decide, on the merits of the case, what action on the part of the people of Canada was right and proper. In this connection we asked whether we might have authority to place before parliament all the information with which we might be supplied from time to time. The British government intimated in respect to this request that as the conference was lkely to be proceeding for some time, it was not desirable that this information should be made public. It was suggested that possibly all that was necessary was that parliament should be supplied with a copy of the treaty itself as soon as it was signed.

A further communication was received with respect to our signing of the treaty, saying that the British government had assumed that Canada would wish to follow the precedent set at Versailles and, in accordance with that precedent, authorize some one to sign the treaty on Canada's behalf. The British government having made that representation, we felt it imperative to point out that the procedure which was being followed with respect to Lausanne was not similar to the procedure which had been followed in the case of the Treaty of Versailles or of the subsequent treaty at Washington, inasmuch as both in the case of Versailles and in the case of Washington the Canadian government had been invited to participate in the conference and had been asked to appoint a representative. Such representative had been appointed and duly authorized to represent the country at the conference, and to sign in the name of Canada. We made it clear that the procedure referred to had never been suggested or taken; nor indeed was it possible for us to take it since we had not been invited to participate and that inasmuch as the first stages, upon which the last depended, had been omitted, it was not possible to follow the last stages of procedure adopted at the conferences at Versailles and Washington. Our position in that regard was set forth substantially as follows: I am referring now to the reply to the despatch which intimated that it was expected that we would wish to follow the procedure laid down and adopted at Versailles. We replied that the procedure in respect of the Paris Peace Conference, which was followed also later on in connection with the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, was the procedure to which we understood reference was being made. As to Canada's participation in those conferences we pointed out there were four separate and distinct essential stages, all of importance in the negotiation,

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signature and ratification of treaties affecting Canada. These stages were: First, the direct representation of Canada at the conferences upon which treaties were drafted, and participation in the proceedings of the conferences by Canada's representatives, each representative holding full powers, signed by His Majesty the King, in the form of letters patent, authorizing him to sign—

for and in the name of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada—

—any treaties, conventions or agreements, the Canadian government having by order in council sanctioned the issuance of these full powers by His Majesty; second, the formal signing of treaties on behalf of Canada by the plenipotentiaries so named; third, the approval by the parliament of Canada of the treaties thus signed on behalf of Canada; and, fourth, the assent of the government of Canada to the final act of ratification, by His Majesty the King, of the treaty signed on behalf of Canada and approved by the parliament of Canada. We pointed out that the British government was quite right in assuming that, as regards the treaties in which Canada was supposed to have a direct or immediate interest, the procedure here outlined was the one which our government would wish to follow, and that in the case of the main political treaties concluded since the war, in general the rule seemed to have been followed that wherever the dominions had a direct or immediate interest the procedure was shaped to include their participation in the proceedings and their signature of the treaties. That in the case of the conference at Lausanne, the fact that a like procedure had not been followed with respect to representation and participation by Canada had been regarded by us as evidence that, in the opinion of the countries by whom invitations to the conference were extended, Canada could not have been deemed to have that direct and immediate interest which she was supposed to have had in the conferences at Versailles and Washington. In saying this we made it quite clear again that with respect to the course pursued by the Lausanne conference we had no exception to take; with respect to the procedure, however, we pointed out that it must be apparent, quite apart from any action or representations on the part of the government of Canada, that a different procedure had been followed at Lausanne than was followed at Versailles and Washington. Therefore under the circumstances we did not see how we could be expected, in the case of a new treaty or of any separate instrument regarding that treaty, to follow the procedure adopted in the case of the treaties concluded with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria.

That dispatch was sent December 31, 1922. Through the subsequent year we received intermittent accounts of what was taking place at Lausanne, but no further reference to the question of our signature or ratification. This year, shortly before the opening of parliament, we received a communication asking if the Canadian government would concur in the ratification of the treaty which had been signed.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Before the Prime Minister proceeds further—was there any reply to the message of December 31, 1922?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: No, nothing was said further with respect to our position. As I say, we were asked, shortly before the present session of parliament opened, whether the government would signify concurrence in ratification of the treaty and the conventions in question. To this communication we replied:—that as Canada had not been invited to send a representative to the Lausanne conference and had not participated in the proceedings there, either directly or indirectly, and for this reason was not a signatory of the treaty, our government did not feel that it was in a position to recommend to parliament the approval of the peace treaty with Turkey and the conventions thereto, and that without the approval of parliament we did not feel that we were warranted in signifying concurrence. Having made our own position thus clear in all its bearings we added in order that it might not be misunderstood in other ways, that with respect to ratification we would not take exception to such course as His Majesty's government might deem advisable to recommend. We pointed out that our position appeared to be in harmony with the resolution passed at the recent Imperial Conference respecting the negotiation, signature and ratification of treaties, the provisions thereof with reference to signature being as follows: First concerning such as impose obligations on one part only:

(a) Bilateral treaties imposing obligations on one part of the Empire only should be signed by a representative of the government of that part. The full power issued to such representative should indicate the part of the Empire in respect of which the obligations are to be undertaken, and the preamble and text of the treaty should be so worded as to make its scope clear.

As to ratification the concluding paragraph, 2a, reads:

The ratification of treaties imposing obligations on one part of the Empire is effected at the instance of the government of that part:

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form His Majesty's govrnment that in our opinion the extent to which Canada might be held to be bound by the proceedings of the conference of by the provisions of any treaty or instrument arising out of the same, was necessarily a matter for the parliament of Canada to decide, and that the rights and powers of our parliament in these particulars must not be held to be affected by implication or otherwise in virtue of the information with which our government might be supplied.

That communication was sent on October 31, 1922. In reference to it we received a little later a communication from the British government, in which it was intimated that the British government fully understood that it would be the desire of the Canadian government that any treaty with Turkey. which might result from the conference, should be submitted to the Canadian parliament for approval before His Majesty was advised to ratify it. The despatch further stated that it was the desire of the British government that we should be kept fully informed of the developments of the conference, and that the British government would endeavour to send us full details. That seemed to necessitate our making our position more explicit and another despatch was sent to the British government on November 25, 1922. In that despatch it was stated that the Canadian government had not expressed a desire to have any treaty with Turkey, which might result from the conference, submitted to the Canadian parliament for approval before His Majesty was advised to ratify it; nor did we wish to be understood as preferring any such request. We had intended to make it clear that we had no exception to take to Canada not being invited to be represented at the conference, but that inasmuch as notwithstanding we had not been invited to participate we had been informed that we should be invited to sign a new treaty and any separate instrument regulating the status of the Straits, we wished to make it perfectly clear that in our opinion the extent to which Canada might be held to be bound by the proceedings of the conference, or by the provisions of any treaty or other instrument arising out of the same, was necessarily a matter for the parliament of Canada to decide. We deemed it of the utmost importance that there should be no misunderstanding as to our position with respect to Canada's obligations in this and kindred matters, we stated that in our opinion parliament would desire, as respected the treaty with Turkey and any other instrument arising out of the Lausanne Conference, to reserve to itself the right to decide, on the merits of the case, what action on the part of the people of Canada was right and proper. In this connection we asked whether we might have authority to place before parliament all the information with which we might be supplied from time to time. The British government intimated in respect to this request that as the conference was likely to be proceeding for some time, it was not desirable that this information should be made public. It was suggested that possibly all that was necessary was that parliament should be supplied with a copy of the treaty itself as soon as it was signed.

A further communication was received with respect to our signing of the treaty, saying that the British government had assumed that Canada would wish to follow the precedent set at Versailles and, in accordance with that precedent, authorize some one to sign the treaty on Canada's behalf. The British government having made that representation, we felt it imperative to point out that the procedure which was being followed with respect to Lausanne was not similar to the procedure which had been followed in the case of the Treaty of Versailles or of the subsequent treaty at Washington, inasmuch as both in the case of Versailles and in the case of Washington the Canadian government had been invited to participate in the conference and had been asked to appoint a representative. Such representative had been appointed and duly authorized to represent the country at the conference, and to sign in the name of Canada. We made it clear that the procedure referred to had never been suggested or taken; nor indeed was it possible for us to take it since we had not been invited to participate and that inasmuch as the first stages, upon which the last depended, had been omitted, it was not possible to follow the last stages of procedure adopted at the conferences at Versailles and Washington. Our position in that regard was set forth substantially as follows: I am referring now to the reply to the despatch which intimated that it was expected that we would wish to follow the procedure laid down and adopted at Versailles. We replied that the procedure in respect of the Paris Peace Conference, which was followed also later on in connection with the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, was the procedure to which we understood reference was being made. As to Canada's participation in those conferences we pointed out there were four separate and distinct essential stages, all of importance in the negotiation,

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signature and ratification of treaties affecting Canada. These stages were: First, the direct representation of Canada at the conferences upon which treaties were drafted, and participation in the proceedings of the conferences by Canada's representatives, each representative holding full powers, signed by His Majesty the King, in the form of letters patent, authorizing him to sign—

for and in the name of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada—

—any treaties, conventions or agreements, the Canadian government having by order in council sanctioned the issuance of these full powers by His Majesty; second, the formal signing of treaties on behalf of Canada by the plenipotentiaries so named; third, the approval by the parliament of Canada of the treaties thus signed on behalf of Canada; and, fourth, the assent of the government of Canada to the final act of ratification, by His Majesty the King, of the treaty signed on behalf of Canada and approved by the parliament of Canada. We pointed out that the British government was quite right in assuming that, as regards the treaties in which Canada was supposed to have a direct or immediate interest, the procedure here outlined was the one which our government would wish to follow, and that in the case of the main political treaties concluded since the war, in general the rule seemed to have been followed that wherever the dominions had a direct or immediate interest the procedure was shaped to include their participation in the proceedings and their signature of the treaties. That in the case of the conference at Lausanne, the fact that a like procedure had not been followed with respect to representation and participation by Canada had been regarded by us as evidence that, in the opinion of the countries by whom invitations to the conference were extended, Canada could not have been deemed to have that direct and immediate interest which she was supposed to have had in the conferences at Versailles and Washington. In saying this we made it quite clear again that with respect to the course pursued by the Lausanne conference we had no exception to take; with respect to the procedure, however, we pointed out that it must be apparent, quite apart from any action or representations on the part of the government of Canada, that a different procedure had been followed at Lausanne than was followed at Versailles and Washington. Therefore under the circumstances we did not see how we could be expected, in the case of a new treaty or of any separate instrument regarding that treaty, to follow the procedure adopted in the case of the treaties concluded with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria.

That dispatch was sent December 31, 1922. Through the subsequent year we received intermittent accounts of what was taking place at Lausanne, but no further reference to the question of our signature or ratification. This year, shortly before the opening of parliament, we received a communication asking if the Canadian government would concur in the ratification of the treaty which had been signed.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Before the Prime Minister proceeds further—was there any reply to the message of December 31, 1922?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: No, nothing was said further with respect to our position. As I say, we were asked, shortly before the present session of parliament opened, whether the government would signify concurrence in ratification of the treaty and the conventions in question. To this communication we replied:—that as Canada had not been invited to send a representative to the Lausanne conference and had not participated in the proceedings there, either directly or indirectly, and for this reason was not a signatory of the treaty, our government did not feel that it was in a position to recommend to parliament the approval of the peace treaty with Turkey and the conventions thereto, and that without the approval of parliament we did not feel that we were warranted in signifying concurrence. Having made our own position thus clear in all its bearings we added in order that it might not be misunderstood in other ways, that with respect to ratification we would not take exception to such course as His Majesty's government might deem advisable to recommend. We pointed out that our position appeared to be in harmony with the resolution passed at the recent Imperial Conference respecting the negotiation, signature and ratification of treaties, the provisions thereof with reference to signature being as follows: First concerning such as impose obligations on one part only:

(a) Bilateral treaties imposing obligations on one part of the Empire only should be signed by a representative of the government of that part. The full power issued to such representative should indicate the part of the Empire in respect of which the obligations are to be undertaken, and the preamble and text of the treaty should be so worded as to make its scope clear.

As to ratification the concluding paragraph, 2a, reads:

The ratification of treaties imposing obligations on one part of the Empire is effected at the instance of the government of that part:

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And secondly, such as impose obligations on more than one part of the Empire:

(b) Where a bilateral treaty imposes obligations on more than one part of the Empire, the treaty should be signed by one or more plenipotentiaries on behalf of all the governments concerned.

2 (b) The ratification of treaties imposing obligations on more than one part of the Empire is effected after consultation between the governments of those parts of the Empire concerned. It is for each government to decide whether parliamentary approval or legislation is required before desire for, or concurrence in, ratification is intimated by that government.

We take the position that, not having been invited to the Lausanne conference, not having been represented there, not having, for the reasons that I have mentioned, signed the treaty, the treaty does not impose obligations on Canada, and that the parts of the Empire on which it does impose obligations are the only parts that should be expected to sign and ratify. As we did not regard the treaty as imposing obligations on Canada, we did not feel that it was necessary to submit the treaty to parliament for its approval, or in its name to signify concurrence in its ratification. A copy of the treaty itself, as hon. members will recall, was laid on the Table on one of the opening days of the session.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Will the Prime Minister lay on the Table the correspondence of which he has given us a summary and, as well, any relevant correspondence that has passed between the two governments?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I have no objection to laying on the Table the correspondence which I have read, except this. As my right hon. friend knows, the British government prefers that dispatches of the kind in question should be communicated to parliament in indirect language rather than in the direct language in which they are couched. I have given to parliament all that is relevant, all the essential features of the entire correspondence that bears on the matter. So far as I am aware I have not committed anything, neither have I added anything. I shall be very glad to let my right hon. friend see the correspondence himself.

On Notices of Motion being called:

Mr. GOULD: Mr. Speaker, might I ask,—

Mr. SPEAKER: Order. We have not reached the Orders of the Day. It was only by unanimous consent that the Prime Minister was allowed to make his deliverance on a question affecting public policy.

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

TRANSFERABLE VOTE IN MULTIMEMBERED CONSTITUENCIES

Mr. W. C. GOOD (Brant) moved:

Whereas redistribution as outlined by the Prime Minister at the last session of parliament has not yet been carried into effect;

And whereas the principle of the transferable (or alternative) vote has been accepted by parliament, and the Prime Minister has promised to embody it in the Dominion Elections Act during the present session;

And whereas there have been several multimembered constituencies in the past and may also be after the impending redistribution;

Therefore be it resolved, that, in the opinion of this House, the Dominion Elections Act be so amended as to use the transferable vote to secure, as far as possible, proportional representation in such multimembered constituencies as may be provided for in the next redistribution.

Mr. T. L. CHURCH (North Toronto): Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. May says that it is not permissible to anticipate the action of parliament or of a committee appointed by parliament, or to introduce a resolution dealing with a matter already referred to a committee of the House. A few nights ago the House dealt with a proposal with regard to representation and redistribution; therefore I would like to ask if this resolution is in order.

Mr. SPEAKER: I may say to the hon. member at once that if the committee were already appointed his objection would perhaps hold. But the committee is not yet appointed, so that I think the resolution is in order.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not see what the committee has to do with it. The matter perhaps not of the whole resolution but of the larger part of it is before parliament now in the form of a bill. The appointment of a committee does not affect the point of order. It might be that the motion could be amended and the part which is not affected by the bill retained, but as it stands it seems to me that the motion is subject to the point of order raised by the hon. member.

Mr. SPEAKER: The bill to which reference has been made affects the redistribution of the whole Dominion based upon the last census. The proposal in this case deals with the transferable vote; it deals with the mode of election, not with the redistribution itself. My ruling is that the point of order is not well taken.

Mr. GOOD: I am glad to have permission, Mr. Speaker, to continue, although the hour is late and I proceed in the full knowledge that anybody who wishes to prevent a

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vote on this question this afternoon may do so by talking until six o'clock.

Last year I had the honour of presenting to the House two resolutions dealing with electoral reform. The first one, having to do with the alternative vote in single member constituencies, was adopted without debate and, I think, with practical unanimity. I am very much pleased to note in the Speech from the Throne that the government will embody this reform in the Dominion Elections Act during the present session. My second proposal was that at the same time there should be a limited, and more or less experimental, application of proportional representation, which alone would give us a true and adequate representation of the major bodies of existing political opinion. This resolution, after an interesting debate, was defeated by the somewhat narrow majority of eighteen votes. As the Redistribution Bill was then before the House and there was reasonable expectation of its being passed before the House prorogued, I took it that the defeat of the motion would postpone any further consideration of the matter of proportional representation until the next redistribution, probably not less than ten years hence. However, as hon. members know—

Mr. SPEAKER: I would ask hon. members if they would kindly stop the conversation which is going on in the House, in order that the speaker may have a chance to be heard. I myself can hardly follow his remarks.

Mr. GOOD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Unfortunately I have a cold to-day and I cannot speak as distinctly as I ordinarily would.

As I was going on to say, redistribution went over to the present session and I am therefore venturing to ask the House to reconsider the whole question.

The House will remember that the debate which took place last year continued until a very late hour, and owing to the desire of hon. members to reach a vote as quickly as possible I was unable to deal adequately with the objections that had been registered against the resolution. I desire, therefore, to deal very briefly this afternoon with the debate that then took place. I think the whole case against my resolution of last year was pretty well epitomized by the argument of the right hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Meighen), to which I now propose to address myself.

In opening, my right hon. friend, in his most characteristic fashion, poured ridicule on the government for having no policy in the matter under consideration. Next he embarked upon a rather lengthy digression in order to prove to the hon. member for Brome (Mr. McMaster)—and others—that the great Conservative party was, or at least had been in time past, truly progressive. My right hon. friend's contention in this regard was well sustained by a considerable body of evidence. I have often remarked, as he did on that occasion, that there is nothing so delusive as names. In fact I should not be very much surprised, if we could apply proper standards of measurement, to find Conservatives, Liberals and Progressives, if these terms have any significance, in all sections of this House. Party names are something like peoples' names: in the dim and distant past they were descriptive, but in process of time they have become mere tags, having no special significance. I presume, Mr. Speaker, that some time in the past my ancestors on the paternal side may have had some admirable chraracteristics which their descendants have neither the desire nor the right to lay claim to; and I think it is possibly somewhat the same with political parties: whether through marriage, or "morganatic alliance" or the influence of environment, they rapidly change, and the only consolation we have is that it is somewhat easier for them to change their name than it would be for a two hundred and fifty pound Mr. Small to change his name to Mr. Large. However, to digress no further in reply to my right hon. friend's digression, I may say I have no quarrel with his claim that the grand old Conservative party really possesses progressive instincts and has at least some progressive measures to its credit.

Nothing new about this. "P.R." has been practised since 1857. Was first adopted in British Countries in Tasmania in 1907.

Now, coming to proportional representation itself, my right hon. friend seems disposed to endorse the charge so frequently made that this newer method of election will tend toward a continuance and multiplication of groups in parliament, a condition which he believes to be regrettable. He is forced to admit, however, that groups have arisen, continued and multiplied without proportional representation, and he admits further that the emergence and continuance of groups may be useful, holding only that the multiplication of groups does not conduce to the good of the country.

Now, if he could prove that the multiplication of groups was a result of proportional representation, his argument would be valid so far; but he does not prove it; nor can he, for the available evidence points the other way. But, supposing it could be proven that proportional representation resulted in the multiplication of groups, are we

Tasmania – 3 "Groups" Page 20 also
Italy – 6 " " 18 see South Africa
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justified in concluding that it would be more difficult in that case for the electorate to decide questions of major policy than it has been under the old system? I think not. My right hon. friend's argument in this connection would be valid only if there were a single question of public policy to decide in a general election. In such a case it would not matter very much what sort of electoral methods were in use provided the issue secured a majority vote of the electors. Two parties, one for and the other against, would meet the need. But no general election is like this. There are usually several major issues and a number of minor ones. Then there is the personnel of the administration and its record. Moreover, there are questions pertaining to the qualifications, views and characters of the various candidates. Proportional representation will give greater freedom of choice to the electors and thus enable them to give expression to their views on several issues. Nor will it in any way render more difficult the settlement of any major issue, as my right hon. friend seems to think, for will not each candidate declare himself on such issue? Did not the anti-protectionist opinion in Great Britain find expression both in Labour and Liberal candidates, though these may have differed on other questions? And was it not desirable that British electors who wished to record their votes against protection should have the choice between Labour and Liberal candidates thereby enabling them to register their opinions not only on the major issue but on minor issues as well? I wish to quote, on this point, a paragraph from the last number of the British journal "Representation". It is from an article entitled "The Three-Party Problem and Proportional Representation":

4 p.m.

> If public opinion is divided into three main streams, the three party system is not an evil; on the contrary, it is of very great value in the organization of public opinion. The presence of three parties in the general election alone made possible the fairly clear and definite expression of national opinion on the great issues of the day, Protection, Capital Levy, Foreign Policy and Unemployment, and Socialism. Consider what would have happened if the three parties had been reduced to two, Labour and Conservative. The four million Liberal electors would have been compelled to decide whether free trade on the one hand, or the capital levy and socialism on the other, were to them the more important of the issues. Some would have voted for the Conservatives; others for Labour; many might have abstained. Either the Labour party or the Conservative party would have had a majority of seats. In either case, legislation might have been at complete variance with national wishes.

I submit, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that my right hon. friend's argument in this regard, both as respects the connection between groups

[Mr. Good.]

and proportional representation and as respects certain effects of groups, is not well-founded.

The next objection put forward by my right hon. friend is the fear that log-rolling may be encouraged by the existence of groups in parliament. Let me read to the House what he says in this connection. I quote from page 410 of Hansard of last year:

> The worst thing that can happen parliament is to have it so constituted that policy is determined by a system of exchange of favours, of sectional favours, of favours of any other kind—policy determined thereby rather than determined initially by government on its responsibility to parliament and ultimately to the electors. For that reason I do not think proportional representation is consonant with the British form of government.

Now, I will agree with my right hon. friend in his objection to log-rolling, but I do not see its connection with proportional representation; in the first place, because we have groups without proportional representation, and in the second place, if proportional representation gave rise to groups, the evils of log-rolling would be no worse than they are under the two-party system, where there are all kinds of opportunities for log-rolling, and that of a secret kind, within the party. How easy it is for representatives to demand local favours as a price of support of a government, how easy for that to go on within a party group if members are so minded. No; that argument is quite beside the mark.

Then finally, after admitting that much may be said in favour of proportional representation, after admitting that such a system tends toward more accurate reflection of all the views of public opinion in the mirror of parliament, my right hon. friend protests vehemently against anything in the nature of a partial or isolated application of proportional representation. Listen to what he says; I am quoting from page 411 of Hansard:

> But whether proportional representation is right or wrong, the isolated application of proportional representation is wrong, and wrong in my mind without any room for debate at all. I am against the isolated application of the principle, and would be against it even though the principle itself appealed to me as sound. Now why do I say that? You cannot have the isolated local application of proportional representation while all the rest of the country is under the old system, and either do justice as between party and party or do justice to the constituency to which proportional representation is aplied. It is unfair as between party and party, and it is unfair as respects the constituency itself. Now as between party and party you may apply proportional representation to constituencies, or to classes of constituencies, where one party is the stronger, and thereby deplete its strength in those constituencies but leave unmolested whole areas of the country where another party is the stronger, and thereby give it the whole advantage of its majority over that area. That such

See first paragraph page 20
See " " " 21 on France
" last Sentence " 25

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a result would be grossly unfair—indeed, that it would be an outrage on the public of this country, there can be no dispute at all, and I do not believe you can choose any area and say that you have chosen this fairly as between the parties represented in parliament.

There are two charges there; first, that injustice will be done as between party and party, and second, that the constituencies where proportional representation will be applied will not be fairly dealt with. Let us examine these two charges in their reverse order.

Take, for example, the specific case of the city of Winnipeg where proportional representation has been in effect for some years, and to which my right hon. friend refers. In what way has injustice been done to the inhabitants of Winnipeg by providing that the minority in that city should secure representation in the Manitoba legislature? My right hon. friend tries to tell us what injustice is done, or may be done. I shall read a few sentences from his address last year. I quote from page 412 of Hansard:

> In a word, the party that directs its policy to winning that vote—

He is referring to the rural vote.

> —plays for a stake of forty seats; the party that directs its policy to winning the city vote plays for a stake of one vote or two. As a consequence, there is every motive, there is every political motive—and let us not be so hypocritical as to deny that political motives exercise an influence in parliament—there is every political motive to neglect the constituencies to which proportional representation is applied in the public policy of the country, and to place the whole trend of that public policy in favour of those constituencies to which that system is not applied at all. There would be very little to be gained by any government in office in Manitoba to-day in so turning public policy as to be even fair to the city of Winnipeg.

My right hon. friend is too close a reasoner not to see the weakness of this argument. In fact, he makes a veiled admission when immediately after the sentence I have just read he says:

> I do not want to be understood as saying that there has been unfairness to the city.

Well, proportional representation has been in effect in the city for several years. If the menace exists there, why do we not see some realization of it? I think hon. members for that district will bear me out when I say that we have not seen such discrimination against the city of Winnipeg in the Manitoba legislature, and I think for the very good reason that the ten members for Winnipeg elected under proportional representation may be relied upon to protect the interests of the city just as well as any other ten members elected in wards or districts. Indeed, why not? There may be many differences of opinion on other matters of a provincial character, but is there any reason in the world why the ten members elected under proportional representation for the city of Winnipeg, whose opinions may differ on other matters, should not unite in protecting the city against unfair treatment? Why should they not unite to so protect the city? In fact the members elected in that way would unite to defend the city against any unfair treatment by the province, more so than ten members elected in wards, because of the fact that ward jealousies and ward needs would probably occupy a somewhat important part in the minds of the members so elected. I think, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that the argument of my right hon. friend with respect to the city of Winnipeg falls down completely.

Nor is he on any better ground when he applies this argument to the federal arena. He says that there are strong sectional interests in Canada. Granted. Why should sectional interests be ignored if members be elected under proportional representation? Does my right hon. friend think that the sectional interests of Nova Scotia would be in greater jeopardy if there were a fair representation of Conservatives from that province in this House? Have not all the members from British Columbia acted unitedly in this House, no matter to what party they belonged, on such a question as that of oriental immigration? Frankly, I see no reason to believe that proportional representation would in any way hinder the united action of representatives from any particular section of the country in regard to sectional needs. On the contrary, it would enable parliament to get a more balanced and accurate view of what the various sections of the country wanted.

Now, so far as justice between party and party is concerned, it is not difficult to see what is in my right hon. friend's mind. He fears, for example, that a Liberal government will apply proportional representation to Toronto and will not apply it to Montreal. Of course injustice may be done in this way, but can it not be done now by the notorious process of gerrymandering? I think, Mr. Speaker, we shall have to depend somewhat on the sense of decency, or at all events on the public protest that would be evoked by any glaring case of that kind. I should like to assure my right hon. friend the leader of the Conservative party and his associates that if they will assist this group in getting a partial application of proportional repre-

P.R. does the same thing
See Ulster on page 16
See Australia " " 22
How about Winnipeg " " 13

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See report from South African government page 17

sentation, we on our part will see that they as a party are not unfairly discriminated against.

Now, Mr. Speaker, why do I ask for a partial application of proportional representation? Why do I not seek to apply it all over Canada at the same time? I should like to direct the attention of the House to three fairly definite, and I think fairly valid, reasons for my attitude in that regard.

First, because I am sufficiently cautious and conservative to believe in a not too rapid change, owing to the ever present danger of reaction. I think we all realize that even progress in the right direction may be too rapid and may bring about a reaction, if the people are not ready for it. "Slow and steady," with the emphasis on the "steady" is, I think, a good motto to keep before us in this connection.

Secondly, because it is generally believed that there are serious practical difficulties in the way of applying proportional representation to a very large and sparsely settled areas. Personally, I think the difficulties have been greatly magnified, but it would be folly to ignore such belief as exists in this connection. It seems to me to be the part of wisdom, therefore, to await the result of experience. Most people are profoundly affected by actual experience, and by keeping this in mind I think we shall make greater progress in the long run than if we were to go too fast at the start.

Thirdly and finally, because while the task of the voter under proportional representation is easy, the task of the returning officer is not so easy, and in order that there may be a minimum of mistakes in the actual carrying out of the count in the various constituencies, it is desirable, in fact it is absolutely necessary, that there should be at least one trained supervisor, and it would be better to have several, in each constituency where such an experiment is tried. We have some men in Canada who are prepared to supervise the count, but we have not very many, and it would give the system a black eye if, by attempting to apply it where people are not prepared to intelligently supervise the procedure, we should fall down in the application. In that way the system would be very unfairly judged.

For these reasons it seems to me desirable to make haste slowly. What objection would there be, for instance, to the application of proportional representation in Winnipeg for federal purposes, where they have already had it for provincial elections for a number of years? I cannot see any difficulty about applying it in such a case. People are familiar with the procedure. There are plenty of skilled returning officers in Winnipeg to look after the count. But the situation might be very different, indeed, if we were to make the attempt in one of the large and sparsely settled areas of northern Ontario. I think that what we ought to do would be to adopt it where it is immediately practicable and extend it as fast as it is shown to be wise.

Now, Mr. Speaker, leaving the debate of last year, let me submit to the House some information which experience has given us during the intervening period. First of all, in point of interest, I think, are the Irish elections of last summer. In this connection I would like to quote from the October number of the "Proportional Representation Review". This is from an article on the Irish Free State elections and I quote as follows:

> The election of the Dail Eireann (Chamber of Deputies) of the Irish Free State, was carried out on August 27, by proportional representation with the single non-transferable vote (the Hare system). The 153 members were elected from 30 districts returning from 3 to 9 members in each. Generally speaking, each county was a district. The city of Dublin, which returned 15 members, was polled as two districts. The result may be summarized as follows:

Then there is a table showing the name of the party, the number of votes polled, the seats obtained and the seats in proportion to votes. I do not think it is necessary for me to weary the House by reading the whole of this table. There were five different parties or groups who appealed to the electors of Ireland last summer: The Government party, Anti-Treaty or Republican party, Labour, including Independent Labour, Farmers, Business and Independents. Further down in this article, I should like to quote the following comment:

> A system of election which thus gives even-handed justice to every party, even one whose leaders are in jail or "on the run," may be thought by some to be too liberal for the safety of the state. But that is not the view of those Irishmen and others who seem to us the true heirs of the great tradition of Anglo-Saxon statesmanship exemplified by such men as Pitt and Burke and Lincoln. For Americans especially it should not be hard to appreciate the profound advantage of a system of election which gives justice in representation. If the British parliament had supported Burke on March 22, 1775, when he advocated the recognition by parliament of "the ancient constitutional policy of this kingdom with regard to representation" and its application to the rebellious Americans, it would doubtless have held the colonies. The system of election used in the Free State, by giving justice (so far, we mean, as the system is concerned) even to those in rebellion against the existing government, has tended to discourage unparliamentary methods.

There is another paragraph which I shall not read, dealing with the steadying influence

Well "P.R." the "Heaven Sent" system, didn't do any better in Belfast,

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of proportional representation. The change of representation from that of the previous parliament has not been very noticeable, and therefore greater harmony and continuity have been possible. I should like to note in this connection also some information given in the British Journal, "Representation," to which I have alluded before. This is from an article on the Free State elections of 1923:

> A method of election is something more than machinery. It influences profoundly both the character of the electoral campagin and the nature of its result.

and further on:

> The influence of proportional representation can be traced even in the nominations. Apart from Dublin University, which was permitted to return unchallenged three Independents, every constituency was contested. Further, the four parties—Government, Republican, Farmer ,and Labour—had their standard-bearers, not merely in reasonably favourable constituencies, but in practically all. This did not, however, necessitate any extraordinary number of candidates.

I would like to comment at this stage that the charge which has been frequently made that this method of election results in a multiplicity of candidates as well as a multiplicity of groups, is utterly without foundation in actual experience. I continue:

> There were for the 150 contested seats in Ireland, 373 candidates.

Then it gives the statistics for Great Britain in the election of 1922 and the election of 1923, showing that under the proportional representation system, the proportion of candidates running was practically no greater than under the system which prevailed in Great Britain.

I have in my hand a letter which appeared in the London Times not long ago from Lord Monteagle, commenting upon the Irish election. After an introduction, he enumerates as follows certain broad characteristics of the Irish election of last August:

> (1) The peaceable and orderly character, not only of the polling day, but of the preliminary campaign, was as generally recognized as it was unexpected. The surprise indeed was natural when one remembers the passion and lawlessness of the previous twelve months then hardly allayed, and recalls the election disturbances of former days even in ordinarily peaceful times. The charge may surely be attributed largely to the decrease of the gladiatorial element inherent in single combat contests.

I shall not weary the House with reading the rest of this enumeration, which is very interesting, indeed, showing the unusually useful and harmonizing and stabilizing effects of this method of election in Ireland. Surely, if there is any place where the utility of this method of election had a better chance to be proven to the hilt than Ireland, I would like to know where it is.

I refer next, just for a moment or two, to the British elections of last December. On the whole, a much fairer representation was secured than in the British elections of the previous year, 1922; but this was purely by accident. That that is so, can be definitely proven by an analysis of some of the constituency or borough and county elections. I quote from the British journal, "Representation," for February, 1924, a little information bearing upon this point. For instance, in the city of Birmingham, the Conservative party, with 149,000 votes, secured eleven representatives. The Liberal party, with 76,000 votes, secured none at all. The Labour party, with 28,000 votes, secured none at all. There you have about two-fifths of the votes securing the total representation in the city of Birmingham. In Cornwall, the Liberal party captured all of the seats, while the Conservative party, with 41,000 votes, secured no representation at all. If you take Wales and Monmouth together, you find that the Labour party secured a great preponderance of the representation. In Scotland also the Labour party secured a preponderance of the representation. Therefore, as I said, it is only by accident that the result on the whole comes out with a greater degree of fairness than we would expect. The situation is simply this, that Conservatives in Scotland and in certain other sections have to be content with being represented by Conservatives from cities such as Birmingham, just as in this parliament the Conservatives of Nova Scotia have to be content to be represented by the Conservatives of Ontario. I might make the same comment with respect to other provinces of the Dominion.

I should like also to refer in passing to a very interesting election which took place last November under this system in the city of Cleveland, the fifth city in importance and population in the United States. The city was divided into four districts and twenty-five councilmen were elected in it. I have here in the January number of the "Proportional Representation Review" a very exhaustive account of this election. I will not weary the House by making any quotations from it, although I should like to do so, if I had the time. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that anybody who reads this careful analysis of the actual experience of Cleveland must come to the conclusion that the method in this instance has a great many most important advantages.

Now let me refer to an interesting news item from New Zealand. The following is, I think, of particular interest at this time:

> In New Zealand an electoral development of importance has taken place, a bill having been introduced by the government involving a partial application of P.R. in the House of Representatives. The new bill proposes P.R. for the chief cities, Auckland with 5 members, Wellington, 5, Christchurch 4 and Dunedin 4, —in all 18 members in a House of 80. Preferential

Just piffle. See Premier Massey's letter page 19.

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034041 Not at all like our situation They are thro with "P.R." — we still have to fight it.

voting (the alternative vote) is to be applied in the remaining constituencies. The government introduced the bill, with a view to making its provisions generally known, immediately before the parliamentary adjournment last August, and the Prime Minister stated that he "intended, all being well to proceed with it next session." As both the opposition parties, Labour and Liberal, are pledged to P.R. there is hope that a definite advance will be made.

The situation in New Zealand apparently is almost identical with the situation in this country, save that the government here has not yet adopted the policy of making an experimental application of proportional representation to certain selected constituencies.

I must refer also to the Ontario elections of last June, when the Conservative party, with a minority of the total vote, secured a very large majority of the representation. Hon. members are aware of the effort made by the preceding administration to enact two measures of electoral reform and redistribution just prior to the dissolution of the legislature last summer, and we are all familiar with the methods which were used to block those reforms and with their final failure. As a result of the failure to introduce better electoral methods in Ontario last June, we find that the Conservative party, with 49 per cent. of the vote, secured 66 per cent. of the seats; the Farmers, with 22 per cent of the vote, secured 16 per cent of the seats; the Liberal party, with 21 per cent of the votes secured 12 per cent of the seats; while the Labour and Independent vote of 7 per cent secured 5.8 per cent of the representation. Although the Conservative party may regard this situation as being very satisfactory, it is something which will undoubtedly prove a boomerang. No party which secures more than a fair share of representation ought to hold it or can hold it very long. As I remarked last year when the matter was under discussion, the farmers in the preceding government in Ontario had more than their fair share of representation, and perhaps it was that fact which to some extent led to their defeat on June 25.

In Manitoba also we find that recently the legislature has adopted the alternative or transferable vote for single-member constituencies, and there is a movement on foot to extend proportional representation outside the city of Winnipeg. I notice that two clippings, one from the Tribune and one from the Free Press, which I have here, refer to a resolution brought in by Mr. Tanner, the member for Kildonan and St. Andrews, who is apparently moving for an extension of proportional representation to some of the more thickly settled districts outside the city of Winnipeg. I merely refer to this in passing

as indicating the tendency of the times. I should refer also to the situation in Alberta where, I understand, it is proposed at the next session of the legislature to adopt the alternative vote and proportional reprensentation for the whole of the province. It is too soon, perhaps, to speak definitely as to what will be done, but I understand that this is the prospect. And I notice that even in Quebec there is a considerable sentiment in favour of reform along these lines. Perhaps the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) will be particularly interested in an article from the Quebec Chronicle. The first paragraph reads:

> Although the adoption of the proportional representation system of election makes comparatively slow progress in this country, the time is declared to be coming when the sheer force of example will break down all opposition. In this connection, no doubt, the statement will come as a surprise to many readers that well over one-eighth of the earth's population, it is stated, are living in proportional representation territory; that is nations or other governmental units throughout which proportional elections are held for important representative bodies by direct popular vote.

The rest of the article contains a lengthy enumeration of various countries in which this system is in use.

Now, why should we not be satisfied with the alternative vote? Last year apparently there was a feeling that if we secured one reform we should be satisfied with that. But the alternative vote, I would point out, is designed to meet a special difficulty which has been arising in recent years, the difficulty namely, in connection with the running of more than two candidates in a single-member constituency. The alternative vote meets that difficulty satisfactorily. Every one recognizes that, and that is why this House has adopted it without debate and, I think, with practical unanimity. But it does not secure ,or assure to us fair representation. It cannot do so, and we must go further as quickly and yet as carefully as we can. In the little magazine to which I have already referred there is an analysis of the last British general election from the point of view of the alternative vote. This article, which is very interesting, shows that, so far as can be ascertained from an analysis of that election the alternative vote would not have been of very great value in securing a fair representation in Great Britain. I do not want the House to think that I am minimising the importance of the alternative vote at all; it is very important, and I am glad that we have attained it. But nevertheless it does not meet the problem which democracies have to face at the present time. I will not impose upon the House the details of this analysis of the British elections

defeated see page 17

see page 30 for Mr Williams opinion of the alternative vote. This vote was conceived in iniquity and its results are infamy.

from that point of view, but they are worth looking into.

Let me refer for a moment to the language of the resolution. Hon. members will see that it is somewhat different from the resolution of last year which was defeated by the small majority of 18. It occurred to me that possibly, as that resolution apparently was not acceptable to the House, there being no evident desire to adopt proportional representation in certain selected constituencies, the House might at least agree to apply P.R. in any multi-member constituencies that might remain after the next redistribution. In the past we have had several two-member constituencies, three of which I recall at the moment,—Halifax, St. John and Ottawa. There may be others.

Mr. LAPOINTE: There are five—Cape Breton North and Victoria, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, and Queen's, Prince Edward Island.

Mr. GOOD: I am glad to have that information. If the House cannot see its way clear now to go to the length which I suggested last session, and if these two-member constituencies are retained and possibly other multimember constituencies are brought into existence in the proposed redistribution, I think we might as well utilize the transferable vote in such constituencies to secure a fairer representation. Let me illustrate what I mean by taking the case of the city of Halifax. Let us suppose that 55 per cent of the electorate would vote Conservative and 45 per cent Liberal. Obviously it would be much fairer to have one Conservative and one Liberal representing that city in this House than it would be to have two Conservative members returned, as would almost inevitably happen under the present system even with the alternative vote. A two-member constituency is not the best for the application of proportional representation, but it is better than nothing.

If the House will not go so far—and I think it was a very moderate length to which I asked it to go last session—then perhaps it would be agreeable to adopt what I am now suggesting in this resolution. I should, however, be most happy if a member of the government, the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) for instance, could see his way clear to bring in an amendment in accordance with the terms of my resolution of last session, not specifying any particular constituencies, but leaving it in the hands of the committee on redistribution to consider whether or not Winnipeg, for example, might not be selected as a federal constituency in which to apply this method.

But, as I have already said, I chose this particular wording, feeling that it was the least the House could be asked to adopt, and in the hope that something might be done in this direction. I gather from the remarks made last year by the present Solicitor General (Mr. McMurray) that he is not sympathetic to proportional representation being applied to Winnipeg, but I am disposed rather to accept as of more weight the very many assurances from other prominent men in that city that the system is satisfactory there.

Personally I think we might at least go this far, and I am simply submitting it to the House as a matter of opinion. We might at least apply the method in the present two-member constituencies, if they are continued, or in any multimembered constituencies. I think we could apply it in Winnipeg without any disturbance of local conditions. I should also like to see it applied in Toronto and Montreal. And I should be glad to see an experimental test made in old Ontario where we have a fairly dense mixed rural and urban population. I do not see any difficulty in its application to such a territory. As I remarked on a previous occasion, the committee of the Ontario legislature which had this matter under study some two or three years ago recommended two experimental applications of the system in mixed constituencies, one in western Ontario and one in eastern Ontario. I know that in my own district we might group together the counties of Brant and Oxford, and possibly Norfolk, to the south, forming a group-constituency which would elect about five members.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would submit to the House and to the government that now is the only chance we shall have within the next ten years to make any headway with this most important reform, a reform which has shown itself by actual experience to be an improvement on our present system. I do not want to be arbitrary, neither do I want to ask to much, and I should be most pleased if the government could see its way to consider some further application of proportional representation than I have suggested in this resolution; and, I repeat, I would welcome an amendment to that end. But, if no hon. member cares to bring in such an amendment, then I must be content with this resolution, which simply asks the House to endorse the very minimum application of the principle that is possible in Canada at the present time.

"P.R." Cannot be applied to 2 member Ridings. Indeed all authorities advise against even 3 member Ridings. The Royal Commission in South Africa recommended 7 member Ridings

034042

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034043

Does the Hon. Gentleman know why Montreal voted "P.R." out

Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE (Minister of Justice): Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. member (Mr. Good) deserves credit for the consideration he has given to the improvement of our system of representation, more particularly as concerns proportional representation—a system which is in force in many countries of the world, and which will probably be in force later on, at least partially, in this country.

The resolution, however, suggests that the Dominion Elections Act be amended so as to use the transferable vote to secure as far as possible proportional representation in such multimembered constituencies as may be constituted by the next redistribution. In other words, he asks the House to legislate for a condition which may or may not exist after the redistribution has completed its work and the bill has become law. In this respect at least the resolution is premature. Personally, I would rather see some of our double-member constituencies wiped out. As I said a few minutes ago, we have five double-member constituencies at the present time—Ottawa, Halifax, St. John city and counties of St. John and Albert, Cape Breton South and Richmond, and Queen's, P.E.I. By his resolution my hon. friend would ask the House to apply proportional representation to such constituencies as these. I do not think it would be giving a fair chance to the system of proportional representation to try it in those constituencies instead of in the big cities as the hon. member suggested last year. I myself voted for the resolution he introduced last year, but it was voted down by the House.

Right wipe them out

Mr. McMASTER: La majorité n'avait pas raison.

Mr. LAPOINTE: My hon. friend says the House was wrong; perhaps that is so, but I could not help it. I think that if a trial is to be given to proportional representation it ought to be in such cities as Toronto—I believe Toronto would be the best one—Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, but not in Queen's, Prince Edward Island, for instance, which is largely a rural constituency, or in St. John city and counties of St. John and Albert, or in Halifax, which also are largely rural. As I said a moment ago, I do not think proportional representation would be given a fair trial in counties where it could not best demonstrate its advantages.

I do not like the suggestion of trying out proportional representation in a sort of makeshift way instead of discussing it and applying it openly on its merits. If proportional representation is to be introduced in Canada it should enter by the front door instead of by that sort of back entrance. I really think it is not the best way to try the system. Last year the House accepted the principle of the transferable vote, and in a very short time the government will introduce a bill to give effect to the unanimous resolution adopted at that time.

Mr. STEVENS: May I be permitted to correct my hon. friend? He says that the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. Speaking for myself, I voted "no" very distinctly.

Mr. LAPOINTE: My hon. friend is wrong.

Mr. STEVENS: There was no division, but when the yeas and nays were called I voted "no." I just wanted to correct my hon. friend, because I am not on record as voting for it.

Mr. McQUARRIE: I might say the same thing, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Well, I am very sorry indeed that my hon. friends did not register their protest in a more striking way, because the resolution was declared carried without anybody speaking against it, so far as I can remember, and then we proceeded to discuss the following resolution, which dealt with proportional representation. My hon. friend probably intends to oppose the change which will be effected by the bill to be introduced by the government. However, I think we stand a fair chance of getting the legislation through parliament.

I think my hon. friend (Mr. Good) should be content with this measure of progress, for which he is largely responsible on account of the consideration he has given to the question, the amount of work he has done in that connection and the remarks with which he accompanied his resolution of last year. My hon. friend himself has said that we should move slowly, that we should not progress too rapidly. Festina lente—make haste slowly—was an old axiom of the Romans, and I believe that in any movement of this kind we must not go too fast, otherwise we may run into danger. I think my hon. friend might well await the report of the committee on Redistribution before pressing his motion.

Mr. W. G. McQUARRIE (New Westminister): Mr. Speaker, I am in the same position as the hon. member for Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens) in regard to the statement made by the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe): I remember distinctly that when the motion on the transferable vote was put last year practically all those in this quarter of the House said "no". It is quite true that a division was not demanded. I think myself that that was a mistake. In conversation with a great many members on the other side of the House I have ascertained that if a division had been demanded on that occasion they would have voted against the resolution. I do not believe that the resolution by any means represented the unanimous opinion of this House, and I do not believe that if the matter came before the House again, except as a government measure, any unanimous vote in favour of the transferable vote would be recorded. I believe, on the contrary, that if the supporters of the government could vote on the question as an independent measure they would vote against it. Of course I realize that if it comes before the House as a government measure the supporters of the government will feel compelled to vote in favour of it.

[Mr. Good.]

Vancouver repealed the "P.R." By-law. Must it again be made to suffer the infliction.

or rather against the By-law to inflict P.R. on Montreal

034044

This must be repealed

Mr. SPEAKMAN: Did the resolution come before the House last year as a government measure?

Mr. McQUARRIE: I am not suggesting that. That is what I was trying to make clear; it came up just as it came up today, without the members generally knowing it was coming up and without their being properly prepared to speak on it. How many places in this chamber are vacant on this occasion? How many hon. members are not present? We must all be interested in this question, because it is a very important one, and I suggest that if some method could be arrived at whereby all hon. members irrespective of the party affiliations should have the privilege of voting on the question again—

Mr. LAPOINTE: If my hon. friend will allow me, does he not know that a few minutes after this motion was adopted last year, another motion, that declaring in favour of the principle of proportional representation, was defeated, the vote standing 90 to 72, which shows a considerable attendance of the members?

Mr. McQUARRIE: That does not show the attendance of the members when this particular question was being discussed. As a matter of fact the House will probably fill up a little later when a division comes on today.

Mr. GOOD: Is my hon. friend not aware that the adoption of this resolution last year without division took place almost immediately after three o'clock in a very full House?

Mr. McQUARRIE: My statement is this: that that resolution was passed last year without proper consideration, and I back up my assertion by statements made to me by many hon. members on the other side.

Mr. ARCHAMBAULT: Name them.

Mr. McQUARRIE: I am not going to name them; it would take me too long. As far as I am concerned I am absolutely opposed even to the transferable vote feature of this resolution, and I always have been. I think that every member of the official opposition is also opposed to it. Moreover, the resolution suggests that we should make an experimental test of proportional representation in an actual election. Now I would warn the House against anything of that kind. We have been making experiments with proportional representation in British Columbia for some time. We have tried it out in most of our cities. We have tried it out in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminister, Nelson and other municipalities, and so far as I am aware, not one of these municipalities that experimented with the system follows it today. They decided that it was not a proper system.

Mr. LAPOINTE: You mean proportional representation?

Mr. McQUARRIE: Yes, and the single transferable vote. Both have been discarded, as the experiments proved the system to be unsatisfactory. The results speak for themselves. I might say that before this system was adopted by the cities in British Columbia it was discussed at length, and its advocates addressed public meetings and elaborated their arguments in detail. They had a Proportional Representation society out there, with branches in all the cities. So the people did not jump into this thing with their eyes shut. They tried the experiment after carefully considering the arguments pro and con, and they expected to see the results the advocates of this system had claimed for it. But they were disappointed; in actual practice it did not prove a success. And, if that was the case with us in British Columbia, why should we suppose that we shall be any more fortunate when we apply it in Dominion elections? As far as I am concerned I am absolutely opposed to these experimental tests. I do not believe in this system at all. I would rather let somebody

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else do the experimenting, and then when we have seen some system that works well in practice, one that is no longer in the experimental stage, we can adopt it. I am absolutely opposed to the spirit of this resolution.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Why?

Mr. McQUARRIE: So as to make my position perfectly clear I say without any hesitation that I am opposed to the principle of proportional representation. I am also opposed to that abbreviated portion of it known as the single transferable vote. I would suggest in all sincerity that this House consider very seriously before attempting to adopt the suggestion contained in this resolution.

Hon. H. H. STEVENS (Vancouver Centre): The Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) referred a moment ago to the unanimous adoption of this resolution last year. I took occasion to interrupt him, and say that so far as I was concerned I voted "No" when this resolution was called. The question has arisen why this resolution was allowed to pass last year without discussion. I recall the occasion very well. Personally I have given a great deal of thought and study to this problem for a number of years, and I have never been able to bring myself to an approval of this system of voting. When this question was called last year I waited both for a presentation by the hon. member introducing it, who I believe spoke very few words, as Hansard will show—

5 p.m.

Mr. GOOD: May I ask the hon. member if he does not recollect the full discussion of the matter that was presented the previous year? Last year I said very little about it, simply to save time.

Mr. STEVENS: Quite true, the hon. member discussed it the year before;—I am not questioning his good faith in the matter for a moment; he has been quite sincere and has given this subject a great deal of thought and study; I am simply stating what occurred last year. My hon. friend introduced his resolution with a very few words, and I awaited some utterance by the government in regard to the matter, but not a word was said. One hesitates always to rise to his feet and be the first, as it were, to oppose these things, and I certainly hesitated. The resolution passed, with very great regrets afterwards for having let the motion pass. Immediately the second resolution was called dealing with proportional representation, the two having been divided on that occasion, I rose to my feet and opposed it very vigorously, and later that motion was voted down. I want to say to the House that a great many members came to me afterwards and expressed regret that the first motion had carried without discussion. I merely refer to that in justice to myself with reference to the interruption I made a moment ago when the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) was speaking. While the records show the motion was carried without division, I regret that there was not a full discussion and a division on this very important subject.

I purpose giving to the House a few reasons why I am opposed to this resolution. I agree with the hon. member to my left who asked the previous speaker (Mr. McQuarrie) why he was opposed to this system of voting, that we should state our reasons why we are opposed or favourable, as the case may be. I have not come this afternoon prepared with any careful analysis of the problem. I am speaking largely from memory and from what thought I have given to the subject previously, and if my arguments are a little disjointed it is simply because I have not had the time this session to prepare any orderly address on the subject.

My hon. friend who introduced this motion intimated in his argument that this system is designed to give different groups in the community representation in the House. Indeed, this is one of the main arguments, one of the chief supporting pillars of this so-called electoral reform—that it does give representation to a variety of groups of interests in the country. On the other hand, it is also argued that parties need not have any fear of it because parties are preserved under it. Now I submit that you cannot have both; you cannot change the present system into a group system, and at the same time preserve the party system. I am not for the moment arguing pro or con. I am merely replying to the argument which is very frequently presented as one of the main reasons for the introduction of this reform. As a matter of fact, I think the tendency of the system is to multiply groups. It does not follow as a logical conclusion—it does not follow as night follows day—that that would be the result, but the general tendency is to increase the number of groups in a legislature or parliament. I want to seriously direct the attention of the House, and particularly the attention of the government, to the consideration of this particular point. I feel that perhaps this is the crux of the whole business; therefore let

[redacted]

He is not up-to-date.

leave out "I think". "Groups" are the direct result.

Tasmania elects her House by P.R.
New South Wales " " " P.R.
The Australian Senate is elected by a later system of P.R. - a mixture of P.R. and alternative vote

us ask ourselves the question, is it desirable to change or to exchange the present British parliamentary system now in vogue in Canada for a group system similar to that in vogue in France, in Switzerland, in Belgium and in many other European countries? That is the question which I propound, and that is the question to which we should give consideration.

Let me examine the proposition for a minute. The genius of the British parliamentary system is that an individual elected to parliament is elected as a representative of all the people; that is that he is not elected to represent the peculiar interests of Vancouver Centre or Winnipeg or Montreal, Toronto or any other section. He or she is elected to represent the interests of all the people of Canada in any matter that comes before parliament. As far as human nature will permit, that individual is supposed to examine each measure in the light of the interests of the country at large. I quite frankly agree that very often we will, selfishly perhaps and in varying degrees, place local interests before national interests. But, heavens, we are not infallible creatures? We are all fallible, all liable to err and do err, but that does not condemn the system or the principle underlying it. We are elected to represent all the people of the country, and the further we get away from that principle, and the more parochial our representation in this House becomes, the less efficient, the less noble is the institution of parliament. If we depart from that principle through error or fault, that is corrected by the electorate at each election if they so choose. But if we are going to depart from it deliberately by changing that system for a new system, let us examine the new system and see if it is a great improvement over the other, or if it is any improvement at all. My hon. friend (Mr. Good) made a point which is frequently made, and I have heard others make it and advance it as an unanswerable argument. I will take my hon. friend's illustration. He says that it is not right that the Conservatives of Nova Scotia should have only one representative in this House when they polled a certain number of votes in the last general election. He inferred that proportional representation or the single transferable vote, to the extent it was used, would correct this evil. Would it correct the evil? That is the question before us. I will admit if it corrects the evil—if there is an evil—then there is something in his argument. But does it infallibly correct it? Take Australia, where proportional representation is carried out in all its glory—

Mr. GOOD: May I interrupt the hon. member to say that proportional representation is not in existence in Australia.

Mr. STEVENS: I notice some of my hon. friends are very prone to applaud the minute anybody makes a positive statement. My hon. friend will admit that proportional representation is in force, insofar as the elections to the Senate are concerned. Am I right or wrong?

Mr. GOOD: As respects the Senate, yes.

Mr. STEVENS: Now will my hon. friends applaud me? I was about to say that this system in all its glory was tried out in Australia in connection with the Senate. In the elections of 1919 there were cast 860,000 Liberal votes, which elected 17 members to the Senate, and 820,000 Labour votes which elected one member. There were cast 173,000 Farmer votes which elected no senator. In other words, under proportional representation, which is supposed to be an infallible cure for the so-called evil of minority control, the situation is that with 860,000 votes the Liberals had 17 seats in the Senate, while with 993,000 votes the Labour and Farmers parties had only one seat between them in the Senate. I am not saying anything against the principle, because of that; but what I do say is that the imaginary evil, if I may use that term, of minority control, or of a group that has not a complete majority of the votes, having control of the government is not such a terrific evil after all; and furthermore that it is not corrected by the proposition now before the House.

Mr. BROWN: Could the hon. gentleman give us more information as to the details of the votes, the number of groups and the number of constituencies?

Mr. STEVENS: I did not come into the House with all the information I might have had. I am giving my hon. friend the facts. As I go along I will try and adduce certain facts which I think will support my argument fairly well. I have not the information my hon. friend asks for.

Turning to another matter, it was intimated by the hon. member who spoke a short time ago (Mr. Good) that consideration should be given to this as an experiment, that we ought to try it, and I think the hon. Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) suggested that we should try it in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Let me say that we tried this system in the city of Vancouver

034046

Refer to Australian Senate. See the last paragraph page 188 Volume 11 Modern Democracies by Lord Bryce.

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In the matter is in error. The system explained on page 5 is the one generally used. It is known as the Droop Quota system of P.R. The Hare system does not

for three full years. We had three different elections with proportional representation and the transferable vote. The mayor was elected under the single transferable vote, and the alderman, eight of them, were elected under a system of proportional representation in all its ramifications and perplexities.

Mr. McMASTER: What was the system of proportional representation under which they elected the city council in Vancouver? Was it the Hare system and the single transferable vote?

Mr. STEVENS: They had single transferable vote for the mayor and the eight alderman were elected under the proportional representation system.

Mr. McMASTER: There are a number of systems of proportional representation. The best known and most widely used is the Hare system, the single transferable vote for the multi-member constituency. Was that the system?

Mr. STEVENS: I cannot tell you the exact breed of it, but when it came to a plebiscite of the people, it ran like a hare, so that I presume it was the Hare system. I am sorry I cannot give my hon. friend the exact brand. It was proportional representation in all its ramifications. Probably this fact will enlighten my hon. friend. It took at least two weeks to count the ballots, so that I presume it was a real proportional representation system. Furthermore they had to bring in trained experts and accountants to count the ballots. That would be added evidence that it was the real proportional representation. It was tried for three years. The first year there was a fairly large vote, probably the same as usual. In the second year the vote dropped to 6,000 out of some 42,000 on the list, and in the third year, only 10,000 votes were polled out of 44,000 on the list. The reason was that people lost interest in the system for the election of representatives. Last summer, independently of an election altogether, the city council submitted to the electorate a plebescite. I have in my hands a facsimile of the plebescite, in fact, one of the ballots sent to me by the city clerk, together with his letter. This ballot is headed:

City of Vancouver. Municipal Proportional Representation Act.

Then the question is asked:

Are you in favour of rescinding the adoption of the Municipal Proportional Representation Act in this municipality? Yes No.

[Mr. Stevens.]

Underneath the following instructions are given to the voters:

If in favour of rescinding the adoption of the Municipal Proportional Representation Act, place a cross thus (X) opposite the word "yes". If against rescinding place a cross (X) opposite the word "no".

That is a plain, simple ballot, and a plain question to the electorate whether they are in favour of retaining this system or of rejecting it. I have in my hand a letter from William McQueen, city clerk of Vancouver, in reply to an inquiry by me as regards this plebiscite. The letter is dated March 13, 1924, city clerk's office, Vancouver, B.C. It is addressed to myself and it reads:

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant asking particulars of the plebiscite on proportional representation, I beg to say that on June 16, 1923, a vote of the electors entitled to vote for mayor was taken on the matter of rescinding the adoption of proportional representation in the city of Vancouver.

Enclosed form of ballot.

The result was as follows:

In favour of rescinding, (yes), 3809.

Against rescinding, (no), 1705.

The council of the city of Vancouver for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 were elected under the proportional representation system.

When proportional representation was rescinded last June, the ward system was again adopted and the council for the present year were elected under the ward system.

Trusting this information is satisfactory,

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) WM MCQUEEN,

City Clerk.

I read that for this reason: In our city, after a deliberate trial of this system for three successive years and on a plebiscite submitted to the people, this system was rejected by a vote of more than two to one. I submit to my hon. friend that it would not be reasonable or fair to impose upon the city of Vancouver at least, a proportional representation system when the people of that city have so clearly expressed their view in opposition thereto.

Mr. GOOD: What is the total vote in Vancouver?

Mr. STEVENS: I quite foresee what my hon. friend desires to know. I told him a moment ago that the number of voters on the list the year before was 44,000, and I told him also that under proportional representation the total vote polled at an annual election had dropped down to 6,000 because of the complexity of the vote, plus this—and I am in a position to give you only my word on this, but I know it, because I have studied the question and obtained the views of electors as far as possible—that the electorate became convinced that they could not secure a proper interpretation of their wishes at the polls under proportional representation. I know that is

See experience of Christchurch page 20. New South Wales also elected men who did not obtain the quota

034048

add 1 to the number of Candidates not to the quotient and I know of no place using the Hare "quota" system.

exactly contrary to the claims made for this system, but as a matter of experience that is the case. I venture to say that if hon. gentlemen will inquire carefully amongst the electorate where this system is in vogue, they will find that a substantial majority of the people amongst whom they inquire, if they inquire impartially, hold exactly that view, that this system does not do what it is supposed to do or what is claimed for it by its leading advocates, that is, give a frank and clear expression to public opinion.

Further, in regard to the query of the hon. member for Brant, I know that he will compare the vote polled with the 44,000. Let me defend my position in regard to that, and in order that we may have the matter on Hansard correctly, let me add this vote up. The total vote polled was 5,514. There was no election; but let me say to my hon. friend this. that there has been in existence in Vancouver, for at least ten years, a virile, active organization, advocating the adoption of this system of voting, a Proportional Representation Society, with regular officers, holding meetings constantly during the last ten years, advocating this system, annually attending the counting of the ballots, analysing the system, advertising its good features and so forth. So, when the test came, when this plebiscite was submitted, this association was behind the system, whereas those opposed to it were not organized at all; theirs was simply an expression of opinion of whoever chose to go to the polls. Therefore, the small number of votes polled on the plebiscite should not be quoted as wiping out, as it were, the significance of the majority in the case.

Let me turn to another phase of this question. It is claimed for proportional representation and the single transferable vote that it eliminates the chance choice; that is, supposing you have three candidates and one is elected with less than a majority of the votes, that is an unfair representation of public opinion. It is claimed in behalf of this system that it is scientifically, mathematically correct. Am I stating the claim unfairly? I think my hon. friend will agree with me that that is claimed for it. My hon. friend shakes his head. He is the first supporter of it who has ever admitted that it is not supposed to be mathematically correct. I am glad he does admit that, because it shows his fairness and honesty. It is not mathematically correct. It has in it the element of chance, the same as the other method. Let me try to explain this. I am not in a position to demonstrate it with figures. One would need a blackboard and to have the thing worked out by way of small fractions to do so, but I think I can make the matter clear to the House, perhaps in a somewhat rambling manner. This is a case that occurred in Vancouver in one of the elections. I think there were about 28 candidates for eight aldermanic positions. I cannot give the exact figures of the vote and the division of them; it would be interesting if I could; but I will give just the outline. The system followed was this: When the city clerk had ascertained what the quota for election would be—in this case it was about 800 or something of that kind—then as regards such individuals as received over the quota of 800, the excess of their votes over that quota was taken, then the second choices were counted and distributed amongst the other candidates. I ask the House: Upon what basis of science, if you like, upon what basis of equity did they take that particular man? Why should they take his counts any more than the fourth, fifth or tenth man's counts? The choice is an arbitrary one. You choose arbitrarily; you might just as fairly have chosen the fourth or the fifth man as the first man.

Or let us turn the thing around the other way. Assume for a moment that none were elected on the first choice, which often is the case; because you frequently have a long list of candidates. What is the arbitrary rule followed in that event? It is to take the lowest man and to tell him, "You go, you are finished." Why do you take the lowest man? Just on the same principle exactly as the lowest man is told now that he is defeated. In other words, there is no more justice, no more science, no more logic in it, not one particle, than there is in the present system, and it is just as arbitrary. What are the circumstances? Two men might join their forces for the purpose of trying to secure the election of one of them; and in the case I have in mind neither of the candidates who ran in that way was elected until the seventeenth count. On the seventeenth count one of them was last, the other being just above him. It was the last man's turn, under this arbitrary method, to be discarded and his seconds chosen. His seconds were chosen, and the two of them having run together, as it were, neck and neck, they naturally at that particular moment elected a man who was lowest on the list over another person who had led him all through the count to that moment.. There is nothing particularly fair about that. As a matter of fact, the man who was ahead of him in all equity was entitled to election rather than the man who was second below him. I want therefore to impress upon the

if they did not collect membership fees their Society would soon die. Paid officials will keep anything going.

MITCHELL PARKER, Series 3 (H.C. 57, I, Volume 6)

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The French President can dismiss a Government when it is defeated but doesn't do it because they would have elections necessarily.

House the fact that this system is not equitable but is just as arbitrary as the present method of electing representatives, with the one difference that the choice is divided up into an indefinite number of different selections according to the number of candidates on the list.

After all, what is the test of all systems of government—what is the real test? Can we not find it in the periods of history of any country under any given system of government? You do not test any system of government by some mathematical scheme of counting ballots; that is not the way to test the efficiency or the justice or the fairness of government. The system of proportional representation has been in vogue in different countries for some time now and is practised in France, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Portugal and elsewhere on the continent of Europe. On the other hand, the system that has been followed in Great Britain, in Canada and in other parts of the Empire for so long a time is the present method of electing members to represent the people in the various legislative bodies. I agree for the moment, for the sake of argument, that this method has developed the party system, but I do not wish to digress in order to discuss that point. At all events, we have in Canada the representative system of government which has had such excellent results in Great Britain and throughout the Empire, and under which individuals are selected to represent all the people in parliament, to study and determine upon the affairs of the country at large. Will anyone suggest that the countries of Europe outside of Great Britain—France, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden—have been better governed than Great Britain? Will anyone suggest that any of these countries, during the last fifty or hundred years has stood out before the world as giving a better expression of government than has the British Empire? I contend that not one of them has. And what better test of the efficiency of any system of government can there be than that? What has occurred in France? Again I must apologize for not having the exact data, but hon. gentlemen, I am sure, will accept my word for it that the system of proportional representation was adopted in France some years ago.

Mr. McMASTER: It is not the same system.

Mr. STEVENS: My hon. friend is a trifle too exact; it is one of the systems.

Mr. McMASTER: And not a very proper one.

[Mr. Stevens.]

Mr. STEVENS: There are no two countries that have precisely the same form of this system, and that is the peculiarity of it. Some one suggests that it is like Heinz's pickles, having 57 varieties; yes, and as an hon. member observes, it gets you into the same pickle. After all, the proportional representation system is the same—I was going to say principle—but lack of principle—wherever it is in force. In France they have the same system in a different form from that which is followed in Switzerland and Belgium, and as a result of the practice there they have 7 or 8 different groups; so that, as an examination of the facts will show, during the last twenty or twenty-five years France has had a change in government on an average every year. In fact, that has been the case for the last fifty years.

Mr. FORKE: My hon. friend will admit that a change of government in France does not involve the same consequences as it does in Great Britain.

Mr. STEVENS: I frankly admit that it is a different matter altogether. But the change in government in France is made simply by means of a compromise between groups; and although M. Poincaré the other day was defeated on a technical vote in the French House of Deputies he simply fished around, after his resignation, and got together out of the various groups another government to carry on. And in this morning's papers it is stated that this new government, in office only a few days, is faced with an angry wave in the Chamber of Deputies because of something that does not suit some of the groups. The point which must be clear to all is that none of these countries has had the same stable government which has obtained in Great Britain; and a comparison of the general results obtained under the old system in Great Britain and under the new system in these other places must, I think, show quite clearly that the British government stands out above all others in so far as stability, strength and world influence are concerned. Before we bring about any change in principle in our system of electing members of parliament, I think hon. gentlemen would do well very seriously to consider the results under the two systems, by comparison over a period of years. If such a comparison is made I am convinced that it will show that the British parliamentary system is superior to the other. If that is the case, as I submit it is, then we ought to proceed with great caution in any attempt to abandon that principle for the adoption of an entirely new one.

What does he want. See Lord Bryce on France and see the 1910 Royal Commission Report. France denounces both the Hare and "List" systems of "P.R." They use another system of "P.R."

Let me turn to another phase of the question. I shall perhaps be treading on slightly dangerous ground, but I desire to touch upon this point notwithstanding. We hear a great deal in these days about democracy. I made a few observations on this subject recently outside the House, and perhaps hon. members will pardon me if I introduce some of the arguments which I then advanced. Personally I have always had a very strong tendency towards what might be called democratic methods, using the term "democratic" in a broad, general way. But when we are dealing with a proposal for an entire change in our principles of government, I submit we ought to pause and carefully analyze our present system. It is in fact made up of three elements. It is not a pure democracy at all. We have a limited monarchy, represented in the King; we have autocracy, represented in the House of Lords and the Senate; we have pure democracy, represented in the House of Commons. I am quite aware that there are those who favour wiping out the first two elements altogether. But I say to every thoughtful member of the House, we ought to study with extreme care the advantages or disadvantages, as the case may be, of the presence of those two elements before we suggest discarding them. The more I study the history of the British parliamentary system of government, the more I am convinced that the kingly power, in the person of the King in Great Britain and of the Governor General in Canada, and the autocratic power, in the House of Lords and the Senate respectively in these two countries, serve a very excellent purpose in our system of government.

Let us take, for instance, the kingly power. Mr. Speaker, I am quite aware of the rule that we should not in our debates refer to the King, but I am speaking solely of the elements of government and shall keep within the rules of the House. At one time the kingly power was regarded as an individual and absolute right. That is not the case today. As a matter of fact, the Governor General here, or the King in Great Britain, is the last court of appeal of people who might consider themselves suffering some abuse at the hands either of the House of Commons or of the Senate or the House of Lords respectively. And British history records that during the past century or more the Crown has exercised its prerogative far oftener in the interests of minorities whose liberties were being encroached upon than arbitrarily for the benefit of the ruling classes. Therefore I appeal to the House to most carefully examine the workings of our present system before we attempt to change it in any way.

Let me take another step in this analysis. In connection with proportional representation there goes another departure from our present system. I venture to say that if this resolution passes and its provisions are embodied in the law, my hon. friend who has introduced it (Mr. Good) will be prepared to present to the House at some future session—if he is still a member—a resolution in favour of the initiative, referendum and recall. This innovation has a certain attraction for those who have a penchant for proportional representation. In other words, the two go together. But it is equally doubtful whether this other reform has any advantages to recommend it more than the reform now suggested. After all, public opinion is not infallible. I know there are those appealing to the public who like to declare that the people's opinion is infallible. Indeed, anyone uttering my views is in danger of being branded an autocrat. But let us consider the matter coolly and frankly. How can every individual in the nation be, as a unit, fully apprised of the complexities of certain questions that come before parliament? It is an utter impossibility. No bill can be drafted so clearly as to convey of it full effects to the public. Yet under this new system, which I say is correlated with the subject matter of the resolution, an appeal is made to the public and the decision is to be left entirely with them.

I think I have discussed the resolution at sufficient length. I only regret that I have not had the time to present to the House a more detailed analysis of proportional representation supported by figures and other evidence. I will conclude with an appeal to the House to give the very fullest consideration to this principle before they adopt it as a definite change in our electoral system.

Mr. ANDREW McMASTER (Brome): Mr. Speaker, I have been wondering what is the real reason why the group in the corner of the chamber situated immediately to your left is so opposed to both these ideas—that of the single transferable vote as applied to single-member constituencies, and the larger idea of proportional representation.

The single transferable vote cannot be applied to single member constituencies.

Mr. SUTHERLAND: My hon. friend has asked why we oppose this principle. It is well recognized that this debate will close at six o'clock—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Order.

HANSARD, Series 3 (G.B. 24, 1, Volume 70)

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Mr. SUTHERLAND: That is, insofar as to-day is concerned. But if my hon. friend would let me have the floor for about ten minutes—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. McMASTER: Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird! I have come to a conclusion on this question, and it is this. The Conservative party thoroughly realize that the progressive thought of this country is divided roughly into two groups, that when an election comes and there are three candidates, those who support the progressive thought will give first their vote to those candidates with whom they are connected in a political party, and then to the candidates of the next poltical party that more nearly represents their views; and in that way the result will be disastrous for the Conservative party.

Mr. STEVENS: Will my hon. friend—

Mr. McMASTER: Time is precious, and frivolous questions will not be answered. Why is that the reason? Because the Conservative party, when the liberal thought of this country was united, was never able to win an election, and whenever they have won an election it has been when the liberal or progressive thought of the country was divided. Hence their fear of the single transferable vote.

Now let me consider some of the arguments used by my hon. friend from Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens). He said that that interesting city had tried this scheme for the long period of three years, and had then found that it was inadvisable to continue it on a plebiscite in which about four thousand of the people voted out of forty-four thousand, and the system was abandoned by a considerable majority. I hold in my hand a clipping from a paper intituled, "The Joke on Vancouver." It reads as follows:

The city of Vancouver, after using proportional representation for two or three years in its municipal elections, discarded it and went back to the old system this year. The argument used against proportional representation in Vancouver was that it had made no difference in the election results. Scores of citizens were quite sure that the same men would have been elected under the old system as under proportional representation; therefore, why introduce a more complicated system when it gave no benefit? One of the men who was most active in the fight to discard proportional representation was L. D. Taylor. In the election a few days ago Mr. Taylor was one of the mayorality candidates in a three-cornered contest. The other candidates were Alderman Owen and Alderman Pettipiece. Owen was elected. Pettipiece was the low candidate. It is now realized at Vancouver that if proportional representation had been in force Taylor, in all probability, would have been elected when Pettipiece would have been counted out and his votes distributed. Owen, the new mayor, was elected on a minority vote.

Discussing the situation, the Vancouver Province says:

"'Poetic justice,' is how Mr. Garfield King, one of the principle proponents of the proportional representation system in the city, describes the result of the mayoralty election.

"Under proportional representation, he believes that Mr. L. D. Taylor would have received a large majority of the 2,459 votes polled for Alderman Pettipiece.

So it would appear that perhaps the system which was tried out in this city might be a good system, even though it was abandoned for the time being. Winnipeg has had this system for a number of years; it has operated in several elections and has given satisfactory results there. It would appear that the counting of the votes caused great objections to the system as applied in Vancouver; whether the people of Winnipeg were better mathematicians than those of Vancouver is a question which I will not attempt to answer. What we want in this country is representative government. Do we get representative government under our present system? We do not get thoroughly representative government under a system which will allow great political parties to remain unrepresented in this House when the number of their adherants in the different provinces runs into some thousands. The hon. member for Vancouver Centre has made an appeal to British practice and to British tradition, and he is quite right in that. I will draw his attention to the words of a great British statesman, the Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, who, in advocating proportional representation, said, "There should not be a strain of public opinion unrepresented in this House."

The tendency may be, it is stated, to multiply groups. I doubt that, but if there are substantial groups of public opinion in this country unrepresented by the official parties it is infinitely better that those groups should be multiplied in order that every strain of public opinion may find expression in this House. I cannot believe that parliamentary institutions will be effective unless proper provision is made for different strains of public opinion. It may be that in the future we will be unable to divide the Canadian people into two great groups. It may happen that we may have that system restored, and it may be that another system may have to be worked out. I believe that this system of proportional representation offers a reasonable and proper method under which sincere differences of public opinion may be represented. There is a great deal of artificiality in the present condition of our political parties and the present division. Why, we had the other day the member for West Toronto (Mr. Hocken) urging the old Liberal principle of representation by population, and we have the member for Vancouver Centre to-day talking very much the way a Stuart talked at the time of Cromwell. The appeal to British tradition was somewhat strange in view of the fact that we have to-day a group system of parliamentary government in Great Britain. We have a Labour party on the treasury benches, and it represents a minority of the people and a minority in the House.

Mr. HOCKEN: Government by minority.

Mr. McMASTER: "Government by minority," ejaculates the member for West Toronto. It is quite true that in the future the minority whose views correspond more nearly than the views of any other group in the House may be given the responsibility of government with the control excercised by other groups in the House. That is a possible development of our British constitutional system. Our British constitutional system is not remaining the same; its very flexibility is one of its greatest virtues.

Now, I approach the discussion of this question this afternoon in very much the same position as the member for Vancouver Centre: I had not expected to take part in the debate and I have not material under my hand for a discussion of the matter in detail. But the point to be remembered is this: that our present system does not accurately or adequately reflect the differences of public opinion in our country and we have to seek out a method other than the method at present adopted. I think the sparseness of our population in most parts of this country makes proportional representation impracticable. In our large areas in the western provinces, in rural Quebec and in rural Ontario, I do not believe that in most cases proportional representation is possible, but I do believe it should be adopted in the large cities. I believe it should be adopted in Toronto; I believe it should be adopted in Montreal.

Mr. HOCKEN: It would not make any difference in Toronto.

Mr. McMASTER: I do not know whether it would or not, but it would do this: if there are ten seats in Toronto and there are twenty or thirty per cent of Liberal votes in Toronto, then out of the ten seats the Liberals would get two or three. And the same way in Montreal: if there is a small proportion of Conservatives in Montreal this system would give them proper representation. To-day we find that Toronto is represented entirely by Conservatives and that Montreal is represented entirely by Liberals.

No it does not work out like this.

Mr. JACOBS: No—Liberals in name, some of them.

Mr. McMASTER: At least they are counted as Liberals, and for the purposes of my discussion I will do them the compliment of calling them Liberals. I say that it is an unwholesome condition—and anyone who thinks for a moment will agree with me—to have the representation of one great city all one way and the representation of another great city all the other way, especially when the number of people belonging to the different political parties make that representation an untrue and improper representation of the public opinion of those cities. What we want in this country is a method of election which will ensure an adequate and proper representation of the real thoughts and the real opinion of the people upon public matters.

Mr. DONALD SUTHERLAND (South Oxford): Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that the three minutes left before six o'clock will scarcely be long enough to give the explanation I should like to make in reply to the question asked by the hon. member for Brome (Mr. McMaster). I was not aware that this resolution would be debated to-day. I have listened with a good deal of interest to some of the statements which have been made, and particularly to the references that have been made to a resolution calling for the transferable or alternative vote which was passed at the last session of parliament. A good many things have happened during the past year; a good deal of light has been thrown on the actions and motives of some of the people of this Dominion as well as of other countries, and I think it is about time that we were speaking frankly what we believe to be the fact, and that we should cast aside this camouflage which has been attempted by a good many people of this Dominion so far as political parties are concerned.

To my mind the object that is sought by the alternative vote, which is coupled with this resolution, is one that is intended to carry out the designs of the members of the two parties calling themselves the Progressive party and the Liberal party, whereas, as a matter of fact, there is absolutely no difference between the two. I think the people

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of this country thoroughly understand their object, what they have in view, and the means by which they are going to take advantage in a scheme of this kind. For that reason I must say that I am absolutely opposed to any further experiments along the line suggested by the most impractical members of the House, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Good), and his colleague the hon. member for Brome (Mr. McMaster). They are always ready to venture into some field where no definite results are in evidence; yes to enact freak legislation, as one hon. member suggests.

Just a little over a year ago last March, there was a meeting held in the city of Ottawa of the Liberals of eastern Ontario, and statements were made at that time by prominent men in connection with matters which are affected by the resolution before us. With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I should like to refer to the remarks that were made by one or two speakers on that occasion. I quote from the Ottawa Journal of March a year ago:

Mr. J. W. Curry, K.C., M.L.A., Toronto South-east, seat "A," after saying that the convention of eastern Ontario Liberals was to him an eye-opener, proclaimed himself a consistent believer in Liberalism which meant progress and the betterment of the people. The political situation which developed in Ontario in 1919 was a protest against Toryism. The United Farmers of Ontario had organized and developed as a protest against the actions of the Conservative party in power. Mr. Curry referred to his support of the U.F.O. government headed by Premier Drury, known for years as a staunch Liberal, and the help he had given in moulding legislation. As a result, he was told he had deserted the Liberal party, and the suggestion was made that he be read out of the party. No man could divorce him from his Liberal principles. He was behind the Liberal leader, and would be behind that leader if three parties went to the country.

What clearer evidence could you have than this statement, made by a Liberal member of the Ontario legislature with regard to his attitude?

ADJOURNMENT—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MEIGHEN: What business will be taken up to-morrow?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Government orders, the resolutions in the name of the Minister of Railways, and one or two government measures. If we get through those we will take up estimates—Department of the Interior.

At six o'clock the House adjourned, without question being put, pursuant to rule.

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Toronto, ONTARIO April 8th 1924.

My dear Harry:-

That Peterboro meeting was an inspiration. I was sorry I had to return to Toronto. That was the Sixth District meeting and that one will give you some idea of what a success we expect the great 4th annual meeting of the Provincial Association to be held in Toronto in Nov. will be. We ought to have 3000 to 4000 delegates.

I have checked over your speech on "P.R." and congratulate you on your effort. I herewith return Hansard with notations. Mr. Ford is still using the same information he used a few years ago before "P.R." was tried out in British States and cities. One would think that the facts stated in articles 4 & 5 of Pamphlet I sent you would have some weight. If it was so satisfactory why was it abolished?

On page 16 I stated that "P.R." was abolished in Ulster the words for "municipal purposes" should have been added. The Act pertaining to the Government of Northern Ireland stipulated at no change could be made in the Parliamentary Voting until the elapse of 3 years. I had a letter from the Cabinet office in Belfast a few days ago in which

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7.

I am advised that a Bill to abolish "P.R." in Ulster for Parliamentary purposes will be introduced in the Ulster parliament in June and that it will certainly pass.

Re the Australian Senate elections. See page 188 Vol II Modern Democracies by Lord Bryce. The System is a mixture of "P.R." and the Alternative Vote. The systems of P.R. in Tasmania and in New South Wales are pretty much the same. These two States use the Droop Quota System. In Australia after each election they have the Chief Electoral Officers recommend improvements to their P.R. systems.

I wish you every success in your fight against "P.R." and also against the Alternative Vote.

The pages I refer to in the notes in Hansard are pages in the inclosed pamphlet.

Yours faithfully
John R. MacNicol

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034056

Ottawa, April 10, 1924.

Dear Mr. Macnicol:

I am waiting to hear from you as to what date it would be convenient for you to come down to address our members on the subject of the transferrable vote. As you know the question of proportional representation is not up before Parliament this session it would be better to confine yourself, I think, to the transferrable vote. The matter was brought up yesterday and everyone was in favour of hearing you. When you fix the date I will arrange accordingly.

Yours very truly,

J.R. Macnicol, Esquire,
3 Glenholm Ave.,
Toronto, Ontario.

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034057

Louis M. Singer

LOUIS M. SINGER
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248

April 30th 1924.

Mr. David Spence, M.P.,

House of Commons,

OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Spence,-

I have prepared and I am enclosing herewith two copies of a brief criticism of the transferable voting system.

You did not discuss with me the exact nature of the proposal which was introduced and it may be possible that the argument is too general in its nature to be of use to you. If you find such to be the fact, I shall be glad (if you will send me a copy of the Bill) to prepare and furnish you with an argument confined in its extent to the terms of the Bill.

I have not touched on the question of proportional representation as I understood that for the time being you were not interested in that question.

The enclosed argument is only suggestive in its nature and can of course be considerably extended and developed.

A complete brief should contain a comprehensive criticism of the many-party system of government and emphasize the undesirability of encouraging it.

I shall be glad to learn from you whether I have dealt with the question in the manner you desired and to let me know whether I can be of any further service.

Yours very sincerely,

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034058

The transferable vote.

The alleged evil for which the transferable or alternative or preferential vote is offered as a sure cure, is that a candidate under our existing system of elections is declared elected, although he does not receive a majority of all the votes cast and cannot strictly speaking be said to be the choice of the majority of all the electors.

In single-member constituencies, under the party system, the proposed panacea can be offered in connection with contests, which may be broadly divided into two classes.

CLASS A

Where there are only two political parties in the field, but one or each of them are represented by more than one candidate.

CLASS B

Where there are more than two political parties in the field.

Under Class A it may fairly be said that our electoral system should not be changed to assist a political party which has such little strength or authority, and such an unacceptable platform, and such unpopular or uncertain principles, that there is no unanimity among its own partisans. The cure for such a party is not PATERNAL LEGISLATION (which is usually objectionable in any event), but is INTERNAL RE-ORGANIZATION. If its policies and principles do not merit the confidence and receive the whole-hearted support of its own adherents, it does not possess the qualifications or the ability to represent a constituency of electors of diverse political views, and the idea of government by such a party would be a farce.

Under Class B it must be frankly confessed that the transferable vote would be a great encouragement to the perpetuation of the many-party system and to the establishment of new parties from time to time, for it gives a small group a far greater strength than the number of its elected representatives would appear to indicate.

The two great historical parties should not require the transferable vote. The one which does require it has no right to benefit by it. It is a confession of weakness indicative and expressive of a fear that it is about to become the smallest of a number of groups and of the consequent desire to possess and wield a power which its numbers do not warrant and will not supply.

Only those therefore who favor the many-party system or who fear to become the weakest portion of it, can consistently favor or support the transferable vote; and every argument

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against the many-party system of government is a greater argument against the transferable vote which encourages and feeds it. The many-party system of government has become and is discredited in many countries, and the Province of Ontario will not soon forget its cost.

An elector wishes, as far as possible, and has the right to be sure of four things when he casts his ballot.

(1) That he is supporting certain well defined political principles.

(2) That he is supporting a candidate who will consistently advocate and advance those principles.

(3) That his candidate will have leaders or colleagues or supporters who will have the opportunity, the ability and the power of incorporating those principles in the government of the Country, and

(4) That his ballot will have only one meaning and interpretation.

Dealing with these requirements seriatim, the following may be said.

(1) A man who is guided by the considerations of principle cannot conscientiously cast a vote, preferentially for a Conservative and transferably for a Liberal, or preferentially for a Soviet candidate and transferably for a Conservative candidate. The whole idea is not only unmoral, it is irrational. He cannot be expected to record a transferable vote, which may return a candidate whose views and principles are entirely repugnant to his ideas of good government. It may be conceded that there are parties whose platforms and principles are so similar and so flexible, that it would matter very little which one received the vote, but the parties should not travel under two flags and in any event the Liberal-Conservative party does not claim to be in this category.

(2) An elector cannot depend upon his candidate to advocate or advance any principle CONSISTENTLY if the transferable system of voting obtains, because each candidate must consider the possibility of being defeated by a combination of the others. He will be encouraged or perhaps forced to himself form a combination and in order to obtain the support of one of his opponents, he must enter into some kind of an alliance with him, or make some kind of a compromise with him, or in any event be careful not to offend him. The

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natural result will be that his principles will be adulterated and diluted to such an extent as to make him unreliable, far from fearless and independent, and totally unable to keep political good faith with the voters who have chosen him to represent them and who have elected him.

(3) Assuming that the great majority of electors of the Countrymay be of one political party and that the resulting majority of elected representatives are of the same party, the government would not necessarily have the majority indicated by its numbers, to support it on any policy. It is true that generally speaking all the elected representatives of one party profess adherence to the same principles, but in one constituency a candidate is obliged to make a concession to a candidate of another party, and the variety of these concessions will vary directly as the number of constituencies and in the same geometrical ratio as the number of parties seeking support and the resulting confusion would be aggravated by particular local difficulties and conditions at the time of the election. The situation is the same in respect of even the minority party, though the effect might not be so tragic.

(4) It has been our experience that where the ballot is not a simple one, the results have not been a true reflection of the will of the electors. An elector is entitled to know exactly what his ballot means and what his vote will accomplish, and it is no reflection upon the intelligence of the average voter to declare that there will be many spoiled ballots and many more spoiled VOTES if the transferable vote becomes law.

We have suggested what assurances an elector has a right to demand from his Country upon being asked to vote for representatives in Parliament, but his Country also has a right to demand something of him. His privileges carry therewith a corresponding duty. If our Country is to preserve its good name, not only our government must be honest, but the voters themselves must be honest. They must not prostitute their principles, or force their representatives to do so. They must not form or permit or encourage the formation of cliques, cabals, coalitions or combinations, which necessarily depend for their success on their clandestine character. They must not plant and cultivate the weed of petty politics by promoting secret bargainings and conspiracies between one group and another. They must not make Canada's motto "QUID PRO QUO."

If it is the object of those who demand the alternative vote to really obtain from the voter an honest expression of his

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second choice, we are presented with the paradox that a voter (who is loyal to his principles), if he honestly indicates his second choice, must in many cases be dishonest in so nominating him. A voter who votes for a hopelessly minority candidate does not do so because he expects a government of his own party strife, but because he hopes that his party may hold the balance of power, which is the next best or perhaps the better position. His second choice will be for the party which he expects will be in opposition, so that the government will be embarrassed and the desired balance of power made even more certain; so that his first vote is for the candidate he wants and his second vote for the candidate that he emphatically doesnot want.

The introduction of the transferable vote will not give the member of the smaller group the machinery to elect his party to a GOVERNING MAJORITY, but will provide the machinery to create a GOVERNING MINORITY. The smallest group will have the easiest task. The largest group the most difficult one. The parliamentary combinations will not use their power for constructive purposes, but inevitably to embarrass and obstruct the government at their pleasure and without limitation of any kind. The complexion of Parliament will so change that the minorities will really constitute the government, and the government His Majesty loyal but very much worried opposition.

The transferable vote is no new discovery. It has been tried in Europe and practically discontinued. It was introduced in France to prevent the splitting of votes between the candidates of the same party, but as soon as more than two parties appeared, it led to such hopeless confusion, that it was abolished about two years ago. It was also introduced into New Zealand and New South Wales and subsequently abandoned.

The only virtue which is claimed for the transferable vote, it does not possess.

Neither does it guarantee a majority to any one party. In the Australian general elections of 1922, no party obtained a majority. In 1920 the system was used in Queensland in three-cornered contests, and Labor with a minority of votes captured a majority of the seats. The elections to the Australian Senate furnish a more recent illustration. Labor with 715,562 votes got 11 seats; The national party with 621,797 votes got 8 seats and other parties with 203,144 votes got no seats at all.

If we are to import a cure-all for all election difficulties, let it at least have the merit of being one which has not been tried and elsewhere discredited. Why should we adopt what has already been condemned as worse than useless?

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The transferable vote.

Supplementary Memorandum

In order to properly apply the data in the following notes two things must be kept in mind with regard to the history and operation of the single transferable vote.

(a) That the operation of the transferable vote in single member constituencies presents entirely different considerations to those which arise under the operation of the transferable vote as part of a system of proportional representation in large districts where possibly half a dozen members are to be elected. The point of differentiation is that in the former case the vote of the elector can elect only one member. In other words in the final analysis he has only one vote for one member. In the latter case he votes for the six or whatever number of members are to be elected from the district.

(b) The single transferable vote in single member constituencies was devised for the purpose of getting away from the necessity of a second poll where more than two candidates are running in cases where no candidate receives an absolute majority; and the transferable vote in single member constituencies can accomplish nothing that could not be accomplished by a second election between the two candidates having the largest number of votes on the first poll.

It must not be forgotten that the single transferable vote (called indifferently the transferable vote the alternative vote and the preferential vote) is the only system approaching proportional representation that has been in operation in English speaking countries and that the experience of this system of voting in English speaking countries provides a better guide to the effectiveness or otherwise of the system than anything that could be gathered from the operation of proportional representation on the European Continent.

Again it must be borne in mind that on the Continent of Europe (prior to the introduction of proportional representation systems after the war) the second ballot was used in every case where no candidate in a single member constituency has an absolute majority on the first poll.

Taking first the history of the single transferable vote apart from English speaking countries, we must look, not at the operation of the single transferable vote in Europe as it is known in English speaking countries, but at the experience of the electorate with

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its equivalent namely the second ballot.

It is sufficiently accurate for all purposes to say that the experience under the second ballot was so unsatisfactory that it has practically disappeared from the European Continent and it has been replaced, NOT BY THE SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE, but by a system of PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Poland adopted this system upon obtaining its constitution after the war. The first constituent assembly in Germany adopted PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION in November of 1918 after an experience under the old law of 1869 WITH THE SECOND BALLOT or second election between the two highest candidates in the case of no absolute majority. France discarded the second ballot the equivalent of the transferable vote in November of 1919 and adopted in its place a highly complicated adaptation of the Belgian system of PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. Czecho-Slovakia has PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION written into its constitution.

A very good discussion of the systems of proportional representation in the European countries and others can be found in "How the World Votes" by Seymour and Frasy published in 1918 by C.A. Nickols & Company of Springfield, Mass. A discussion of the electoral situation in France before the change in the law in 1919 will be found at page 379 of this work.

The same work contains very complete and concise discussions of the different systems of proportional representation in effect in the different European countries.

The conclusions upon the history of voting in the European Continent are

(a) that the second ballot system has been an absolute failure for the general reasons outlined in the first memorandum.

(b) that the single transferable vote accomplishes nothing that the second ballot could not accomplish. The only advantage is that it saves the cost of a second poll by enabling the voter at the first poll to indicate his first and second choice.

(c) that the Continent of Europe has adopted (generally speaking) proportional representation with quotas and large districts and several members returned therefrom.

The whole experience of the Continent is against either the efficacy or efficiency of the single transferable vote or second ballot in single member constituencies.

In 1905 proportional representation in any form was not in force in the English speaking world and up to the present time the only form of it which has been used is the single transferable vote. In 1907 this system was introduced in Tasmania. In 1919 and 1922 it was used for the election of Scottish Educational authorities.

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In 1920 it was used for local elections in Ireland. In 1921 for the election of Parliament of Northern Ireland and in 1922 for the election of the Irish Provisional Parliament and it is at the present time in use for the election of the eleven university members of the British Parliament. It has also been introduced into the United States for the election of Municipal Councils just as in the City of Winnipeg for the Provincial elections.

The following notes are taken from authentic data and illustrate the failure of the single transferable vote system to work any improvement over our present system while illustrating the enlarged opportunities which it furnishes for bargaining. In the Australian general elections of 1922 the following result was obtained under this system.

Party	Votes polled First preferences	Seats won.
Labor and Independent Labor	695,888	28
Nationalist	594.743	27
Country party and Liberal	235,885	14
Independent	44,993	1

The above does not include uncontested returns.

An analysis of the above result shows that no worse could happen under our system or under the straight voting system in New Zealand. The latter country after a brief experience with the single transferable vote went back to the straight voting system.

In the election of 1922 for the election of members of the Australian Senate the following results were obtained. Under the Australian constitution three members (one-half the representation for each state) are elected by each of the states every three years. The alternative vote is used for the purpose of insuring that each member will be elected, not by a quota, but by a majority of the votes cast. The following are the figures for the last election showing how the system fails in operation.

Party	Votes first preference	Seats
Labor	715,562	11
Nationalist	621,797	8
Country party and Liberal	203,144	0

which figures illustrate the fact that the system is not better guarantee than our own of majority representation.

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Another illustration of the working out of the transferable vote in larger areas under a combined system of proportional representation and the transferable votecan be found in the returns of the Northern Ireland elections of 1921 for the City of Belfast. Belfast at the election had four electoral divisions of four members each so that in this case each elector could vote for the return of four members. The result worked out as follows:

Party	Votes	Seats obtained	Seats in proportion to votes cast
Unionist	127,448	15	12
All other parties	38,066	1	3.7

An analysis of the returns of the Canadian general election of December 1921 will not upon a fair comparison with the above returns show (under our system even with an extreme result as obtained in the said election) any greater disadvantage to the minority on the average, than obtained from the figures above shown.

The figures and computations contained in this memorandum are taken from experts on and advocates of proportional representation, and the whole situation covered in the foregoing will be found dealt with in two works on proportional representation.

(a) "Aspects of Electoral Reform" by John H. Humphreys published in 1923 by P.S. King & Son Limited, Orchard House, Westminster. No one could condemn the single transferable vote in single member constituencies more than he does. He is an expert on the question being the Secretary of the Proportional Representation League of Great Britain.

(b) "Proportional Representation & British Politics" by J. Fisher Williams, published in London by John Murray in 1914. He is likewise a strong advocate of proportional representation but is emphatically opposed to the single transferable vote in single member constituencies.

We have an illustration of the operation of this system nearer home, namely in the experience of several American States in their direct Primary elections. An authentic summary of this experience will be found in "Preferential Vote in the Direct Primaries" by Benjamin H. Williams Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania in the annals of the American Academy Volume 106 of March 1923. Dr. Williams say as follows

"Viewed from a theoretical standpoint (the transferable vote) has an unquestionable appeal but when put to the test of actual experience it has been found to be unworkable. The American voter has not been willing to make the effort necessary to use this very complicated method of expressing his choice and confusion has resulted. In some cases the voter when confronted by

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the two choice ballots has marked his first choice for two candidates and in others his first and second choice for the same candidates. In the great majority of cases however he has not taken the trouble to register his second choice. Out of 664,559 opportunities to express a second choice in the Indiana Primaries of 1916 the voter took advantage of this privilege in only 155,123 instances a little over 20%. Although there were thirty five contests in which second choices could have been expressed and of these there were twenty four instances in which no candidate received a majority, yet the distribution of second choice votes did not affect the result in a single case."

Note Dr. Williams here quotes from Dr. Charles Kettleborough Secretary of the Legislative Reference Library at Indianapolis in an authoritative article on the direct Primary in Indianapolis by Dr. Kettleborough in the National Municipal Review Volume 10 page 166. Dr. Williams goes on to say

"When the voters are indifferent in marking their second choice, minority nominations are by no means prevented. Under the brief Louisiana experience with this form it was found that in every case where there was not a majority of first choices for one candidate the system resulted in nomination by minorities. The list of states which has tried this system and found it lacking is impressive Idaho, Indiana, North Dakota, Louisiana, Washington and Wisconsin have all used this method and thrown it into the discard. It can hardly be recommended a satisfactory solution of the problem."

A modified form of the same system is in force in Maryland. Under a complicated system of transferring ballots, and electing delegates Baltimore gets such a large representation in a convention that it encourages minority nomination.

In order to appreciate the foregoing it must be borne in mind that it was only in some States that an absolute majority was required in the Primaries. In addition to the foregoing States the only others having a second ballot system are Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Louisiana. A further article dealing with the operation of the Indiana law of 1915 which introduces this system will be found in an article by F.H. Guild of the University of Indiana in the annals of the American Academy Volume 106 page 172 for 1923. He corroborates the position taken by Dr. Williams.

Several articles can be found dealing with the American experience with this system in the Primaries but the foregoing extracts because of the authority of the authors practically cover the whole situation. The inference is clear. It doesn't improve the position as far as the minority is concerned. It means more minority rule than ever. So much is this so that Professor MacBain of Columbia University writing in the Political Science Quarterly June 1922 on proportional representation and the single transferable vote says as follows.

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"The single transferable vote, while it also avoids primary or double elections, seeks to secure not to avoid elections by minorities. It is deliberately designed to measure the success of every substantial minority among the voters. If the voters happened to divide into several minority groups exactly corresponding to the number of members to be chosen the marking of preferences and transfer of votes would be unnecessary".

Dr. MacBain knows what he is talking about and his article is referred to in a bibliography contained at the end of a valuable article by Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, namely: "Occupational vs. Proportional Representation" in the American Journal of Sociology for September of 1923. In connection with Dr. Williams article on the American experience in the use of this system useful reference might be had to two leading articles (apparently contributed by request) in the Contemporary Review for January 1923. The one is written advocating proportional representation and is by John H. Humphreys above referred to and the other against it is by Dr. Edward Jenks in which he makes a passing reference to the operation of the proportional representation and the single transferable vote system in the British University elections and also comments on the difficulty of expecting the electorate to successfully carry out the system. He says as follows:

"While it is theoretically possible for the average elector confronted with a panel of candidates and entitled to vote for them to grade his preferences with strict accuracy, any student of human nature knows that such a task is beyond the capacity of the average mind. Who could set down under the order of merit a list of even half a dozen of his friends. ..... I rather doubt whether the Liberal elector at Oxford will regard it as an ideal result that the candidate who on a count of the first choices was at the bottom of the poll should ultimately be at the head while the candidate who was second was rejected entirely".

In this article he brings out very clearly the fact that under this system you cannot get a real majority. All you can get is a group of minorities. It is impossible to obtain a homogeneous body representing a definite set of convictions and agreed upon one policy. What you get is a mere casual collection of uncoordinated forces, many of them second choices. Certainly this fits in with the Louisiana and Indiana experience of the system.

In addition to the foregoing, reference may be had to the following works on proportional representation. "Election of Representatives" by Thomas Hare; "Representative Government" (Chapter 7) by John Stuart Mill; and "Proportional Representation" by J.R. Commons. The article of Paul H. Douglas above referred to, has appended a short bibliography and also contains in a foot note a list of dates of the introduction of the system into different countries.

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Another article will be found in the annals of the American Academy for March 1923 by C.G. Hoag of the Proportional Representation League of the United States. This article is valuable as being an authoritative statement of the working out of proportional representation and the single transferable vote in connection with it.

Two illustrations of the possibilities for political bargaining under the single transferable vote system are the following. The first is taken from Humphrey's work above referred to and the second from Fisher Williams book. Both these men are among the foremost advocates of proportional representation in Great Britain. Mr. Humphreys takes the result of two single member constituencies in the second last British election. The poll was as follows:

South Cardiff.

Candidate	Party	Votes polled
Sir J.H. Cory	Conservative	7929 (elected)
Lieut. Col. Freyberg	Liberal	6996
Major Pole	Labor	6831

In this contest the Liberal can be returned with the aid of the Labor votes.

Dewsbury.

B. Riley	Labor	8821 (elected)
T.E. Harvey	Liberal	8065
O. Peake	Conservative	6744

In this case the Liberal can be returned with the aid of the Conservative votes. In each case the Liberal would represent a different coalition.

The above figures are typical of the possibilities of bargaining and manipulating under the system and can be applied to the returns in any single member constituency in which there are more than two candidates. The next computation will be found in Fisher Williams book. He points out that under this system the weaker parties' vote is always up at auction between the two larger parties, and that the smallest of the three parties has it in its power (in a three cornered contest where it holds the balance) to annihilate either of the large parties. Basing his computation on British returns in three cornered contests from December of 1910 to January of 1914 he shows the startling possibilities of defeating the real will of the electorate as follows:-

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Constituency		Poll	Actual Result	Liberal & Labor Combination	Unionist & Labor Combination
N.E. Lanark	Lib.	7976	Lib.	Lib.	Un.
	Un.	6776			
	Lab.	2879			
Keighley	Lib.	4667		"	"
	Un.	3842	"		
	Lab.	3452			
Kilmarnock	Lib.	6923			
	Un.	4637	"	"	"
	Lab.	2761			
Holmfirth	Lib.	4749			
	Un.	3379	"	"	"
	Lab.	3195			
Oldham	Un.	12255			
	Lib.	10623	Un.	"	"
	Lab.	7448			
Hanley	Lib.	6647			
	Un.	5993	Lib.	"	"
	Lab.	1694			
Crewe	Un.	6260			
	Lib.	5294	Un.	"	"
	Lab.	2485			
E. Carmarten	Lib.	6082			
	Un.	3354	Lib.	"	Lib.
	Lab.	1089			
Mialothian	Un.	6021			
	Lib.	5989	Un.	"	Un.
	Lab.	2413			
Houghton LeSpring	Lib.	6930			
	Un.	4807	Lib.	"	"
	Lab.	4165			
Keighley	Lib.	4730			
	Un.	3852	"	"	"
	Lab.	3646			
S. Lanark	Un.	4257			
	Lib.	4006	Un.	"	"
	Lab.	1674			
N.W. Durham	Lib.	7241			
	Un.	5564	Lib.	"	"
	Lab.	5026			
Leith Burghs	Un.	5159			
	Lib.	5143	Un.	"	"
	Lab.	5346			

The summary of the above is as follows:

Liberal votes 87,000; Seats actually won 9; Liberal seats won under a Liberal and Labor combination 14 leaving the Unionists 1. A Unionist vote of 76,156; Seats actually obtained 5; Under a Unionist and Labor combination 13 Unionist seats and no liberals, while Labor polling 45,273 votes elects no member at all.

The above figures shows the startling possibilities of the system and makes it difficult to suggest anything else than that there is no object in changing from the present system to a system which

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simply perfects the machinery for combinations at the polls. These figures can be compared with like possibilities in three cornered contests in our own elections.

It has been thought better to give computations and figures taken from authorities on proportional representation. Anyone can take this data and apply it to our own election returns. Any computation by the writer would not carry any authority beyond what the figures might show themselves.

With regard to the operation of the single transferable vote in a single member constituency where more than three candidates are running the system would where three candidates are in the field and no candidate gets an absolute majority on the first poll would operate as follows the third candidate would drop out and instead of having a second election between the two highest candidates as was the old second ballot system, the second preferences indicated would be divided between the two highest candidates. If more than three candidates are running in a single member constituency only one member can be returned and all candidates lower than the first two must drop out and the voter be confined to a second choice and the second count made is in the case of three candidates or you must take a list of preferences equal to the number of candidates and eliminate one at a time until you finally get down to the two candidates who have the greatest number of first and second choices so that with more than three candidates the system becomes a complete farce unless the member finally elected is to be elected with the aid of fourth or fifth choices.

It is submitted that if this system were adopted here it should at least be confined to a second choice to the voter and the election finally determined on a second count.

From the point of view of the Conservative party the figures above quoted if applied to our own election returns will show the startling possibility of more effective combination at the polls in the future against the Conservative party, which (as in the past) must expect to face not one party but the combined vote of every disgruntled group which is advocating some particular policy. The single transferable vote in one member constituencies would simply perfect the machinery by which these groups could more effectively combineto defeat the Conservative candidate. In fact the chief criticism of the system is that it is not a positive system of voting but a negative system for the purpose of providing two or twenty different groups (as the case may be) no matter how divergent their views, with the means of defeating a candidate which for two or twenty different reasons none of them want.

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Further Legislation

Several Committees
Radio
Banking
Old age Pensions
Yukon Act

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Toronto, ONTARIO May 30 1924

My dear Mr Meighen:

Mr M. G. Walker who appears to be staying at the Russell House and who was, and may be now is, the Secretary of the Manitoba Liberal Assn sent me a letter a few weeks ago and inclosed a letter of which I inclose you a copy.

The Liberal resolution is interesting. They are sick of the Transferable Vote in Winnipeg. The Transferable Vote has always been touted as a voting system that would do away with the manifold and insurmountable evils of the Alternative Vote. Since the former, too, is a failure, then much more so is the latter.

Major Taylor wants me to speak on this subject in Winnipeg last week of June.

Yours faithfully
John R MacNicol

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Ottawa, May 31, 1924.

Dear Mr. Macnicol:

I have your letter of the 30th instant and thank you for the enclosure. This will be of real use to me when the Transferrable Vote question comes up.

Yours very truly,

J.R. Macnicol, Esquire,
3 Glenholm Ave.,
Toronto, Ontario.

no attachment

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Ottawa, June 5, 1924.

J.R. MacNichol, Esq.,
3 Glenholme Ave.,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. MacNichol:

Could you please let me have two or three extra copies of your pamphlet on the Transferable Vote? I would be glad to receive these by return mail as the matter is likely to come up in the House any day.

Yours very truly.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
WINNIPEG

28th April, 1925.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.M.P.
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada.

My dear Arthur,-

I met the Honourable E.J. McMurray the other day at the Club. He asked me what I thought of the transferable vote. We discussed it a while and then I asked him why he was so interested. He replied that he was going to introduce a Bill into the House for that purpose. I asked him if he thought it would pass, and he said he thought it would pass the House, but he hoped it would be killed in the Senate.

In the country of course the transferable vote would be death to our people. In cities like Winnipeg, it would help us, as the Liberals after getting in a vote for their own man would vote for us. At least I think they would. They certainly would not vote labor. Of course, that may be a selfish way of looking at it.

Political feeling is good here. I do not know as I have ever seen it better. Take it all in all, it is very hostile to King and his outfit.

Kind personal regards.

Yours truly,

John Haig

Address:

John T. Haig, M.L.A.
Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
Winnipeg.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D34076

248

Ottawa, Ont., 2nd May, 1925.

Dear Jack,

Many thanks for your letter of the 28th. It is news to me that Mr. McMurray will be permitted to introduce this bill. I doubt it. There are a great many on the Government side against it, and it would appear to me very strange if, under those condition, they would let him have charge of it, if it is ever introduced. They certainly want it beaten in the Senate.

I feel particularly good that you can send me an encourgaing word as to public opinion in the west. I was beginning to think it was improving everywhere else and was wondering how the west could escape.

With all good wishes,

Yours very truly,

J. T. Haig, Esquire, M.L.A.,
Barrister, etc
Winnipeg, Man.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034077

248

Ottawa, May 22, 1925.

Dear Mr. Imrie:

I have read your editorial on the subject of the Transferable Vote.

We are opposed to this Transferable Vote and chiefly on the ground that it will encourage a multiplicity in Canada of groups. If there is one country on earth which has everything to fear from the group system, it is Canada. If the group system continues, Canada, I fear, cannot continue. We are so widely separated, so varied in occupation and physical and industrial conditions, as well as so seriously split up racially, that we simply cannot make progress, if indeed we can hang together at all, save under the good old British two party system. It is probably true we cannot altogether eliminate groups but at least we can decline to take a course which will strengthen and multiply these groups.

Whether in the next election the alternatave vote scheme will help us or hurt us as a party is debatahbe but whether it will help or hurt Canada is to my mind not debatable at all.

Yours very truly,

John Imrie, Esq.,
Edmonton Journal,
Edmonton, Alta.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034078

384 west 20th . Street
Prince Albert Sask.
June 5/25

Hon. A . Meighen
Ottawa
Ont.

Dear Sir-;

The elections in Sas k. are over ,with Dunning still in the saddle ,but from closer ob servance of result I beleive that final returns will show that p opular vote was opposed to Dunning . It is upon this I would dilate ,for with the transferable ballot incorporated in the Dominion Act it is very possible to obtain some Tory seats in middle west & as Progressives are the fathers of such method of ballot it is po licy I beleive,to support such a measure .,for as you are aware, the illitterate vote is ourc wors t trouble in all elections & a t ransferable vote would wreck them as machine voters .

In next Domino fight I am no t so sure ,that importation ,to On t. of some Sask. Tory speakers to inform Ont. how elections are fou ght in Sask. would not come amiss .

I may remark for your informa tion ,that Mr. Alan Holmes (of Gau lt Ont. part owner of Gault Recor der I beleive ,was in this City Fighting for the Liberal Govt. not alone with his press here but in person in committees ,so as it is often necessary to know whe re ones Party stands in the se ca ses ,I feel justified as a conserv at -ive to place the information in the hands of the chief Conserva t- ive ,without being unduly crit ised for so doing.,for time is now that we know upon whom we can safely rely .

Trusting that you may see something favorable in Sask. elec t -ions ,by use of transferable ballot. I remain ect.

T. D. Agnew

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034079

248

Ottawa, June 9, 1925.

T.D. Agnew, Esq.,

304 West 20th St.,

Prince Albert, Sask.

Dear Mr. Agnew:

I have your letter of the 5th June, and note with much interest what you say as to conditions in Saskatchewan. There is a difference of opinion as to what would be the effect as between the Liberal and Conservative parties on the adoption of the transferable vote. On the whole most of our Western friends seem of the opinion that in that section it would perhaps help the Liberals. On the other hand opinions differ. Personally I don't like the principle of the transferable vote at all as I believe it tends to the perpetuation of the group system of government. I don't think the group system is good anywhere but in a country like Canada with its sections so widely separated I fear it may be very serious.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Worthington & Borlase
Notaries Public

OFFICES: SUN LIFE BUILDING
Sherbrooke, Que.

E. B. WORTHINGTON
G. E. BORLASE

034080

Ballot

10th November, 1925.

Copy

Chief Electoral Officer,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your enquiry of the 6th instant, I beg to submit that the following modifications should be made to the Electoral Act.

1. The vote should be obligatory.

2. The names, once registered on the Electoral List, should remain there until they are struck by the Revising Officer, both in urban and rural sections, thereby giving to the lists a character of permanancy.

3. The registration of the names should be made by the Clerk of the Municipality wherein the list is to be used at a fixed period once a year.

4. The revision should be made immediately after the period fixed for registration by the Revising Officer or his appointee.

5. The lists to be used in an election should have been in force at least one month prior to the issue of the election writ.

Hoping that these suggestions may meet with your approval, and the serious consideration of the House of Commons, and soon become law, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Rgd E. B. Worthington

defeated Conservative Candidate
Sherbrooke County.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034081

384 West 20th Street
Prince Albert Sask.
Jany 10th/26

Right Hon.Arthur Meighen
Ottawa. Ont.

Hon .Sir-;

Following the Liberal inter pretation of the speech from the throne one can ,gather but the one impression .The Liberals are confining their efforts to politica l chicanery as the best means for retention of power.Two outstand ing features of the throne speech,which are directed particularly to meet the progressive approval are the H.B.Railway completion and the Single Transferable vote . The latter upon its adoption tends to the prolongation of the life of the Progressive party ,in colusi on with their foster brothers the Liberals .I enclose for your per usal ,the outline of this method of polling ,from which you will rea lize ,that a second choice vote may often in three corned fights ,c hange the complextion of an elect-ion.There is of course this unfor tunate feature (in so far asour party is concerned)that with Liber al & Progressive Policies being alike in most respects ,a second choice vote by a Tory voter merely vetos his number one vote wh ile a second choice vote of eith-er Progressive or Liberal would be an exchange of confidence & complimemtory in effect .This howev er can be wrecked to our advanta-ge as follows. With the practice o f this method of Parliamentary reprsentatives our Party can select our Candidates in conventio n with First & second choice .Both th ese choices standing for electio-n with understanding that one is f or first choice & the other to take care of our second choice ball ots at t e polls .In practic e therefore in a feild of Liberal .Pr ogressive we have two Tories the 2nd , choice Tory would soon be eliminated but his 2nd choice votes would douuble the vote of our first choic e .

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034082

You will readily see that we are able to defeat the object of this new method of vote ,when no one can didate is able to poll I/2 the total vote on first count . I am of the opinion ,that the Liberals while entertaining this Progressive proposal. have failed to reckon its consequences . I submit this offset for your consideration.

The H.B.Railway completion as promised ,is but a political move at this time & its suggested completion can also be offset as follows. In view of the uncertainty of the sea route from Hudsons Bay ,this project devolves itself into a problematical question (in so far as its Nationals,benifits are concerned ,even though the completion of rails to the Bay may be a stride in local developement for the two Provinces affected .The Conservatives might easily ,in ammendment grant the works as at present existing (to the provinces of Manitoba & Saskatchewan ,for their completion Provincially .& further offer financial aid to both BC& Alta . Provinces in the extention of the Peace River Rails to connect with our National lines westward .

These moves would imediately nullify the Political advantage at present held by the Liberals ,for Sask, & Manitoba could hardly expect more & Alta. & B.C. would be solid upon the Peace River project. Sask. is Liberal at present at any rate .Gains in Alta. are worthy of consideration. & the BC Project would help northern B.C. as well The remaining items in speech from throne are uninterstingto west. As a farmer I do not see where further easy money to farmers is going to help the Liberals politically . for most farmers at present established are just recovering from the too easy money of passed and are now nicely getting out from under those borrowings .

Tis truethat money lavishly thrown around by Govts. in shape of loans will be readily absorbed but mostly by poor moral risks thus tending to loss . many of our farmers (who are not returned men) are unfavorably disposed to the S S Brd. loans .This feature therefore in

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034083

when taking into consideration ,the loss upon rural credits in the Province of Manitoba is not an encou raging one at best. & is rather a political in place of practical be nifit.

What we in west want is cheaper rail transportation to Pacific where we have an all year port. even thoug h such rate was but for the periods when Lake ports are closed (as an expedient only.

The C P R of course would suffer but running rights over Grand Trunk tracks west from Edmonton would be r enumerative alternative for CPR in fact I have been of opinion that some sort of provision for nat -ionalization of the C P double rail s east from Fort William for all through traffic & conversion of the CN& old G.T main tracks through Northern Ont. to a colonization stat us with opperation in keepin g with developement along such lines .

Trusting that I have submitted infor mation & suggestions of some little use to our Party .

Beleive me .with best wishes for your succe -ss .

I remain.

Yours Very Truly

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CANADA

034084

248

Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1926.

D. Agnew, Esq.,
304 West 20th St.,
Prince Albert, Sask.

Dear Mr. Agnew:

I have yours of the 10th and have read with interest the various suggestions you have made. The Conservative party has taken a stand definitely against the single transferable vote, and I am glad that your idea on this subject are in line with our policy.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

034085

Ballot

Subject.....

Date Sept 20/26 Publication Ottawa Journal

INEQUALITY IN VOTING POWER.

The results of the recent general election give renewed emphasis to the inequality in voting power which obtains in the existing distribution of constituencies. That the same thing has been true for years past does not in any degree vindicate the plan nor lessen the need for adjustment. In Parliament all votes are equal; but the votes which send men to Parliament are very unequal in electing power. This is very clearly a grave anomaly, and in such a situation as has obtained since 1921 it suggests injustice to the cities and towns.

The case of Ottawa is illustrative, although it is by no means the most glaring. Altogether, over 45,000 votes were cast in order to elect two representatives. In many other constituencies that number of votes elected three and four members. In Montreal the electoral riding of George Etienne Cartier, with a population of 52,000, elects one member; East Elgin, with a population of 18,000, also elects one member. The same disparity arises in Toronto, and, indeed, in all the larger cities. While Nelson, with a population of 11,973, elected a Progressive, it took a population of 54,792 to elect a Conservative in Toronto Centre. Instances of that nature could be multiplied.

In all cases these inequalities in voting power favor the rural ridings. When there were but two parties, this did not so much matter; but now that we have an aggressive agrarian party the situation has changed vitally. It means that Parliament may be controlled by a relatively small group of men who represent but a fraction of the people, and whose notions of policy are sharply contrary to those held by the majority. There is no need of stating the matter in the permissive sense, since it is as clear as noonday that the Parliament elected on Tuesday last will be controlled in precisely that way.

Why should the rural ridings have such an advantage? Why should the great centres of population be so heavily penalized? Those questions cannot be answered in any way that would be satisfactory. The thing is wrong on its face, and no amount of argument or logic chopping can make it right. Just because a man is a farmer does not create a sound reason for giving his vote an elective value four or five times greater than that of an artisan who happens to live in a city. The very core of our democratic system is representation by population, and we have got something which, in practice, is quite to the contrary.

The British North America Act prescribes that Quebec shall always have 65 representatives in Parliament, and that the population of that province, as disclosed by the decennial census, shall be divided by that number in order to create the unit of representation for the other provinces. That unit in 1921 was 36,300. Therefore, Ontario gets as many members as its population, divided by 36,300, shows it to be entitled to have. Within provincial lines this constitutional rule has been followed. The departures arise wholly in connection with constituencies. One riding has a population of 17,000 and another may run up to 80,000 or higher; and, as has been said, in every instance it is a rural riding which is thus favored.

Inequality in voting power makes it possible at all times to have the will of a majority of the people thwarted. In other words, we have not got a Parliament which is constituted on the representative principle.

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57 CCB

034086

MEMO FOR MR. MEIGHEN

Province of Quebec - Cooperation

Would suggest that when you have time you come to Montreal and privately meet the several groups, and particularly the Patenaude group and try and get all the Conservative forces lined up to work enthusiastically and loyaly together.

Executive or Advisory Committee

Strongly recommend that a committee of ten to fifteen be appointed French and English ~~and~~ deal with all problems in Montreal district, including Eastern Townships and that they further extend their activities to work harmoniously with Three Rivers and Quebec committees. That there should be formed from this General Advisory or Executive Committee other committees such as Finance, Publicity, Candidates, Local Organizations, but all reporting to the General Advisory or Executive Committee.

Three Rivers and Quebec Committees

Would suggest that small committees be organized at Three Rivers and Quebec, keeping in touch with the Chairman of the General Advisory committee at Montreal. Having these committees will overcome any antagonism or jealousy that might arise between Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal and the Eastern Townships.

General

Aside from appointing men who have a knowledge of politics or have been in public would strongly recommend that some of our most prominent business men, both French and English, be members of the General Advisory or Executive committee. Would suggest that the Finance committee be not larger than five or six members and that Mr. J.W. McConnell should be the head.

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CANADA

034087

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

Electoral District of St. Lawrence and St. George
Summary of Return of Candiate's Expenses

There is below set out, as required by Section 79 (5), of the above Act, a summary signed by the official agent of the return of election expenses made to me by him on behalf of Herbert Marler, one of the candidates at the recent election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, which said return is on file at my office, and may, on payment of a fee of twenty cents, be there inspected, and extracts taken therefrom at any reasonable time during the six months next, after the Fifteenth day of February, 1922, being the day upon which the said return was furnished to me.

Dated at Montreal, this Fifteenth day of February, 1922.

G. A. FORBES,

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of St. Lawrence and St. George.

SUMMARY
Election Expenses of Herbert Marler

RECEIPTS	Amount	No. of persons from whom received.
Contributions, etc.	$42,743.34	One
Promised unpaid contributions, etc.	.....	.....
Total	$42,743.34	One

PAYMENTS	Amount	No. of persons paid
Candidate's personal expenses	None	.....
Postage	None	.....
Telegrams	None	.....
Petty claims	None	.....
Hire of premises	$ 2,717.84	.....
Services	27,168.21	.....
Travelling expenses	210.65	.....
Goods supplied	10,509.91	.....
Advertising	2,135.03	.....
Total	742,741.64	

DELAYED ADMITTED CLAIMS

(Set out names and amounts unless very numerous, when the number and total amount may be given).

NIL

DISPUTED CLAIMS

(Set out names and amounts unless very numerous, when the number and total amount may be given).

NIL

Dated at Montreal, this Fifteenth day of February, 1922.

W. L. BOND,
Official Agent.

Goodwins—Ede, Burnett, Galley, Ware,

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

034088

Electoral District of St. Lawrence and St. George
Summary of Return of Candidate's Expenses

There is below set out, as required by Section 79 (5), of the above Act, a summary signed by the official agent of the return of election expenses made to me by him on behalf of Mrs. R. Henderson, one of the candidates at the recent election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, which said return is on file at my office, and may, on payment of a fee of twenty cents, be there inspected, and extracts taken therefrom at any reasonable time during the six months next, after the Fourteenth day of February, 1922, being the day upon which the said return was furnished to me.

Dated at Montreal, this Fourteenth day of February, 1922.

G. A. FORBES,

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of St. Lawrence and St. George.

SUMMARY
Election Expenses of Mrs. Rose Henderson:

RECEIPTS	Amount	No. of persons from whom received
Contributions, etc.	$575.14	Numerous Contributors
Promised unpaid contributions, etc.	.....	
Total	$575.14	

PAYMENTS	Amount	No. of persons paid
Candidate's personal expenses	None	.....
Postage	None	.....
Telegrams	None	.....
Petty claims	None	.....
Hire of premises	$148.50	Five
Services	30.00	One
Travelling expenses	None	.....
Goods supplied	292.00	Three
Advertising	74.25	Three
Total	$544.75	Twelve

DELAYED ADMITTED CLAIMS

(Set out names and amounts unless very numerous, when the number and total amount may be given).

Goods supplied (unpaid) $167.60

DISPUTED CLAIMS

(Set out names and amounts unless very numerous, when the number and total amount may be given).

NIL

Dated at Montreal, this Fifteenth day of February, 1922.

A. E. FLINT,
Official Agent.

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CANADA

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

234089

Electoral District of St. Lawrence and St. George
Summary of Return of Candidate's Expenses

There is below set out, as required by Section 79 (5), of the above Act, a summary signed by the official agent of the return of election expenses made to me by him on behalf of Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, one of the candidates at the recent election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, which said return is on file at my office, and may, on payment of a fee of twenty cents, be there inspected, and extracts taken therefrom at any reasonable time during the six months next, after the Fourteenth day of February, 1922, being the day upon which the said return was furnished to me.

Dated at Montreal, this Fourteenth day of February, 1922.

G. A. FORBES,

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of St. Lawrence and St. George.

SUMMARY

Election Expenses of Hon. C. C. Ballantyne:

RECEIPTS	Amount	No. of persons from whom received
Contributions, etc.	$26,082.30	(1)
Promised unpaid contributions, etc.		
Total	$26,082.30	

PAYMENTS	Amount	No. of persons paid
Candidate's personal expenses	.....	.....
Postage	1,045.37	.....
Telegrams	1.46	.....
Petty claims	.....	.....
Hire of premises	1,093.10	7
Services	7,983.30	165
Travelling expenses	.....	.....
Goods supplied	4,879.50	36
Advertising	11,079.57	25
Total	$26,082.30	233

DELAYED ADMITTED CLAIMS

(Set out names and amounts unless very numerous, when the number and total amount may be given).

NIL

DISPUTED CLAIMS

(Set out names and amounts unless very numerous, when the number and total amount may be given).

NIL

Dated at Montreal, this Fourteenth day of February, 1922.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,

Official Agent.

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034090

50 M-3-A

13.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
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CALGARY, VANCOUVER,
HALIFAX, N.S.
LONDON, ENG.

"Save the surface and you save all" Paint & Varnish

697 CENTRE STREET,
MONTREAL.

February 27th, 1922

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I enclose herewith official statement of the different Candidates' election expenses for the Electoral District of St. Lawrence and St. George. -

Mr. Marler you will note is	-	$42,743.34
Mrs. Rose Henderson	-	544,75
My own	-	26,082.30

In case you may not have seen these returns, I thought it well to forward them to you.

My opponent, Mr. Marler's expenses, of course were at least three times greater than the official return. In any event, I do not suppose that there has been a candidate during the last election who has rendered an official election return as great as Mr. Marler's.

Yours very truly,

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
O t t a w a, Ont.

B

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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

Q 5374

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

34081

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

D. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

PHONE By..... Time 340

06 RAR 39 PD RUSH

1

MONTREAL FEB 27/22

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

WE WILL ALL BE MOST PLEASED TO SEE YOU TOMORROW PLEASE WIRE ME WHAT TRAIN YOU WILL COME ON AND I WILL MEET YOU I WOULD ALSO LIKE YOU TO LUNCH WITH ME TOMORROW AT THE MOUNT ROYAL CLUB

C C BALLANTYNE

316 PM

Telephone Queen 1070"

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034092

FORM 2

Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada

Exclusive Connection with the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Cable Service to all the World

CONDITIONS.—Approved by Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, under Order 162, dated March 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200.00, due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding one thousand miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER.

COUNTER NO.	TIME FILED	SENT NO.	SENT BY	RECEIVED BY	TIME SENT	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the above Terms, which are hereby agreed to.

Ottawa, February 27th, 1922

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
Mountain St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Will leave here eight thirty Grand Trunk Glad indeed to have lunch with you.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034093

FORM 2

Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada

Exclusive Connection with the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Cable Service to all the World

CONDITIONS.—Approved by Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, under Order 162, dated March 30, 1916.

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No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER.

COUNTER NO.	TIME FILED	SENT NO.	SENT BY	RECEIVED BY	TIME SENT	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the above Terms, which are hereby agreed to.

Ottawa, Feb. 27th, 1922.

13

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
Mountain St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Can I see you also Webster and Foster in Montreal tomorrow.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

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897 CENTRE STREET,
MONTREAL.

February 27th, 1922

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I suppose you have noticed by the papers that the Government by Order in Council, have transferred from Federal jurisdiction, the fisheries in the Province of Quebec that were declared by the Privy Council to belong solely to the Federal Government, back again to the Provincial Government.

The argument of the Province of Quebec is that while they admitted the decision of the Privy Council placed these fisheries in tidal waters under the Dominion Government, and they alone had the right to issue fishing licenses, that they would not allow anyone who obtained a license from Ottawa for a fishing net, to drive stakes in the soil, because the latter belonged to the Province of Quebec.

Premier Taschereau and the Hon. Mr. Mitchell placed this argument before me some months ago, but I informed them that the Dominion Government was going to stand on the decision of the Privy Council. I had the necessary new regulations issued, placed Federal officials in charge, and everything was running nicely when our Government went out of power.

Now, for purely political reasons, and as a result of a solid Quebec, the present Government, by Order in Council, have transferred these Federal fishing rights back again to the Province. I do not understand how they can claim the right to do this.

I thought I would bring the matter to your attention so that you can bring it up in the House, if you so desire.

Yours very truly,

A. G. Gulstene

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

B

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Ottawa, Ont.

B

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034095

13.

March 2nd, 1922.

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
Mountain St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne,-

I have yours of the 27th ultimo, regarding the alleged transfer of Federal Fishery rights to the Province of Quebec.

I am looking into this matter.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034096

13.

Ottawa, March 14th, 1922.

Honorable C. C. Ballantyne,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Thanks for yours of the 13th inst.

I will submit this matter to one of our members and doubtless the questions will be asked.

Yours truly,

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GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

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MONTREAL QUE 335P 30 MAR 1922

14 13

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

HU ONT.

WHEN AMENDMENT TO FRANCHISE COMES UP AGAIN REGARDING ALIEN WOMEN STOP STRONGLY OF THE OPINION GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE VIGOROUSLY ATTACKED FOR DISHONEST TACTICS USED ON STLAWRENCE AND I BELIEVE ALSO IN JACOBS DIVISION.

C C BALLANTYNE.

359P

13

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034098

13.

Ottawa, Ont. April 1st, 1922.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I had your election in mind during the debate on Euler's motion, but I had not the material at my command to render it safe for me to launch into the question.

I knew right well that the others would have more at their command than I, and instead of doing good, it would have done harm if I had started in.

If you can send down affidavits or other evidence establishing irregularities, I will study the subject up myself, or have it done. Would certainly like to take a round out of them on their $120,000 campaign.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
Montreal, P.Q.

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897 CENTRE STREET,
MONTREAL.

April 25th, 1922

Private & Confidential

Dear Mr. Meighen:

You will remember that last year I suggested to Sir. Henry Drayton, the advisability of amending the Income Tax Act so as to prevent millionaires and multi-millionaires from forming Trust Companies and avoiding paying their proper Income Tax. - The matter was discussed by the Government but no action was taken.

I know of several multi-millionaires in this city who have formed Trust Companies, not only for themselves but some of them for their wives as well, and are not paying anything like what they should to the Government. The way it is done is this -

A Company is formed and the multi-millionaire deposits all his securities with this Company and only draws out what he needs for his private use and pays Income Tax on this amount alone, which would not be possibly more than a quarter of his actual income. Upon the remainder of his revenue, which he leaves in the Trust Company, he only pays 10%. - I could give you the names of several, but I do not think this is necessary.

I would suggest that you have one of the Progressives put the question on the Order Paper - "how many of these Companies have been formed, and by whom" and if the Government's answer is that they have no knowledge of this, then I can furnish you with some very important rich men's names.

I am a believer in the Income Tax, but I think everyone should pay on their income and not try to avoid it. I speak somewhat feelingly as I am today paying quite a large Income Tax as far as my revenue is concerned.

Then there are other ways that the Tax is being avoided, and these are - by having stocks transferred to rich men's sons, or by subterfuge, in their wives' names, thereby very largely reducing the Income Tax. This latter method removes the peak of the Income of rich men's revenue thus effecting a very large saving.

I thought I would bring this matter to your notice to take whatever action you may deem fit.

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897 CENTRE STREET,
MONTREAL.

April 25th, 1922

.....2

Re your letter of April 1st. I have not as yet been able to get the information from Mr. Mann regarding the Alien Women's Vote, owing to his being ill. I hope however, to send you the information in a few days.

Last night's vote on the McMaster resolution certainly showed the Prime Minister up as the greatest political acrobat Canada has ever possessed.

Hoping you are keeping quite well, and with kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

C. A. Sutherland

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

034101

13

Ottawa, Ont. April 26th. 1922

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 25th. instant. Am glad you have brought this matter again to my attention. Would like though, if you would give me the names of some of the men who have adopted the plan of incorporating themselves into companies, and the names they have given the companies. It would be very difficult to frame questions unless instances can be selected to base the questions upon. I feel very much like following this subject up vigorously, but perhaps the proper time has not come just yet.

The Government is really in a bad way, and quite a number think that something radical may happen any time. They have shown themselves very weak all session, and are certainly not improving.

I expect to be in Montreal on Saturday, and have arranged this time to go up to the Senator's

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034102

I mean Senator Webster's. Will, of course, make it a point to see you. Will call on you up Saturday morning.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

034103

Ottawa, Apr. 28/22.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne,
Mountain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Mrs. Ballantyne has been kind enough to invite Mrs. Meighen and myself to stay with you next Wednesday, May 3. I welcome this opportunity.

We will arrive at 6.45, tunnel station, C.N.R., and will require to be at the Victoria Hall, Westmount, at 8.45, having dinner there. I presume they are sending to your house for us.

Yours truly,

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CANADA

034104

13.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne May 3rd. 1922.

Mountain Street, Montreal

We are leaving today at three thirty railway time arriving six thirty Grand Trunk.

Arthur Meighen

D.H. FS62

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034105

13

Ottawa, Aug. 2, 1922.

Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne,
Dorval,
Que.

Dear Mrs. Ballantyne:

Did you happen to find around the house any printed memorandum dealing with naval matters? I have missed one from the papers which I brought home from Tadoussac, and as it is important I would very much like to get it. I might possibly have taken it out at your house, but cannot remember doing so. I thought possibly one of the maids might have found it. Am sorry indeed to trouble you further.

Yours very truly,

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034106

13

Dear Mr Meighen

I am sorry I cannot find the papers you spoke of in your letter of Aug. 2nd. I remember seeing some papers with your pocket book when your things were moved from the upstairs room, which I put in the

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034107

Bureau drawer in the spare-room as they are not there now I presume you found them alright. Hoping the lost papers will turn up alright & looking forward to seeing you & Mrs Meighen in September.

Yours very sincerely
Ethel M. Ballantyne

August 4th 1922
Dorval

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034108

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VICE-PRESIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

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NO. 4 DELSON, P.Q.

PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

13.

MONTREAL, September 5th, 1922.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen;-

On my return from St. Andrews, where I have been for the last fortnight with my family, I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd. ult.

I note how it came about that Mr. McQuarrie became a Member of the Royal Commission. It is too bad that Mr. McQuarrie did not recognize himself when he was only assisting in a useless investigation and expenditure in order to give men like Duff Chisolme and Martel a free trip at the country's expense, and a certain amount of publicity.

Am delighted to learn that the Conservative Party continue to be so strong in B.C. even in this City and Province I can see some signs of a revival. The greatest asset the Conservative Party has got is MacKenzie King. No doubt you have read the stupid speech he made at Toronto, and a remarkable telegram that he sent about withdrawing the troops from the Sydney Mines.

I hope on your return that you and Mrs. Meighen will be able to pay us a visit at Dorval. My wife will write Mrs. Meighen just as soon as we know that you are back. Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
STRIKES, ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CAUSES OF DELAY BEYOND OUR CONTROL

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CANADA

034109

13

Ottawa, Ont. September 7th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have just received yours of the 5th. instant. Tom Blacklock went down to-day and I asked him to see you. No doubt he will have a talk with you tonight or in the morning.

I had really a splendid trip West. There are good signs of revival in Ontario, and even in Manitoba. In Saskatchewan and Alberta things do not look much better. In British Columbia, however, we are very strong. The spirit of the party is confident and militant and in my judgment Bowser will overcome every difficulty and carry the next election.

Mrs. Meighen spoke to me just yesterday about a visit to your Dorval home. We would both love to go; indeed, there is nothing I would like better. How would next week do? I think we can manage it next week. I speak at a picnic near Ottawa on Saturday, but will hold next week open if that would be convenient for Mrs. Ballantyne and yourself.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034110

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne.
Dorval, Que.

September 14th. 1922.

Arriving at noon today Grand Trunk.

Arthur Meighen.

Dead Head FS62

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D34111

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
Montreal, P.Q.

September 15th. 1922.

Arriving at noon today Grand Trunk
Arthur Meighen

Dead Head FS62

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 70)

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034112

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRSIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

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PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

" Private " MONTREAL, October 17th.1922

Dear Mr Meighen:--

For my own information and use,I would be greatly obliged if you would give me the following information at your convenience, regarding the Railroad situation past and present.

C. N. RY. I would like to know what year the Government first aided this road and the amount, and each succeeding year until the road was completed.

I would also like to know what Provincial aid was given and the total mileage of the system and total cost.

You might also please explain to me what year it was that MacKenzie & Mann found they could no longer finance their system and the Government had the choice of allowing it to go into liquidation or take it over. I would be interested also to know the bond issue for this system and the amount of Common Stock.

What year was it that the Liberal Government gave authority to MacKenzie & Mann to extend their system eastward ?

What date was the award made and how much,together with what you consider the system was worth at the time of the award ?

G.T.P. When was this charter granted ,and,please let me know how much the Grand Trunk put up financially and what was the guarantee of the Liberal Government at the time? The mileage from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert,the estimated cost and the final cost.

What was the amount of their different debentures, Prefer-

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STRIKES, ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CAUSES OF DELAY BEYOND OUR CONTROL

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CANADA

034113

red and Common Stocks and what interest and dividends were they paying?

TRANSCONTINENTAL: What year did the Liberal Government authorize this road to be built from Moncton to Winnipeg? Also, please give me the estimated cost and final cost, and, I would like my memory refreshed as to the arrangement they made with the G.T.R. to operate their system.

Did the G.T.R. operate the Transcontinental, and if so, for how long? What year did the G.T.R. refuse to operate this system and throw it on the hands of the Federal Government?

G. T. R. What was the amount of their different debentures, Preferred and Common Stocks, and what interest or dividends were they paying?

What financial aid did Parliament, from time to time, vote them, starting from the first year that it was voted? What year was it that the G.T.R. found they could no longer finance their system?

I would also like my memory refreshed about the award of the arbitrators.

Montreal criticisms.

Their criticisms are always the same. -

First. That the C.N.R. should not have been taken over by the Borden Government but allowed to go into liquidation.

Second. That the Government might have been justified in taking over and operating the G.T.P. and Transcontinental, but should have left the G.T. with the owners, on in other words, - let the Government take the useless portion of the system and leave the G.T.R. with the ~~better part~~. (old road GTR)

Any other information you can give me at your convenience, I will be very glad indeed to have.

I hope I am not troubling you too much in asking you for so much detailed information, but really, the citizens of this City are so ignorant about the Railway situation that I think they ought to be more enlightened at an early date.

I was speaking the other day to the President of the Club, Dr Todd, whom I happened to meet at the Club, and I mentioned tp him that you were prepared to address the Canadian Club if he would suggest a subject, and I mentioned to him that I thought you would be prepared to talk about the Railways. Dr Todd stated that this would be most acceptable and that he would write you.

With Kindest Regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
Ottawa,
ONT.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034114

13.

Ottawa, Ont. October 18th. 1922

My dear Ballantyne:

I have yours of yesterday. I think I had better compile tables so as to give you pretty fully the information you ask for. It will take a little time as I will have to search returns brought down in the House.

I can say, however, now that as regards the Canadian National Railways the first substantial aid was in 1911 under Laurier when the road from Winnipeg east to Montreal was authorised and its bonds guaranteed at 35,000 per mile for 1800 mls. The preamble for this Act declared that a third transcontinental was necessary. In 1912 the Borden Government gave the usual subsidy for the extension westward from Edmonton to the Coast. This extension being by far the finest grade through the mountains is now perhaps the most strategic asset of the National system and its value is increasing very rapidly. The C.N.R. award was made in 1917, which found the

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034115

value of the sixty million stock of the Company (the Government of Canada had already in 1914 taken forty million of the one hundred million issued as a bonus to the people of the country for its guarantee of forty-five million bond issue which was essential then if the whole enterprise was not to collapse) to be ~~one hundred and eight million~~ $10.800.000. We had undertaken to pay only ten million and that ten million we paid, the creditors of MacKenzie & Mann, getting some eight million odd, being their proportion. In my opinion the stock was of value at that time only to the C.P.R. and in my opinion also, the C.P.R. would have paid substantially more than the arbitrators' award. They were, as a matter of fact in negotiation with MacKenzie & Mann for the purchase of this stock when Sir Thomas White refused them the right to make such a bargain.

Grand Trunk Pacific. The G.T.P. charter was granted in 1903. Will give you particulars of the bargain later.

The Transcontinental was authorized in the same year. The G.T.P. covenanted to operate this road

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CANADA

034116

free of rent for ten years and then at a rental equal to 4% interest on the cost. They never operated the road an hour - they refused to take it over even rent free and frankly admitted to us that they could not possibly finance its operation. W

Grand Trunk Railway. Will give you particulars as to this later.

I wrote Senator Webster last week and asked him to see you and Senator Foster and I think as well Mr. Monty, and have you advise me whether I should accept the Canadian Club's invitation. Personally I feel strongly inclined to do so, but I want it understood that I am going to feel perfectly free in my address to express my opinions not only of the conduct of the late Government as regards railways but on the conduct of this government. I have not heard from the Senator though I was expecting to hear yesterday. Please call him up. I was writing him on some other subject and thought he could get you together easily.

With kindest regards,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
Montreal, P.Q.

Youre very truly,

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034117

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRSIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

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PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

4

MONTREAL, October 25th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thanks very much for your kind favor of the 18th inst. giving a certain amount of information that I asked for regarding Railways, and your kindness in informing me that the other details will follow later. Probably I have asked for too many details, and knowing how busy you are at all times I hope you will not give too much of your own time to this, but that your Secretary will be able to furnish me with the details asked for.

Canadian Club Invitation: I cannot agree with our mutual friends Senators Foster and Webster that it would be inadvisable for you at this time to address the members of the Montreal Canadian Club on Canada's Railway problem. I am just as much in favor of your coming to Montreal to speak on the Railway question as when I last saw you.

Senators Foster and Webster claim that 90% of the citizens of Montreal are opposed to public ownership and operations of Canada's Railway System. This to my mind is the strongest reason why you should come to Montreal, for, with all due respect to my fellow citizens, they are woefully ignorant in regard to the Railway question, and only know one side of ~~it as~~ it is put before them by the Montreal Gazette and Star for years past..

I heard so many favorable comments from many sources after your admirable address here some years ago on the Grand Trunk Railway, that I am fully convinced that if you come now and address the Canadian Club on the Railway situation it would do a lot of good and help clear the situation, and be of the greatest possible assistance to us from a political point of view

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
STRIKES, ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CAUSES OF DELAY BEYOND OUR CONTROL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034118

I have spoken to quite a few of our friends about the advisability of your addressing the Canadian Club, and they are all most favorable.

Yours very truly,

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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034119

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRESIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

NATIONAL BRICK COMPANY OF LAPRAIRIE Limited

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MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE BUILDING BRICKS, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS
LAPRAIRIE "PLASTIC" (REG'D.), "RUSTIC" (REG'D.), "VERTICAL," "PRESSED," "BUFF" (PATENTED)
AND ALL KINDS OF ORNAMENTAL BRICKS. ALSO "DELCO" HOLLOW TILE.

PLANTS
NO. 1 LAPRAIRIE, P.Q.
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NO. 4 DELSON, P.Q.

PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

MONTREAL, October 25th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. I will make every effort to be present at Ottawa when you call the Convention Committee together.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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034120

Ottawa, November 3rd. 1922.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I will be in Montreal next Tuesday, arriving just before noon, and will call immediately upon Mr. Monty to discuss with him our possible action as regards Quebec by-elections.

Was intending to go down sooner but find that Mr. Monty will be away until Tuesday next.

I am in touch with the situation as to Lanark and Halifax, and will advise you when I see you what we are doing.

Yours very truly.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034122
(39121)

Established 1811 **The Montreal Herald** Established 1811

The Herald Publishing Company, Limited, 1 to 17 Jurors Street, Montreal.

Price to subscribers outside Montreal and immediate suburbs, by mail, 40 cents a month or $4 a year in advance

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922.

THE NATIONAL OUTLOOK

SIR Lomer Gouin struck the right note in his speech at the Reform Club when, after alluding to the heavy commitments of the country, he urged the need of increased production and an active immigration policy in order to meet present conditions. Those conditions are a legacy from the regime that was ended less than a year ago. To relieve by wise and prudent administration the accumulated burdens laid upon the Dominion under that regime constitutes a task greater than any previous government was ever called on to face and in undertaking to discharge it faithfully the Administration relies on the confidence and support of the body of the people.

They will shortly have an opportunity in five pending by-elections to express their opinion that the King Government has done well or otherwise since its assumption of office. It has to its credit the re-establishment of public confidence evidenced by a marked increase in trade and a restoration of the faith of our financial institutions in the national outlook. Added to this there is the almost complete disappearance of unemployment among those who are able and willing to work and the impetus given to one of the most important branches of industry by the removal of the British embargo on Canadian cattle. There is only needed the opening up of other new markets, a labor on which several members of the Government are now concentrating their attention, and an influx of desirable immigrants to restore that national prosperity which was so marked a feature of the Laurier regime.

was responsible in five years for an increase of 15,184 miles, or more than double the Laurier record in half the time.

The official record, therefore, shows that where Laurier left 284 inhabitants to support each mile of railway, Borden by his policy of railway construction placed the burden on 185 inhabitants. More than this, while Laurier steadily refused to aid the Canadian Northern from Edmonton to the Coast, Borden reversed this policy in favor of his friend and supporter, Sir William Mackenzie, and aided the construction of the Mackenzie and Mann scheme through that difficult and unprofitable stretch of country.

There can be no doubt that the present railway situation has been created by the reckless railway construction undertaken and fostered during the Conservative regime. In the light of the official figures we have given the Tories cannot "pass the buck."

ACTION'S T THING

BORDEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

THE BORDEN REGIME AND THE RAILWAYS

WITH singular disregard for the fundamental facts, Conservative politicians and their press blame the Laurier regime for the present railway mess, pointing to the fact that the Liberals constructed the main line of the Transcontinental Railway. This latter road accounted for 1,810 miles and with the Grand Trunk Pacific in the west, 1,964 miles, represented altogether no more than 3,774 miles of construction, made at a time of railway expansion and rapidly growing prosperity.

Now, let us examine the record and ascertain who is to blame for over-construction of railway lines. In 1901 Canada had 18,140 miles of railway; ten years later, when Laurier went out of power, the mileage for the whole of Canada had increased to 25,400, making the ratio one mile to every 284 inhabitants. Sir Robert Borden took office in 1911 and by 1916 this mileage had been increased to 40,584, increasing the ratio to one mile for only 185 inhabitants. So, while Laurier during ten prosperous years witnessed an increased mileage of 7,260 on all the railways in Canada, Borden

A MONTREAL

034128

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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A MONTREAL

034128

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 27, I, Volume 40)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034123

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRESIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

NATIONAL BRICK COMPANY OF LAPRAIRIE Limited

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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NO. 4 DELSON, P.Q.

PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

MONTREAL, November 7th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Many thanks for your letter of the 17th inst. enclosing such interesting and useful memorandum that you have prepared and sent to me on the Railway and Wheat Board, which I will be able to make good use of as occasion arises.

For my address on November 17th might I trouble you once more for a little more information.

I would like to know the total of the Main and Supplementary estimates for the last session of Parliament, compared with our last session. From what you have already told me, the Liberals claim their economy is a false one, and that their estimates, both Main and Supplementary are higher than the previous Government. The economies that they claim in their estimates, if I remember correctly were for the sum of $80,000,000. that your Government expended on Railway betterment, and necessarily smaller amounts required for Soldiers land settlement and ship building.

I am glad to know that we are going to have you with us on the 24th, and remain, with kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

CCB/HM.

Right Hon. Sir Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
STRIKES, ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CAUSES OF DELAY BEYOND OUR CONTROL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Sent 3 enclosure

034124

Ottawa, Nov. 8, 1922.

Honorable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I am now sending you chart certified by the Department of Railways showing the cash assistance given railways in Canada right up to date. This was paid by the federal government. In addition to this there have been the land grants. These I have not yet got divided among the different railways, but it can safely be said that the great bulk of the land grants have been to the C.P.R. The total estimates last year were $605,435,650.94. The total estimates the year before were $480,281,374.40. Out of the estimates for the year previous, i.e. ending 31st March, 1922, only about $425,000,000.00 were spent. The estimates for railways for the two years were for last year $114,049,555.00 and for the year before $189,358,323.11. From Soldiers' Settlement there were last year $12,000,000.00 and the year before $35,017,000. This with a reduction of approximately $5,000,000. on Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and the fact that no estimate at all was required for completing

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thus reducing fy $10,000,000.00, this & the Parliament Bldg reduction

ship building ~~much more than~~ makes up for the difference in the two years' estimates. Then of course there is the further fact that appears above that even with these reductions the estimates aggregated more than the money spent last year. I might add in this connection that up to the 1st October we had to provide last year 79 millions odd for deferred maintenance, additional equipment, etc., on the railways and up to this same time, this year, I am told, only twenty millions were required. This illustrates the difference in conditions.

Yours truly,

Housing loans to Provinces were also 2,500,000.00 less - naturally the work was done.

aM.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034126

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRSIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

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PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

MONTREAL, November 8th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I only received your letter of the 3rd inst. that you were coming to Montreal last evening, yesterday, on my return home; otherwise I would, with pleasure, have met you at the station.

I attended a meeting this morning at Senator Foster's office, which were present Senator Webster and Messrs Clarence Smith, John Baillie and F.W. Stewart. Owing to a court engagement Hon. Mr. Monty was unable to be with us.

After a very full and complete discussion among those present, we were unaminously of the opinion that it would be unwise to run a candidate in by election, shortly to be held in either Jacques Cartier or Megantic County.

I really think the decision was a wise one and hope it will meet with your approval, and remain,

Yours very truly,

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
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511 St. Catherine Street West

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House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034127

Montreal Herald
MONTREALS OLDEST EVENING NEWSPAPER-ESTABLISHED-1811

HON. J. P. B. CASGRAIN, SENATOR · · PRESIDENT

11.20.22

My dear Ballantyne -

Enclosed please find extract -

I spoke of at noon -

You will see that in 6 years Borden built - 15,000 miles -

In ~~fifteen yrs~~ fifteen years Under Laurier there were built 7000 - miles -

His fort 3.500 - The C.P.R. & G.N.R. 3.500 -

As ever yours sincerely

P. B. Casgrain

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne
678 Montarvie

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034128

Report of the Royal Commission to inquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada, 1917 Page 10

Report of Mr. A.H. Smith, Sir H.L. Drayton and Mr W.M. Acworth.

The growth of the mileage has far outstripped the growth of the population. In 1901, with a population of 5,371,315, Canada had 18,140 miles of railway in operation; roughly, a mile of railway for every 300 inhabitants. In 1911, the population had increased by 40 per cent to 25,400 miles; a mile of railway to every 284 inhabitants. Since 1911, the population has, it is understood, not much increased, but the railway mileage open and under construction has grown to 40,584 miles. In other words, Canada has to-day, taking the present population as 7,500,000, only 185 inhabitants to support each mile of railway.

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CANADA

034129

Ottawa, Ont. November 21st. 1922.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Have heard from Montreal that you made an excellent success of your speech on Friday night. Please accept my congratulations.

I understand Mr. Monty is to speak next. These meetings are most encouraging and we can easily keep them up.

I think I will be staying with my cousin, Mrs. A. H. Campbell, when I go down on the 7th., but hope to see you.

Had a long talk with Mr. Lanigan this afternoon.

Yours very truly.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

034130

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRSIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

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PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

MONTREAL, November 21st, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

The Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Club at the Ritz Carlton Hotel on Friday last was very well attended indeed, there being present, not only a large, but a most representative audience. I spoke for about an hour, and the Gazette gave me a very good report, although their article did not give, for lack of space, what I said regarding the Liberals promises on the tariff question, or what they did to our Navy and Militia.

I attended a Meeting of the Executive Committee the same evening, and after full discussion it was unanimously decided that your Meeting would be held in the Ritz. The Meeting will be held in the large ballroom and it will be a joint meeting of men and women. The Executive felt that as the Management of the Ritz had given them freely the use of their rooms without any charge whatever during the past year, that they could not very well hold this large meeting at the Windsor. After hearing their views both Senator Foster and myself could not do otherwise but agree with them. There will be a supper tendered you fir st at the Ritz that evening, and then the General Meeting afterwards.

I met Senator Casgrain yesterday, and told him that you found his editorial in the Montreal Herald on Railway mileage most inaccurate, I enclose memorandum and letter which I received from him today showing what he claims as his

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
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034131

authority. At your convenience would you mind giving me the correct figures.

Yours faithfully,

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034132

Ottawa, Nov. 23rd, 1922.

Honorable C.C. Ballantyne,
President, National Brick Co. of Laprairie,
511 St. Catherine St. West,
Montreal.

My dear Ballantyne:

Meighen has handed me your letter of the 21st inst., asking me to give you the facts. Senator Casgrain must know perfectly well what the real truth is. He must know perfectly well that the whole construction which took place was under the legislation of the Laurier government. The Drayton-Ackworth report merely dealt with lines actually in operation in 1911, and did not deal with lines authorized in 1911. The report is clear on its face.

I enclose you herewith memorandum which I have dictated and which, I think, will give you all the necessary information.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Yours sincerely,

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034133

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRESIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

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PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

MONTREAL, November 27th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am going to Ottawa on Wednesday, morning by the C.P.R. morning train to see the Departments of Public Works and Finance in reference to one or two business matters that I wish to discuss with them. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you while in Ottawa.

Thanks for your letter and enclosure regarding Senator Casgrain's foolish Railway statement. Am I at liberty to send a copy of your letter to Senator Casgrain?

Yours very truly,

C.C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

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CANADA

034134

Ottawa, Ont. November 23rd. 1922

My dear Ballantyne:

I have yours of the 21st. instant.

One scarcely has the patience to seriously answer such a conglomeration of impudence and ignorance as Senator Casgrain puts in black and white to you in his letter of the 20th. instant. Perhaps I should not have said ignorance because Senator Casgrain knows just as well as I know that the impression he is seeking to convey both in his letter and in his article in the "Herald" is so foolishly and stupidly false that no human being capable of elementary reading could be deceived thereby.

The Drayton-Acworth report quotes the mileage of railways "in operation" in 1901 as 18,140. It then quotes the mileage of railways "in operation" in 1911 as 25,400. It lastly quotes the mileage of railway not in operation but "open and under construction" at the date of the report, viz: April 1918 as 40,584. Think for a moment of any person of intelligence trying to argue from those three statements that the Government in power between 1911 and 1918 had built 15,000 miles, or, as Senator Casgrain puts it:

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CANADA

034135

"Borden built 15,000 miles". If what Senator Casgrain says is true, then Borden built the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Trans-continental. He takes a pen and ink and asserts that Sir Robert Borden is responsible for the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Trans-continental. This surely is enough to expose Senator Casgrain. A party or an individual who is at such a loss for the semblance of even a sham argument as to perpetrate such an utterance really does not deserve to be answered.

You may desire me to go into a little more detail. I have procured specific figures. There were, as stated in the report, 25,400 miles in operation in 1911 in Canada. Though in 1918 there was a total mileage "open and under construction" of 40,584 miles" there was actually "in operation" even up to 1920 only 39,169 miles. From this you see the 18140 mileage in operation in 1901 had grown by 1920 to 39,169. I give below the main items making up the difference:

Canadian National	5,191	miles
Canadian Pacific	3,155	"
G.T.P. & Branch lines	2,732	"
Transcontinental	2,006	"

These four items aggregate 13,084 miles. The Canadian Northern mileage every mile of it was authorized by legis-

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lation of the Laurier Government. Indeed so busy was the Laurier Government in authorizing Canadian Northern mileage that only in two years of its existence, in 1898 and 1906, was there no Canadian Northern legislation. The largest bulk of the authorization was in 1911 when the Canadian Northern Ontario, Port Arthur to Montreal, was authorized and a federal guarantee of bonds given of $35,000 per mile. The bonds of these roads - those that were not either constructed or under construction when Sir Robert Borden came into office - had been sold and were in the hands of trustees and contracts had been made. So much for the 5,991 miles of Canadian Northern Railway that came into operation between 1911 and 1920.

I suppose Senator Casgrain will say that "Borden built" the 3,155 miles of Canadian Pacific. I have not looked up the authorization of this but if he wants to attack the authorization of it, I am quite ready to do so. I fancy though, his heart is not so disposed.

The remainder is the Grand Trunk Pacific and Trans-continental mileage, the responsibility for which, according to Senator Casgrain, is on Sir Robert Borden!!

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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034137

Liberals in the olden days were not so prone to dishonour their leader as to seek to place upon Sir Robert Borden what Sir Wildrid so often described as the "monument" to his memory.

I am attaching a more detailed memorandum prepared by Sir Henry who wrote the Drayton-Ackworth report.

It is true that the same ineffable nonsense wasttalked by the present Prime Minister last session, but I really did not think that a man of the standing of Senator Casgrain would affront intelligent people by ~~his~~ repetition.

Yours very truly.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P. Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034138

Ottawa, Ont. November 28th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have just received yours of yesterday. Am leaving in a few minutes for Lanark where I will be until the end of the week so unfortunately will not be here to see you to-morrow.

My letter of the 23rd. is pretty caustic but nevertheless true - every word of it. I dictated it when somewhat incensed by the persistent wholesale deceit going on daily from the mouths of the members of this Government, and their satellites. I do not like ascribing to a man impudence even though it is deserved, and I suggest you change the words "impudence and" in the third line to "error or", then you can send him a copy. Be sure to have the quotation marks of my letter all inserted and also put quotation marks around the words "in operation" at the end of the sixth line from the bottom of the first page. The second last word of the letter should be "its" instead of "his".

Yours very truly.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

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CANADA

034139
34139

T.W. Form 2A

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO. CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH CO.

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER.

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SEND the following message subject to the terms printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Ottawa November 28th.1922

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, Que.

Regret will be in Lanark tomorrow. Have mailed you letter.

Arthur Meighen

Dead Head FS62

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 27, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034140

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRSIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

NATIONAL BRICK COMPANY OF LAPRAIRIE Limited

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE BUILDING BRICKS, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS
LAPRAIRIE "PLASTIC" (REG'D.), "RUSTIC" (REG'D.), "VERTICAL," "PRESSED," "BUFF" (PATENTED)
AND ALL KINDS OF ORNAMENTAL BRICKS. ALSO "DELCO" HOLLOW TILE.

PLANTS
NO. 1 LAPRAIRIE, P.Q.
NO. 2 LAPRAIRIE, P.Q.
NO. 3 DELSON, P.Q.
NO. 4 DELSON, P.Q.

PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

Private

MONTREAL, December 1st.1922

Dear Mr Meighen:--

Strange things have happened within the past year as regards political public feeling in Montreal. This time last year, the Bank of Montreal and other large financial institutions ,rich and poor alike, were waging a terrific political warfare against the late Government, and particularly its candidates,in this City. The hue and cry was, that we were on the verge of bankruptcy ,owing to the late Government's Railways and Steamship policy. The only panacea to save the situation was Public Ownership. How different the situation to-day.

I am enclosing clipping regarding Railways that appeared in the MONTREAL HERALD last night, - the chief Liberal organ here, and whose President is Senator Casgrain. The same article appeared in other papers.

You will note how they now fawn upon Public Ownership and [illegible], and, what they say about taking over the C.N.R. and the G.T.R. Not only has public opinion almost faded away here against Public Ownership,because the powers have issued orders that the fight must cease against Public Ownership, but it does not end here.

In a few days a great public Banquet will be tendered Sir Henry Thornton by the Montreal Board of Trade. Gathered at this function will be our Railway magnates, financiers,and those that fought us so hard a year ago, and thei will be raising their glasses and drinking the health of Sir Henry Thornton and wishing prosperity to Public Ownership.

A year ago the Liberals wanted to sell the entire System for one dollar and turn it over to Private Ownership . To-day,

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
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034141

there is a rush by the Liberals to pay Five Dollars a ticket to hear the virtues of Public Ownership praised and to do honor to the head of the System.

I thought that maybe you could make some use of this newspaper article , and the few criticisms and suggestions that I make in this letter if you thought fit to co-operate in what I know will be one of your ablest addresses when you speak here next Friday night.

With Kindest Regards, I remain,

CCB/VM.

Yours very truly,

C. B. Gallagher

Right Hon.Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA
O N T.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034142

Ottawa, Ont. December 4th. 1922.

My dear Ballantyne:

I have just received yours of the 1st. instant.

Strange things are indeed happening. The scheme happens to be for Lord Atholstan to appeal to Liberals through the "Herald", to become gradually content with the National Railways and as time goes on to become enthusiastic. All the while he is to appeal to Conservatives through the "Star" to rise in rebellion against the Conservative leaders for, as he claims, being responsible for the National Railways. It is a game worthy of his lordship.

I have just come out of Lanark and will now try to get ready in some way for the speeches of next Thursday in Montreal. It will be hard to so control oneself as to keep in mind the necessity of getting votes rather than to follow the impolicy to heap ridicule upon some of the wise ones of Montreal.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal,
P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034143

Ottawa, Dec. 9, 1922.

Honorable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

The enclosed letter was handed to Mr. Meighen while in Montreal. Unfortunately he did not see you again before leaving for Ottawa.

Yours faithfully,

(Enclosure sealed)

Private Secretary.

Dict. by Rex Crossdell.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D34144

Ottawa, Ont. December 11th. 1922.

My dear Ballantyne:

I am now able to send you a copy of the Liberal pamphlet circulated in Lanark County during the recent election. This pamphlet and the King and Thornton speeches get, I think, all the way around the circle.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034145

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRSIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

NATIONAL BRICK COMPANY OF LAPRAIRIE Limited

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE BUILDING BRICKS, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS
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NO. 4 DELSON, P.Q.

PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

Private

MONTREAL, December 26th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I happened to learn the other night from a Militia officer in this City that the Government are spending some $300,000. more on the Militia than the esitmates voted by Parliament last Session.

It appears that the Government found that they could not maintain even the skeleton of the Militia with their altogether too small vote, which they were forced by their own members to reduce last session below what they really wanted to go.

To get around this, they got a vote through in the Public Works Department, (I do not know under what Heading) but probably "Rent of Public Buildings, etc.", and therefore they are having vouchered such items as - Ordinance Stores, Rent of Drill Halls, etc. sent to the Public Works Department, and paid by the latter, and which are really Militia estimates. I understand that the Deputy Minister of Public Works has been making serious objection to some of these payments, but he has been over ruled and made pay out of P.W. vote $300,000. for Militia.

Probably you are aware of this, but in any event I thought I had better let you know.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ont.

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
STRIKES, ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CAUSES OF DELAY BEYOND OUR CONTROL

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CANADA

034146

PERSONAL

Ottawa, Dec. 27, 1922.

Honorable C. C. Ballantyne,
National Brick Co. of Laprairie Ltd.,
511 St. Catherine St. West,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have yours of the 26th. This is very interesting, and altogether likely it is true. It is on a par with other manipulations to hoodwink the public and to pretend to be doing something.

I am preparing a list of questions designed to bring out the facts.

Yours truly,

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CANADA

034147

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

January
Second
1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I met Mrs. Landy at the Conservative Thé Dasant yesterday; she is a sister of Mr. Archie Friedman of Ottawa. She gave me the important news that her brother, Mr. Friedman and his wife had both come to the conclusion to leave the Liberal Party and henceforth support the Conservatives under your leadership.

I think it might be well for you, when you have time, to send for Mr. Friedman and thank him for this good news regarding himself and Mrs. Friedman. It is just possible that you have already received this information and have thanked Mr. Friedman, but in any event I thought it well to let you know what his sister Mrs. Landy told me yesterday.

Yours very truly,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ont.

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CANADA

034148

Young Men's Canadian Club of Montreal

PATRON:
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
P. W. McLAGAN

PRESIDENT:
L. H. BALLANTYNE,
705 DOMINION EXPRESS BLDG.,
MONTREAL.

SECTY-TREAS.:
J. E. AULD,
47 CLOSSE ST.,
MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 3rd January, 1923.

The Hon. Arthur Meighan, M.P.,

O T T A W A. Ontario.

Dear Sir,

I am arranging programme of speakers for the months of February, March and April, and determined to ask if you could grant us the favour of a short address, on any subject that you may wish, possibly "The Railway Situation", on practically any date to suit your convenience in those months. It occurs to me that you might be able to find the time to run down to Montreal for a day or two while Parliament is in session.

For your information I may say that the Young Men's Canadian Club of Montreal is a member of the Association of Canadian Clubs and follows their general policy, and is, of course, non-political. We hold our meetings in the form of dinners at 6.15 p.m. at the Windsor Hotel, and make it a rule to terminate the proceedings not later than 8 p.m.

I would be much obliged if you would give this matter your favourable consideration and will be very pleased to hear from you at your convenience. Wishing you the Compliments of the Season, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

L. H. Ballantyne

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CANADA

034149

Ottawa, Ont. January 5th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have yours of the 3rd. instant.

It will be impossible for me to make engagements for the months you mention. The Session will be on and it will be my duty to confine myself to the utmost possible extent to the responsibilities that I then have. Besides, I have spoken of recent months and years so frequently in Montreal that I would hesitate very much to impose another speech on that city unless special circumstances should arise.

I regret indeed not being able to meet your kind request which you may be sure, I value very highly.

With all good wishes for yourself and for the Young Men's Canadian Club for 1923.

Believe me,

Yours very truly.

L. H. Ballantyne, Esq.,
Young Men's Canadian Club,
705 Dominion Express Bldg.,
Montréal, P.Q.

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004150

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SEND the following message subject to the terms printed on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Ottawa, Ont. January6th. 1923.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

Referring my letter of the 4th. think a decision will probably be necessary before I return. Please review matter with Webster.

Arthur Meighen.

Dead Head FS62.

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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034151

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRSIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

NATIONAL BRICK COMPANY OF LAPRAIRIE Limited

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

MANUFACTURERS OF
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NO. 3 DELSON, P.Q.
NO. 4 DELSON, P.Q.

PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

file

MONTREAL, January 9th, 1923.

Personal

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I only received your letter of January 4th on my return here last evening, January 8th. You inadvertently gave as my address Mountain Avenue, which is in Westmount, instead of Mountain Street, and I think this no doubt will account for the delay in my receiving your letter.

I have had two interviews with Senator Webster and the latter has had a talk with Hon. Mr. Monty. We are taking ways and means to gather some information, and as you are only going to be away eight days, before coming to any definite decision, it was thought best to await your return.

ask with. Lt [illegible]

I am very glad to receive such good news from you regarding the Provincial prospects in Ontario.

With all Good Wishes for the New Year, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

C.C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
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CANADA

D34152

Ottawa, Ont. January 25th. 1923.

My dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I am attaching a copy of a couple of letters received this morning.

Have just got back from three days in Western Ontario.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

Worthington & Borlase
Notaries Public.

Offices: Sun Life Bldg.
Sherbrooke, 20th. January, 1923.

034153

My dear Mr. Meighen:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to victory." I can see the handwriting on the wall for the King Government. Now is the psychological moment! and the place is the good old P. of Q. Little Willie will not have any majority at the opening of Parliament - it will be an even break, between the Liberal on the one side and the Prog. and Conservatives on the other.

You would be amazed at the sudden change of sentiment in this section - swarms of life-long Liberals will vote vs. the Taschereau outfit. But we have absolutely no organization nor sinews of war. The English speaking people, who have the money are apathetic and disgusted with the outcome of the last Fed. election. Perhaps it would be better to let the French fight it out among themselves, and they are certainly doing some fighting. It will never do to have them imagine we are trying to dictate. The French are not talking "Liberal Conservative" but Conservative and this is right. The old name is good enough and Sir John has been a long time dead! If Sauve can swing even 10 or 15 seats our way, yours is the earth and everything that's in it. Now is the accepted hour of salvation. What I am trying to instil is - if you at Headquarters can spur the organization of this Province on (not with English orators from Ottawa) but with other means: pat, pep and ginger in them - at once, now - the Day is ours! Sure.

Best wishes for your health and good luck.

Yours very sincerely,

E. B. Worthington,

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

034154

A. J. Rainville
Advocat
601 Edifice "Royal Trust"

Montreal, January 24th. 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Chief:

The Quebec fight is looking good. Our friends are full of pep and they have the floor everywhere. Do not miss the opportunity of helping and have your friends help for all they can. But you must see that they do it. It means so much for you.

Keep your eyes on the fight and act.

With kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

Sgd. J. H. Rainville.

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CANADA

034155

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRESIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

NATIONAL BRICK COMPANY OF LAPRAIRIE Limited

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

MANUFACTURERS OF
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NO. 4 DELSON, P.Q.

PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

MONTREAL, February 16th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

In reply to your letter of the 14th inst. I regret very much that I will be unable to attend meeting that you have called for Saturday, March 3rd at ten o'clock.

I am leaving with Mrs. Ballantyne for Augusta, Ga. next Thursday, February 22nd, and do not expect to return until March 17th.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY
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034156

Ottawa, Ont. February 17th. 1923

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 16th. instant.

May I suggest that you ask Senator Webster to attend as your substitute at the meeting of the Convention Committee? I am exceedingly sorry you are to be away. It was not possible to arrange to have the meeting earlier because of the absence of so many members, but I think we will have a full meeting on the 3rd. March.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal,
P.Q.

Perhaps under the circumstances you would prefer Rufus Pope - I am asking Senator Webster down that day anyway. - A. M.

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CANADA

034157

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRESIDENT, PAUL GILIBERT

NATIONAL BRICK COMPANY OF LAPRAIRIE Limited

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NO. 4 DELSON, P.Q.

PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

MONTREAL, February 19th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Your favor of the 17th inst. received.

I think your suggestion is an admirable one, no better, that Senator Webster should be my substitute at the meeting of the Convention Committee called for March 3rd.

In regard to inviting Senator Pope. That is a matter that I will leave entirely to your own good judgement.

I am extremely sorry that I will not be at the meeting, as I was looking forward with considerable interest to having this opportunity.

Sir Henry Drayton is spending the day with me at my house, having coming straight from Windsor, Ont. He is addressing the Young Men's Canadian Club tonight. I was very glad to get the latest political news from him.

My address, if you should want me while away will be - c/o Bon-Air Vanderbilt, Augusta, Georgia. I expect to return to Montreal, March 17th.

With kindest regards, remain,

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

034158

Ottawa. Ont. February 20th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 19th.instant.

You will have to write yourself either to Senator Webster or to Senator Pope authorizing one or the other to act for you on the Convention Committee on the 3rd. March. I am inclined to think, particularly as I will have Senator Webster down any way, that it would be probably better to ask Senator Pope to act this time.

Yours very truly.

Honourable G. C. Ballantyne,
c/o Bon-Air Vanderbilt,
Augusta,
Ga.

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034159

PRESIDENT HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE-PRESIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

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NO. 4 DELSON, P.Q.

PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

MONTREAL, February 20th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I spent an interesting day here yesterday with our good friend Sir Henry Drayton. We made a friendly call upon Sir Vincent Meredith and took afternoon tea with him at his house.

I had to lunch yesterday, to meet Sir Henry, Mr. E.W. Beatty and F.E. Meredith.

Sir Henry delivered a very illuminating and informative address last evening at the Young Men's Canadian Club. While I cannot say there is any great enthusiasm in this City for the Conservative Party, I will say however that there is a decided change in our favor since a year ago. Our most influential people who wrongly supported the King Government are beginning to realize this, and King and his Government are slowly but steadily losing prestige here, and you and the Conservative Party are gaining.

Sir Henry discussed, in a general way, the Bank Act with Sir Vincent, and Mr. Beatty, and this morning I made a call upon Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

We have given them to clearly understand that they can look for support from your self and the Conservative Party for maintenance and continuence of good sane stable policies, and we naturally will look to them for more enthusiastic and stronger support than what we have received from them in the past.

We have also given the Bankers clearly to understand that it is the responsibility and duty of the Government to formulate and bring down to the House a proper Bank Act, and they will have

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034160

to support and debate it themselves with the Progressives and not expect the Conservative Party to rush to the assistance of a weak and anemic Government.

At the last analysis, the Conservative Party will be where they always are on important issues for whatever is best in the country's interest, and if their support is needed, not for the sake of helping the Government, but for the stability of Canada's Banking system, our support will not be lacking at the proper time.

I had quite a talk with Senator Webster this morning about many matters, and he will give you our views when he attends the Meeting on March 3rd.

With all best wishes, remain,

Yours very truly,

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

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CANADA

034161

Ottawa, Ont. February 21st.1923

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have yours of the 20th. instant

I cannot say how much I regret that you cannot be present on the 3rd. We want to start the foundation laying that day for really effective work through the country and we need you badly. There was no way of getting the Committee together earlier - as so many had not arrived.

I get excellent news from North Essex, but, of course, there is quite a race-horse population in the neighbourhood and I fee a big invasion on election day from Detroit.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034162

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

April 3rd, 1923.

Personal

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You will recall when I saw you last in this City I mentioned to you how it was almost impossible for this Company to ship our various qualities of brick into the U.S. for use principally in the States of New Hampshire and Maine, owing to the U.S. customs unfairly raising our price for dutiable purposes, and also their application of their Anti-Dumping Act. You asked me to get particulars, which I have done.

We shipped last year a few shipments of brick to Joseph G. Blais, and he received a letter from Mr. W.A. Gleason, Customs Agent, Island Pond, Vt. under date of March 22nd, copy of which I enclose. You will note that the Customs Agent at Island Pond was instructed by the Customs Service, St. Albans, Vermont, that the brick which we shipped to Mr. Blais had been appraised in accordance with United States law, and additional dumping duties having been applied, as shown by particulars mentioned in Mr. Harry C. Whitshill's letter from St. Albans.

I enclose also, in case you may not be in possession of it, U.S. Anti-Dumping Act, and I particularly draw your attention to the last page of what I am enclosing, Sec.316 (a) which ought to make interesting reading to place on Hansard, when the Budget debate is on.

Mr. Blais was in to see us yesterday, and we had a long discussion with him, and he is going to try and find out from the U.S. customs if they will fix under Sec.205 Emergency Tariff Act, the price of brick from Canada at $14.48 per thousand bricks for dutiable purposes.

Our invoice price to Mr. Blais Berlin, N.H. was $10.50 per thousand. When the U.S. customs came to see us some months ago from Washington, we proved to them conclusively that our price of $10.50

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was exactly the same price as we were invoicing similar quality of brick for shipment to points in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Notwithstanding this, you will note that under their Emergency Tariff Act, they advanced the price of brick that we charged Mr. Blais, from $10.50 to $14.85; applied the Canadian Tariff at 22½%; and as well, their Anti-Dumping Act.

I might say that brick going into the U.S. from countries that have no duty on brick made in other countries is admitted into the U.S. free of duty, but if the brick is shipped into the U.S. from countries that have a tariff, like Canada, then the U.S. apply the same tariff. I have no objection to this, for we can ship in large quantities of brick with a duty of 22½%, but what is unfair, and almost prohibitive, is the action of the U.S. in raising valuation and applying their Anti-dumping Act.

Hoping you may find this of interest to you, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
United States Customs Service
St. Albans, Vt.

March 22, 1923.

Mr. W.A. Gleeson, Customs Agent,
Island Pond, Vermont.

Sir:-

The merchandise entered by you under the numbers and dates of entries as specified below has been appraised in accordance with law, and increased, additional dumping duties have been found as shown by particulars:

Entry No. N-117 dated 8/19/22, Car No. 18027.
Pressed Brick advanced one per centum.
Foreign Market Value under Sec. 205, Emergency Tariff Act, $14,485 M.
Purchase Price " " 203 " " " 12.78
Increased Duty .30 Additional Duty 0.42; Dumping Duty $17.39

Entry No. N-185 dated 9/14/22, Car No. 35014.
Foreign Market Value, Sec. 205 14,551
Purchase Price " 203 10,736
Dumping Duty $76.30

Entry No. N-186 dated 9/15/22, Car No. 550528
Foreign Market value, Sec. 205 14,56
Purchase Price 10,736
Dumping Duty $68.83

Entry No. N-231 dated 10/2/22, Car No. 102622
Foreign market value, Sec. 205 14,562
Purchase Price " 203 10,736
Dumping Duty $61.22

Entry No. N-232 date 10/2/22, Car No. 165174
Foreign Market value, Sec 205 14,549
Purchase Price " 203 10,736
Dumping Duty $76.26

Entry No. N-259 date 10/7/22, Car Nos. 101447, 183147
Foreign Market value, Sec. 205 14,568
Purchase Price " 203 10,736
Dumping Duty $137.95

Appeal from this appraisement, if dissatisfied therewith, must be made within ten days of the date of this notice, Sec.501, Tariff Act of 1922.

Respectfully
(Signed) Harry C. Whitshill.

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TITLE II

ANTIDUMPING

SEC. 201 That the term "United States" wherever used in this title shall mean the United States, and any territory or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, except the Philippine Islands, the Islands of Guam and Tutuila, the Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal Zone.

SEC.202 That the term "PERSON" wherever used in this tile means and includes any individual, partnership, corporation, association or other body.

SEC. 203 That the term "Foreign home value" wherever used in this title means the value plus the cost, when not included in such value of packing and packing charges charges, at which such or similar merchandise comparable therewith, in material, quality and use is freely offered for sale in the principal market or markets of the country of exportation for consumption or use in said country in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual or fair average wholesale quantities that the same kind or class provided for in this title, is freely offered for sale in the United States, and shall not include any excise tax levied against such merchandise.

SEC. 204 That the words "the value to countries other than the United States" wherever used in this title, mean the value plus the cost, when not included in such value of packing and packing charges at which such or similar merchandise comparable therewith in material, quality, and use is freely offered for exportation to countries other than the United States, in the principal market or markets of the country of exportation in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual or fair average wholesale quantities that the same kind or class provided for in this title is sold in the United States: PROVIDED, That, any import duties rebated or not paid by reason of the exportation of such merchandise from the country of production or sale to the country, other than the United States, shall be added to the export. price.

SEC.205 That the term "cost of production"wherever used in this title means the cost of labor and material of the merchandise exported to the United States at the time of production plus the actual general cost of labor, material, packing charges, and general expenses by manufacturers in the country of production of merchandise similar in material and production or manufacture.

SEC.206 That the term "sales price" wherever used in this title means. ----

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(a) The price plus the cost, when not included in such price, of the package and the packing charges at which the person in the foreign country or his agent sells the merchandise to the person in the United States, or his agent: Provided: That, the person in the United States has no financial or other interest in the business of the person in the country of exportation shipping or selling the merchandise to the person in the United States.

(b) If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the appraiser, or the person acting as such, that the person in the United States, buying directly or through his Agent in the United States, or through a foreign Agent, has any financial or other interest in the business of the person in the country of exportation shipping or selling the merchandise to the person in the United States, the appraiser or the person acting as such, will secure from the person in the United States his sale price in the United States of the imported merchandise plus the cost, when not included in such price of the package and the packing charges, and compare this price after due allowance has been made for all expenses included in said price incurred from the place of manufacture or purchase in the foreign country to the place of delivery in the United States with the sales price that the person importing the merchandise pays or has agreed to pay to the foreign shipper, manufacturer or owner and report to the Collector as the sales price the lower of the two.

(c) If the merchandise imported into the United States has been procured from the foreign owner, manufacturer or shipper otherwise than by purchase, the sales price plus the cost, when not included in such price, of the package and the packing charges, will be the price at which the person importing the merchandise sells or agrees to sell the merchandise in the United States plus the cost, when not included in such price, of the package and the packing charges, packed ready for shipment, either prior or subsequent to the date of importation less all expenses, included ins said price incurred from the place of shipment or manufacture in the foreign country to the place of delivery in the United States.

SEC. 207 That when ever merchandise, whether dutiable or free, is exported to the United States of a kind of class identical or comparable in material, quality, or use with a kind or class sold in competition with merchandise made or produced wholly or in part in the United States, and the sales price of any such is less than the foreign home value, or in the absence of such value, is less than the value to countries other than the United States, or in the absence of both such values, is less than the cost of production, there shall be levied collected, and paid in addition to the duties on imported merchandise prescribed by law, a special duty in an amount equal to the difference, at the time of exportation, between the said sales price and the foreign home value or the value or the value in the countries other than the United States,

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or the cost of production, whichever may be the highest, as the case may be, Provided: That, whenever the sales price of merchandise imported into the United States, which has been procured from the foreign owner, manufacturer, shipper or agent, otherwise than by purchase, is not, at the time of entry for consumption fixed or agreed to be fixed and determined, a bond shall be given under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned that upon and as soon as the sales price thereof shall be fixed and determined by "Bona-Fide" sale or agreement for sale, notice shall be given and evidence thereof submitted that the additional duties herein provided will, as ascertained fixed and liquidated, be paid: Provided further:- That no sale or pretended sale or sales shall be held to establish "value" as herein provided: and that to constitute any such, having regard to the cutoms and usages of trade, there must be a reasonably extended and continued course of sales in substantial wholesale quantities sold or offered for sale to all purchasers on equal terms under like conditions.

SEC.208 That the appraiser, or the person acting as such, shall report and return to the collector his "Decision" as to the foreign home value, or the value to countries other than the United States, or the cost of production, as the case may be, and the sales price. That the collector, or the person acting as such, shall ascertain, fix, and liquidate the amount of additional duties herein provided, which action shall be deemed and held to be the "decision" of the collector.

Sec.209 That the provisions of Section 3 of an Act outlined: "An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3rd, 1913, and of the Judical Code relating to theauthority, duties, and decisions of appraising officers, general appraisers, and appeals from the decisions of collectors, protests of the decisions thereof, and to appeals from the decisions of a board of general appraisers to the United States Court of Custom Appeals, shall be, and the same hereby, made applicable to the "decision" of the appraiser and collector by this title authorized and provided.

SEC 210 That if any person engaged in the manufacture, production, or importation of merchandise into the United States, or engaged in dealing in such imported merchandis, directly or indirectly, shall fail or refuse to submit for inspection of a duly accredited investigating officer of the United Stated upon request so to do from or by the collector, appraiser, general appraiser, Board of General Appraisers, or any person duly acting as or for such, or any other officer of the United States Customs, duly authorized by law, any or all of his books, or records, accounts, documents, or other papers pertaining to the value of classification of any such imported merchandise, then, the Secretary of the Treasury, while such failure or refusal continues, shall direct the collector of Customs, to withhold delivery of the particular importation the subject of investigation, and also prohibit the future importation of any merchandise into the United States directly

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or indirectly, by or for the individuals, partnerships, corporations, or associations, their agents or representatives so refusing, and by or for the particular individuals, partnerships, corporations, or associations, their agents or representatives, importing the particular merchandise into, or exporting the same to the United States, and if the importer or his agent, shall continue to refuse to comply with the requirements of this title, for a period of one year, from the date of importation, the collector shall cause the imported merchandise to be sold at a Public Auction as in the case of seized goods.

SEC.211 That the statement accompanying the invoice or statement in the form of an invoice, of merchandise described in Section 207, of this title, shall contain, in addition to the facts and details required by existing law, the foreign home value, or, in the absence of such value, the value to countries other than the United States, or in the absence of both such values, the cost of production, as the case may be. That the declaration to be filed with and as a part of the entry shall set forth in addition to the facts and details required by existing law, whether or not the merchandise has been sold or agreed to be sold, and, if so, to whom, the place where, the time when, and price at which said merchandise was sold or agreen to be sold.

SEC.212 That if any person engaged in the manufacture, production, or importation of merchandise into the United States, shall give or receive a rebate or concession from the sale price, whereby the United States shall be deprived of the lawful duties or any portion thereof accruing upon the merchandise, or any portion thereof, without notifying the Collector of such rebate or concession, from the sales price, either at time of entry or afterwards, he shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense, a sum not exceeding $5,000. or be imprisoned for a time, not exceeding two years, or both, in the descretion of the Court; and, the Collector of Customs, or the person acting as such, at the port where such merchandise shall have been entered, shall have the power, and is hereby authorized, to reliquidate such entry and assess duty, as provided by this title, or by existing law, upon such merchandise, and any provision of existing law inconsistent with this provision is hereby accordingly amended.

SEC.213 That the special duty herein provided, for, shall be treated in all respects, as regular customs duties within the meaning of sections 2977 and 3015 of the Revised Statutes and paragraph O of section 4, of the tariff Act of October 3rd, 1913, and all other statutes providing for drawback custom duties upon exportation of imported merchandise or articles manufactured or produced in the United States, with the use of imported merchandise.

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SEC 214 That Section 25 of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes", approved August 27th, be, and is hereby amended by adding thereto a further privisa, so as to read, when so amended, as follows:-

"Sec. 25. That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this Act and thereafter quarterly, on the 1st. day of January, April, July and October in each year. And the values so proclaimed, shall be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States, during the quarter for which the value is proclaimed, and the date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purpose of this section, be considered the date of exportation: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may order the reliquidation of any entry at a different value, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to him, showing that the value in United States currency of the foreign money specified in the invoice, was at the date of certification, at least 10 per centum more or less, than the value proclaimed during the quarter in which the consular certification occurred: Provided, further, That in the estimation and liquidation of duties upon any any imported merchandise, the Collector of Customs, or person acting as such, shall not, in any case, estimate the depreciation in currency at more than 66;2/3 per centum."

SEC215 That this title shall be cited as the "Antidumping Act."

Sec. 216 That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this title.

PASSED the House of Representatives April 15th, 1921.

Attest: (Signed) William Tyler Page.

Clerk

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Sec. 316. (a)

That unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles into the United States, or in their sale by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of either, the effect or tendency of which is to destroy or substantially injure and industry, efficiently and economically operated in the United States, or to prevent the establisment of such an industry, or to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States, are hereby declared unlawful, and when found by the President to exist shall be dealt with in addition to any other provisions of law, as hereinafter provided.

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Ottawa, April 6, 1923.

Honorable C.C. Ballantyne,
National Brick Co.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I just received your letter of the 3rd this morning upon my return from Western Ontario. I have read the enclosures and will make use of the facts you bring to my attention when the Budget debate is on.

You did not send me, however, the copy of Mr. Gleason's letter as referred to in your second paragraph.

Yours very truly,

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National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

April 10th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I beg to advise you that you will find copy of Mr. Gleason's letter attached to the memorandum that I sent you; as a matter of fact, it comes first in the memorandum sent.

If your Secretary does not find it, and you let me know I will be pleased to send you another copy. It is the most important of all.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034173

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

Montreal, April 10th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I had the Hon. Mr. Monty and Senator Webster to a private luncheon yesterday, when we very fully discussed the political situation in this Province. Senator Webster went to Ottawa yesterday, and I know will give you full information.

We have decided to support the Cartiere-MacDonald Club, in accordance with your instructions. Both Mr. Monty and myself have given personal financial assistance to the "Mirror".

I am going to see our important friend today, whom you called upon with me when you were last here, and I am doing so at his request. I am sure he is going to meet the request that I made to him some time ago.

Senator Robertson delivered a very able and informative address before the Liberal-Conservative Club last Friday. I am glad to know that Guthrie is going to address their last meeting on Friday of this week.

I understand you received a letter from Mr. Sauve, and I hope it was satisfactory.

I do not know of any other information to send you at the present time, and remain, with kindest regards,

Yours very faithfully,

C. C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

April 27th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Just a line to remind you that copy of Duff letter has not as yet reached me, and I would be glad to see it.

I was pleased to see the opposition that you and Mr. Guthrie and others put up against Copp's bill, that the naturalization of all aliens to enable them to exercise the franchise should be left entirely in the hands of the Secretary of State.

This is another piece of bold effrontery on the part of the Liberals to have their friends, our former aliens, granted the franchise to the advantage of the Liberal Party.

Yours very faithfully,

C. C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Ottawa, Ont. April 30th. 1923.

My dear Ballantyne:

I have yours of the 27th. instant.

Attached to this you will find the letter from Lewis H. Smith with reference to Duff. Please return it after you have read it.

Yours very truly.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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Private

D34176

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

April 30th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I notice in the discussions that are taking place in the Banking and Commerce Committee regarding revision of the Bank Act, that so many, including Mr. Feilding and the Chairman, Mr. MacLean, refer to what they call the Merchants Bank failure.

When the discussion comes up in the House, I would appreciate your making it abundantly clear that the Merchants Bank did not fail.

The Merchants Bank found itself in a crippled and serious position owing to bad management, and large credits being given by the Management that should never have been granted. I might say for your information that many of these heavy loans were made without reference to the Board of Directors.

The directors of the Merchants Bank, at the time of this difficulty were faced with the necessity of discharging their General Manager, eliminating their bonus of 2% on their stock and cutting the dividend from 10% to 6%; they would also have found it necessary to reduce their reserve (I am now quoting from memory) from $9,500,000 to 1,500,000. The question therefore confronting the Directors was, would they carry on under these conditions that I am outlining with the grave possibility of a run on the Bank, which, if it had happened might have caused the failure of the Bank. or accept the B. of M. offer.

If the Merchants Bank had failed, as it is often so incorrectly stated, then the share holders would not only have lost all their original investments, but the double liability would have been the result as well.

The Bank did not fail, and with the unanimous decision of the Directors to sell out to the Bank of Montreal, and with the absolute unanimous decision of the share holders at a large meeting held on Feb. 8th, 1922, the shareholders endorsed and confirmed the decision of the directors that it was well to accept the offer of the Bank of Montreal.

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Private

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
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The Merchants Bank therefore simply sold their Bank as a going concern. I wish therefore when the discussion arises that you would make two points very clear; first, that the Bank did not fail, secondly, that when it was sold, it was with the unanimous approval of all the shareholders. The few at the shareholders meeting who kicked up a row were not actual shareholders, but only managed to qualify for the meeting.

If it had not been for our sensational press in Canada unduly and incorrectly misleading public opinion, there would never have been a word about the Merchants Bank selling out to the Bank of Montreal. Surely a Bank has the same privilege to sell as any other business organization.

If the Merchants Bank had failed, then the press, public, parliament and the shareholders, (who lost, not only the original amount they put in, but double) would have every right to create public sentiment against the failure of the Merchants Bank.

There is one more point you could make if you cared to in the interest of the shareholders. If the Merchants Bank had continued, with the dividend cut from 12% to 6%, and the reserve down from $9,500,000. to $1,500,000., the market value of the Merchants stock would have gone down to at least 60 and probably lower. The Merchants shareholders, having received one share of Bank of Montreal stock, paying 12% for two share of Merchants, and taking into consideration the Bank of Montreal stock is worth a great deal more the market value $220.00 per share, as compared with what the Merchants Bank stock would have been at $60.00, and the further greater security by holding Bank of Montreal stock, placed the late Merchants Bank stock holders in a very good position, and certainly they have never made any objection.

These are the actual facts, and I thought it well to send them to you, and you could either use them or not, as you see fit.

I am also sending a copy of this letter to Sir Henry Drayton.

Yours very faithfully,

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

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034178

Ottawa, Ont. May 2nd. 1923.

My dear Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 30th. April.

Yes, I thoroughly realize the injustice that is constantly being done the Merchants Bank directors. It is all cowardly politics. When I speak on this subject, I will try and say something to the point.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

May 12nd, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I thought you might be interested in noting copy of a letter that I sent Senator George G. Foster today regarding last year's operations of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

Yours very truly,

C.C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

Montreal, May 2nd, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thanks very much for your letter of the 30th ult enclosing letter from Mr. Lewis H. Smith with reference to Duff.

Knowing what we do about Duff's career; severe and all as Lewis H. Smith is on him, he still has handled him gently.

I hope that Mr. Hanson will not experience any difficulty in getting this letter re Duff on the pages of "Hansard". It will make interesting reading.

Yours very truly,

C.C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034181

Ottawa, Ont. May 3rd. 1923.

My dear Ballantyne:

Many thanks for sending me your letter to Senator Foster. I was just about to write you any way to ask if you would be good enough to give me an analysis of the Mercantile Marine Report. Perhaps you could add some more facts or comments to your letter to Senator Foster.

In your opinion is the ~~right offered~~ amount allowed for depreciation fair or is it what other shipping companies are doing? Is there any excuse for the M. M. not having received the Grand Trunk business earlier, and does it get the Grand Trunk business now? Why did it not get it earlier, - that is to say, after Sir Joseph Flavelle and our Board took control of the Grand Trunk?

There is sure to be a discussion, and I want to be armed just as fully as possible.

Yours very truly,

The Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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034182

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

May 7th, 1923.

Private

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Re. Nicolet County. Hon. Mr. Monty discussed with me on Friday last the advisability of our contesting this constituency.

Mr. Monty explained that he had already made a trip to Three Rivers, and found our Conservative leaders there all of one opinion, that we should put up a fight in Nicolet County. Mr. Monty further explains that there will be no difficulty about securing a good candidate.

I think Mr. Monty's arguments were forcible when he said that, even though we did lose it would let us know the political feelings of the Conservatives in Nicolet, and it would also be a test when our Conservative friends in this City who are good speakers (I refer to our French-Canadian friends) will be asked to speak in Nicolet County. It will also serve to show the tactics of the present Government, and if they are going to be despicable enough to fight this election on the conscription and war issues, like they did in previous contests.

I have also spoken to Senator Webster and he agrees that we ought to contest Nicolet.

I promised Mr. Monty that I would let him know on Wednesday as far as the financial end of it is concerned, and I think we could see our way clear to give a candidate reasonable support in this regard.

Please let me know, either by wire or letter, if you are agreeable that we should put up a late fight in Nicolet County.

Yours very faithfully,

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D34183

Ottawa, Ont. May 8th. 1923.

My dear Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 7th. instant. This is just the information I want, and I think it will put me in a position to argue the matter when it comes up in the House.

I also have a pretty full account of the experience of the American Government from the head of their own shipping board. As a matter of fact our Mercantile Marine programme which carried out with excellent judgment and capacity, unapproached any similar performance of any other country.

We had Murdock last night floundering around. When I challenged him to make good his loud mouthings of 1921 and show when he was restrained in the exercise of his duties as Commerce Commissioner, he stood paralyzed and said nothing for sometime. I told him that he had stated in the campaign what he knew to be untrue and the rules to the contrary notwithstanding, he took the medicine.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034184

Ottawa, Ont. May 9th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 7th. instant.

I saw Senator Webster yesterday re Nicolet. We were of opinion that we should be assured of the co-operation of Conservatives generally before launching upon a contest in Nicolet. It is a large county and would take a lot of money to pay legitimate expenses against the Government candidate. There would certainly be no advantage in running a candidate unless we made a good showing. A friend of ours from St. Hyacinthe, whom you know, was in to-day, and mentions a very large sum as necessary to have the work thoroughly done and have any chance of success.

Senator Blondin wants the seat contested. Apparently Mr. Monty is quite determined, and we are naturally anxious not to have our friends there feel we are abandoning Quebec. Personally I have had such discouragements with the French vote that I do not like

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

D34185

making too great a sacrifice, unless we can see real results in sight. I intimated my views most specifically to Senator Webster who will be in Montreal to-morrow.

Yours very truly.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034106

Ottawa, Ont. May 11th. 1923.

My dear Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 10th. instant. Was glad to receive the enclosure but you did not send it all. The article was only partly finished at the bottom of the page.

Also, could you get me any particulars as to the Canadian Pacific Mercantile Marine? Perhaps they have an annual statement which will give me the particulars. If so, I would like to have it. I understand it is larger than the Government's.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal,
P. Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034187

File

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

May 15th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Your letter of the 11th inst. received.

The newspaper clipping that I sent you regarding U.S. Mercantile Marine contained all the information this article was supposed to convey. I had the bottom of the article cut off because it pertained to another matter.

I will endeavor to get you the information about the C.P.R. Merchant Marine.

Yours very faithfully,

C.C. Ballantyne

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034188

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

May 16th, 1923.

Personal

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Senator Murphy has written me that there will be a meeting tomorrow night at Ottawa of the Convention Committee. I am therefore going up on the afternoon C.P.R. train from here, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Monty.

I am still of the opinion that it is not in the best interests of the Party to take any active steps at the present time towards holding a general Convention. If you hold contrary views, would you kindly advise me on my arrival in Ottawa.

Looking forward with pleasure to seeing you during my short visit there, I remain, with kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

C.C. Ballantyne

RT. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

034189

Form 1-TW

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

24BYQ 47

MONTREAL QUE 944A 23 MAY 1923

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR SPLENDID SPEECH I AM IN POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE FROM MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS THAT THEY ARE DELIGHTED WITH THE NEW SALES TAX CLAIM THAT THEY CAN NOW PASS IT ON TO THE CUSTOMERS WHICH THEY COULD NOT DO BEFORE MAILING YOU THE EVIDENCE

C C BALLANTYNE

1015A

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034190

Ottawa, Ont. May 23rd. 1923.

My dear Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 19th. instant.

I sincerely hope there will be a field-day or a private one anyway on the Mercantile Marine this Session. I intend to straighten out a lot of misshapen ideas on this question, and you may depend upon it I will take the first opportunity to do so.

Would like indeed to get complete information as to the Canadian Pacific Railway Mercantile Marine.

Thanks very much for your telegram which I received this morning.

I can imagine your disgust when you read in Hansard the speech King delivered to-day. It was really just a torrent of noise, well delivered and pretty well cheered.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034191

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

May 28th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

At the last General Convention Committee Meeting held at Ottawa recently, Mr. Ryckeman and myself were appointed a committee of two.

Our instructions were to look for a permanent chairman and to consult with you about the advisability of holding a General Convention.

We were to report to the committee at least four days before Parliament prorogues.

I wish you would be good enough to let me know what day next week would be convenient for you to discuss this matter with Mr. Ryckeman and myself. When replying will you please give me Mr. Ryckeman's initials and let me know if I have spelled his name correctly.

Yours very sincerely,

C. C. Ballantyne

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Hose of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034192

Ottawa, Ont. May 29th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Bellantyne:

I have your letter of the 28th. instant. I will be away on Monday of next week but otherwise I will be here throughout the week and can discuss the subject you mention with you.

Mr. Ryckmen's initials are "E.B." His name is spelled as in this letter.

Yours very truly.

The Honourable C. C. Bellantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

034193

Ottawa, Ont. May 31st. 1923.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Many thanks for your letter of the 20th. instant. I am glad to get this information as to the C. P. R. steamships.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

034194

Ottawa, June 7th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Thanks for yours of the 4th. instant with enclosure of copy of letter to Mr. Motherwell. It was indeed shabby of him to have a letter of this kind acknowledged by his Secretary.

Last night the Government stated that they intended to go into the Mercantile Marine estimates to-day. I have to leave on the afternoon train for the Club Cartier-Macdonald function at Montreal, and have asked Sir Henry Drayton to urge strongly for the postponement of a discussion of the Mercantile Marine until I get back. If he does not succeed, I am afraid there will not be very much participation from our side. I fancy the Government heard of the Cartier-Macdonald affair and governed themselves accordingly, but I may not be correct.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034195

C.C.Ballantyne Esq., June 21st, 1923.

678 Upper Mountain Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Your wires received. Mr. Meighen en route St.Louis Please wire if action necessary before Mr. Meighen returns Sunday.

Rex Crossdell.

Charge Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. HU

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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Hansard

MONTREAL QUE 201 21 JUNE 1923

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HUONT

THINK LAPOINTE BILL FISHERIES ACT SHOULD BE VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED OUR GOVT ADVANCED CANNERS LICENSE FROM FIFTY TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND OTHER LICENSES TO MAKE UP DEFICIT OF TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY FOR ADMINISTRATION BC. FISHERIES WRITING

C C BALLANTYNE

450P

Please take up. It went through in my absence - am just examining this matter for such attention & action as he deems fit

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CANADA

034197

Ottawa, June 25, 1923.

Honorable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your wire regarding Lapointe's bill to amend the Fisheries Act. I need hardly assure you that I am in full accord with your views, and I regret most sincerely that the bill slipped through while I was away in St. Louis. However, the measure is still before the Senate, and I have informed Sir James Lougheed as to your wishes in the matter.

Yours very truly.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034198

Form 1-TW

QF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Message	
Letter	Blue
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ht Letter	N L

s of these three symbols s after the check (number ds) this is a day message. vise its character is indica- y the symbol appearing after the check.

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1923 JUL 10 AM 11 15

Standard Time

MR CROSDALE

164

PRIVATE SECRETARY RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN HOUSE OF COMMONS

OTTAWA ONT

I AM SENDING AN IMPORTANT LETTER TO MR MEIGHEN WHERE SHALL I ADDRESS HIM

C C BALLANTYNE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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CANADA

034199

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CO.

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CONDITIONS.—Approved by Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, under Order 162, dated March 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200.00, due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding one thousand miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

GEO. D. PERRY, VICE-PRES'T AND GENERAL MANAGER

Send the following message, subject to the above Terms which are hereby agreed to.	COUNTER NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Ottawa, ~~June~~ July 10th. 1923

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

Address Mr. Meighen care Senator Lorne Webster Metis Beach Quebec.

Rex Crossdell.

Sollect.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034200

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

July 10th, 1923.

Private and Confidential

Ans'd file

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Mr. F.W. Stewart, President of the Liberal-Conservative (English Section) Organization has told me of his interview with you in reference to Hon. Bob Rogers.

Mr. Stewart informed me that you told him that you would be glad if Mr. Stewart's executive would do all they could for Mr. Rogers any time he is in this City. I take it that all you meant was to keep in friendly touch with him. I do not suppose that you intended that Mr. Rogers was to make a political speech here, or to take an active part in the organization as far as this Province is concerned, or what is more important, that he should not again attempt to perform a certain work that he formerly did in this City when he was in the Borden Government.

I wish you would be good enough to inform me frankly what your views are in regard to Mr. Rogers' political activities in connection with this City and Province. I believe firmly that we ought to keep on friendly terms with Mr. Rogers and take advantage of any political influence that he may have in the Prairie Provinces. I think you are cognizant of the fact that he would have no political influence in Eastern Canada and on the contrary would be quite a handicap to the Party.

The first time I see you I will be glad to go more into details, but I do hope that his coming to Montreal in a few days will not mean that he will hand to the Gazette his usual manuscript and this time intimating that he is going to direct political affairs in this City and Province.

Yours very truly,

C.C. Ballantyne

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
c/o Hon. L.C. Webster,
Metis Beach,
Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034201

Private

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

August 16th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

It seems quite a long time since I had the pleasure of seeing you and having an opportunity of learning the latest information from you in regard to the political situation.

I note by the press that you had a very successful trip through a portion of the Maritime Provinces.

The P.E.I. election was a great victory for the Conservatives, following so closely after Ontario. I am sure that you consider the contest in Cape Breton and North Victoria also most favorable, considering the contest was a three conered one.

The situation here shows slow but constant improvement.

I came out from St. Andrews on Monday and am returning there tomorrow night. I will return with my family on the morning of August 28th.

Yesterday I attended a committee meeting of our French and English organization at the Queens Hotel to discuss in fuller detail arrangements for the big picnic that is to be held at Cartierville September 1st. I found all present most enthusiastic. The usual difficulty was the paramount issue - finance; they had collected $500.00, but wanted $1000.00 or $1500.00 more. They are continuing their efforts to raise more money and I undertook to raise them $1000.00, so I consider now that the finances are arranged for.

You are aware that in addition to your own speech on this occasion Messrs. Monty, Fauteux and myself are expected to make short addresses.

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CANADA

034202

I will be very glad to have your advice and suggestions as to one or two subjects that I will have time to refer to. What the people of Montreal are most interested in now is economy and immigration, and if you are not dwelling at length on these two subjects, I will do the best I can to deal with them; if you are, I will then be glad to speak about any other public issue that you would consider favorably.

Looking forward with pleasure to seeing you shortly and hoping that you, Mrs. Meighen and your family are quite well, I remain, with kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034203

Ottawa, Ont. August 18th. 1923.

My dear Ballantyne:

Very glad indeed to get your letter of the 16th. instant. Am looking forward to the Cartierville function on the 1st. with much anticipation. I know that the getting ready of these affairs costs something and I would think they would be better not to make costly preparations, but, of course, they know their own affairs better than I could advise them.

In the maritime provinces you will really be surprised at the very marked change of sentiment everywhere. The members of the Government are getting in the public estimation just what they deserve, and are getting it rather sooner than what one would have expected.

I am not sure whether it would be wise to contest bye-elections in cases where members are merely being made ministers. However, our men are generally anxious to fight everywhere and just what will be done, I cannot as yet say. My statement though, as to the sentiment in the maritimes is not merely made for propaganda - it is a truth

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034204

any one could have observed no matter what side road he lit on in any of those provinces.

I suppose you have been reading Lord Atholstan's "death whispers" and, of course, you know what his object is. I have suggested to Mr. Monty that he prepare a few short crisp sentences with which to administer rebuke. It is hard for me to keep from doing so myself, but my best friends tell me it should not come from my own lips. The suggestion is, of course, private. Undoubtedly we are making excellent progress now.

I intend leaving Montreal for two days in Toronto and then I want to give four or five weeks to the three prairie provinces and to my own affairs at Portage la Prairie.

Yours very truly,

The Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P. Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034205

Ottawa, Aug. 20, 1923.

Honorable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

My dear Ballantyne:

I have just heard that Honorable E.L. Patenaude does not purpose attending the picnic at Cartierville, although the event is to be held in his constituency. This is most regrettable of course. What it can be attributable to I do not know, unless to the circumstances preceding the last provincial election. However, we have to put up with these things and fire ahead. I would like to think that I have been wrongly informed.

Perhaps you saw the bitter attack on me in "Le Devoir" on the 10th inst., over the signature of Bourassa. Am sorry my leadership is presenting so many obstacles to my good friends in the province of Quebec.

Yours very truly.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034206

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

August 28th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

On my return from St. Andrews this morning I acknowledge the receipt of your confidential letters of the 18th and 20th insts.

I have read with much interest the general sentiment that you found prevailing during your visit to the Marimite Prvinces, and I am sure that you realize that this same sentiment prevails, pretty generally speaking, through-out the entire country.

In regard to Ministers bye-elections; I would be of the opinion that unless our chances were pretty good, either to defeat them or very greatly reduce their former majorities, it would not be well to put up a contest. Whatever your judgement will be in the matter, any assistance we can render you from here will be gladly given.

"Whispers of Death". My opinion is that these are hurting the Government much more than they are you, or the Conservative Party; I really think that they are helping us. You are quite right in refraining from any reference to them yourself at the coming picnic, but it is a good idea to have Hon. Mr. Monty make a few crisp remarks concerning these "death whispers", for they are certainly doing incalculable harm to Canada in other countries where they are read.

In reference to Mr. Patenaude. It is much to be regretted that he will not attend our picnic at Cartierville; you must not however take this as altogether adverse to you, for I believe that his jealousy of Mr. Monty has a good deal to do with it. I am satisfied that the picnic will be a huge success and ought to do us a great deal of good politically.

I have not seen "LeDevoir's" attack and would be grateful if you would send me a copy, translated.

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CANADA

034207

As our leader you are bound to have discouragements and obstacles like all leaders would encounter. It must be gratifying for you to know that you have the confidence of the Party, and I can truthfully say, the country as well.

Keep up the fight and your courage, for when the General Elections do come we are bound, under your leadership, to win, ~~the~~ great victory.

Looking forward with pleasure to seeing you shortly in this City, and with kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034208

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

August 28th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I would be greatly obliged if your Secretary could send me the revenue for the last full year under the Liberals '22 and '23, and what the estimates called for under ordinary expenditures.

Is it not a fact that the Liberals are spending more money under ordinary expenditure than we did either in '19 or '20.

Any information that you can give me to show the extravagance of the present regime will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

034209

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1923 AUG 28 PM 5 51

JS MONTREAL QUE 28 318 PM

TRT HON ATHUR MEIGHEN

355

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

MRS BALLANTYNE AND I HOPE THAT YOU AND MRS MEIGHEN WILL BE OUR GUESTS DURING YOUR VISIT TO THIS CITY

C C BALLANTYNE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034210

Ottawa, Ont. August, 28th.1923.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I thank you very much for your kind invitation just received by telegram. As this is a French-Canadian picnic, and as I understand, pretty much the result of Mr. Monty's efforts, I think we should place ourselves in his hands.

I know he and Mrs. Monty intend meeting us, and I am inclined to think they intend to have us in hand until we leave.

I know Mrs. Meighen, as well as myself, would like very much to enjoy your hospitality again but you will readily agree that the above course is probably the right one this time.

Yours very truly.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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D.34211

Ottawa, Ont. August 30th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Mr. Meighen has instructed me to send you comparative statement of Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures for the period 1911 to March 31st. 1922. Also statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the first full year of the King Administration. Both statements are enclosed with this.

Yours very truly,

Rex Crossdell
Private Secretary.

Honorable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034212

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

September 25th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Your recent speech made in Winnipeg and reported in the Montreal papers that you favored the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, has caused a great deal of adverse criticism here.

I think you have been incorrectly reported, as I am quite sure you would not favor such a heavy expenditure as the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway at this time, if we were in power.

Your speech has attracted so much attention here that I would be very much obliged if you would give me the exact version of what you did say in reference to the Hudson Bay Railway.

Hoping you are keeping quite well and with kindest regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

C. C. Ballantyne

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

034213

Ottawa, Ont. September 26th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Your letter of September 25th. arrived here in the Chief's absence in western Canada. I am forwarding it to him, merely acknowledging it so that you will understand the delay.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034214

Ottawa, Ont. October 15th. 1923.

My dear Ballantyne:

I have just reached your letter of Sept. 25th.

What I said in the West was exactly what I said in Parliament last Session on the question of the Hudson's Bay Railway. I have at no time expressed my personal opinion as to whether the route will succeed from a business standpoint or not. I stated, though, that the country, through both parties, had solemnly pledged itself to complete this railway, and now that the bulk of the railway was done, the country would have to keep its word. Thousands of farmers have gone into those districts on the faith of these terms. At every point, however, I stated that in our financial condition to-day we could not justify going ahead with the large expenditures involved and would have to wait until these financial conditions improve.

I gave a statement to-day to the "Mail and Empire" along these lines. The "Montreal Star" is con-

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034215

timually misrepresenting me on this subject.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P. Q.

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CANADA

034216

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

October 17th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thanks for your letter of the 14th inst. regarding your remarks made in Winnipeg in reference to Hudson Bay Railway.

Your position, as usual, is a very sound one and might I suggest that the first time you speak in the Province of Quebec you make it plain what you actually did say at Winnipeg.

I desire also to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 15th inst. enclosing copy of your letter on Immigration to Mr. Wolofsky. Your letter is just exactly right and I am sure will be most favorably received if Mr. Wolofsky publishes it, as he stated he would.

Regarding Provincial by-elections. We are rendering our friends every assistance possible in a most practical way. The Provincial leaders seem confident that they can carry Richmond and Yamaska, and possibly more out of the five by-elections being held.

I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you within the near future and that you are enjoying your usual good health, I remain, with kindest regards,

Yours very faithfully,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034217

Ottawa, Ont. October 18th. 1923

My dear Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 17th. instant. It does not need a reply but I think I should send you another letter and resolution received this morning regarding the Hudson's Bay Railway. These indicate something of the temper of Western Canada on this question. I attach also copy of my reply. Please return enclosures.

I think I shall be in Montreal on the 26th. as I have arranged to see Mr. Monty then and want to discuss with him and others one or two possible meetings in Quebec this fall.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034218

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

October 19th, 1923.

Dear Sir Henry:-

Any time within the next week, at your convenience, I would be obliged if you would send me the following information.

Sales Tax. Please inform me what year this was commenced, and the scale for each year during the Conservative regime, and then I would like to know what changes and advances the Liberals have made.

Cost of living. The ratio is again up and any information that you can give me will be appreciated.

Increase in our National Debt. Please state how much the Liberals have added to this since they have been in office.

Immigration. Can you tell me how many immigrants came in during the last year of the Meighen government - 1920 and '21 and how many under the Liberals, and if possible the countries they came from.

Hoping you are keeping quite well and with all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

C. C. Ballantyne

Sir Henry Drayton, M.P.
Ottawa,
Ont.

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034219

Form 2A-TW

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Night Message	
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Montreal, October 22nd,1923.

Right Hon. A. Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Please do not forward letter to Mr. Welofsky until you receive my letter mailed today.

C.C. Ballantyne.

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034220

Form 1-TW

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HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE DO NOT FORWARD LETTER TO MR WOLOFSKY UNTIL YOU RECEIVE MY LETTER MAILED TODAY

C C BALLANTINE.

E OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA PO

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CANADA

034221

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

October 22nd, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Since I sent you attached telegram this morning, I had Mr. Goodchild bring your letter sent to Mr. Wolofsky to my office.

In view of Hon. Mr. Monty's and Senator Webster's opinion that the paragraph pertaining to British Immigrants should be omitted, I got you over the telephone, and in view of your views given to me this morning you were perfectly justified in putting in the paragraph in Mr. Wolofsky's letter in reference to British Immigrants. Your letter therefore stands as you sent it and Mr. Wolofsky intends to publish it.

I am very glad to know you are coming here on Friday and I will meet you at the G.T.R. station and hope you will have time for a game of golf.

Yours very truly,

CCB/HM.
Encl.

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034222

Ottawa, Ont. October 23rd. 1923.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Further to my telephone conversation. I intend leaving here on the Canadian National at 6.55 a.m. Friday, arriving Montreal at 9.55 a.m. I want to look over some private matters in the forenoon relative to my father. I would appreciate it very much if you would meet me.

I am writing Mr. Monty to explain and advise him that I will see him first on arrival and if necessary on toward evening. I think it would be better to run around to his office first for a few moments.

Yours very truly.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034223

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

October 25th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I duly received your favor of the 18th inst. enclosing letter from Mr. Ross, Strasbourg, as well as copy of the resolution in reference to the Hudson Bay Railway.

I am not in a position to offer any opinion regarding the practicability of the Hudson Bay Railway or the districts that it passes through. This railway may or may not be required, as far as my limited knowledge of that part of the country is concerned. From considerable study and investigation I must admit that I never could see the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route for shipment of grain. I have always considered any terminal expenditures made with this object in view as really a waste of public monies.

Owing to the shortness of navigation through the Hudson Bay route and lack of aids of navigation, vessel owners would not send their ships there for grain only, as it would not be remumerative and furthermore, even if ships could be obtained the season crop could not be sent via the Hudson Bay.

For these and many other reasons I have never been a believer in the Hudson Bay route for shipment of grain. The railway part of it however may be alright.

Mr. Ross' letter is both breezy and nervy; it does not contain much common sense. I return same herewith.

I will be glad to see you when you are here tomorrow and will meet you at the station.

Yours very truly,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034224

Ottawa, Ont. October 18th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Ross:

I have your letter of the 11th. instant, with resolution of the Last Mountain Grain Growers Association, asking what stand I take in regard to the Hudson's Bay Railway. I thought I had made this as clear as words could make it in my speech at Strasbourg. However, I enclose herewith Hansard containing a statement I made on the subject at the last Session of Parliament.

Yours very truly,

David Ross, Esq.,
Strasbourg, Sask.

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CANADA

034225

Strasbourg, Sask.,
Oct. 11, 1923.

To The Rt. Hon.
Arthur Meighen, Esq., M.P.,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

In regard to future Conservative policy on the Hudson Bay Route may I point out that if you do not take the lead in resisting a continuance of the penny-wise, pound-foolish policy of postponing till the Greek Kalends the opening of the Hudson Bay Route on the plea of economy, you will heartily deserve to be politically embalmed in a Judgeship or the Senate after the next election.

You have convinced a bunch of us Progressives that you have sincerity and courage. But where is your Greater-Canada-vision in regard to the Hudson Bay? If you can't make the commercial and financial East see that they stand to make ten dollars for every dollar they will lose through the Hudson Bay Route shifting lines of traffic I am greatly

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034226

mistaken in you. If you won't take that plunge you may just as well get ready for the political undertaker. You wouldn't spend the necessary five millions more to get the Hudson Bay going when you had the chance,- to save us ten cents a bushel annually on freight. The saving of even one cent a bushel ~~what~~ would have amply justified an expenditure of many millions.

Further, the opening of the Hudson Bay can be ~~made~~ used to make the whole middle-west of the U.S.A. an adjunct of Canada. For proof of this place one leg of your compass on New York, the other on Kansas City,- then with this ~~radius~~ transfer your New York leg to Port Nelson. You will thus discover that Kansas City is practically the same distance from Nelson as from New York. As you come north of Kansas City and west the advantage lies with Nelson as to distance. More than that the grades are obviously easier north to Nelson than east to New York. If you refuse the job yourself I wish you'd give me a chance to talk ~~to~~ a Greater-Canada program ~~to~~ in Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto,- with the

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D34227

Hudson Bay Route as the theme. As a youngster on the C.P.R. Surveys I learned to think in terms of transportation. The thick-headed stupidity of men like Creasor who approved of your suspension of Hudson Bay work makes most of us sick.

Yours most sincerely,
David Ross.

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034228

Strasbourg, Sask.,
Oct. 11, 1923.

To The Rt. Hon.
Arthur Meighen, Esq., M.P.,
~~Ottawa~~.

Dear Sir :-

At the regular monthly meeting of the Last Mt. Valley G. G. Assn. the following resolution was passed:

"That the Secretary be instructed to write to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen to ask for his statement as to ~~the~~ what the Conservative policy is with regard to the speedy opening of the Hudson Bay Route to western traffic."

I therefore forward you this copy of our resolution and ask your reply.

Thanking you,

I am,
Yours sincerely,
David Ross

Last Mountain Valley Grain Growers Assn.
Sec.-Treasurer.

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034229

Ottawa, Ont. Oct. 26th. 1923.

My dear "Admiral":

This will acknowlwdge yours of the 19th. instant. You want information in regard to the following matters:

Sales Tax and the Cost of Living. The principles of the Sales Tax introduced in my Budget of 1920 called for taxes on sales by manufacturers and jobbers. The manufacturers paid 1½%, the jobbers 1½%. In the case of direct importations, the jobbers' tax was 4%. The underlying idea of the Sales Tax was to have such a small impost on a great number of transactions as to enable the tax to be readily absorbed as part of the business overheads just as much as the increased rents or anything else. As a matter of fact, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it was absorbed. In July 1920, cost of living index was over 200. Under our Sales Tax it had dropped at the end of 1921 to 156, so that in eighteen months we had a drop of some 47 points. Mr. Fielding in his first Budget, increased the sales Tax by 50% which would make the gross tax 4½% in place of 3%. You will be familiar with accounts showing this Sales

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034230

Tax, but I do not think you ever saw them under the old regime.

The Cost of Living curve, after our defeat, remained constant for a short time but continued downwards for the first part of the year and until Mr. Fielding's Budget was felt. The low drop in 1922 was to 151 points as against the 156 when we went out. The high in 1922 was 153. Cost of Living worked up at the end of February and the early part of March 1923, to 155. It dropped during the summer tod a low of 152. It has been ascending since and was at the first of September 153. It is bound to increase again as soon as Mr. Fielding's new Sales Tax comes into effect. His Budget last year changed the old principle altogether and placed the tax on the manufacturers direct and makes it a 6% tax.

I enclose criticism of this tax which I made in the Budget Debate (See page 7). As a matter of fact my figures there are low. In order to collect 6% for the Government the cost to the public is that the ordinary business profit in the great majority of cases amounts to 11¾%.

<u>Increase in the National Debt</u>. I enclose statement covering this.

<u>Immigration</u>. Statement on this matter is also enclosed. Frankly

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I do not think the immigration figures are really very helpful. Any basis of comparison between the years of deflation and the trouble we went through and the present time is simply nonsense. When we were in office there was not the assisted British Empire Emigration scheme. Activities generally were suspended. Our returned soldiers were yet unemployed. Everything is changed to-day. The things to stress, I think, are:

1. The fact that no action whatever was taken by the Government to co-operate with England under her large scheme until after the matter was taken up in the House and forced on the Government by the Opposition.

2. The Government's attitude towards the British Empire scheme and, indeed, their attitude towards immigration of our own people is best shown by the advertising for the past fiscal down to the 31st. last December which is the last information I have: Immigration advertisement in United Kingdom $3,089.92; Foreign Countries $90,595.81. Down to the time the Opposition forced action on this Government, the ratio of the government's interest in our own stock on the one hand as against foreign stock on the other was as 3 to 90.

3. Settlers' effects during the current fiscal year and down to

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D34232

August 30th. My last figures, going out of Canada, are $9,699,000.00. Settlers' effects coming in to Canada for the same period, $6,050,000.00. Loss incidental to operation of Government's immigration schemes, $3,649,00.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Ballantyne.

Yours sincerely,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain Street,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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034233

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

November 7th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thanks very much for sending me such a splendid photo of your good self, which it is needless to say both Mrs. Ballantyne and I will prize very highly.

When you were in Montreal you promised to send me "Hansard" containing your criticism of higher ordinary expenditures under the Liberals, as compared with your Government. Will you please send me this?

In regard to Act for Branch Lines. Was not this for $20,000,000. and drawn in such a way that three times that amount could be spent?

Marler addressed a Jewish meeting last night and did as I expected - blamed the Liberal inactivity to the Conservatives when in power and stated that they would have an open door policy for immigration, he thought by the Spring. You will see his speech in this mornings "Gazette".

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

C.C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034234

Ottawa, Ont. November 8th. 1923.

My dear Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 7th. instant. Am sending you herewith three or four copies of my speech on the Budget. This, I think, contains the information you desire.

The Branch Lines Bill of last Session contained a clause stating that the estimates of mileage and cost were estimates only and did not bind the Government as to limits of expenditure. Indeed it was a wide open vote.

I read Mr. Marler's speech and also read Lord Atholstan's comment.

With kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678mUpper Mountain Street,
Montreal.

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D34235

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

November 8th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

After talking with friends and giving the matter further careful consideration, I am of the opinion that this is not the best time for you to address a mass meeting of Jews in this City. This will come better some months later.

I am glad that we have Marler fairly well commited.

The only Jewish meeting that I will be addressing will be at the opening of the Jewish Conservative Club in St. Lawrence division in about two weeks time and I will be accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Monty. I will take advantage of that occasion to deal with Mr. Marler's broken promises.

Yours very truly,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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D34236

Ottawa, Nov. 9, 1923.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Thanks for your letter of the 8th. Am strongly disposed to agree with you as to the inadvisability my addressing the meeting you refer to at the present time.

Yes, I saw Mr. Marler's speech, also the Star editorial thereon, and now I have seen the repudiation of his promise sent out from Ottawa. You notice how they took care not to use the name of any Minister, but beyond doubt the Government authorized the despatch. In case you have not seen it I enclose a copy. What I think you should demand to know is who is the deceiver, Mr. Marler or the inspirer of the press despatch. The people of Montreal will understand it is the same old game that was played in 1921.

Yours very truly,

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034237

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

November 13th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Mr. Wolofsky would like to know that if an invitation was extended to you to attend the Zionists Convention to be held in Toronto on January 6th and at which Dr. Weitzman will be present, would you accept.

If you think you could and will let me know I will arrange for an invitation to be forwarded to you in due time.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034238

Ottawa, Ont., November 18, 1923.

My dear Ballantyne,

I have your letter of the 13th. I will doubtless see you in Montreal tomorrow and talk this over. I am disposed myself thathink it would probably be better not to address the meeting you refer to.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C.C.Ballantyne,
Montreal, Que.,

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031229

Ottawa, Ont., November 25, 1923.

My dear Ballantyne,

Please read attached and let me know quietly if you think I should attend. Consult with whom you like.

I was exceedingly sorry I did not get in touch with you yesterday. The fact is I had intended to go right on through in the morning, but on calling up Senator Webster, where by mistake I thought I had left my coat and hat, I found he had several men he wanted me to see - all quite important. It took me all my time to get around to it. From the moment I called him up I completely forgot that hat and coat, but will get them when I go down, which I expect will be next Sunday. I will be there next Sunday to attend the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, unless I find I have to go to Halifax.

Please return the letter enclosed.

Yours very truly,

[illegible]

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CANADA

034240

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

November
Twenty-ninth
1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

This morning I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th inst. with attached invitation for you to address the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association in this City on January 25th. This is a very important industrial Association and I hope you will be able to accept their invitation. Those with whom I have spoken to on the subject are of the same opinion. I return the letter herewith.

I note you are coming to Montreal next Sunday and trust that you will be able to stay with us while you are here. Mrs. Ballantyne was going to forward your hat and coat to Ottawa but they will now be held until your arrival on Sunday next.

I was sorry to have been out of the City when you were here last Saturday, but I note you time was fully occupied with our friend Senator Webster and others.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

034241

Ottawa, Nov. 30, 1923.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
National Brick Co.,
Montreal.

My dear Ballantyne:

Thanks for yours of the 29th with regard to the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association. I am to-day writing Mr. Beck accepting his kind invitation.

It is very good of you to suggest that I should stay with you while in Montreal, but I am to be the guest of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at the Ritz and fear I cannot take advantage of your hospitality on this occasion. However, I shall hope to see you while there.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

D34242

Ottawa, Nov. 30, 1923.

Edward Beck, Esq.,
Secty., Canadian Pulp & Paper Assn.,
511 St. Catherine St. West,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Beck:

Yours of the 19th November arrived in due course, but I was out of the city in both Ontario and Quebec, and for that reason have been unable to acknowledge it sooner.

I appreciate very greatly the invitation extended on behalf of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association that I should be the guest of honour at the annual dinner in Montreal on the 25th January next. It will give me very great pleasure indeed to accept.

Yours very truly,

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034243

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

December
Thirteenth
1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I take great pleasure in reporting to you that last night's opening of the Hebrew Conservative Club in St. Lawrence Division was a wonderful success. The Hall was crowded with a large audience, a great many of whom only had standing room.

I am sure you will be as delighted as I was that Mr. Sauve and three of his Provincial members were there. Mr. Sauve made a very nice speech and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

I enclose clipping from the Montreal "Gazette" which gives part of my speech and also Mr. Sauve's.

I note by the press that your meeting at Saskatoon was very successful.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

D34244

Form 1-TW

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

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MONTREAL Q DEC 20TH

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

533 OTTAWA, ONT.

YOUR LOYAL SUPPORTERS IN ATTENDANCE AT HON BELLEYS ADDRESS THIS EVENING AT THE CARTIER MACDONALD CLUB OFFER GREETINGS FOR SPLENDID SUCCESS IN KENT STOP OUR LEADER IS LEADING US TO VICTORY STOP HALIFAX AND KENT ARE YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

RODOLPHE MONTY

C C BALLANTYNE

Monty

226AM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 60)

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CANADA

034245

Ottawa, Ont. Dec. 21st. 1923.

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain, Street,
Montreal,
Que.

My dear Ballantyne:

Thank you very much indeed for your kind message of congratulation on Kent. It was really a wonderful victory and, of course, I am greatly delighted. It is hard to over-estimate the effect this achievement will have throughout the country. I also greatly appreciate your kind words with regard to myself.

With Christmas greetings and every good wish for the New Year to you and yours, believe me,

Yours very truly,

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034246

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1923.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I just received your letter of the 13th. First of all let me compliment you on the speech as reported in the Gazette. You covered the ground and covered it well, concisely and forcefully.

Sometimes I hear reports that Mr. Marler will not contest a seat again, but I personally think differently. He is certainly in a most vulnerable position. The thing to now is to keep up the momentum that we have gained in Halifax and Kent.

The Western Conventions were really splendid.

With all good wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year,

Yours sincerely,

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034247

Ballantyne
e

Ottawa, Jan. 4, 1924.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Many thanks for your letter as regards Mr. Freiman. You have the name in your letter as Mr. Friedman, but this is an error. I am delighted at the news, and will take occasion to express my appreciation at the first opportunity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Freiman I know very well indeed.

Yours very truly,

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D34248

57

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

February
Fourth
1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I received a delegation from the newly organized Hebrew Conservative Club of this City. Mr. Luvett is the President.

They are very anxious to organize for you a monster Jewish meeting in this City, they would like to hold it on Wednesday, March 26th. Aside from yourself they were going to extend an invitation to me and also to Mr. Monty.

I think myself it would be a good thing politically for you to address a strictly Jewish meeting and it would take up very little of your time; you could reach here by the evening train and return again the next morning. If the date that I suggest is not suitable, would you be good enough to suggest a date.

Yours faithfully,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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57

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

February
Fifth
1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

This is merely to remind you that if you have not already had a personal interview with Mr. Archie Freiman of Ottawa, might I suggest that it would be well for you to do so at as early a date as possible.

Mr. Freiman is disposed at the present time to throw his great influence our way and also to assist us financially. After you have had a personal interview with him, would you mind dropping me a confidential line as to the result.

Yours faithfully,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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57

Ottawa, February 6, 1924.

My dear Ballantyne:

Answering yours of the 4th instant, it may be I better agree to go down in March but I am doubtful. Of course, it would be alright insofar as the Hebrews in Montreal are concerned, but if I went I would have to make such restrictions on my commitments as I made in my letter of sometime ago, and it is just possible the effect of the restrictions would render the event of more injury than good. Let the matter stand until Senator Webster returns when we can talk it over again. I have to go down sometime anyway, but my idea is it would be better toward the end of the session. I will

I will make it a point to see Mr. Frieman and will advise you.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
Montreal, Quebec.

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57

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED.

Montreal, Quebec.

February 6, 1924.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne,

Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir,

You suggested a the discussion the other evening that some of the opinions expressed might be put down in writing. I have followed your suggestion.

What appeals to me at the present time and what has impressed me during the past few years, is that business sections of the country have been silent to their own disadvantage. The loudest cries appear to have been successful in claiming attention and consideration, and the silence of the older Provinces has I think placed them in a wrong position. It has seemed to confirm that these Provinces were unhurt while other sections of the country were sorely pressed.

I think you might take it for granted that business has had its struggle during the past few years. I have emphasized this in the enclosed, and if it should be necessary to support the statements made, it may be desirable to quote from the commercial failure s tatistics, 1912 vs. 1922 -

Total Commercial failures.

	No. of failures.	Total disabilities.
1912	1357	$12,316,936
1922	3695	78,068,959

The statistics of manufacturing and trade concerns are as follows -

Manufacturing		
1912	323	4,556,615
1922	857	39,080,791
Trading		
1912	975	6,906,655
1922	2717	33,004,203

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I have been recently getting some data together on Agricultural implements, as affected by the tariff. If you would care to have this memorandum I will send it to you, but it is rather galling to Steel Manufacturers to know that when all duties have been wiped out, say duty on all materials entering into the manufacturer of a binder, the benefit in the way of cost is a quarter or one-fifth of the amount of freight on that binder to the Northwest.

When we legislate to help people at the sacrifice of industry for such proportionately small benefits, it appears as if we listened to clamour rather than to reason, or that we failed to investigate or study our troubles.

I have emphasized the position of business generally for a purpose, because I feel that the Westerner sometimes fails to take stock of the handicaps for which he is responsible, and with which he has surrounded himself for several years. His politicians draw the tariff herring across the trail, but when Alberta's provincial taxes are nearly three times as heavy per capita as Quebec, there is probably justification for the demands for relief, but why they should be aimed at the Federal Government and the Tariff in place of their own House of Parliament is not clear.

Politically the occupants of the high places in their midst have gained their power by appeals to class and prejudice, featuring the Tariff until they have with their clamour lulled the voters into thinking that if the Tariff was wiped out they would be saved.

Perhaps some of the politicians in the West can say how they expect farm labour to be cheap when they are responsible for legislation which gives the miners in Alberta a minimum wage which I believe is $7.50 for a six or eight hour day, I am not sure which. How do they expect that coal which costs so much can travel very far to market? Why should Manitoba regulations require a licensed engineer should operate a tractor?

In other respects the financial legislation of the Western provinces has reduced security and increased cost of money, while extravagance has continued to increase taxes.

Do not misunderstand me as raising these questions in a controversial spirit. I realize that the West must prosper but I think it wrong to stir up political feelings in that section of the country claiming that the only path to prosperity in the West is over the dead body of the East, who are just as much interested in seeing the West go ahead as they are themselves.

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034254

If there is anything I have put down which is not clear to you or which you think is not quite correct in any way, will you let me know?

Yours very truly,

(Sgined) R. H. McMarsh.

Vice-President.

Copy only.

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034255

There have been rumblings in our Western country - rumblings which have expressed dissatisfaction with the scheme of things in general. They voice a belief that other parts of the country are prospering at the expense of the West or else posess advantages which they are denied.

And in the East there have been similar feelings entertained, and similar beliefs expressed. Do these things mean that there has been nothing to complain of elsewhere, or do they mean that other sections have been less articulate? Have these parts which have not been heard from prospered or have they accepted in silence what the changing times have brought? Have they possessed a greater knowledge of the fact that most things have to be paid for - one way or another? What has been the condition of business - big and small - manufacturing - jobbing - retail? Has it had nothing to raise its voice about? Had its bed been one of roses? It can be said firstly that business is slow to articulate. Its interests are diversified - they are complementary in part but with separate channels and different spheres of action. Business is accustomed to ups and downs - to the effects of changing times. That explains its failure to be heard at times, and its apparent indifference.

But - has business suffered too? What share of the load has business carried? Has it been a fair share?

It seemed like a giant during the War so it was given the "Excess Profits Tax" to carry. It yielded up millions of the tax-gatherer. It seemed able to afford it - at least everybody said so. And the individual paid the income tax - "he could afford to" they said,-even if what he saved be paid out in taxes. The records show, in any case, that the businessmen paid the Income Tax.

And when the top had been reached - and business went over the top - and values fell and profits were wiped out,-then the Excess Profits Tax was cancelled and business paid under the Income Tax Act - paid a fixed share of anything it could make.

And then Business found that profits on which taxes - good liberal amounts - had been paid, had not been profits at all,- learned that everything that goes up must come down - and that a profit is not real till you have the cash,-experienced the sensation that riches have wings and was taught the lesson that taxes which take the liquid capital out of businessleave it like a sucked orange.

In other countries they balanced profits and losses - business had a chance, but not in Canada.

Has business suffered? Look at the record of failures over the past three years - it tells a lamentable tale of casualities - trebled and quadrupled as compared with pre-war times.

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And still more taxes were needed, and again it was easier to tax business - business was right at hand,- it could be classified, tabulated, checked - it was corporate - all ready,- listed in the directories. So the Sales Tax was applied,- the Luxury Tax,- the Stamp Tax,- the Receipt Tax,- and Income Tax as well- every time, everywhere business turned - it was taxed.

And the question is asked if business is bearing its fair share or the load?

It is - and it is time business spoke out - not to blame it on other sections of the country - or on other classes of our population - but so that others may know that they do not suffer alone.

To tell all this, however, does not go to the root of the matter. It tells the West and the East that the rest of the country has had its troubles too but it does not point a way out. To do that requires a deeper analysis of the situation. Are our troubles due to the acts of others or of our own making? Both are to blame and both have left their mark?

Sometimes even the staunchest Canadian fails to appreciate that Canada is carving out a future for herself under the most competitive conditions. We are situated alongside of the United States - a country which is the richest in the world in natural resources - holding the largest accumulation of gold ever gathered together - having a wide range of climate and crops, with diversified activities of every sort, and an industrial growth and power which can easily overwhelm us unless we have regard to our position; We are boasted of as the best customer of the United States but we have been sadly buffeted about for one in such a position, and conditions in the East and in the West have been most seriously affected by their fiscal policy.

They have shut out our Wheat and Cattle,- they have endeavoured to exclude our dairy products,-they have crippled our exports of fish and potatoes and, industrially, they have made changes affecting all sections of the country by shutting out, through increased duties, the product of factories here and there which formerly did, in the aggregate, an important amount of international trade. As a result, our trade with them is badly out of balance,- our currency is depreciated and the process of re-adjustment is causing much suffering.

Our interests are also made subservient by the control exercised over labour in this country by International organizations, with headquarters in the United States, which possess a power to affect our conditions which should not be possible, and which is inimical to our best interests. There is no justification for a situation which puts into the hands of the people of another country the making of our wage agreements, which are matters affecting our people's interests and ours alone. Such a situation undermines our individual economic

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position and destroys our autonomy. It is abundantly clear that, in matters of mining or railwoad operation, the conditions of our country must be considered only from our own individual standpoint. We must have the power and opportunity to work out our own salvation on lines which serve the best interests of our country. We should not and cannot be subservient to the dictates of others who have no stake in this country, and whose aims and policies are not identical with those which might forward our interests.

And from the standpoint of our internal conditions, we have been handicapped, for several years, by Governments in power with an insecure hold upon their position. It has resulted in appeals to classes of our people, and to sections of our country, for the purpose of securing support with which to remain in power. At a time when unity was essential, we have had legislation having a sectional or class appeal not considered from the standpoint of the country's welfare.

We have had Tariff changes based upon no settled policy,- experimental taxation subject to constant change, and ill-administered, half-baked legislation with unconstitutional and uneconomic bills. Necessity and expediency have formulated our policies instead of sound judgment of what was best for the country's interests.

Ther has been a distinct failure to reduce our cost of Government. Despite tripled taxation, we have not balanced our budget,- nothing has been done to lead our people back to habits of thrift. Heavy taxation is stifling enterprise and ambition, yet we have made no advancement towards the reduction of our heavy burden of debt, in fact it has kept on gowing. We smugly congratulate ourselves that we are not so badly off as some impoverished States of Europe, and appear content to remain in a most unenviable position.

What is to be done about it? Every good Canadian has faith in Canada - he believes in the soundness of Canadian institutions, and in the ability and capacity of the Canadian people. He believes that the country must progress and prosper as a whole. He knows we must get together - stop fighting one another,- and unite to overcome our difficulties.

To that end, the essential factor is a Government in power which will have a policy framed in the interests of Canada. It must have a strong working majority so that it can carry through the measures which are necessary. It must reduce the expenses of Government operation - cut them to the bone - and set an example to all tax gathering bodies throughout the country,- Municipal, Provincial and Federal expenses and disbursements must be reduced. The load of taxation is too great but, until we balance our Budget, we cannot reduce our load.

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We cannot expect any results from an Immigration policy until we create a healthy condition in Trade and Agriculture. To-day we are losing Canada's best asset - the native born Canadian - and it is impossible to expect the country to progress under these circumstances. We need cheaper transportation to overcome the distances of this country, and stimulate the exchange of products. Above all, we need a strong Government which can legialte in the best interests of the people.

With the example we have had from the United States, why should we differ on the Tariff. It should be a help to agriculture as well as industry. Industry is agriculture's best cusomer - there is no sound reason for this conflict of ideas on the tariff.

The first requirement is tariff stability. The country should not have an annual dose of fears as to what will be done with the tariff as affecting its interests. There must be a definite tariff policy. Uncertainty is now restraining development. There is no appeal for a high or prohibitive tariff but there is a deep seated anxiety for a consistent policy. If we are tohave a tariff, let us have a tariff which is not undermined by yearly changes and exemptions. Many schedules have had numerous and frequent changes, exempting finished and semi-finished materials for this and that purpose, which have set at naught the entire principles on which the tariff is based.

The ostensible purpose of the tariff changes in recent years has placed protection in a false position. It has implied that the manufacturer was denying the Western farmer his proper share in the Country's opportunities,- it has suggested that business in the East wished to benefit at the expense of the West. It has stimulated feelings that the aspirations of each were inimical to those of the other. This is decidely wrong and unfair from every standpoint. Business men in the East know that their prosperityis bound up with that of all sections of the country. They realize that agriculture produces a very large share of the country's wealth, and must succeed if industry is to live. On the other hand, business wishes the West to realize that agriculture, and the country as a whole, cannot progress unless industry thrives.

All sections of the country must realize the community of interests which exists, and that none can profit at the expense of the other.

The tariff policy as affecting agricultural implements has been a continued paring away of the protection afforded this industry, with corresponding reductions in tariff on steel and other lines, and exemptions which have diverted this business to the United States.

The tariff policy on agricultural implements has served as an outstanding warning to manufacturers, in every line, that their position is uncertain if demands should be made for reductions in duties

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affecting their particular commodity. Can there be anything better calculated to destroy confidence in our industrial position, or to impede development? We must reach the conclusion whether Protection is necessary and, if so, we should adhere to it consistently and with regard to the needs of each particular industry, and the welfare of all.

As regards the British Preference,- the original measure provided a flat or uniform over-riding discount, applying a percentage reduction in a similar manner to all items. This was not scientific nor intelligent. No tariff has been framed which could possibly withstand such treatment, and accord fair treatment to individual industries. We have continued to increase the British Preference on the same basis. A trade agreement of this matter must have regard to the postion of individual industries, and the manner in which they may be affected by such changes. It must consider the requirementsof the country as affecting our internal conditions, and the desirability of encouraging or discouraging the flow of trade in each particular line.

Nothing but lack of time, or interest, or study can excuse the manner in which we have dealt with this question, and it is not to be wondered at that, in many cases, the last straw has been applied, and the whole principle of Inter-Dominions' trade made subject to attack through an unintelligent handling of the measure.

And what has the opening of our markets, by means of Preference arrangements or through reduced duties, brought to us? No one can claim lower living costs. No one can show any measure of reciprocal gain in our export trade.

But it is being made abundantly clear to us what we have sacrificed. We have lost the ability to secure trade advantages with other nations. We have fewer jobs for our own workmen, and they are going elsewhere to live. We have had exactly opposite treatment by the United States, which should profoundly stir our feelings of independence.

We have failed to satisfy the West or improve conditions in agriculture because it is not the tariff which is affecting their interests.

If it were not for the development of our wood and paper industry, our balance of trade today would show quite different figures. Yet we may fail to realize that the growing exports are denuding one of our very best assets, and we know that we would be denied a large share of this trade with the United States if particular interests did not possess the power which they do.

In the administration of the Customs' laws of the respective countries, we put the skids under their shipments and grease the ways for them to come into Canada, while they place every obstacle in our path, and make it difficult for us to trade with them. Is it not time we looked after ourselves and framed our legislation for Canada and Canadians?

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We must put some confidence into industry,- we must help the farmer to diversify his crops,- we must assist the railraods to cheapen transportation,- we must broaden employment, and we need, for these things, a Government with, not only the will, but the power to carry them into effect.

People who believe all these things are calling themselves by different political names today. If the country is worth while, why not give up the game of "ins and outs", and let those who belive in Canada, and who want to see her prosper get together and do their work.

There is a big job to be done.

Montreal, February 6th, 1924.

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CANADA

034261

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

February
Eighth
1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I know that you will be much interested in reading the views of Mr. Ross H. McMaster which he sets forth so ably and clearly in his letter and memorandum which I now enclose.

After you have read Mr. McMaster's letter and memo will you please have your Secretary return them both to me.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034262

Ottawa, February 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

How are things going down yhareway. I suppose there were some at the luncheon you gave who would not like the show of resentment which to some degree characterized my speech there. I must say I did find it very hard to receive an accusation of indefiniteness or inconsistency in respect to my position on the tariff, especially from those you in the midst of the battle which I conducted on the very subject in 1921, let me and joined the foe. I tried to let them know how I thought on that question without offence and particularly without injuring your work.

Reports generally continue to be as good as or better than every.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
Montreal, Que.

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034263

57

Ottawa, February 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 8th, enclosing letter and memorandum prepared by Mr. Ross McMaster. Mr. McMaster's letter and memorandum I return herewith as requested.

Before returning them I have made copies for my own use. What Mr. McMaster has said needs saying badly, and where it needs to be said is in Western Canada. It is an admirably thought out contribution and you can say to Mr. McMaster I am ready to subscribe to every paragraph.

Yours very truly,

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
Montreal, Quebec.

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CANADA

034264

57

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

February
Twelth
1924

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

After further consideration I think you are right in not addressing a large Jewish gathering in this City. I will put them off nicely by stating that you cannot do so during the session.

I am leaving for Augusta, Georgia on Wednesday, Feb. 20th. I will be in New York at the Hotel Vanderbilt Feb. 21st to 22nd, leaving New York for Augusta on Saturday Feb. 23rd. I will be at Augusta, c/o Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel from February 24th to March 13th. I expect to return to Montreal on March 16th.

Everything politically is in good shape here, but if you should want me for anything at the above addresses you will be able to get in touch with me.

Yours faithfully,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034265

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

confidential

57

February
Twelfth,
1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

In answer to your inquiry regarding Brook Steam Motor Stock; I would advise you not to put any money into this concern. Confidentially I might tell you that our friend Mr. Roe tried his best some time ago to get me to invest, but I declined to do so.

Steam driven motors have not as yet demonstrated that they can compete successfully all the year around, and especially in a climate like ours, with gasoline motors.

Please use your own judgement, but inasmuch as you have asked my opinion I certainly would not consider this a good investment,

Yours sincerely,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. A. Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

D34266

CONFIDENTIAL

57

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1924.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Our friend Mr. M. was in this morning for a good long siege. According to his account you are prepared to help by way of a loan providing I approve. This put me in a pretty awkward position, and perhaps non-approval would land me a victim. However, it is not a place where no harvest could be looked for. For the life of me I cannot judge whether a loan on note could be collected later or not. From the accounts he gives it certainly could. I would suggest as the best way the writing of a private note to the bank undertaking personal responsibility on a special note for that amount. You have already done so much to help that I don't feel like make the direct request, and said so to Mr. M. I explained to him that I was really ashamed to make any further suggestion along that line to you, etc., etc. Of course there is no doubt we have got the best of it so far with the institution. Use your own judgment and I will stand by it.

Yours very truly,

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034267

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

57

February
Sixteenth
1924.

Confidential

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Your confidential letter of the 14th instant received.

I am so sorry that this Montreal man bothered you and occupied so much of your time. I have absolutely no confidence in him or what he represents. As far as I am concerned I do not intend to do anything for him beyond a $50.00 personal contribution that I gave him a few days ago, merely for diplomatic reasons and not to offend him.

It is an old game that he tries to play; that is, when he calls upon me he states how favorable you are and then when he calls upon you he reverses his story.

I postively refused to make him a personal loan the other day and all we can do is to be pleasant to him, which we have both been.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034268

237 J/69 414

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

March 19th, 1924.

A.W. Merriam Esq.,
Private Secretary,
Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Merriam:-

I wish you would find out for me and forward the information when you get it as to how much brick is imported into Canada during the Government's last fiscal year. I would like to know also the imports from each country, as well as the total, and very much oblige.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

CCB/HM.

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CANADA

034269

Ottawa, March 24, 1924.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Yours of the 19th inst., with regard to the importation of brick, reached me on Saturday. Under seperate cover I am sending you copy of the monthly report of the Trade of Canada for December, 1923. On page No. 237 you will find the imports of brick from the different countries and on page No. 414 you will locate the exports to the different countries. I am sending you this book as it gives comparative figures for three years of all the trade of Canada and it struck me while going over it this morning, to find the importation of brick, that it might be useful to you for ready reference. You will find a very complete index at the back of the volume.

I expect to have the volume for January in a few days and will send you copy if you think it is worth while.

Yours very truly,

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne.

National Brick Company,

Montreal, P.Q.

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034270

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

March 26th, 1924.

57

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thank you very much for your favor of the 24th instant with reference to importation of brick. The monthly report for the "Trade of Canada " for December 1923 has not as yet reached me but no doubt will by the next mail. I would be very pleased indeed to receive the volume for January when it is out.

The Government are certainly upsetting the trade of Canada by their meddling of the tariff and to add to the uncertainty, their reference to the tariff in the speech from the throne. They are considering a reduction in the tariff on brick or wiping it out altogether. There is such strong opposition to this being done that they may hesitate to do so.

While I am sorry for the instability of trade caused by the Government's tinkering with the tariff, at the same time it is hurting them and helping us.

I was pleased to note by the English and French press that they gave a good account of last Saturday nights Banquet and no adverse comments in regard to L.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

PS. Since dictating the above the "Trade of Canada" has come to hand.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

034271

V. N. Ball

V

34

Ottawa, April 10, 1924.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Herewith is a letter Mr. Meighen has received from Toronto. It seems evident there has been a mistake as we have had no correspondence with these people. Mr. Meighen is of the opinion that probably it was intended for some Liberal Member and suggests you might be able to find out. Would you return Mr. Logan's letter as it has not yet been acknowledged.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary.

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
Pres., National Brick Co.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034272

Private

2 a Wilson Ave.,
Montreal, March 19, 1925.

Dear Sir :-

In the party interest and as a member of the Executive of the Notre Dame de Grace Conservative Association, I would draw your attention to Hansard, March 17, page 1283 - Marler's Marconi bill.

Knowing something of electric matters, I think investigation would reveal that when the Marconi people got the Fleming patent they "sat on it" as an advance step in conjunction with their paraphernalia already in existence; that when the war time came they were called on by the Govt. to hand it over for less elaborate wireless transmission than that necessitating towers; that, therefore, the use of the Fleming patent in radio came about - the whole evolution involving an initial effort on Marconi's part to "sit on" the discovery with deliberate intent, which they did until the situation got away from them by force of circumstances.

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Then for 6 years they got royalties by virtue of a situation – the extensive use of radio – which they thought to strangle in the first instance by making to use of Fleming's patent. And now the State's "saviour" wants their monopoly extended another seven years, tho' the Senate threw out the same bill last year. Had it not been for Wallace (see Hansard) he might have succeeded.

My suggestion now is: Get the facts in shape as heretofore outlined, which should be written, or spoken, after advisement with an electrical or radio expert and a patent solicitor, – a nice little speech, or article. Then arrange to have it broadcasted by radio, paying particular attention to Montreal. The same thing should be distributed in St George – St Laurence in pamphlet form. It should come from some "Indignant Radio Fan", who could be provided; who would denounce Marler's attemp. to perpetuate for seven years

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a monopoly involving $15,000,000. (See Wallace's Speech, Hansard.) Marler naively says (see Hansard) that he never saw the bill containing the Fleming patent. In a matter of such importance, he should know all about it, apart from merely carrying out the wishes of the people who put the bill in his hands. This should show up Mr. Marler as he is. If I can cooperate to the end suggested, I will be glad to do so. The speech or article will have to be carefully prepared, its technology correct, but not too technical in expression; put in popular verbiage so it will be understood. But the thing is a "savoir" sitting in, innocently, or otherwise, on a $15,000,000 grab already blocked by Mr. King's "objectionable" Senate. The thing would appeal to a classy people, otherwise hard to reach.

Yours truly,

B.A. Macnab.

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne, Montreal

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National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

March 23rd, 1925.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I returned from Augusta, Ga. with Mrs. Ballantyne and Murray on Saturday last. We enjoyed our three weeks holiday at Augusta very much indeed; not one rainy day and Summer weather all the time. I got a 96 one day and a 98 two other days, so you see that at last I have been able to break the hundred at golf. When the golf season opens here I hope to have the pleasure of playing golf with you once again.

Thanks for your letter of the 20th which I received on my return, and I have also read "Hansard" containing your most able speech on the Peterson Contract. I was very much impressed and pleased with your speech and may I be permitted to offer you my heartiest congratulations. There is, as you state, a very strong feeling here against the Peterson Contract and Marler has not improved his position any by pleading lack of knowledge and voting for the resolution. He is simply doing so because the elections are near. You will not find him casting any votes this session against the government.

Really, I am at a loss to understand the government entering into such an unbusiness-like and foolish contract with Peterson. As you well pointed out in your speech, we have in the government Marine larger and much faster ships, and why the government should want to bonus ten inferior and slower ships and expect to lower ocean rates is beyond understanding.

I notice my old friend Duff is just a good a liar as ever when he states that the government ships cannot steam more than 5 knots an hour unless it is a very smooth sea and then they might do better. Without question, our two larger ships proved at their trial test that they could steam easily 13 knots and all the 8,400 twelve.

The Peterson Contract has done one thing and that is, besides proving its absurdity, it has brought out the advantages of the Merchant Marine.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you soon, with kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

March
Twenty-third
1925.

A.W. Merriam Esq.,
Private Secretary,
Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

At the Honourable C.C. Ballantyne's request, I enclose herewith letter for Mr. Meighen's perusal. Will you kindly put this before him and oblige,

Yours very truly,

H. Macaulay

Secretary.

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57

Ottawa, March 25, 1925.

Honourable G.C. Ballantyne,
Pres., National Brick Co.,
P.O. Box 2280,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I am very glad you are back from Augusta. Our friends have been in different parts of the world in alarming numbers lately, and a great many will not return until May. Have you any idea of when John McConnell will be back? Please let me know.

As you will doubtless have observed, the Government has rushed in at the first chance and strangled its child the Peterson contract. It is now in the hands of a committee where I believe they expect to bury it. I have never known a Government before to submit to the killing of its measures and still remain in office. You can imagine the time we would have had with our followers if we had had no more self-respect as a Government than this administration has.

I received from your Secretary to-day two letters, one from B.A. Macnab and another one from a Mr. Fuller which must

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have been sent in error and which I am returning. As far as I am informed Mr. Hagmab is entirely right about the Marconi Bill. Marler declined to defend it after the first attack upon it and it went down on second reading. I am asking that an article be written on this and we can have it ready for Mr. Marler when the time comes.

I have a long letter to-day from Stanley McLean in which he speaks very kindly of the attention you gave him at Augusta.

Yours sincerely,

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034279

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

March 26th, 1925.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th with enclosures.

Mr. McConnell is still at Augusta but I expect him home at the end of next week.

I am very glad to note that the Marconi bill went down to defeat on the second reading.

I am not surprised that the Government are going to strangle the Peterson proposed contract; nevertheless, it has done them a great deal of harm.

Like yourself, I am amazed how a government can hold office and be as deceptive and evasive as this government has proved themselves to be. No one could help but note the increased tide of public opinion against the government, especially in this City.

Let me know in advance of when you are coming to Montreal as I would like to have an opportunity of talking certain matters over with you.

I note you have received a letter from Stanley McLean. His stay at Augusta was rapidly improving his health. There was not much that I could do for him, but I was only too glad to have an opportunity of a chat with him from time to time.

Yours sincerely,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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57

Ottawa, March 27, 1925.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Thanks for your letter of the 26th. I am glad to know that Mr. McConnell is soon to be back. I am certainly waiting anxiously for him. I cannot advise as to the date of my going to Montreal, but will ~~certainly~~ call you up when I getdown. I might possibly be there a week from tomorrow.

Yours very truly,

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
President, National Brick Co.,
P.O. Box 2280,
Montreal, P.Q.

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D34281

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TV

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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MOA88 93

JS MONTREAL QUE 3 1102 A 1925 APR 3 PM 12 06

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT 462

HAVE SENT THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM TO ROCH LANCTOT TODAY STOP YOU ARE REPORTED IN THE MONTREAL GAZETTE AS HAVING MADE THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE TO ME IN YOUR YESTERDAYS SPEECH STOP HE CRITIZED HON C C BALLANTYNE FORMER MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES WHO WAS HE SAID DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAD SUPPLIED STONE FOR THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS STOP I AM NOT NOW NOR NEVER HAVE BEEN DIRECTOR.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034282

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1925 APR 4 3 PM 12 06

MOASS RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN OTTAWA ONT SHEET TWO

OR ASSOCIATED IN ANYWAY WITH STONE COMPANIES EITHER

IN CANADA OR ELSEWHERE I WILL EXPECT YOU TO WITHDRAW IN

PARLIAMENT THIS WHOLLY UNTRUTHFUL STATEMENT

C C BALLANTYNE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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CANADA

034283

57

Ottawa, Apr. 5, 1925.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,

Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Just received your wire. Was rather ill and didn't hear Lanctot. I quote though as follows from the Hansard report of yesterday:

"Lorsque cette bâtisse que nous occupons présentement a été edifiée, - je veux parler de la Chambre des Communes, - la "National Brick" de Laprairie, a vendue quinze millions de briques à MM Peter Lyall & Sons pour cette bâtisse, à raison de $7.25 le mille. Je crois que je ne peux pas tromper cette Chambre, en donnant le prix de vente de cette année-là; c'était pendant la guerre et les hommes étaient beaucoup plus rares qu'aujourd'hui. Je voudrais que mon bon ami, M. Ballantyne, notre ancien ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, sous le gouvernement Borden-Meighen, soit appelé à prendre un peu d'exercise en sa qualité de gérant général de la "National Brick Company" de Laprairie et de Delson, - car la compagnie opère à deux places, à quatre milles de distance l'une de l'autre. M. Ballantyne est un protectionniste, je crois."

Evidently the Gazette report was wrong. However, so far as I remember you were not even a director of the Brick Company then.

Yours very truly,

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034284

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

April
Sixth
1925.

57

Private

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thanks for your letter of the 3rd instant quoting part of Mr. Lanctot's speech from "Hansard". Since wiring Mr. Lanctot I have received "Hansard" and read his speech, and it was not about stone, but brick.

You are quite right; I was not connected in any way with the National Brick Co. when the Parliament buildings were being built and only became connected with the Company on June 1st, 1922.

The rate of wages that we are paying to our men are the same as in any other brick company of any note and compare favourably with a great many plants in the States.

I do not think however Mr. Lanctot is worth while paying any further attention to. I would not have sent a telegram to him if the "Gazette's" report had not stated that I was a Director in the stone company that supplied the stone for the Parliament buildings.

I am sorry to hear that you have not been feeling very well and hope that by now you are quite recovered your usual health and vigour and with kindest regards, remain.

Yours sincerely,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034285

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

May
Eleventh
1925.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have had a talk with Mr. J.W. McConnell since his return from seeing you at Ottawa. I am delighted to know that he is going to help us when the General Elections are on.

I cannot however, after giving the matter careful thought, agree with the suggestion that Mr. McConnell made you in reference to "Alice".

If Mr. McConnell is to do the work for us that he has in mind, but "Alice" to be the dominating factor, I am afraid that we will find ourselves many times entirely blocked and we will never know where we are at. I do not minimize "Alice's" influence, but I think freedom of action on our part is even more important.

Whatever you finally decide will be perfectly agreeable to me and I will co-operate as I always have done, but my opinion is that the proposition should be only the same as in '21, without "Alice" having any active hand in Mr. McConnell's part of the work.

I was first thinking of sending this letter to you unsigned, as I am inclined to get into the habit of "Alice", but after second thought I will sign it in the usual way.

Yours sincerely,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034286

57

Ottawa, May 12, 1925.

Personal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I am in much the same state of mind as you appear to be in your letter of May 11th. Things are moving just about as they did in '21, and, having in mind the result of that negotiation, I cannot say that I am entirely at ease. Mr. "M.", however, is exceedingly tactful and we may succeed in working it out. It is some problem.

Most sincerely yours,

Hon. O.C. Ballantyne,
President, National Brick Co.,
P.O. Box 2280,
Montreal, P.Q.

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D34287

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

June
Fifth
1925.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

The time is at hand when I would like to discuss with you; Senator Webster, F.W. Stewart and others, who would be the best Candidates to select for Montreal English Speaking Divisions.

When ever it is most convenient for you to discuss this matter, either at Montreal or Ottawa, please let me know.

Possibly this matter could stand over until the House adjourns, but we would need to give our attention to the selection of Candidates not later than the adjournment of the House.

I refer to the following divisions:

Mount Royal
St. Antoine
Ste. Anne's
St. Lawrence-St. George.

Yours very truly,

C.C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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334266

57

Ottawa, June 8, 1925.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,

Pres., National Brick Co.,

P.O. Box 2280.

Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Just received yours of the 5th. Will certainly be glad to see you any time we can make it convenient. I don't think I can go down to Montreal until the session is through, and cannot fix a date even then. If you can come this way will certainly be glad to see you but if not will go down as soon after the session as possible.

Have had talks on the subject with Senators Webster and Foster, as well as with John Hackett who was in the other day. The latter is careful, shrewd and dependable, and I would think a very good guide. I am advised that Mr. R.S. White would be willing, if tendered the nomination in Mount Royal, to contest that seat. Of course you and I know everything that has occurred but I think both of us would agree that his nomination would have a good effect on quite a large number. He would not contest or fight fot the nomination that I feel sure.

As to St. Lawrence, we have been sort of holding back and keeping quiet there but Naylor's course in the House this session has been such that he deserves defeat if ever a man did. Am told the

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234200

57

Ottawa, June 8, 1925.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
Pres., National Brick Co.,
P.O. Box 2280,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Just received yours of the 5th. Will certainly be glad to see you any time we can make it convenient. I don't think I can go down to Montreal until the session is through, and cannot fix a date even then. If you can come this way will certainly be glad to see you but if not will go down as soon after the session as possible.

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D34289

feeling in Montreal has changed materially as respects him. I have no personal feeling against him but I must admit our members in the House seem almost without exception hostile to him, due largely to his dictatorial manner.

As to St. Antoine, that stands just where it did when you and I talked it over at the luncheon (with Farquhar Robertson and others) in Montreal. So does St. Ann's.

Yours very truly,

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034290

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

June
Twenty-second
1925.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

A former Liberal lawyer by the name of Isidore Poplinger, 120 St. James Street, wishes to be the Conservative Candidate in George Etienne Cartiere division, against S.W. Jacobs.

Mr. Poplinger, in the last election was in charge of the Jacobs Public Speakers.

I am in favour of his being the best available Conservative Candidate, but before agreeing to anything I would like to know if you will be satisfied that we should have him shortly nominated as the Conservative Candidate opposing S.W. Jacobs.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon.A. Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. Stewart also approves

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57

Ottawa, June 25, 1925.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
P.O. Box 2280,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Received yesterday your letter regarding George Etienne Cartier division. Really I could not give advice as to a candidate in this riding as I know virtually nothing about the riding. The party to whom you refer I don't know. Some time ago a gentleman by the name of Blumenthal was urged upon me as the right candidate. Our leading men of the division should, of course, be consulted. If they are satisfied I am.

The other day I saw an account of a Jewish Co-operative Farmers' Association, and I asked Sam Jacobs if he were intending to run as a co-operative farmer. He said he didn't know but he was sure of one thing, he would have to run as something different than from what he was now.

I am hoping to see you within a few days.

Yours very truly,

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034292

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

August
Thirteenth
1925.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I had a very interesting talk over political situation generally and more particularly the English speaking seats in this city with Senator and R.S. White yesterday. I first had an interview with the Senator in the morning and then a long interview in the afternoon with both he and R.S.

I think I know their attitude in mind pretty well and on my return from St. Andrews, September the 1st, I will go to Ottawa to see you if you are not coming here.

I am sorry to report that it looks like another mix up in St. Antoine division unless we get our candidate out without much delay. Lorne McGibbon is backing Bell and the latter is getting ready to push himself forward as a candidate again.

The Whites told me yesterday that M. was prepared to run in St. Antoine Division as an independent against the Government. I told them that if he did this that I was sure it would meet with your approval.

With regard to Mount Royal, this Division can be easily won if there is not a mix up there also but I will be glad to discuss these problems with you in detail when I have the pleasure of seeing you.

According to the Press, you have had a great success in your Western tour and with the great victory in N.B. and public opinion swinging our way more and more every day, I think you can be reasonably sure of victory.

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Hoping you are keeping quite well and with kindest regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

CCB/LM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034294

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

August
Thirteenth
1 9 2 5.

Confidential

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I wish you would write one of your usual nice letters to Sir Mortimer Davis, c/o Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Canada Cement Building, advising him that next time you are in Montreal that you would like very much to have a talk with him and that you will let him know a few days in advance of your visit.

Sir Mortimer is a strong friend of both yours and mine and will be very helpful to us.

Yours very truly,

CCB/LM.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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D34295

57

Ottawa, August 17, 1925.

My dear Ballantyne:

I just got back yesterday and I am very pleased indeed to find three short letters from you. I am especially glad you have had an interview with Senator and R.S. White. I have not seen either of them for months and was rather surprised at the editorial on the railway policy which the "Gazette" published a week or so ago.

I had heard of the situation you describe in St. Antoine and am looking for further difficulties very much along the same line as before. I will stand, myself, though, as I did on that occasion and if the Senator has our friends intentions right it will be our clear duty to support him.

I am sending you a letter I got today from Mr. Goodchild. Please return it. I am anxious to see you on the subject of this letter in the near future.

I am writing Sir Mortimer Davis as you suggest. This is a good idea.

I am sending this letter to St. Andrews as probably you are there now.

I have to start out immediately on further picnic

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G.C. Ballantyne.

engagements, this time in Ontario, but will get down to Montreal before very long.

Things are a good deal better in Manitoba; could not say much as to Saskatchewan or Alberta as I did not go that far this time.

Yours very truly,

Hon. G.C. Ballantyne,
St. Andrews, N.B.

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CANADA

034297

ALGONQUIN HOTEL
ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA, N.B.

Canadian Pacific Hotels

St.Andrews,N.B. August 20,1925

Right Hon.Arthur Meighen,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th with enclosed letter. I have read this letter with a great deal of interest and thank you for forwarding it to me for my perusal. I return the letter herewith and will be glad to discuss St. Lawrence and other English speaking divisions with you when you are next in Montreal. I hope to return on Monday morning August 31st, but if you want me before a wire should bring me home at once.

Since writing you about communicating with Sir Mortimer Davis I understand that he has left for Europe. He told me before he went away to see Lord Shaughnessy as he would leave orders with him and this I will do. We ought to win a great many seats on the Island of Montreal as public opinion is strong against the Government, providing we make a wise selection of candidates and without much more delay.

When you come to Montreal I hope you will be able to spend a few days with me and those you ought to see, when I am sure the question of a good candidate can be settled and will place us in a position to carry all of the English speaking seats.

I would also like at the same time to discuss French candidates with you and Mr. Monty. I had a long interview with the latter a few days ago which was quite satisfactory.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Shaughnessy

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034298

57

Ottawa, August 24, 1925.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 20th August.

As respects Sir Mortimer Davis, I wrote him immediately and received a reply from himself. He was leaving the day he wrote but sent me a very cordial letter, but was compelled to refer me to Lord Shaughnessy as to his views, and asked that I arrange to meet Lord Shaughnessy as soon as possible. This I will do.

Saturday night I went direct from St. Catharines to Montreal, having an appointment there with our friends from the Quebec district. I spent the whole afternoon with them and really the reports they bring are so good that one cannot wholly believe them. They have done excellent work the last month and seem to have all got together at last; if not all nearly all.

I came home as soon as I was through with them and was able to see no others.

Will certainly be ready to go down after your return. I am not sure though that I can do any good in the way of straightening out the candidature situation there. However, I will

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034299

discuss with you and others what you think to be within my power and if there is anything I certainly will start in to get it done.

Mr. Monty I just heard now has been ill. My advice is, though, that he is recovering.

Very sincerely yours,

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
St. Andrews,
N.B.

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034300

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

December
Twenty-second
1925.

Private

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Providing you have not already been advised of Mr. C.H. Cahan's serious illness, I regret to inform you that about a week ago he had a sudden collapse and was taken to the General Hospital where he is at the present time and no one allowed to see him.

I had a telephone conversation last night with the Surgeon who has charge of his case and he informs me that he has had an internal hemorrhage of the bowels and they are trying to avoid an operation, as, in the Doctors own words "Mr. Cahan is not a good subject to stand an operation". I do not think there is much possibility of Mr. Cahan being at Ottawa when Parliament opens.

I know you will regret this because it will mean one vote less when the important division is called that will decide the fate of the King government.

Wishing you, Mrs. Meighen and family a very Happy Christmas and all Good Wishes for the New Year, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

034301

57

Ottawa, Dec. 24, 1925.

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
PRES., NATIONAL BRICK CO.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have yours of the 22nd. Had already heard that Mr. Cahan was ill, but hope he will soon be restored to complete health.

With the best of Christmas wishes,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

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034302

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

December
Twenty-ninth
1925.

A.W. Merriam Esq.,
Private Secretary,
Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Merriam:-

I suppose that owing to the late Queen Alexandra's death the State Dinner will not be held when Parliament opens. Would you please let me know if it has been officially called off.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

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034303

57

Ottawa, Ont., 30th December, 1925.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne,

Your letter of the 29th reached me this morning. It is not yet definitely decided whether the State Dinner will be held or not. It will not, however, be held immediately upon the opening as in the past. The Drawing Room will be held as usual on Saturday evening the 9th instant. I shall let you know as soon as anything definite occurs about the Dinner.

With every good wish for 1926,

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary

The Honourable
C. C. Ballantyne,
National Brick Company,
Montreal, Que.,

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034304

Quebec 3rd January 1906
P.O. Box 434
Personal

Dear Mr Gallantyne

I think the Honorable Meigher last week a private letter asking him to confer with you as to when & what I am I gave him an insight as to the internal workings of the Canadian National Railway Police Force from Montreal North to St Flavien & thence to Quebec lately.

The information I received was through a man who has been forced from the C.N.R. by one of the head men - Boisdé because he was trying to do what was right.

His name is Patrick G. Scallen of Artillery Street Quebec.

When you see or write Mr Meigher tell him that you know about me personally

With best wishes for the New Year.

Yours Sincerely
J. W. McKenzie

Quebec Oil & Grease Co.

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034305

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

January
Fifth
1925.

A.W. Merriam Esq.,
Private Secretary,
Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Merriam:-

Please hand the enclosed letter from Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Meighen and say that as far as I know I think he is alright.

Yours very truly,

Enclosure.

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034306

57

Ottawa, January 7, 1926.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing one from Mr. J.W. McKenzie, reached me yesterday, and I immediately placed it before Mr. Meighen. Mr. Meighen tells me he has received no communicati on from Mr. McKenzie on this subject. Certainly, no such communication has passed through my hands.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
P.O. Box 2280,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034307

57

Ottawa, Jan. 28, 1926.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,

Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have notbeen in Montreal for many weeks and I am not sure just when I can get down though it is possible I may be there the end of this week. I want to see you to advise you of certain recent developments with respect to French organization in Quebec, and generallyto review the present condition of affairs. When one gets absorbed in a session it ishhard to keep in touch with those not in Ottawa as closely as one would like.

The handling of affairs here has been anything but easy. As you know we have now 116 members and ~~among~~ them are many very able men. Some of them came down with a disposition not far removed from the critical, and all these things have to be taken account of in the handling of the party affairs in the House. You will have observed the front page work in the Star, and of course you will understand the whole thing. I need hardly tell you there has been no change whatever in my position since I saw you, and there

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is not going to be any. If I get down I will 'phone you shortly after arrival but will be glad if you can come down any time.

Yours very truly,

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Private

57

034309

National Brick Company
HON. C.C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

January
Thirtieth
1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of the 28th instant.

I can quite understand that it has not been possible for you to come to Montreal since Parliament opened and I really was not expecting that you would, for I realize that the critical situation at Ottawa requires your constant attention. I will be most pleased however to see you any time that you are here and I note with interest that there has been some recent developments in respect to French organization in this Province.

I am leaving for the South on February 18th and if you are not in this City I will run up and see you before I leave.

Conditions here have not changed any with our friends, the enemy, since the last election. My advice would be to pay no attention to them whatever but stick by the friends you know and are faithful to you and in the end you will be bound to triumph.

If you do come to Montreal shortly my wife and I would be very pleased if you would stay with us. It is a long time since we have had that pleasure.

Sir Thomas White is addressing the Canadian Club here on Monday next and he is dining with me and some friends that I am inviting on Monday night. He is leaving for Toronto on the late train Monday night.

The longer the King government cling to office, the more complete will be their defeat at the next election and I know that you will not become discouraged, even though they do hang on for some time yet.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

C.C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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024310

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

March
Twenty-seventh
1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I attach copy of letter that I have sent to Mr. Payne re 1920 West Indies agreement.

When the question of proposed passenger ships came up I remember quite clearly taking the position that the government could not possibly commit themselves to such a heavy expense and the large operating loss that would be bound to occur annually with the proposed type of passenger ships.

I do not suppose you will remember my speaking to you in council one day when the printed agreement appeared as to how astonished I was to find that the government was committed. I know that the government representatives did not agree to this and especially myself and all that we agreed to was to provide these ships as soon as possible.

I suppose it is too late now to do anything, but when I get the notes from Mr. Payne I will send them to you and I am certain that they will clearly show how I opposed it, and that all that the Canadian Ministers agreed to was to provide passenger ships, asked for, as soon as possible,

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you shortly and in the meantime remain, with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

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034311

March
Twenty-seventh
1926.

Mr. Payne,
Trade and Commerce Department,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Payne:-

I am interested in the discussion that is now taking place in Parliament re West Indies agreement.

You will recall that when the matter of providing passenger ships was discussed at the 1920 conference I strongly opposed it and said that the government could not make any definite promise, owing to the fact that there would be such a heavy loss for ships of this character.

After considerable discussion it was agreed that the government would not commit themselves and all that we agreed to was to provide these ships as soon as possible. I was therefore amazed when the printed agreement came out, to find that the government was actually committed. I do not know who is responsible for this. I wish you would please look up your stenographic notes and send me details of the discussion. I want to send them to Mr. Meighen.

The mistake that was made at the 1920 conference was that delegates present, including the Canadian Ministers were not furnised daily with a typed memo of the discussion that had taken place the previous day, which is always the custom followed. Had this been done I would have had an opportunity to correct any error and this serious commitment would not have appeared in the 1920 agreement. You will find on reference to your notes that what I am stating in this letter is absolutely correct.

Your kind and prompt attention to this matter will very much oblige.

Yours very truly,

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034312

57

Ottawa, March 28, 1926.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 27th. While I do not remember specifically the instance to which you refer I do recall most clearly that you took a strong stand against binding ourselves definitely for ships which you felt would not get cargo. I will be glad indeed to hear from you again after you have heard from Mr. Payne.

I am pleased to note you are back from Augusta. Sir Robert Borden it appears is on the way home but still at Atlantic City. The other potentates at Montreal are, I suppose, still absent. Really we have been somewhat deserted and I have felt very much alone for quite a while back. I don't like running down to Montreal. Indeed I have not been there since I saw you last.

They are talking of launching a big meeting for the 21st. Senator L'Esperance has it in hand. I expected him yesterday but find he will not be here until this evening.

If you have time to take a run up this way it would be a help to me to talk over the situation with you.

Yours very truly,

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
P.O. Box 2280,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034313

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

57

March
Thirty-first
1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th.

Mr. Payne has now sent me Report of Proceedings of the Canada-West Indies Conference 1920.

Regarding Eastern service. On pages 110, 111 and 112 you will note that not only myself, but the other government delegates did not commit the government to provide proposed passenger service in three years.

For instance, here are some of the statements that I made:

"The Canadian Government will not guarantee to provide this service postively; it cannot be done. We will do our best to arrange it. We will make an honest and sincere endeavour to arrange it; but in no case will the Dominion Government say absolutely that we will provide this service"

"You will have to leave it to the Canadian Government to try and arrange for the service without actually obligating themselves to actually provide for the service.

"As soon as possible" and "I strike out "in any case within three years from the conclusion of this agreement".

Colonel Amery: "The Government of the Dominion of Canada will use its best endeavors to arrange for a mail, passenger and freight service to take effect as soon as possible and in any case within three years from the conclusion of this agreement" Three years, of course, is governed by "use of its best endeavours".

Sir George Foster: Yes that holds it all right. All we can undertake to do is our best. Then, you see, we may have another alternative before us and that is, having found it impossible, if we do, to get this improved service, we could consider a service within our own means.

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034314

How it came about that the agreement actually committed the government I never could understand. I should have taken the precaution to have read the agreement before signing it; my reason for signing was that I took it for granted that the proposed Eastern Steamship provision that appeared in the agreement would conform with the discussion that took place and which appears in the printed Report of Proceedings.

If you are going to be in Ottawa next Tuesday night I will go up on the C.P.R. afternoon train and will be there Tuesday night and until Wednesday afternoon, April 7th. If the time my proposed visit meets with your approval and you will kindly notify me to this effect, I will leave next Tuesday afternoon, April 6th.

It is a long time since I have had the opportunity of having a talk with you re political conditions and I am looking forward with much pleasure to having this opportunity when I am in Ottawa.

Yours sincerely,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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D343115

57

Ottawa, Ont., 1st April, 1926.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne,

Your letter of the 31st reached me this morning. Have noted carefully the extracts from the discussion with the West India delegates in 1920. Something was slipped over all right, and the only thing to do now is to take the agreement as it actually was signed. As a matter of fact we find there was no default in our day. The obligation never arose until 1922 when the Islands completed the ratification. This Government has defaulted and has been slyly trying to lead the country to believe that we in our day were equally in default.

As regards Tuesday afternoon Senator Lesperance is coming down that day to meet with a small committee here. You probably know that I have had some difficulty in Quebec in relation to the Senator's work. Indeed the problem of handling the French-Canadian organisation there is just about a baffling one to me. However the Senator is to come down on the 1 p.m. train arriving here about 5.00 p.m. I could get time all right to have a talk with you through the evening as well as keep this first appointment with the Committee and the

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034316

Senator. The next morning, however, would probably be more convenient, but whichever suits you will be all right for me.

Yours very truly,

The Honourable,

C. S. Ballantyne,

National Brick Company,

Montreal, Que.,

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034317

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

51

April
Third,
1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Your letter of the 1st. received. I note with interest your remarks re West Indies treaty.

It will suit me just as well to meet you on Wednesday morning and I know that you will be freer at that time.

There certainly are a lot of difficulties here and that is one of the problems that I would like to discuss with you.

Yours faithfully,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034318

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

April
Twenty-first
1926.

A.W. Merriam Esq.,
Secretary,
Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Merriam:-

At the request of Mr. Meighen I am enclosing New York papers containing full details of the cut in the U.S. Income Tax. Also statement showing U.S. Income up to $10,000. and clipping from the Gazette showing comparison with the Canadian Income Tax with last year.

Will you please see that these papers are handed to Mr. Meighen on his return.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne
H.M.

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034319

57

Ottawa, April 28, 1926.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Your letter of the 21st instant together with enclosures reached me this morning and I have placed them before Mr. Meighen.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
P.O. Box 2380,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034320

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

April
Twenty-Third
1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I enclose clipping from the Montreal Financial Times giving further particulars about new income tax.

Montrealers are beginning to realize more fully day by day that aside from the lower income for those on salary up to $5,000.00, for everybody else the income tax has been raised.

I got it from very good authority that one of the staff in Mr. Robb's office informed him that under the new income tax the revenue ought to be increased about six millions. When the Minister of Finance stated in the House that it would mean a reduction of twenty-five millions, it was all humbug.

I cannot understand why Sir Thos. White and Sir Henry Drayton have both given interviews approving of the cut in income tax.

Yours sincerely,

Enclosure.

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034321

57

Ottawa, April 24, 1926.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Thanks for sending me extract from "The Financial Times". The real facts as to the budget are dawning rapidly. I had not seen any interview by Sir Henry Drayton but I was sorry to see the one Sir Thomas White gave.

Yours very truly,

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
P.O. Box 2280,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034322

57

Ottawa, Ont., 28th May, 1926.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne,

I am now back at work and want to thank you for your kindness in telephoning me last Monday. That was one of the worst days I had and was becoming rather discouraged at the time you telephoned. Strange to say the next morning I felt much better, came down in the afternoon and made a speech of half an hour in the evening. Have been here ever since. One never knows however when he is through with a scourge like this and sometimes I feel more like laying off doing much work.

I am determined, however, that nothing but the insuperable will prevent me attending next Friday. Sincerely hope everything is going well for that event. Please do all you can to see to it that all work together and that little frictions which will arise are suppressed. I hear about them from time to time, but no one living could prepare an event of that kind without some such thing cropping up. It is likely quite a number will go down.

Yours very truly,

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034323

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

May
Thirty-first
1926.

57

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I was glad to receive your letter of the 28th instant this morning and to get the good news that you are able to be back again in the House. Please take the very best care of yourself so that you will be in good fettle for your big meeting on Friday night.

It is a pleasure for me to do everything I can to make this demonstration a big success, which I am sure it will be.

I am Chairman of the Manufacturers committee and the arrangements to see that their employees attend your meeting in large numbers. I am also doing everything else that I possibly can to assist Senator L'Esperance and others that are working so hard arranging the details for the big meeting.

Hoping you will steadily improve in health, and with best wishes, remain,

Yours sincerely,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034324

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

June
Twenty-fifth
1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You will be interested in noting further wise action on the part of Uncle Sam making a regulation that all brick imported into the U.S. must be marked to designate country of origin. I enclose copy of the U.S. ruling effecting brick.

There is considerable of U.S. brick imported into Canada and if the Liberals had not annuled our marking act, any goods that Canada imported would be marked - made in the country of origin. This is only a fair protection to Canadian manufacturers.

Please do not go to the trouble of acknowledging this letter, but I thought may be you could use this information to advantage some time.

E.L.P. called on me last week and we had quite a satisfactory interview. I will be glad to tell you about it the next time I see you.

I sincerely hope that before Parliament closes you will be able to dump the King aggregation out of office, and with best wishes to this end, remain,

Yours sincerely,

Enclosure.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034325

TD 41604
Marking of imported brick

Brick imported from foreigh countires are subject to individual marking to indicate the country of origin under section 304, tariff act of 1922.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 28, 1926.

Sir: The department refers to your report of March 17 last in relation to the marking of imported brick in which you state that such brick are not individually marked when imported and that it is the practice to deliver such brick without marking for the reason that brick are considered as building material and not as articles required to be marked under the provisions of section 304 of the tariff act of 1922.

It appears from the reports of other collectors that the same practice exists and while the department has issued no specific instructions to collectors that individual brick are not required to be marked it has advised private parties that brick are considered as raw building material and not subject to marking under the provisions of section 304 of the act.

Representations have been made to the department by the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America that brick are capable of being marked without injury and that more than 50 per cent of the brick manufactured in the United States are marked with the distinguishing mark put on at the time of production, and request is made that brick imported into this country be required to be marked in accordance with the provisions of said section 304.

After a full consideration of the question, the department has reached the conclusion that imported brick are articles subject to marking to indicate the country of origin, under the terms of the marking statute, and that such marking should be required in the future.

In view of the change of practice, however, and in order that foreign manufacturers and importers may have time to adjust their business thereto any brick arriving within 90 days after the date of publication of this decision in the weekly Treasury Decisions should be admitted without marking, in accordance with the former practice.

After the expiration of this 90-day period, however, imported brick should be required to be marked to indicate the country of origin, under section 304 of the tariff act.

Respectfully,
(110600-30)
Collector of Customs, New York

LOC. ANDREWS,
Assistant Secretary.

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034326

57

Ottawa, June 29, 1926

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

The Chief asked me to send you a note of thanks for your letter of the 25th instant, as he is overwhelmed with the work of changing from Opposition to Power.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

The Honourable C. S. Ballantyne,
President, National Brick Company,
Montreal,
Que.

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034327

Bank Act
50

Don't change the Bank Act, because if you do you are protecting the country at the expense of the few, and the country would never pay you for the service you are rendering up to the present time.

Don't change the Bank Act. As it now stands the Government makes a bond issue, sells it to the bond houses. The banks collect the money and give it to the Bond Company to give to the Government, and you have a nice circle which it would be a shame to disturb.

Don't change the Bank Act, as it is it enables the Banks to collect money from the people and gamble with it in the United States, and Canadian industries can go to ----

Dont change the Bank Act, for as it stands it enables the Bank to make false returns to the Government, as evidence Merchants', Home, Standard, Union and Banque Nationale. The other banks would have had to complete their returns had it not been evident that the whole country would have been bankrupt if they told the truth.

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034328

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La Fusion des Banques

L'Avance de quinze millions.

La disparition malheureuse de la Banque Nationale sous des circonstances pénibles fait perdre des millions de piastres à ses pauvres actionnaires et a jeté la consternation dans l'âme de notre peuple.

Nous nous sentons tous un peu humiliés de voir que malgré l'appui fervent qu'elle a reçu de nous depuis cinquante ans, cette institution n'a pu tenir debout et répondre à nos voeux.

La nouvelle de sa déconfiture que l'on nous a donnée comme cadeau du jour de l'an n'en était pas une pour plusieurs.

En premier lieu, les directeurs de la Banque connaissaient depuis longtemps son état précaire; le gouvernement, dont un ministre et plusieurs de ses intimes, savaient qu'elle ne pouvait aller plus loin.

D'autres, étrangers à son administration, savaient aussi qu'elle était perdue à jamais.

Les directeurs et le gouvernement avaient le devoir impérieux de ne pas cacher la vérité et de faire face à la situation comme des hommes.

Un acte de courage, une parole virile, eut pu ramener la confiance et sauver la banque.

Le geste n'a pas été fait et le chien de l'Evangile est resté muet.

Un homme, deux hommes, dix hommes connaissant tout, résolurent un jour de faire entendre la voix de la vérité et dénoncer les dilapidations de l'épargne publique.

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074329

Un sage les arrêta en leur montrant la hache de la puissance publique que l'autorité ne manquerait pas de brandir sur leurs têtes;leur fit pressentir les dénonciations que les hordes libérales ne manqueraient pas d'accumuler contre eux.

"Si vous parlez,disait-il,si vous osez mettre le public en garde, "vous serez dénoncés par la presse salariée comme les ennemis des "institutions canadiennes-françaises,des traitres à votre race,des "supports de l'Orangisme.

Vous serez crucifiés sur une porte de grange en appelant sur votre "nom e t celui de vos familles la malédictions des campagnes!

"Si vous osez écrire sur les journaux vous serez baillonnés,pour- "suivis et jetés en prison.

"Vous ne serez pas capables de remuer l'opinion publique paralysée "par vingt-cinq années d'abrutissement,et de tricherie;votre voix "s'élevera dans le désert.

"Puisque ceux qui ont le devoir de parler ne parlent pas,vous qui "n'avez pas charge d'âmes,taisez-vous."

Pendant que tout le monde se taisait,l'oeuvre néfaste s'accomplissait jusqu'au moment où il a fallu I5 Millions pour sauver 25% au moins de notre population canadienne-française de la ruine.

Approuvons-nous cette avance de I5 millions?

La question est mal posée;je devrais dire plutôt:

Allons-nous venir au secours de près de 500,000 de nos compatriotes menacés de ruine par l'incompétence et l'incurie,pour ne pas dire plus,d'une banque?

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N'hésitons pas à répondre:Oui.-faisons l'avance de quinze millions, généreusement mais dénonçons les méthodes libérales qui l'ont rendue nécessaire.

La Banque Nationale n'était plus,depuis longtemps,une institution canadienne-française;c'était plutôt une cuisine libérale où mijotait dans le chaudron des cuisiniers ministériels à bonnets rouges les fricassés de la Machine Agricole ou autres scheemes semblables.

La Banque Nationale était tombée au rang d'un club politique où le gouvernement avait son ministre des finances comme patron et ses mignons pour ouvrir et fermer les portes.

Qu'il faille 15 millions de notre argent pour porter secours à nos frères,victimes du désordre et de l'incapacité,j'en suis,mais en le donnant je veux savoir où est allé l'argent perdu,comment il a été perdu,pourquoi il a été perdu,s'il a été perdu pour tout le monde, qui s'est graissé la patte et si l'on entend mieux faire dans l'avenir.

De quelle manière ces 15 millions vont-ils être appropriés?des détails précis sur leur emploi,s'il vous plait.

Voilà ce que le peuple qui paie à droit de savoir.

Jusqu'ici nous n'avons qu'un seul détail;nous savons que $680,000 vont être payées aux porteurs de debentures de la minorité que j'ai eu la charge de représenter depuis un an comme avocat et en qualité de président de leur comité de protection.

Comment-se fait-il,dit-on partout,que le Gouvernement paie ses créanciers quand tant d'autres ont perdu de l'argent dans des entreprises similaires depuis l'arrivée au pouvoir du gouvernement King,sans recevoir aucune aide?

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Si le Gouvernement aide à vos clients,me disait-hier un avocat, pourquoi ne vient-il pas au secours des nôtres?

Et cet avocat me regardait dans les yeux pour découvrir quelle influence occulte je pouvais bien avoir avec le Gouvernement de Quebec pour gagner une pareille cause.

J'ai peur qu'il ait eu même l'idée que je pourrais avoir vendu mon âme au diable ou aux rouges pour $680,000.00.

Il n'y a pas de mystère dans cette promesse du Gouvernement de payer mes porteurs de debentures.

Le Gouvernement fournit I5 millions pour payer les dettes de la Banque Nationale et la créance de mes clients est une de ses dettes légitimes,légales.

Je n'ai pas besoin d'entrer dans les détails,mais je vous déclare que la Banque doit ce montant à mes clients,que le Gouvernement savait que le montant était dû et qu'il devait être payé.

[redacted]tre.

Si le Gouvernement eut cru que le montant n'était pas dû par la Banque,il n'aurait aucune justification de l'imposer sur l'avance des I5 millions.

XXXXXX

Les Leçons à tirer.

Quelles leçons devons-nous tirer de ce désastre financier?

Les voici:

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1o.-Le nom d'une institution canadienne-française a été exploitée évidemment pour obtenir de l'argent des gens de la Province de Quebec.

2o.- Les Banques comme toute entreprise commerciale et industrielle doivent faire reposer leur succès sur le mérite de leurs administrations et non sur le sentiment.

3o.- Chaque fois qu'on en appelle a'vos sentiments de race ou de religion dans les affaires commerciales ou politiques gagez cent contre un qu'on abuse de votre bonne foi ou de votre patriotisme pour pousser un sheem et des schemers.

4o.- Les banques doivent être des banques et non pas des clubs politiques et si la nouvelle banque à qui nous donnons 15 millions se laisse influencer par les politiciens et les entretient,elle tombera comme a tombé la Banque Nationale.

5o.- Le bureau des directeurs de la nouvelle banque que l'on nous annonce sur les journaux depuis quelques jours ne recevra pas l'approbation du publicjaux actionnaires incombe le devoir impérieux d'élire des hommes ayant des qualités autres que celles d'être amis du Gouvernement.

6o.- Le ministre des finances de la Province ne peut pas être décemment directeur d'une banque.

7o.- Une seule Banque ne doit pas avoir le monopole des dépots publics et les corps municipaux & scolaires ou autres corporations doivent être libres de déposer leurs fonds là,où et quand elles le desirent.

8o.- La Banque Provinciale mérite les félicitations de la

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de la Province pour avoir refusé d'entrer dans la combine et avoir gardé intacte son indépendance et son identité.

Cet acte de courage démontre qu'elle est assise sur des bases solides et n'a pas besoin de la charité publique pour vivre.

Voilà mes conclusions en neuf points,cinq de moins que ceux de Wilson !

XXXXXX

En terminant laissez-moi vous rapporter une annecdote récente qui fait image.

Le char de l'exposition.

Un jour de l'automne dernier,j'étais dans un tramway de Quebec venant de l'exposition,accompagné d'un ami de la campagne.

Une foule dense nous y tenait paquetés comme des sardines,les uns assis sur les bancs,les autres debout,les mains aux crochets du plafond.

Deux hommes graves bien mis,portant cravates rouges se tenaient derrière nous.

Un accident,crie l'un d'eux en mauvais français,au premier stop.

Nous plions le cou vers la fenêtre pour voir si quelqu'un au dehors n'était pas blessé ou même tué.

Rien.....

Quelques minutes après mon ami mettant la main dans sa poche s'apperçoit qu'on venait de lui voler $250.00.

Les hommes graves,à cravates rouges,avaient disparus.

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On les retrouva plus tard dans un hotel de la Basse-Ville, faisant la noce et entourés de bouteilles de la commission des liqueurs qu'ils s'apprêtaient à Bootlegger aux Etats-Unis.

A force de prières mon ami réussit à leur faire dégorger $50.00 pour s'en aller chez lui.

En me laissant mon ami, un conservateur qui vota contre nous aux dernières élections, me fit la confession suivante:

Tiens..veux-tu que je te le dise?

Mon aventure ressemble à l'affaire de la conscription de 1921- En 1921, on nous a fait peur avec des guerres imaginaires et la conscription; on s'aperçoit aujourd'hui que tout cela était de la blague et n'était qu'un truc pour nous dépouiller de notre prospérité.

Oui, c'est bien cela, rien de plus vrai.

On ne disait pas aux canadiens en 1921: Regardez par la fenêtre du char pour voir un accident; mais on criait en pleurant:

Lève les yeux au ciel, Baptiste vois ces ~~[illegible]~~ nuages à l'horizon, c'est la guerre à Meighen qui s'en vient, c'est la conscription!

Et pendant que tu avais les yeux au ciel, Baptiste, on fouillait tes poches, on chassait tes enfants de ton foyer pour les exiler aux Etats-Unis, on t'emplissait de menteries, on abusait de ta bonne foi, on t'écrasait de taxes, on ne te rasait pas de $250.00, mais de 15 millions!

Baptiste mon ami, à l'avenir, pense aux hommes graves à cravates rangées et au chef de l'Exploitation!

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CANADA

034335

Regina, Sask.,

Feb. 9th, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

House of Commons,

Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

As the Bank Act is coming up for revision at this Session of Parliament, I would like to suggest an amendment if I may.

My reason for doing so is the experience I have had about three years ago. Three or four promoters from Toronto called upon me asking me to sign a petition, requesting the Dominion Government to grant a Charter for a bank, which would have its head office in Regina.

This I did, as there were eight or ten names already on the peition, of men much older and more influential than myself, and as I thought I was only signing a petition, asking the Government to grant a charter for a bank, with its head office in Regina.

The charter was secured, and we the petitioners advised that we were the provisional Board of Directors. We did not want to stop there, so we gave the Promoters a contract to sell stock, and we as a Board without any capital invested did not lend our assistance to any extent in the securing of stock, therefore when the time expired, the required amount had not been secured, and now it is our duty to wind up the Bank, and refund the monies to the subscribers, which we have almost completed.

With this explanation, I consider it would be in the best interests of all, if before the Government consented to the granting of a charter, there would be at least $100,000 jointly guaranteed, or subscribed by the Petitioners.

If this had been the case I feel sure this Provisional Board would not have been granted a charter. Therefore it would be more difficult for such men to receive a charter, and if with this provision, one were granted, the chances for securing the desired amount would be much improved.

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. Black.

COPY

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CANADA

PHONE 3168

034336

ROOMS, BLACK BLOCK

676

H. BLACK

HAMILTON STREET

REGINA, SASK.

February 9th. 1923.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighan,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir;-

As the Bank Act is coming up for revision at this Session of Parliament, I would like to suggest an amendment if I may.

My reason for doing so is the experience I have had about three years ago. Three or Four promoters from Toronto called upon me asking me to sign a petition, requesting the Dominion Government to grant a Charter for a bank, which would have its Head Office in Regina.

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The Charter was secured, and we the petitioners advised that we were the Provisional Board of Directors. We did not want to stop there, so we gave the Promoters a contract to sell stock, and we as a Board without any Capital invested did not lend our assistance to any extent in the securing of stock, therefore when the time expired, the required amount had not been secured, and now it is our duty to wind up the Bank, and refund the monies to the subscribers, which we have almost completed.

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PHONE 3168

034337

ROOM 5, BLACK BLOCK

H. BLACK

HAMILTON STREET

REGINA, SASK.

February 9th. 1923.

Continued.

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If this had been the case, I feel sure this Provisional Board would not have been granted a Charter. Therefore it would be more difficult for such men to receive a Charter, and if with this provision, one were granted, the chances for securing the desired amount, would be much improved.

Yours truly,

H Black

HB/TS.
Encl. 2.

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CANADA

034338

Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1923.

H. Blank, Esq.,
Hamilton St.,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 9th.

The suggestion you make is well worth considering, and I will see that it is brought to the attention of all representatives of the Conservative party on the Committee for the revision of the Bank Act. I will also go carefully into the matter myself, and beg to thank you for the suggestion.

Yours truly,

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CANADA

034339

Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1923.

Honorable H.H. Stevens,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Attached is copy of letter with a suggestion as to amending the Bank Act, for your consideration.

Yours truly,

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CANADA

034340

Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1923.

Honorable S.C. Mewburn,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear General Mewburn:

Attached is copy of a letter with a suggestion as to amending the Bank Act, for your consideration.

Yours truly,

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CANADA

034341

Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1923.

J.D. Chaplin, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Chaplin:

Attached is copy of a letter with a suggestion as to amending the Bank Act, for your consideration.

Yours truly,

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034342

Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1923.

Sir Henry Drayton, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir Henry:

Attached is copy of letter with a suggestion as to amending the Bank Act, for your consideration.

Yours truly,

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CANADA

034343

Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1923.

Honorable Hugh Guthrie,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

Attached is copy of a letter with a suggestion as to amending the Bank Act for your consideration.

Yours truly.

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034344

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, February 13th.,1923.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr.Meighen: **Re Bank Directors**

Replying to your letter of the 12th along with which is attached a letter from Mr.H.Black.

I beg to say that a restriction such as Mr.Black proposes might very reasonably be construed as setting up further barriers to the formation of new banking institutions, and I fear, therefore, would not be acceptable to any considerable number of members of the Banking Committee.

I believe, however, that people who are interested enough in the formation of a new bank to allow their names to be used as provisional directors should have some financial interest other than barely enough to qualify as directors, but I would hesitate to place the amount at as high a figure as Mr.Black suggests.

Yours truly,

J. D. Monaghan

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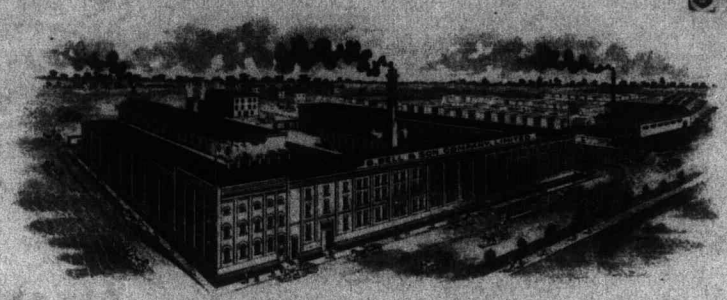

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MAKERS IN CANADA
PUT TOGETHER

B. BELL & SON, COMPANY LIMITED.

ST. GEORGE, ONT. CANADA. February 13th, 1923

Hon. Arthur Meighen, M. P.,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Re REVISION OF BANK ACT

In this connection we take the liberty of expressing to you our views regarding some faults we think our present Bank Act contains, though it may be that you are already familiar with the points we mention. We thoroughly agree with the consensus of opinion, that our banking system is a pretty good one, but it can be improved a mighty good deal if some of these faults could be corrected.

All laws, nearly, pertaining to our chartered banks, are very highly protective of the lender of money, but give very poor protection to the borrower of money; and this vital feature I believe should be corrected, for it has led to very great hardships to hundreds of individual people and concerns as borrowers.

One of the main causes of trouble is the banks' willingness and desire to lend money to a customer in times of easy money, and very often winking their eye at what that money is going to be used for, contrary to law, yet protecting themselves thoroughly by having the customer sign all kinds of hypothecations etc. so that when the day of tight money comes around, as it always does, they have the legal rights to sequester everything and get their money in full, but without a thought or care that it puts the customer down and out. The customer at the time the loans were made, is told verbally many a nice thing, such, for instance, as "Go ahead, use the money. We'll take care of you", and all such things--but it is all verbal. The bank signs nothing to protect a customer as a borrower, and when the financial stringency arrives, the customer finds himself in the soup.

Of such customers who in times of stringent money and harsh action by the banks, the ones from whom they can collect one hundred cents on the dollar are put to the wall and made to fail and lose their business; but those

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B. BELL & SON, COMPANY LIMITED.

ST. GEORGE, ONT. CANADA

February 13th, 1923

Hon. Arthur Meighen, M. P. -2-

who cannot pay them but say fifty cents on the dollar, are carried on by the bank, and the stringent time passes, good times follow, they come up to the mark, and get on their feet again, keep their business, and the world and their customers and trade generally, never know that they were in serious difficulties even.

Speaking of the banks in times of flush money, lending its money to a customer and winking at what it is going to be used for,--how well we all know the law is regularly evaded by the banks under this heading. For instance, they daren't lend a dollar of bank money to go into bricks and mortar, but they dare give a mercantile concern or manufacturer a line of credit. He uses it to put up buildings, buy fixed machinery, etc. They know what he is doing, all right enough, but not technically nor legally. They have told him, by word of mouth, even, to go ahead, that they will carry him and take care of him, but so soon as stringent times arrive, he hasn't their signature for anything, they deny they ever told him to go ahead, but ask him to turn fixed assets into money, and most always, to do it in a damned big hurry.

The second vital point, we think should be corrected, is something to protect borrowers of money in those small communities that only have one bank, and thus have absolutely no competition in the lending of money. Our suggestion would be something along the lines of making it imperative that the single bank in such communities must take care of all the legitimate borrowing necessities of that community before it be allowed to send one dollar of the savings of that community it has on deposit, to Head Office or anywhere else away from that community for other investment. And to make a reasonable provision that any borrowing necessity be really legitimate, give the borrower the right to appeal to some higher authority than the local manager, and that higher authority should include some Government referee who would look after the rights and interests of the people, against any arbitrary view the Head Office of that bank might take which would naturally be colored by the report of the local manager.

We have seen how very unfairly and unjustly the present system works out in small one-bank places, right here in St. George.

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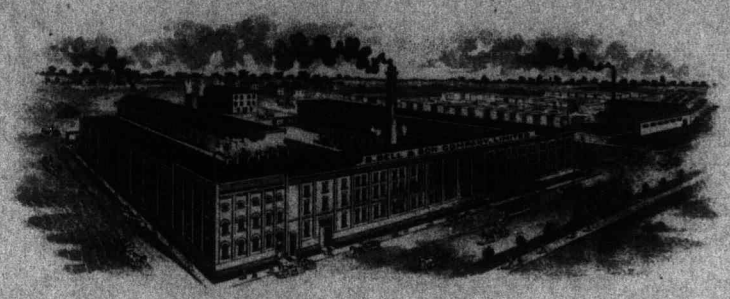

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B. BELL & SON, COMPANY LIMITED.

ST. GEORGE, ONT. CANADA

February 13th, 1923

Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P. -3-

A good few years ago the local four little manufacturing concerns, as well as every other financial necessity, were looked after by a private bank, and in this instance, a very good one. During its sway the merchants, manufacturers, etc., all held the highest grades of credit with wholesalers and other supply houses from whom they purchased. The reason for this was very simple--the private banker was not only a live wire, but a helpful financier, and he so diplomatically handled everybody that little St. George obtained the reputation of never failing to meet the draft of an outside supply house.

Then the day came when the private banker sold out to the Merchants Bank, and at once a different record commenced to be built up, for the simple reason that the system of the high-toned chartered banks was just the reverse of the private banker. With the chartered bank, the last-in, most inexperienced Junior Clerk, is the fellow whose dignity is low enough to be sent around town to present drafts, and if the customer to whom he presents it, that morning feels a little grouchy and hands that Clerk a pretty smart answer, the draft simply goes back to the man who made it, and he says, "Why, what in the world is the matter with So-and-so?" Whereas, with the private banker, when his clerk, who may have been with him for ten years and thus gained some experience, would go back to his bank with an unaccepted draft, the Boss himself would casually drop around within a day or two, and have a little informal talk with that customer. Maybe it ended by his loaning the customer the money necessary to meet the draft, and thus keeping up the established good reputation of that customer. Would the Manager of a chartered bank do anything like that? No--such a thing would be as much beneath his dignity as the pronunciation of the word "clerk" as it is spelled, instead of as though it were spelled c-l-a-r-k.

In time, a certain man comes to our village from a few miles out in the country near Galt, and buys out the local cheese factory. He still carries his account with the Galt banker. He desires to turn his cheese factory into a condensed milk factory, and requires to buy a lot of new machinery. The local manager of the Merchants Bank here importunes him to change his account from Galt to St. George and finally prevails. He goes along and borrows money from the Bank after that and puts that money into this new machinery. The local manager knows perfectly well what the money is going into, but winks at it because he is simply drawing upon the

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ST. GEORGE, ONT. CANADA.

February 13th, 1923

Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P. -4-

credit the Bank has given him. He gets up to about twenty-five thousand dollars; when, suddenly, right out of a clear sky, a streak of lightning strikes him--the local manager gets up one morning with a grouch, and he tells that man he wants his money and he wants it quickly. The man didn't know what to do. He tried to borrow it locally, but could not. You can easily appreciate why. When a local monied man would ask the question, why did he not get it from the Bank, and received in reply that they wouldn't let him have it, it wouldn't take that local monied man long to put an extra tight clamp on anything he had to lend at that time anyway. Finally, he appeals to his old Galt banker, and receives a sympathetic hearing, in spite of the fact that he had pulled away from him. The Galt banker doesn't write a formal application to his Head Office, but takes the train and goes and presents it to the General Manager, personally and comes back with the account granted. Our local friend gives his cheque for the twenty-five thousand dollars to the Merchants Bank here, and bids them good-bye; and goes on and gets enough money from the Galt bank, till he is in about forty thousand dollars, and inside of two years, not only has it paid back, but is a comparatively rich man.

I have had very serious financial experience in my own business. I am very thankful to be able to say that in spite of the handicaps put upon me financially by the refusal of the local Bank here to take care of me in a reasonable way, I have come through and proved them to be wrong; but during that time let me say that a person in a small place like this to be turned down by the local manager of the one chartered bank that is there, makes it absolutely impossible for him to get help from any outside bank or financial institution. Just so soon as they learn that the one local bank will not take care of you, all your arguments and explanations go in one ear and out of the other--they wouldn't lend you ten cents. I venture to say that the two instances I mention of this little village, are and have been repeated all over the country.

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ST. GEORGE, ONT. CANADA

February 13th, 1923

Hon. Arthur Meighen, M. P. -5-

We sincerely trust that the two main points we mention herein will receive your friendly and favorable consideration, and that you will use your influence to impress the Cabinet with the very great necessity of something being done regarding them; and we trust that when the present Bank Act is revised at this Session, it will bear some of these improvements.

Yours truly,

FKB/R

B. BELL & SON COMPANY LIMITED

F K Bell

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February 16th. 1923.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I have your very interesting letter of the 15th. instant, on the subject of the Revision of the Bank Act.

Having lived in a comparatively small centre for some years, I have some understanding of the practical consequences of our present Branch Bank system as reflected in the more outlying points.

You make a suggestion as to the final disposition of loan applications being subject to a Government referee. I fear this would be impossible except under Government banking. Whether some method of supervision where the Government would be represented on the Board along with representatives of the bank would be possible, is certainly worth consideration.

The hardships, insofar as they turn out to be unnecessary, of our present bank system are, I think, in the main attributable to the fact that we have a Branch Bank system. The United States abolished its Branch Bank system years ago and each individual bank must stand on

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its own feet with of course, the co-operation of the Federal Reserve Bank lately established there.

There are on the other hand, as your letter does not dispute, many changes in the Branch Bank system.

I am strongly disposed to think that very substantial and fundamental improvements can be made and should be practicable before any length of time.

Yours very truly,

F. K. Bell, Esq.,
B. Bell & Son, Co. Ltd.,
St. George,
Ont.

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Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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WM P BUCKLEY.

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March 26th 1923.

Hon.W.S.Fielding,
Finance Minister. Ottawa.

In the revision of the Bank Act why are you not making any provision for a National Currency so that citizens ~~afxQamxx~~ can feel when they carry five or hundred dollar bill they have real money. Why do you not require from all Banks a statement of their hidden reserves and how they have been concealing them. Is it true that a large Canadian Bank made losses totalling thirtyfive millions and in order cover loss contracted loan with Morgan Company New York repayable at rate one million a year .If so name of Bank,where losses occurred , the names of all banks with subsidiary trust companies,the amount of advances to such trust companies and ~~whxxx~~ what they represent.For instance against stock or shares in parent Bank or dead loans which are covered up in this way.

W.P. BUCKLEY.

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Bank of Hamilton,

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE

Hamilton, Ont. May 12, 1923.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,

House of Commons,

Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I hear that great efforts are being made by the Progressives to have the Bank Act postponed for another year, and I take the liberty of writing to ask if you will do your best to prevent this. You, I know, do not need to be impressed with the importance of getting the banking situation settled in these troublesome times, and with conditions as they are in the West. We must have a good working Bank Act.

If it is thought necessary to bring in a special bill to cover what Mr. McLean calls the "arid area" in finance, or the gap between the facilities afforded by the Banks and the Loan Companies, let the Government do so by a separate bill, but not attempt to embroider it on the Bank Act.

May I hope for your good will in the matter?

With kind regards, Yours faithfully,

General Manager.

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Ottawa, Ont. May 14th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I duly received your letter of the 12th. instant.

My information has been all along that there was no reason for the postponing of the Revision of the Bank Act, and this because the present Session is quite barren of important legislation. There has been and is still, to the best of my knowledge, plenty of time to thoroughly review the subject. I am discussing the matter with our representatives on the Committee. I know that they are anxious that the work be thoroughly done, but I do not think they feel that it should on that account be delayed.

Yours very truly,

J. P. Bell, Esq.,
General Manager,
Bank of Hamilton,
Hamilton, Ont.

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(INTERIM EDITION)

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND COMMERCE

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

ON

BILL No. 83, AN ACT RESPECTING BANKS AND BANKING

AND ON THE

RESOLUTION OF MR. IRVINE, M.P., *re* BASIS, FUNCTION AND CONTROL OF FINANCIAL CREDIT, ETC.

No. 33

CONTENTS:

Minutes of Proceedings, June 6.

Proposed amendment to Bill No. 83.

Consideration of section 91 of the Bill No. 83, and proposed amendments thereto.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1923.

The Committee met at 11 o'clock a.m.

Present: Mr. Maclean (Halifax) in the Chair, and Messrs. Baxter, Benoit, Bird, Black (Yukon), Bristol, Caldwell, Carmichael, Carruthers, Casgrain, Chaplin, Chevrier, Clark, Clifford, Coote, Desaulniers, Drayton (Sir Henry), Duncan, Elliott (Dundas), Descoteaux, Fafard, Fielding, Fortier, Garland (Bow River), German, Good, Grimmer, Guthrie, Hanson, Harris, Hatfield, Hodgins, Hughes, Humphrey, Irvine, Jacobs, Jelliff, Johnston, Kellner, Ladner, Low, Mackinnon, Maclean (Halifax), Maclean (York), Macphail (Miss), McKay, McMurray, McQuarrie, Marler, Maybee, Mewburn, Milne, Mitchell, Morin, Papineau, Rankin, Robb, Robichaud, Robitaille, Ryckman, St. Père, Sales, Shaw, Sinclair (Queens, P.E.I.), Speakman, Spencer, Stevens, Stork, Tobin, Vien, Woods, Woodsworth.

Mr. Woodsworth gave notice of a proposed amendment to Bill No. 83. (*See end of these Proceedings.*)

The Committee resumed consideration of Bill No. 83, respecting Banks and Banking.

Section 91 read.

Mr. Carmichael moved that section 91 be amended in the following particulars:—

That subsection one be amended by striking out all the words commencing with "but" in the fourth line down to the end of the subsection and by substituting therefor the following: "but no higher rate of interest shall be chargeable by the bank, and the said rate of interest shall be reduced to the rate of seven per centum per annum from the date of judgment in any suit, action or other proceeding for the recovery of the amount due."

By adding as subsection (1A) the following:—

"(1A). In any suit, action or other proceeding concerning a bank loan wherein it is alleged that the amount of interest paid or claimed exceeds the rate of seven per centum per annum, the court may reopen the transaction and take an account between the parties, and may, notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account, or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation, reopen any account already taken between the parties, and relieve the person under obligation to pay from payment of any sum in excess of the said rate of interest and if any such excess has been paid, or allowed in account, by the debtor, may order the bank to repay it, and may set aside, either wholly or in part, or revise, or alter, any security given in respect of the transaction."

Mr. Shaw moved in amendment to the foregoing amendment that section 91 of the Bill be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"(1) The bank may stipulate for, take, reserve, or exact any rate of interest or discount but not exceeding 7 per cent per annum and may receive and take in advance any such rate.

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"(2) If any bank shall stipulate for, reserve, exact, take, receive, or charge a rate of interest greater than 7 per cent per annum then the bank, or any subsequent holder, shall be deemed to have forfeited the entire interest, which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it or which has been agreed to be paid.

"(3) In the event that a greater rate than 7 per cent per annum has been paid to the bank, then the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representative, may recover in any court twice the amount of interest thus paid, provided such action is commenced within two years from the time such excess interest was paid.

"(4) In any suit, action or other proceeding concerning a bank loan wherein it is alleged that the amount of interest paid or claimed exceeds the rate of seven per centum per annum, the court may reopen the transaction and take an account between the parties, and may, notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account, or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation, reopen any account already taken between the parties, and relieve the person under obligation to pay from payment of any sum in excess of the said rate of interest and if any such excess has been paid, or allowed in account, by the debtor, may order the bank to repay it, and may set aside either wholly or in part, or revise, or alter, any security given in respect of the transaction."

And a debate arising thereon.

At one o'clock the Committee took recess until 4 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SITTING

Four o'clock p.m.

On motion of Mr. Marler, it was

Resolved, that a report be made to the House recommending that the quorum of the Committee be reduced from twenty-one to fifteen members.

The Committee resumed consideration of section 91 and of the proposed amendments thereto.

And the debate continuing—

At six o'clock, it was resolved, on division, that the Committee do take recess until 8.30 o'clock p.m.

EVENING SITTING

8.30 o'clock p.m.

The Committee resumed consideration of section 91 and the proposed amendments thereto.

After some discussion, Mr. Spencer moved that the Committee do now adjourn until to-morrow.

The question being put on Mr. Spencer's motion, it was negatived on division: yeas, 11; nays, 20.

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After further discussion, the question being put on Mr. Shaw's amendment, the names were called for and were taken down as follows:—

Yeas: Messrs. Bird, Caldwell, Carmichael, Coote, Garland (Bow River), Good, Humphrey, Irvine, Jelliff, Kellner, Macphail (Miss), Milne, Sales, Shaw, Speakman, Spencer, and Woodsworth—17.

Nays: Messrs. Baxter, Benoit, Chaplin, Chevrier, Clifford, Descoteaux, Duncan, Fafard, Hanson, Hatfield, Hughes, Jacobs, Mackinnon, McKay, Marler, Mewburn, Morin, Papineau, Rankin, Robb, Robitaille, Ryckman, Stevens, Stork, Tobin, and Vien—26.

The Chairman declared Mr. Shaw's amendment as passed in the negative.

The question being then put on Mr. Carmichael's amendment, it was negatived on division: yeas, 8; nays, 25.

Section 91 ordered to stand for further consideration.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 4 o'clock p.m.

Notice of motion:

Proposed amendment by Mr. Woodsworth.

That Bill No. 83 be amended to the effect that the right of association by employees of banks for all lawful purposes should be recognized.

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Manitoba Free Press.

WINNIPEG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1923

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN STATES

The above map shows the areas in which separatist activity is most vigorous, and also the relative positions of the different German states to Prussia. The section marked "Occupied Area" comprises the Rhineland, in which the separatists have set up a republic.

What Shall Be Done With Our Banks?

A Series of Articles by W. C. Good, M.P. for Brant County, Ontario

NO. I. INTRODUCTORY

Many times during the last session of parliament, while the Canadian Bank act was undergoing revision, was the above question asked by members of the house of commons. Many times, also, I venture to say, has it been asked by the Canadian public since the close of the session. For the purpose of obtaining information which would help me to answer the question intelligently I have recently completed a tour of investigation of western Canada and the western U.S., during which I have travelled about 7,000 miles, interviewed some 142 representative citizens, and generally received first hand impressions of the people, possibilities and problems of that immense new country west of the Great Lakes. In particular I made special inquiry into the relationship between agriculture and banking, with the idea of finding out how the Canadian and U.S. banking systems were serving the farmers, and what improvements might be made in the Canadian system.

Detailed Reasons for the Investigation

The immediate and compelling reasons for making the investigation arose out of the events of the last session. It will be recalled that in addition to the Bank act, the standing committee on Banking and Commerce had referred to it by the house a general investigation into the matter of financial credit and its relation to industrial problems. Moreover, the special committee which was appointed to inquire into the condition of agriculture gave some little attention to the matter of rural credits. It did not, however, make any specific recommendations in that connection but reported to the house, in part, as follows:—

"Your committee have heard a number of witnesses and have devoted a considerable amount of study to the question (rural credits). They feel, however, that the system is of such paramount importance that further investigation and study should take place before definite legislation is brought down. All authorities apparently agree that there is a barren area of credit unsupplied by either the banks on the one hand, or the loan companies on the other.

"We therefore recommend the investigation by the government into the question of long term and intermediate rural credits; the operation of existing schemes in Canada, the U.S. and elsewhere; the examination of the question as to whether and to what extent systems of agricultural credit should be fitted into and related to our present banking system."

But not only did this special committee recommend further and concentrated study of rural credits. The committee on Banking and Commerce also, not having time to complete its investigation into financial credit in general, reported to the house with a recommendation that the matter be further considered next year.

It seemed obvious, therefore, at the close of last session, that these matters would demand concentrated attention at the next session; and, as most of the criticism of existing institutions had come from the west, I determined to obtain, if possible, first hand information in that part of Canada. I planned also to cover those sections of the U.S. where the natural conditions were similar to those prevailing in our four western provinces so that I might be able to compare the operations of the American and the Canadian banking systems.

My Itinerary

Leaving Winnipeg, I proceeded first through the northern parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to Vancouver. Thence I went by water to Victoria, Seattle and Bremerton; thence by automobile two hundred miles to Portland, Oregon. From Portland I went south by automobile and east to the famous Hood River Valley. I proceeded next to Spokane, in eastern Washington, and thence went north into the Okanagan Valley in southern B.C. From the Okanagan I travelled via the C.P.R. main line to Calgary and worked my way back through the southern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to Winnipeg. After that I went south and visited the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, returning to Ontario by way of Detroit.

Methods Used

For my particular purpose it was obviously insufficient to depend upon first impressions and casual observations. Important as these might be I had to supplement, verify and modify by making careful inquiries from reliable and representative persons thoroughly well acquainted with their respective districts. I made notes of all interviews as I went along while they were fresh in my mind, and it is largely upon these notes that the succeeding articles will be based. The following is a brief classification of those interviewed:

Forty-seven bankers, realtors, financial men, etc.

Twenty-eight farmers.

Twelve officials of farmers' organizations.

Eleven officials of agricultural colleges and departments of agriculture.

Eleven editors.

Nine lawyers.

Twenty-four miscellaneous — merchants, educationalists, men in public life, etc.

Total, 142.

(In addition, of course, were numerous casual conversations of which no record was kept.)

I met a great variety of Canadian bankers, from the managers of small country branches to the provincial or western superintendents. Of U.S. bankers I met also a great variety and perhaps the following may deserve special mention: Two presidents of federal land banks, two presidents of systems or groups of associated local banks, one special investigator of the federal farm loan board, and one deputy governor of a Federal Reserve bank. The lawyers were for the most part those retained by bankers or farmers' organizations, and therefore specially fitted to furnish information on the matters under consideration. The editors were chiefly those of farm papers. Of the officials were several connected with provincial rural credit systems in our prairie provinces, and several in the United States connected with the Farm Bureau federation and Farm Credit corporations. Perhaps I may be pardoned for mentioning by name two out of the many whom I considered it a great privilege to meet—C. E. Spence, state market agent for Oregon, who was master of the Oregon Grange for thirteen years, and President J. L. Coulter, of the North Dakota agricultural college, to whom, perhaps, more than to anyone else, the United States owes its various rural credit systems. It may be of interest to remark, in passing, that Mr. Spence is a native Canadian, while President Coulter's parents also came from Canada.

Further Bank Act Amendments

While in Alberta on my way west came the announcements of the suspension of payment by the Home bank. This, together with the discussion which took place in parliament during the last session and subsequent developments in banking circles, led me to believe that further amendments to the Canadian Bank act might be necessary in the near future. I, therefore, made it a point while in the United States to make inquiry regarding such matters as local banks, government inspection, the federal reserve system, etc., and the information thus gained will be dealt with in due course.

This introductory article may fittingly conclude with some general observations on the growing importance of financial questions in modern life.

Whatever may be the situation at some remote time in the future, when society is differently organized, our present industrial order is based on the production of goods or services for sale. The value of these utilities is measured in money. In fact money has become as necessary for the exchange of goods as language is for the exchange of ideas. We live in a money economy and it is through the use of money that productive relationships are maintained.

The importance of money in the modern world has often been unwisely belittled by those who talk of it as being merely a medium of exchange, and bid us look behind to the real barter which money effects. True it is that money is a medium of exchange; but it is also a measure, a store, and a standard of value. Money, too, can help or hinder business to an amazing extent, and since the very recent development of bank credit, it has assumed a quite dominating position in the economic world. Who knows, too, but that these recurrent business depressions, which involve such huge loss and misery, may be connected with the use of money? Of such industrial tragedies a recent American authority says:—

"Periodically our economic system becomes the spectacle of unemployed men who are able and willing to work; abundant tools to work with and materials to work upon; and a nation in need of the goods that these men by the use of these idle machines, might make out of these surplus materials. Yet, month after month, the men and the materials and the machines are not brought into productive relations with each other. In the United States, for example, during the year 1921, there were millions of men, women and children in need of food, clothing, shelter and innumerable other products of labor. At the same time there were vast stocks of unsold, finished goods awaiting consumption, warehouses crowded with raw materials, factories and machines ready to do their part in production, larger possibilities of currency and bank credit expansion than ever before, and several millions of idle men and women who were eager to go to work. Yet there was sustained industrial depression. The economic organization of society had again fallen short of fully serving its one great purpose, the production and distribution of goods."

Canada has just been passing through a period of such industrial paralysis, and one has but to study it in its effects upon people in various industries to realize how persistent and all-absorbing are the pecuniary considerations connected therewith. "What money can I get for my labor or my labor products?" "What money shall I have to pay for the goods and services that I need?"—these questions are insistent and exact, and indicate very forcibly the dominating interest that centres in money and prices under modern conditions. Therefore, to understand the ups and downs of business and economic and social problems generally we need to give close attention to the nature and uses of money and, therefore, to the operations of our banks whose chief business it is not only to deal in but also to create the country's money.

A READER'S NOTES

Books are a finer world within the world.

Messrs. McClelland & Stewart announce a long list of Canadian books, Ralph Connor's "The Gaspards of Pine Croft" taking precedence. It is another novel of the Windermere Valley, "the tale of a man and a woman who find in love the pathway to the mountain tops." Whether a figurative trail and a figurative mountain, I cannot tell, as I have not seen the book. The second in the list is "Spirit-of-Iron," by Harwood Steele, son of the great hero of the N.W.M.P. This is Mr. Steele's third book, his first being a little volume of poems published in London before the war. "Emily of New Moon," by L. M. Montgomery, comes third. It has been waiting among a good many others.

This is an interesting catalogue "The Viking Heart" is a story of an Icelandic settlement in Manitoba (1872) told by Laura G. Salverson. Then Mr. H. A. Cody has a new novel of the North, "The Trail of the Golden Horn," and Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott has a book, "The Witching of Elspie"—short stories reprinted, I think. "The Perfume of the Rainbow" is by L. Adams Beck who made his (or her?) debut in the "Atlantic" two years ago, and now lives in British Columbia.

There are numerous reprints in the list, notably the works of "Sam Slick," edited by Professor Baker; Mrs. Moodie's "Roughing it in the Bush," Major Richardson's "Wacousta" and Mrs. Jameson's "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada."

Mrs. Jameson is coming into her own again who was long forgotten here as in England. Her unhappy life with her tyrannical husband, who held some civil position in the thirties, is known to all who know the name of this highly gifted writer. She counts as an interpreter of Shakespeare's women and as a writer on art. That is to say, you will see her name still. Five or six years ago, the Murrays printed some Literary Reminiscences of an author and traveller who died in 1858. Like all such books, there is plenty of literary gossip in it, and a couple of pages about Anna Jameson attracted me. I turn to them now, wishing for more space. The writer then thought that her books on art and artists would last. She was "fond of admiration, but never had much personal beauty." As if beauty could be put on like cosmetics! Well, if her hair was "ardent red," that was surely beautiful. One day at a reception she sat beside a Mr. Craik of some distinction, and together they were turning over a portfolio of drawings. Coming to one of Mary, Queen of Scots, Mr. Craik, who was absent-minded, said that it was hard to believe Mary was beautiful for her hair was red. As he looked up from the picture, he saw in dismay the red locks of Mrs. Jameson "who presently beat a retreat." She ought to have laughed without turning a red hair.

Here is gossip: "When this authoress wrote her dismal book about Italy, 'Diary of an Ennuyee,' she was a governess in an English family at Rome, and she was desperately in love with Beau Cradock, Lord Howden, handsome and graceful as the Belvedere Apollo." The young nobleman admired the lady for her gifts but could no further go. Hence the despair. Jameson, whom she married later, had been a schoolfellow of poor Hartley Coleridge and, if I remember, was like Hartley in being too fond of the wine of his country. When her husband went out to Canada, Mrs. Jameson remained behind writing her books and taking care of her blind old father who had been a miniature painter. "I think it was about 1840," concludes the passage, "that she went out to Canada to be reconciled to her husband. To Canada she certainly went, for she came home and wrote a book about it which might have been a better book if she had stayed a little longer. I do not attach any value to the criticism."

THE BOOKMAN.

Middle Age

(From the London Times)

If it has its perils, middle age has its special grace and opportunities. It is the time for the readjustment of life in the light of its own experience. Men who have passed their meridian often condemn the obtuseness of youth in not accepting the benefit of older men's guidance. If, it is urged, they would but profit by the testimony of their elders, half their difficulties would be overcome, and they would proceed to a future unweakened by defeats which otherwise will surely inflict on them the shame of their own folly. But why should we wonder at the common disregard of others' experience when men make such little use of their own? Let any middle-aged man make a thoughtful retrospect of life and study the meaning of his mingled fortunes, its cautions, its warnings, its failures, its encouragements and commands. Let him consider the lessons of experience, and ask how he is making use of them. If he is using them well, the worst blunders and sins may help in his restoration. Experience is the special boon of middle age, and, if loyally accepted, a man may go forward not the less successful because he is disciplined in knowledge, not the less joyous in heart because he has tasted bitterness by the way. Middle age is the age of the second chance.

Happy Thought

(From the Halifax Chronicle)

If Admiral Beatty is sent to Washington as British ambassador, President Coolidge might return the compliment by sending Admiral Sims to London.

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03436

What Shall Be Done With Our Banks?

II.—Inflation and Deflation.

(BY W. E. GOOD, M.P.)

ALTHOUGH VERY few seem to have made any close study of the shifting of the price-level, and quite a number confuse the stabilizing of the price-level with the fixing of prices, I found almost, if not absolutely, complete agreement among all classes as to the disastrous effects which followed the "inflation" of the years 1916-1920 and the subsequent "deflation." Bankers and farmers were a unit as to money being "easy" during the few years immediately preceding 1920, and were, I think, equally agreed as to the temptation to extravagance, speculation and unwise expansion which these financial conditions created. There was not, perhaps, quite the same unanimity in respect to the disastrous consequences of the succeeding period of "deflation" and "tight" money, farmers generally deploring the situation and being inclined to blame somebody else for what happened, while bankers were more inclined to regard the collapse with equanimity, as something inevitable after the preceding orgy.

Curious Reasons.

Curiously, most people look upon these periodic booms and depressions as they do upon earthquakes or tempests, as something almost beyond the ken of man, and certainly quite beyond his control. By some the law of "supply and demand" is invoked with reverence, to explain—in some inexplicable way—and to justify—upon grounds unstated—these economic cyclones. Many bankers admit frankly that, much as they regret these storms which overtake the business world periodically, they have made no study of causes and have no remedies to suggest—apart from the homely virtues of thrift and hard work.

Perhaps the actual attitude of mind toward this great problem would be best exhibited in a series of brief and typical extracts from my notes:

(1) A keen young branch bank manager in Manitoba: Speculation in land—a prime evil—stimulated by "inflation"; banks could scarcely refuse to loan to men with good security; if banks did refuse, the borrower would go elsewhere and get the money; competition between the banks made matters worse in this respect; thinks banks have given too much credit. Has not studied stabilization question and has no remedies to suggest.

(2) Another branch bank manager in Manitoba: "Too much credit" explains the situation; intoxication and over-expansion due to "inflation"; admits that banks are partly to blame.

Farmers' Views.

(3) A Manitoba farmer, over 40 years on present farm: Little inducement for farmers to be extravagant during period of high prices if crops were poor at same time; most farmers in his district steadily going behind with average crops; many farms sold a few years ago have been repossessed by former owners.

(4) A middle-aged branch bank manager in Saskatchewan: Has not studied "inflation" and "deflation," but admits importance of the problem; has nothing to suggest in this connection.

(5) A Saskatchewan farmer: Attributes the present unfortunate situation largely to the post-war "inflation," 1918-20, for which no one class was, he thinks, wholly responsible; atmosphere of optimism engendered which led to over-expansion.

(6) Another Saskatchewan farmer, a well-to-do old timer: Notes spirit of extravagance after 1915; has noted also ill-advised encouragement of certain lines of farming by the banks.

(7) Another Saskatchewan branch bank manager: People lost their heads during period of high prices; bought more land, automobiles, etc.; "inflation" a great temptation, resulting in demoralization.

(8) A private investment banker in Saskatchewan: Fluctuating prices a most disturbing factor in our economic life.

(9) A Saskatchewan farmer and M.P.P.: Farmers got lots of money when they didn't need it, and shouldn't have had it; then when they needed it they couldn't get it; says banks morally responsible for conditions during the period of "inflation."

(10) Another Saskatchewan farmer and merchant: Business a gamble under present conditions of unstable purchasing power.

Bankers and Ranchers.

(11) A branch bank manager in Alberta: Great damage done by booms and depressions, but thinks them unavoidable; thinks high prices due to extravagance.

(12) A large ranch manager in Alberta: Live stock industry nearly ruined by "deflation."

(13) A prominent Alberta banker: Has not given much consideration to stabilization of price level, but would welcome anything that could be done in this direction.

(14) An Alberta farmer: High prices during 1917-1920 tempted farmers and others to buy too much land.

(15) A number of those connected with the B. C. fruit industry: Period of high prices did great damage; too much credit, some extravagance, and over-expansion.

(16) An Oregon banker: Hopes for some control over "inflation" and "deflation" by adjustment of the rediscount rate.

(17) A prominent agricultural official in Oregon: "Deflation" of the last few years has had most disastrous consequences; the need for stabilization of the price level an old story; underlay the free silver agitation in the United States in the 80's; believes in a general commodity basis for standardizing the purchasing power of money.

(18) A prominent Washington banker: Banks loaned generously during period of good times; consequence was an accumulation of debts; then "deflation," and farmers have to pay back huge indebtedness with 75c wheat.

In the States.

(19) Another Washington banker: High prices led farmers to buy more land, etc., a practice assisted by some banks. Harm done by speculation in land incalculable.

(20) A North Dakota farmer: Has lost from $12,000 to $15,000 since 1919. "Farmers have still to pay war prices for everything they buy."

(21) A North Dakota agricultural official: Stabilization of price-level most important; has studied the matter.

(22) A Minnesota agricultural official: Events of fall of 1920 precipitated a crisis in agriculture; rediscount rate increased while price-level was falling.

(23) A Minnesota Editor: Great mischief done to agriculture by forced liquidation, 1920-1921.

(24) An Iowa Editor: Has studied matter of stabilizing price-level, and is much in favor of so doing.

(25) An Iowa banker: High prices during 1918-1919 tempted many farmers to go into debt.

(26) An Iowa farmer: Would have been better for all if prices had not gone soaring in 1918-1919; ranchers especially hard hit.

(27) Another Iowa banker: Much careless and reckless loaning during 1918-1919.

Terms Defined.

It would seem that a condition so general, so widespread and so all-important would merit special study; but unfortunately very few seem to have given the matter much attention. It is imperative, therefore, that the question be presented briefly to the reader.

It will be well at the outset to define the terms "inflation" and "deflation," used hitherto in quotation marks, terms which are popularly used very loosely. It will do little good to define "inflation" as a quantity of currency or bank credit in excess of the legitimate requirements of business, because everyone has a different opinion as to what are the legitimate requirements of business. We must define the term with some precision, and the best way is to relate it to something definite, that is, to the general price-level, which statisticians are now recording with remarkable accuracy. We may, therefore, define the term "inflation" as being any increase in the volume of money that is accompanied by a rise in the general price-level; "deflation," on the other hand, will be any decrease in the volume of money that is accompanied by a fall in the general price-level. So defined the terms are specific and definite, and may be used henceforth without quotation marks.

Unequal Deflation.

Before proceeding I wish to note a very general comment, particularly of farmers, viz., that there has been unequal deflation. In other words, when prices commenced to drop, the prices of farm products dropped faster and farther than did those of manufactured products in general. "Pre-war prices for what we have to sell. War prices for what we have to buy," is the farmers' plaint. To many this disparity in prices seems to be the worst feature of the deflationary period. It seems generally believed, however, that this unequal deflation is closely linked with the general deflation, and would not have happened—at least to the same extent—but for the latter. When I made inquiry as to what caused the inequality I found the general answer to be that farmers—for a variety of reasons which I need not here detail—could not "resist deflation" as could other classes. A few blamed the big bankers, and, particularly in the United States, the management of the Federal Reserve system for distinct discrimination against agriculture.

I shall have something more to say about this later on, when discussing the Federal Reserve System; here it is sufficient to note the two types of explanations given for the unequal deflation, and to note that in both cases the inequality is dependent upon the general deflation. In fact, it is extremely probable, as I hope to show in greater detail later on, that it is only in periods of rapid fluctuations in the general price-level that the disparity in prices, or lack of adjustment, becomes so noticeable as it has been of late.

Speculation Encouraged.

Another article will be necessary to deal with the main characteristics, the causes of, and the remedies for, inflation and deflation; therefore, I shall conclude now with a brief reference to the way in which speculation is encouraged by inflation.

When prices are on the up-grade, and when the opinion prevails that prices will still rise, buyers rush into the market and upset the balance of supply and demand. Everyone wants to buy because everybody expects prices to go up. Then, if for any reason, good or bad, opinion changes, nobody will buy because everyone expects prices to go down. Business thus becomes a gamble, and, for the time being, at all events, there is no relation between supply and demand. Then, too, debts are contracted at high prices which will likely have to be paid—if they can be paid at all—when prices have fallen. All this sort of thing is possible with an expansible currency or bank credit, and would not be possible without it. An elastic money-volume is most important, if wisely used, but it may become a source of enormous damage if it is not controlled in the interests of the general public. I quote, in conclusion, from a recent United States publication, the following typical example:

A Dangerous Level.

"The dangerous level to which prices were thus driven was evident to everybody in the case of sugar—after the crash came. American speculators bought sugar not only in Egypt and Sweden and Bolivia, but even in Kwantung, Czechoslovakia, and thirty-five other countries. In the scramble of speculators, including many men who had never dealt in sugar, to make money on a rising market, the ordinary consumers' demand for sugar was ignored. As a result the markets of the world were thrown out of balance. Sugar, which had been shipped from the United States to England at a price, was brought back to be sold at home at a higher price. The apparent shortage of sugar in the United States was due in part to the withholding of sugar from the market, as became clear when the break in prices revealed the surplus supply on hand and on the way from other countries. In 1921, after the market price of sugar had dropped to 5½ cents, men were paying 24 cents a pound for sugar ordered the previous year. In July, 1920, the price of sugar in the United States was the highest in the world. Six months later it was the lowest in the world (except in Germany and Czechoslovakia, where the price was arbitrarily fixed by the Government). This single instance shows how the distribution of a staple commodity can be interfered with throughout the world, to the loss of everybody except a few of the speculators, when the bank credit of a single country is sufficiently elastic to provide speculators with 'plenty of money to do business with.'"

My Experience is that
DR. CALDWELL'S LAXATIVE
SYRUP PEPSIN
Is just what you need

This Will Make Digestion Easy

WHAT the dyspeptic needs is not soda and charcoal and breath perfumes but a medicine that will help his bowels to move regularly, for dyspepsia and constipation are allied. If you will take Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin systematically as the directions on the package call for you will soon digest your food properly and pass it out normally, and heartburn, belching, dizziness, nervousness and bloating will vanish. In time you can dispense with all medicines as Laxative Syrup Pepsin will have exercised the intestinal and stomach muscles so they act for themselves. Mr. E. N. Gagni, 338 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont., Mrs. Uhrlah Stewart of Crousetown, N. S., and hosts of others will verify this.

World Acclaims Success

Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin is the prescription of a well-known physician of that name who practiced successfully for 47 years. It has been on the market 30 years and is today the largest selling liquid laxative in the world. Thousands of families have it in their medicine chest ready when any member shows signs of dyspepsia, constipation, torpid liver, sour stomach, biliousness, coated tongue, offensive breath, headaches and such ailments that indicate deranged stomach and bowels. Many serious diseases are prevented by this timely aid.

Formula Plainly Stated

Have no hesitancy giving Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin to anyone young or old. It is a mild, gentle laxative free from narcotics. It will not cramp or gripe. The formula is on the package, a compound of Egyptian senna with pepsin and simple aromatics. A bottle can be had at any drug store and averages less than a cent a dose. Economical for families and fully guaranteed. You will find it a great improvement in taste and action over castor oil, or "candy cathartics" made from coal-tar that cause skin diseases, calomel that loosens the teeth, salts in water or powder that concentrate the blood and dry the skin.

If You Want to Try It Free Before Buying
"Syrup Pepsin," 24 Caldwell Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
I need a good laxative and would like to prove what you say about Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin by actual test. Send me a free trial bottle. Address to
Name
Address
Not more than one free trial bottle to a family

VICTORY LOAN BONDS
Due 1st November, 1923

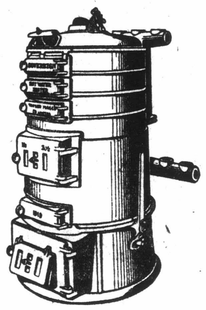
ACTING on behalf of the Dominion Government, we will redeem, free of charge, at all our branches, on and after 1st November, Victory Bonds due on that date.

Payment will be made in cash or deposited to the holder's credit as requested.

If desired Bonds may be delivered to the Bank in advance of maturity.

THE DOMINION BANK

TAYLOR-FORBES
Steam and Hot Water Boilers
Will Burn Any Kind of Coal Perfectly



The Taylor-Forbes low-pressure steam and hot water boilers will produce the highest possible maximum of results in heating from any kind of coal, coke or wood.

The "Sovereign" Hot Water Boiler, widely in use throughout Canada, will give highly satisfactory results with free-burning anthracite, Alberta coal, coke, or with any successful oil-burning device.

The "Western Junior" and "Canadian" Low-pressure Steam and Hot Water Boilers will be found equally efficient with hard or soft coal, wood or oil.

In changing from one fuel to another it is only necessary to at first give some extra attention to damper control until the operator becomes familiar with its character, and a satisfactory low rate of combustion is attained. The ordinary simple rules of furnace management need not be varied.

Consult us regarding your heating problems.
The technical qualifications of our staff of Heating Engineers have been proved by experience in actual practice.

Taylor-Forbes Company, Limited
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Manitoba Free Press.

WINNIPEG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1923

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U.S. RAILWAYS THINK THEY ARE BEING PERSECUTED

What Shall Be Done With Our Banks?

The Third in a Series of Articles By W. C. Good, M.P. For Brant County, Ontario.

INFLATION AND DEFLATION: THEIR CAUSE AND CURE

An unstable price level, as we have seen, brings about alternate periods of "boom times" and "depression." It does more: it involves an essential violation of all contracts. When a farmer borrowed a thousand dollars in 1920 to be repaid in 1921, justice demanded that there be some equivalence between what was borrowed and what was repaid. So there was as measured in dollars; but there was no equivalence as measured in terms of purchasing power; thereby an essential wrong was committed. When a father provided sufficient insurance for his wife and children in 1896 how could he know that in 1920 the money which he had provided would purchase only about one-quarter of what it would when he set it aside? And so it goes: every contract or obligation between man and man, which is measured in dollars is inherently violated and modified if, and to the degree that, the unit of measurement alters in value. Professor Irving Fisher, who dealt with this matter before the committee on Banking and Commerce last spring at Ottawa, referred to the calculations of an American economist who figured that during the last few years in the United States there had been an unjust transfer of forty billion dollars worth of wealth through variations in the purchasing power of money. And what shall be said of Europe, where the rouble, the mark and the kronen, used as measures of value in their respective countries, have depreciated almost to the vanishing point!

Spreading the Movement Two Ways

It would not be so bad if it were not for the fact that at present bank credit expands most readily when prices are rising and contracts most readily when prices are falling, thus accelerating the movements in both directions. In fact under existing conditions there seems no way of checking these evil tendencies until a crisis has been reached. It seems like a fever which "runs it course," and leaves the patient prostrate.

Nor would it be so bad if people were more hopeful in their attitude toward this major problem of finance. But, as I remarked in the last article, most people look upon these economic cyclones much as they look upon the other kind of cyclones which occasionally sweep over the country and leave in their wake a trail of desolation: they cannot be cured, therefore, they must be endured. It is exceedingly regrettable that such an attitude of mind should prevail, and in order to give to my readers some slight hope that this problem will yield to human intelligence and human effort, I shall devote the remainder of this article to a brief outline of the cause and cure of what is, admittedly, one of our most serious economic evils.

In his evidence before the parliamentary committee last spring (evidence which is available to all who wish to read it) Professor Fisher said: "Those of us who have made many years' study of this subject have, so far as I know, come with practical unanimity to the conclusion that the master key to price-levels is in money and credit. I say the master key because I want to leave the door open to consider other causes, but those other causes are very minor causes, and usually very, very minor causes." Messrs. Foster and Catchings, also, in an elaborate treatise on "money" just published by the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and from which I have made two or three quotations, have this to say:

"The connection between the quantity of money and the price-level is just as definite and clear as the relation between supply and demand and the price of a pair of shoes. If, for the moment, the connection is obscured by special circumstances, we have only to take a broad survey of centuries of experience in numerous countries. We find that, invariably, notable discoveries of silver resulting in new supplies in the days when silver money was more important than gold money, were followed by an increase in the price-level; and that, after gold became the measure of value of the leading financial nations, extraordinary increases in the supply of gold were followed presently by similar rises in the price-level."

And then after furnishing a number of other details, they conclude as follows: "If we divest ourselves of all prejudice and minimize the effects of local and temporary conditions by making long range studies, in numerous countries, of price-levels and money quantities, our search brings us to a conclusion from which there is no escape. We discover that there have been no large sustained movements in prices without corresponding changes in the relation of the volume of money to the volume of goods."

The "Volume of Money"

It is impossible in this present series, to give the evidence upon which these conclusions are based; there is an abundance of literature on the subject, which those interested may read for themselves. It is necessary, however, to say something as to what constitutes the "volume of money."

The money which we use in Canada, as in practically all civilized countries at the present time, may be conveniently divided into three kinds: (1) primary money, which is gold in gold standard countries; (2) token money, composed of various kinds of metal coins and so called "paper money" (bank notes, Dominion notes, etc.); and, (3) bank credit. Technically we have not used any gold money in Canada since 1914. However, there are considerable stocks of gold held by the banks and by the government as reserves. Of the token money in use we have silver, copper and nickel coins, and a much larger quantity of "paper money." But by far the largest proportion of our money consists of entries on the banks' books—what we may call "deposits subject to cheque." It has been estimated that over ninety per cent. of the country's business is done by these "credit instruments" of banks.

Corresponding to these three kinds of money we may have three kinds of inflation: gold inflation, as when large deposits of gold are discovered and mined; "paper money" inflation, as in Europe where lately the government printing presses have been working overtime turning out money; and finally bank credit inflation, as when during 1916-1920, about one billion dollars of this kind of money was added by the banks to the volume of money in Canada. There are similarly three kinds of deflation, corresponding to these three kinds of money. In other words the total volume of money may be changed by changes in any one or more of the constituent parts.

Now it so happens that in the past there have not been any very sudden large increases in the amount of gold, though these increases have been marked enough at times and have had a conspicuous effect upon the price-level when comparisons are made over a period of years. But it is easy enough for governments to make token money, and easy enough for banks to expand or contract credit. In Canada there has been and is a definite legislative restriction upon the issue of token money. But there is practically no restriction upon, nor regulation of, the "deposits subject to cheque" which constitute by far the largest proportion of the money in actual use: the amount of this depends upon the combined judgment and exigencies of borrowers and bankers. In this connection there is a widely prevalent popular fiction, viz., that the "deposits" in our banks consist wholly of people's "savings," which the banks subsequently loan. This is only partly true, the most recent authorities estimating that at least three-quarters of the "deposits" arise from loans made by the banks and not from individuals' "savings." Banks, therefore, not only collect and loan "savings": they convert individuals' "credit" into money. There is need for much popular education in this direction.

It would seem, therefore, that attention should be concentrated on such regulation of the volume of bank credit as would conduct to a stable price-level. Unfortunately many bankers seem either totally ignorant of the connection between bank credit and the price-level or they maintain that the changes in the volume of bank credit are consequences, and not causes, of a changing price level. As regards the latter point most economists hold that the change in the volume of money is the primary cause. But it matters little which is cause and which consequence, so far as practical public policy is concerned, for it is quite evident that no general advance could take place and continue if it were not possible to increase the supply of money.

Is Control Possible?

The question resolves itself, therefore, theoretically, into a very simple one, that of intelligent control of the volume of money, so that there may be neither inflation nor deflation, but stability. One cannot go into details here, but the remedies may be outlined, in respect to three kinds of money in common use.

(1) With respect to gold, or whatever other metal is used as a monetary base, it is obviously necessary to change the definition of the standard of value. Hitherto the gold dollar has been defined as containing 23.22 grains of pure gold. But the purchasing power of this definite weight of gold has varied greatly from time to time, as indicated by the general price index. Therefore it is necessary to make the gold dollar contain a definite purchasing power, rather than a definite weight of gold. As to ways and means of doing this, I must refer the reader to the "Hearings of the Goldsborough Bill" before a committee of the United States Congress last December.

(2) With respect to our token money (metal and paper) the issue of it is under constant government regulation and there should be no difficulty in varying the amount in the direction of stability. This is a method that has already been tried with good results in some isolated cases, and Messrs. Foster and Catchings are inclined to recommend to the United States now that that country has abundant gold reserves to ensure convertibility. Indirectly such a policy would effect some regulation of bank credit, partly by removing the temptation to over expansion which accompanies rising prices, and partly by setting safety limits to the volume of bank credit.

(3) With respect to the third and largest part of our money the regulation of interest rates seems the easiest and surest method of control. When incipient inflation appears, as may be detected in the general price index, let the interest rate be raised. This will check expansion. If the opposite tendency toward deflation should manifest itself let the rate be lowered. Thus by careful experiment bankers and those in control of banking policy will learn to create enough money for legitimate business, enough to prevent stagnation, depression and enforced unemployment but not enough to lead to extravagance and speculation by reason of a rapidly advancing price-level. Intelligent control is what is needed; and if bankers cannot or will not learn how to thus intelligently co-operate for the general welfare then society will have to find other men, and possibly other systems, through which finance may be made more the servant, and less the master and wrecker, of industry.

The three remedies outlined above may be used separately or together. As to their general effectiveness no one can predict with accuracy. Even if they do not do all their advocates claim for them they will help, and, therefore, will be well worth while. Practical difficulties, no doubt, will be encountered, but by trial we shall learn how to overcome them. The Great War has given special emphasis to the problem of stable money and the need for study and action is urgent. A policy of drift and procrastination is always fatal. In this, as in other matters, there is much wisdom in the old motto: "Where there's a will there's a way."

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Manitoba Free Press

WINNIPEG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1923

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What Shall Be Done With Our Banks?

The Fourth of a Series of Articles By W. C. GOOD, M.P., For Brant County, Ontario

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION

The disastrous failure of the Home bank needs but to be mentioned to bring to mind the question of government supervision. This matter was not overlooked during the recent revision of the Bank act. On the suggestion of Mr. Fielding, as minister of finance, the following new sub-sections (9) and (10) of section 56 of the act were introduced, and finally adopted:

"(9) The minister may from time to time require that the auditors of a bank shall report to him upon the adequacy of the procedure adopted by the bank for the safety of its creditors and shareholders, and as to the sufficiency of their own procedure in auditing the affairs of the bank; and the minister may at his discretion enlarge or extend the scope of the audit, or direct that any other or particular examination be made or procedure established in the particular case as the public interest may seem to require.

"(10) It shall be the duty of the auditors to report individually or jointly as to them may seem fit to the general manager and to the directors in writing any transactions or conditions affecting the well-being of the bank which are not satisfactory to them, and which in their opinion require rectification; and without restricting the generality of this requirement they shall report specifically to the general manager and to the directors from time to time upon any loans exceeding one per cent. of the paid-up capital of the bank which in their judgment are inadequately secured, but this provision shall not be construed to relieve any director from the due and proper discharge of the duties of a director. The report shall be transmitted or delivered by the auditors to the general manager at his office and to each director at his last known postoffice address and the said report shall be incorporated in the minutes of the directors' meeting first following the receipt of the said report."

J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., moved in amendment that the proposed sub-section (10) be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"The Governor-in-Council shall appoint a competent person who shall be an officer of the government with the title of government auditor, whose duty shall be to examine all reports of auditors made under this act, and require all such auditors to report to him upon the adequacy of the procedure adopted by the bank for the safety of its creditors and shareholders, and as to the sufficiency of their own procedure in auditing the affairs of the bank, and he may enlarge or extend the scope of the audit, or direct that any other or particular examination be made or procedure established in any particular case, as the public interest may seem to require.

"The government auditor shall have all the powers of inquiry with respect to the duties to be performed by him conferred upon commissioners appointed under the Inquiries act.

"The government auditor shall annually make report in writing to the minister of all examinations made by and directed to be made by him, and his finding and recommendations in respect thereto, and such report shall be laid before parliament within twenty-one days from the commencement of each session thereof."

The amendment, after considerable debate, was defeated in committee, on a recorded vote of 22 to 17.

Personally I supported the amendment, both by argument and by vote, holding that the mere permission given the minister to require a report from the bank's auditors, or the permission given elsewhere in the act to make special inquiry into a bank's affairs would be futile in practice; that it would be like shutting the stable door after the horse had been stolen; and that the systematic and regular examination of the banks' condition by a competent and independent official was greatly to be preferred. Sufficient publicity has been given already to the condition of the Home bank to enable the reader to judge whether subsections (9) and (10) or the amendment proposed thereto would have best met the situation, and to form some opinion as to whether further amendments to the Canadian Bank act may not be desirable.

Welcomed in United States

As mentioned in my first article, I interviewed a number of representative American bankers, in regard to government supervision of banks and found absolute unanimity in its favor. They considered it not only necessary to safeguard the public interest, but welcomed supervision by public authorities as of great assistance to them in their business. It was generally conceded that the examination of the United States national banks by the federal authorities was effective. Examination of the state banks—which is conducted by state officials operating under state laws—seems, however, to be greatly lacking in uniformity, and I heard a number of comments as to its ineffectiveness in some of the states. There was no difference of opinion, however, as to the principle of public supervision, and a number of bankers detailed to me the advantages which they derived from the public examination. Reference was made also by a number of bankers whom I met to the clearing house examinations that have become in recent years a rather important feature of American banking, under which a group of banks using the same clearing house voluntarily associate for the purpose of mutual protection. I notice an interesting article on this very subject in the Financial Post of Sept. 28, by James B. Forgan of Chicago.

With reference to government supervision, I may briefly summarize a few typical comments.

A Canadian ex-banker, living in Alberta, also a native Canadian, now vice-president of a large bank in Oregon, both called attention to the representations made some years ago in Canada in favor of public supervision by H. C. McLeod, then general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia. "The chief inspector or supervisor," said the U.S. banker, "should be independent of party politics, and should receive his appointment like the Canadian auditor general."

The general counsel for the Bankers association of one of the middle west states expressed the opinion that the comparative fewness of national bank failures was largely due to the excellent system of inspection now being applied by the United States federal authorities. This man attributed nearly all bank failures to crookedness, wild-catting or mismanagement—there were very few failures due to conditions over which the bank had no control. Inspection, he believed, ought to make some provision for the scrutiny of big loans before they were made. Several bankers in the same state spoke highly of the benefits of government examination of banks, especially with reference to the vigilant scrutiny of "slow" loans, and general watchfulness of the banks' assets. Another attorney, closely connected with a number of farmers' organizations in one of the other middle west states, was entirely in favor of public supervision, but regretted that a good deal of it was "perfunctory."

A banker in the middle west referred to the tendency of banks to become members of the federal reserve system in order to get the benefits of the federal reserve examination. Another banker in the middle west expressed the opinion that public supervision was the sheet anchor of their banking system.

I found a good many American bankers surprised that Canadians did not have government supervision of banks, and, as I said before, all were unanimous in favor of such supervision.

Head Office Failures

It may be said that the American banking system differs so markedly from the Canadian that this unanimity of opinion in the United States means nothing for us; that our banks have their own systems of inspection under jurisdiction of their head offices. The answer is that so far as our information goes, the failures in our Canadian banks have been due far more to business emanating from, or sanctioned by, head office, than from any conspicuous faults in branch bank management. Let the reader recall to mind in this connection the failures of the Sovereign, the Farmers, the Merchants, and the Home banks. No system of branch bank inspection, carried out by head office, however, efficient, would have availed in these cases. It is the head offices themselves which need watching, and no matter how excellent may be the systems of branch bank inspection in use in Canada, they do not, and cannot, meet the need.

It would appear, also, that an effective system of government supervision could be applied more easily in Canada than in the United States, because with us a vigilant oversight of the head offices would be practically sufficient. There would be no need to interfere with the present systems of inspection being carried out by the banks with reference to their branches. These systems could remain much as they are, the government superintendent or chief inspector merely satisfying himself of the adequacy of the methods in use. It would seem, therefore, that any differences between the Canadian and American banking systems in no way renders inadvisable in Canada what is considered so necessary and salutary in the United States. Let it be remembered, also, that many United States banks have virtually three inspections—one by their own auditors, one by clearing house examiners, and a third by government officials. When such a triple inspection is welcomed let it not be thought unnecessary to add to our system oversight by representatives of the public.

The Adequacy of Security for Loans

Closely connected with the question of government supervision is that of legal restrictions upon loans. Under subsection (10) of section 56 (already quoted) bank auditors are required to report to the general manager and directors upon any loans exceeding one per cent. of the paid-up capital of the bank, but only if, in their judgment, such loans are inadequately secured. It is doubtful whether this will be of much use in practice. In the United States there are actual limitations placed upon the amount which can be loaned to any individual or corporation. In one town in the north-west I found two banks sharing many of the loans in the community, as insurance companies are wont to do with us.

Some attention should be given, also, to the practice of having bank directors largely interested in companies having their accounts with the bank in question. One of the most experienced bankers whom I met in the middle west, to whom I sent the report of the curator of the Home bank, writes to me, in part, as follows:

"The principles upon which the bank has been run are all wrong in that it appears the directors have directly or indirectly loaned money to themselves through organizations in which they are largely interested. A very large percentage of bank failures in the United States has been attributed to the same cause."

There is no doubt in my mind that the question of government supervision of banks merits renewed and most sympathetic consideration. Mr. Fielding has been, and may be expected to continue to be, opposed to the idea. The Canadian Bankers' association may be opposed. But it is for the Canadian people to take due precautions, without fear or favor, for their own protection.

WILL B.C. STAND FOR IT?

(From the Vancouver Sun.)

On September 13 Woodward Department store of Vancouver purchased from Sir Edward Kemp's firm in Toronto a shipment of aluminum ware manufactured in Toronto. Shipment was made via New York and the Panama Canal and the goods are now in the customs house at Vancouver. The customs department has just ruled that before releasing these goods the Woodward company must pay 35 per cent duty plus six per cent sales tax, or a total of 41 per cent. If the shipment had been routed west all rail via a Canadian or American railroad and through Canadian or American territory the customs department state that the goods would not be subject to duty, but because those goods went through the port of New York and used the cheap water transportation of the Panama canal our government at Ottawa wants to treat the goods just as if they originated in a foreign country.

In plain language, Ottawa insists on collecting this duty in defiance of the laws of common sense; in defiance of the laws of economics, and in defiance of the Canadian Constitution, clause 121 of which reads as follows:

> All articles of growth, produce or manufacture of any one of the provinces shall, from and after the union, be admitted free into each of the other provinces.

The facts are that today the whole Dominion suffers. Instead of recognizing the necessity of developing short rail haul transportation to and from tide-water on Atlantic and Pacific, our railroads, supported by Ottawa seem determined to pile on the backs of Canadians the burden

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What Shall Be Done With Our Banks?

The Fifth of a Series of Articles by W. C. GOOD, M.P. For Brant County, Ontario

THE INDEPENDENT BANK VS. THE BRANCH BANK

During the recent revision of the Bank act several cases of alleged stupidity or cruelty on the part of the Canadian banks were reported by members of the House of Commons for western Canada, and a great deal of general dissatisfaction with the policy and practice of the Canadian banks found expression. One of the purposes of my tour was, therefore, to discover for myself the nature and extent of this dissatisfaction, and, by an investigation of the relationship between the banks and the farmers under similar industrial conditions in the United States, to determine how far this dissatisfaction arose out of conditions peculiar to the Canadian branch bank system. Reference has been made already, in Articles II. and III. to the dissatisfaction which is attributable to inflation and deflation, a condition common to both countries. But, apart from this, there are certain marked differences between the American and Canadian banking systems which inevitably carry with them consequences of no little moment, and it is with these that this article will deal.

For the benefit of my Canadian readers a brief description of the United States banking system is advisable. Generally speaking, the American bank is an independent community institution, with local shareholders, a local directorate, and locally officered. It has, of course, its correspondent banks and, in recent years, its linkage with the federal reserve system, either directly, if it is a member, or indirectly, through a correspondent bank which is a member. Generally speaking, also, there are two types of banks—national banks, operating under federal jurisdiction, and state banks, operating under that of the state in which they are situated. There are, in addition, some relatively small systems of branch banks, several of the states having authorized the establishment of the branch bank system. American bankers have, therefore, been forced to give some consideration to the comparative merits of their own as compared with the Canadian system; and this is particularly true of United States bankers who are native Canadians and who have had experience in Canadian banking. Of these latter I met several during my trip.

The Branch Manager in Western Canada

So far as my observations and inquiries went in western Canada the dissatisfaction with the local management of branch banks is not general. Many branch managers are men of judgment, men who have lived long in western Canada, men who understand the farmers' needs, and who have every reasonable sympathy with them. But there are exceptions—too many of them, I fear. In one place which I visited in Alberta there had been six changes of managers in ten years, and the present manager, together with his whole staff, had been only a few months in the district. It was the only bank in the place, and it is perhaps not altogether surprising that in that locality the relations between the bank and the farmers were far from happy. Frequent changes of local management, together with the importation of young, inexperienced or unsympathetic managers, cannot be expected to work out satisfactorily, either for the bank or the community; and it is to be feared that the Canadian system lends itself to this practice too easily. Then, too, there is the problem of long distance management, an almost insuperable difficulty, for the partial solution of which the large Canadian banks have their western and provincial superintendents, and in some cases, western members on their boards of directors. With reference to some of these matters I extract the following information from my notes:

A branch bank manager in Saskatchewan, with about 20 years' experience in the west, regretted that he had been compelled by head office to force farmers to sacrifice their livestock, a policy which was objectionable to him personally. The necessity for this liquidation we did not discuss, that being a matter decided upon at head office, for either good or bad reasons.

A prominent agricultural official referred to the case of a reckless manager, who, after having made a number of bad loans, is followed by a man of the opposite type, who puts on the screws. From frequent references to this, it seems to be one of the worst accompaniments of changes in management.

A branch bank manager in Alberta made the comment that bank managers are "born, not made," and admitted that many branch managers in western Canada were very incapable.

Criticism of Local Managers

A branch bank manager in British Columbia, who had spent all his life in western Canada, went farther than anyone else I met in his criticism of branch bank managers. A great many of them were lacking in independence and good sense; they took their instructions too literally, nor would they "fight it out" with head office when they were convinced they were right. On the contrary, they would weakly succumb, in order to retain their positions. This man was inclined to attribute this unfortunate condition to the fact that the banks either would not or could not pay decent salaries and, therefore, lost men of initiative and good judgment.

There seems good reason for concluding, therefore, from the above unsolicited comments, and from many others which I heard, that, along with undoubted advantages, the Canadian system of branch banking has developed a number of characteristic and inevitable weaknesses, to say nothing of the danger of the concentration of financial power in two or three of our big cities. In contradistinction, the testimony of American bankers is significant.

Views On the U.S. Bank System

A prominent Oregon banker, who in addition, is a native Canadian, with experience of Canadian banking, expressed himself very strongly against the concentration of financial power which is developing in the Canadian system; and thought that the system of local banks was particularly well adapted for the development of a new country.

Another Oregon banker, living in a small rural centre, was strongly in favor of the local independent bank as capable of rendering much greater service to the community. The management would have, he said, a much more intimate personal knowledge of the conditions and the people than would be possible under the other system. Moreover, under the branch bank system good men are rapidly promoted, and thus small rural centres are left with inferior managers, and rural life consequently suffers. As for himself, all his interests were in his locality, and he was not seriously tempted to go elsewhere for more money.

A dairy farmer in western Washington spoke very highly of the activities of his local bank in assisting the community's development.

Subsequently in his letter this banker speaks of the growth of branch banking in the United States, the advantages thereof, the federal reserve system, the United States rural credit schemes, etc., but respecting these I need not here quote.

The general counsel for the Bankers' association of one of the Middle West states gave it as his considered opinion that the local bank system is undoubtedly best for a developing country.

A farmer in the middle west was of the opinion that the local bank system had both advantages and disadvantages; he could see both and hesitated to appraise them.

The head of the department of agricultural economics in one of middle west agricultural colleges expressed himself as opposed to the branch bank system — the disadvantages, in his opinion, outweighing the advantages.

The head of a very large city bank in the middle west was distinctly in favor of the American system because it gave adequate consideration to the personal equation, one of the most vital matters connected with the granting of loans.

I met two presidents of systems, or groups of local banks, the majority of the stock of each being held by a central organization, though the local banks had local boards of directors who were in control of the management ordinarily. Both of these men pointed out the advantages of their systems, in respect to the easy and rapid transfer of funds, the employment of expert high class supervision, especially with respect to investments, etc. Both were of the opinion, however, that the system ought not to grow so large that the central management had not intimate personal knowledge of conditions in all parts of the territory served by the system. One of these men—in the middle west — said that his state, which had now about 2,000 banks, would be better served by, say, twenty groups of banks. Both were, therefore, distinctly opposed to such a development of branch banking as we have in Canada.

How One Banker Handled a Case

I had, quite accidentally, an excellent opportunity of learning what these men had in mind by insisting upon the restriction of branch banking to territory known intimately to the central management. While visiting one of them — in the north-west—he was called into consultation by one of his branch bank managers over the case of a farmer who had become heavily involved. What did he do? He did not write a letter of instructions. On the contrary he, the local manager, and myself, drove out in an automobile 18 miles to the farm in question, and spent an hour and a half there, looking over the farm and livestock and discussing matters with the farmer. I was not present during most of the discussions, but I got the story from the farmer's wife, and on the way home was given the head banker's point of view, together with a number of most illuminating comments on the methods and condition of farmers in that neighborhood. This man had been born in the north-west and had lived in that district for 30 years. What he did was customary, but I could not imagine its being done by any of the big bankers who appeared before the committee at Ottawa last spring. Indeed, for them, and under our system, it would be a physical impossibility. How far the need is met by district superintendents is an open question. Personally, I am driven to the conclusion that the peculiar and unique advantages of the local bank are not possible under our system, and are, indeed, becoming increasingly impossible in view of recent developments. A very interesting comment was made to me by a high official of one of the Canadian banks, resident for many years in the middle west. The branch bank system, he said, was much easier to apply in a small country like England. But in Canada and the United States conditions are very different. Our territory is vast, our population is relatively sparse and our conditions and resources are extremely varied. In view of these things he was disposed to favor a system of local banks affiliated or linked up with government control banks.

Birthday Congratulations To:

W. A. Black, Montreal; born, Montreal, Nov. 17, 1862.
Lieut.-Col. H. T. Osler, Winnipeg; born, Toronto, Nov. 17, 1881.
Lieut.-Col. J. E. Hansford, Winnipeg; born, Quebec, Nov. 17, 1869.

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Steinmetz's Field of
(From "Topics of the Tim
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WINNIPEG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1923

What Shall Be Done With Our Banks?

The Sixth of a Series of Articles By W. C. Good, M.P. For Brant County, Ontario.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Canadians have been so accustomed to hearing the praises of the Canadian banking system that many of them have not really considered its serious defects as compared with the U.S. system of local independent banks. But the latter system has its defects also. It does not permit as ready a flow of funds from where there is a surplus to where there is a scarcity. It does not usually provide first class skill and experience in management. Nor does it withstand the storms of local financial adversity as well as the branch bank system.

These defects have, however, been largely remedied in the U.S. in recent years by the creation of a federal reserve system of 12 large regional semi-government banks, through which approved securities of various kinds may be rediscounted by local banks in order to meet any pressing demand for funds. The principle of rediscounting was, indeed, recognized by the Canadian government early in the war, in the "War Finance act," under which the Dominion treasury board acted as a rediscounting agency for the Canadian banks. Considerable use was made of this privilege during the war, and Canadian bankers are loath to see it now discontinued. I was not surprised, therefore, during my interview with U.S. bankers, to find them quite unanimously and heartily in favor of the federal reserve system, and warm in their praise of what it had done during the financial stress of war time. Nor did I find any criticism of the system, anywhere else, though much criticism of its management was in evidence, of which I shall speak in due course.

I take it, therefore, that no one seriously disputes the advantages of the federal reserve system, through which many of the weaknesses of the independent local bank have been remedied. The question for Canadians to determine is whether there is real need for its further adoption in our country.

Canada's Record Worse Than That of U.S.

But before entering upon a discussion of this question it may not be amiss to point out that even prior to its adoption in the U.S. their record, so far as failures are concerned, was even better than ours. In 1906 H. C. McLeod gave the following information:

National Banks (U.S.) failed in 43 years 5¼ per cent.

Other U.S. banks failed in 43 years 17⅞ per cent.

Canadian banks failed in 26 years 25 per cent.

National Banks (U.S.) failed in same period of 26 years 8 per cent.

And in 1909 also, Mr. McLeod said in a letter to the Montreal Chronicle: "At the end of 1908 there were 6,873 national banks in the U.S., the aggregate capital being $930,365,275; the losses to shareholders through failures within 44 years amounted to $100,825,339, including the assessment for double liability. There are 29 banks in Canada with the aggregate capital of $94,471,415. Since 1865, according to careful estimates, shareholders in Canadian banks have sunk $44,700,000. In this comparison of failures in proportion to existing capital the national system of the U.S. shows 11 per cent.; Canada shows 47 per cent."

Just what the comparison would be if brought up to date I am unable to say. At all events I found general satisfaction with the record of the U.S. national banks in this present year; and there is little doubt that the adoption of the federal reserve system by the U.S. has considerably improved a banking system which was previously in many respects better than our own. It is for us, therefore, to improve our system when and where we can.

In considering the advisability of applying the federal reserve system to Canada one should keep in mind not only its obvious advantages, but also the criticisms which have been directed against its administration in the U.S.

A prominent agricultural official in Oregon gave voice to the opinion that the federal reserve system had been "used" to bring about a too rapid and most disastrous deflation, and that farmers had evidence of discrimination against agriculture. The same man commended the system heartily but said it must be administered in the public interest, and that, in fact, the control of financial institutions should be democratic.

A very prominent banker in the northwest admitted that the federal reserve system management generally blamed by the farmers of the U.S. for the suddenness of the deflation, and that the system might be made an instrument for evil if improperly used. Personally he did not care to express an opinion as to the management of the system, but was emphatic that it should be administered in the public interest, and that the appointment of the federal reserve board at Washington should be in the hands of the people.

Criticize Management

I met with severe criticism of the federal reserve management in the middle west. A prominent agricultural official stated that the policy of the Federal Reserve banks in the fall of 1920 precipitated a crisis. Farmers were compelled to sacrifice on a glutted market. He himself made public protest at the time. The rediscount rate was increased on a falling price-level. An editor of a farm paper thought that the banks were generally responsible for the slump in values by forcing liquidation, and that the federal reserve banks raised the rediscount rate deliberately, with the intention of bringing about deflation. A prominent banker from the east, investigating conditions in the middle west, admitted that a deliberate policy of deflation was undertaken by the federal reserve management in 1920. A lawyer in the midle west held the banks primarily responsible for the post-war inflation and the subsequent deflation of 1920-21. This man was also sceptical of the benefits derived from the war finance corporation, which, he thought, had been used to enable local banks to clear off their obligations to the large city banks. In view of the general commendation which the activities of the war finance corporation received, this view was quite new to me.

While, therefore, there was general endorsation of the federal reserve system, protest against its administration was very common in the north and middle west. This protest found official expression in a public inquiry at Washington, Aug. 2-11, 1921, before a joint committee of congress and senate, the record of which covers more than 800 pages. During this inquiry the chief witness against the management of the federal reserve system was no less a person than Hon. J. S. Williams, who had been comptroller of the currency for seven years and who was, therefore, ex-officio a member of the federal reserve board. His evidence covers 265 pages, and it is, therefore, obviously impossible to even attempt a summary of it here. I quote, however, a few typical expressions of opinion:

"The Federal Reserve act is the finest tool for commercial protection and construction ever put into the hands of a government and people. I believe that by awkward and inefficient handling it has been used to injure where it was intended to guard, and to encourage and protect what it should have restrained and prevented."

"..... the grave matters of which I complained in my correspondence with the board, such as (a) the perilous swiftness of the process of deflation; (b) the artificial diversion to New York of hundreds of millions of dollars, sorely needed elsewhere; (c) the huge sums advanced to certain banks for use in promotion and speculation; and (d) the excessive and burdensome interest rates imposed upon so many banks in the west and south."

Mr. Williams, as comptroller of the currency, made repeated protests and suggestions to the board; but his "remonstrances," he said, "went unheeded, but the war finance corporation was revived as a result of action by congress about five months later, and against the earnest expostulations of the chairman of the federal reserve board."

This last mentioned gentleman, Hon. W. P. G. Harding, replied at length to the criticisms that had been made of the board's conduct, in evidence that covers 178 pages of the official report. A lengthy statement was also made by Mr. Strong, governor of the federal reserve bank of New York.

For our immediate purpose it does not matter whether Mr. Williams' criticisms were effectively answered or not. What matters is that we should note the nature of the accusations made and perceive therefrom the dangers which accompany the creation and use, by men with all the inevitable limitations of humanity, of any powerful institution. This problem, however, is not a new one. It faces us whichever way we turn, whether in private or public business. Boards of directors, school boards, legislatures, executive councils, cabinet ministers, officials of all kinds,—these may use wisely or unwisely the power which is entrusted to them. What can we do but exercise our best discernment in selection, and maintain systems of checks upon all those who are in positions of delegated authority. It is one of the perennial problems of democracy.

I take it, therefore, that the misuse of a good institution by stupid or anti-social officials should not lead us to discard the institution itself, no matter how strong may be the temptation to do so. We should concentrate rather on the perfecting of methods of appointment and subsequent control, trusting that in this way the disadvantages may be minimised without sacrificing wholly the advantages. In particular I am inclined to think that the promptness with which the federal reserve board was publicly called to account is something which should commend the system to us, rather than that the mistakes of management, if such they were, should constitute a reason for inaction on our part.

Views of Canadian Bankers

Now, so far as adopting the federal reserve system in Canada is concerned, the opinion of the majority of Canadian bankers seems to be that "it isn't necessary." The emergency legislation of the war period (The War Finance act) suffices: such seems to be the attitude of most Canadian bankers. The matter was, however, submitted to the parliamentary committee on banking and commerce last session by Mr. Ladner, and should, I believe, receive very careful and sympathetic consideration. We have already moved half way toward its adoption in arranging for the rediscounting of approved "paper" with the treasury board. It is open to serious question, however, if the treasury board as at present constituted is capable of effectively and permanently discharging duties which were thrust upon it suddenly by the exigencies of war: the functions of a bank of rediscount are too important to be left in charge of those who, whatever may be their qualifications in other directions, are scarcely fit for this kind of work. Perhaps up to the present no harm has been done. If, however, the emergency legislation of war time is to be permanently embodied in our financial system, adequate provision should be made for its wise use. This is particularly important in view of the furore aroused in the U.S. over the administration of the federal reserve system there. The problem of adjusting the rates of interest also, so as to stabilise the purchasing power of money, is too important to be left to any but the most competent, the most independent and the most public spirited officials.

It would seem desirable, therefore, to regularize, and provide for the best use of, the rediscounting privileges that were found so necessary during the strain of war-time. But apart from these advantages the creation of a central reserve system in Canada would make possible the existence of independent local banks which, from the testimony already submitted, seem to be of such critical importance in a developing country. Under existing conditions the independent bank has not a reasonable chance of survival. It is handicapped in starting by unnecessarily large capitalization requirements; and it is subsequently handicapped by inadequate facilities for rediscounting and note issue, and by what amounts to a giant organization which, if hostile, can crush it with ruthless power. In fact, we have made no provision for giving the small bank a fair chance, and in this regard the creation of a central government bank is one of the most important desiderata.

Some application of the central bank principle has been made in practically all of the important countries of the world, and much more could be said as to its propriety in Canada. These things, however, can be fully discussed when the specific question is under consideration. It is sufficient now to realize that the advantages are conspicuous and that, therefore, the matter should receive immediate and careful attention. Further brief references to it will be made again in my next article which will deal with Rural Credits.

ROYAL CROWN SOAP

FROM THE GOLDE

Empires

(F. B. Money-Co

How dare we deem thes
The end of all the ag
That God is printing t
Of the last volume of

Have we not canted of
Of God, how very slow
Why should we fancy ou
Their sails are sped by earthly

Persia and Egypt, Greece and R
And vaster dynasties before,
Now faded in Time's monochrom
In what do we surpass their l

Some things they knew that we k
not;
Some things we know by them
known;
But the axles of their wheels w
hot
With the same frenzies as our o

A READER'S NOTES

Books are a finer world within the w

"Minnesota in Panorama" is a bo
of verse by Mr. John Talman, or
night editor of the Pioneer Press
St. Paul and correspondent of t
Manitoba Free Press for a go
many years, later an intermitte
contributor from his home in S
Paul. Mr. Talman has long been o
of the librarians of the Minneso
Historical society and has the hi
tory of the state at his finger-end
He says that this is the first attem
at chronological pictures in verse
the "high spots" in that history. B
he begins with the prehistoric mon
ters in the age before this contine
was covered with ice. There a
cantos on the Aborigines, the perio
under France and England, t
Fathers of the State, the Indi
Massacre of 1862, the Charge of
"First Minnesota" at Gettysburg,
War with Spain, Davis and W
dorn and Johnson (notable serva
of the state), the World War, and
final canto of eulogy and prophi
touching the state. There
copious notes explaining referen
I am sure that many a native
Minnesota living in the Canad
Northwest would be interested
have a copy of these verses. H
is a prophetic stanza from the c
cluding canto:

"I see thee, Minnesota, when t
art
Peopled by twice five millio
Through thy gates
Still stream the purposeful and li
of heart,
And each to thine enchancem
dedicates
The best that in him lies. Thy po
The swift days bring to fuller flo
And in all noble effort thou art
A pioneer, bending the untoward
thy will."

Minnesota is one of those inn
erable Indian place names wit
poetic meaning. Its thousands
lakes and its bright skies are in
name which means sky-tinted wa

Mr. E. S. Martin, editor of "L
who sits figuratively in Har
"Easy Chair," writes in the Nov
ber issue of the magazine a
what Americans have to be th
ful for. Farmers are not prosper
fuel is more precarious and
costly; railroads find it hard to
vide sufficient transport; murd
hold-ups and lawbreaking gene
are increasing, and there are o
deplorable conditions not mentio
Still, there is very little unemp
ment; labor is scarce and wages
abnormally high. The U.S. is
richest country in the world, and
people are spending money on "th
we think are remunerative." A
follows on the enormous motor t
fic and the fine roads. I dare
that the motor traffic spells loss
the railways. Americans travel
the whole earth. On the mate
side they are doing better and bet
"But what about the spiritual sid
There's the rub. And nobody
preach a straighter sermon than
E. S. Martin. However much t
great and rich nation does in
way of relief and first aid and
construction, there remain polit
duties left undone. He next tack
religion. And he quotes Princip
Jacks—"Religion is the power whi
develops the hero at the expense
the coward. . . . . Faith is nothin
else than reason grown courageou
reason raised to its highest power
Well, the times demand reaso
grown courageous, says Mr. Marti
who sees a bright side to presen
"questioning of creeds and dissatis
faction" with the churches. All tha
is a sign that people suspect there
is "more in Christianity than we are
getting out of it." By the way, Mr.
Martin does not mention Ku Klux
Klan in this thanksgiving meditation.

In a paper, "Fooling Ourselves
about Europe," Frederick Palmer
says that his first sight this year of
that front line along the Somme
made him "proud to belong to the
human race." Those Frenchmen
had picked out shell and barbed wire
and "literally sifted the soil from the
chalk and laid it back in place." It
was more than conquering a wilder-
ness. There is no such word as
overtime in that region; the regular
working day is from dawn to dark.
Who will deny that the workers
there are not happier than those who
throw down their tools when the
clock strikes five?

Mr. Palmer is very eloquent when
he comes to Verdun and describes
the bronze figure on "Mort Homme"
with the inscription below: "They
did not pass." And his comment is,
a little farther on: "The final vic-
tory of 'They shall not come again'
must follow the success of 'They did
not pass.'" But when he comes to
discuss the shrewd cold plans of
France, political, economic, and so
on, he writes soberly and austerely
enough. For one thing, she is gain-
ing gold at the rate of four or five
hundred million dollars annally. She
is bound to have security from Ger-
many now, and to be ready for the
next German provocation in two
generations. He says, by the way,
that all Europe barring Russia will
pay the great sums owed to the U.S.

THE BOOKMAN.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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ould be the aim of public policy. heir argument was expressed in Mr. Amery, First Lord of the hen he said that under existing nation could combine high free trade. He meant that ry to curtail imports from the re the pound sterling is dis- only country which presents Britain in a serious form is tes, and it is serious chiefly Britain must buy American rate of half a million daily y her debt in Washington. If reduce her import balance ted States the pound would terms of the dollar, but it is f the free-trade case that a imports brings a correspond- exports. The free-trade reply is that every rise in the ex- of the pound makes it more abroad. The low exchange ark gave a stimulus to Ger- ntil the mark fell too low to the depreciation of the franc export trade of France. If rling rose again to the level the British exporter must ac- rice in pounds for goods ship- ted States, or any other coun- he pound had appreciated. ese arguments are too abstract by the mass of the electors ree weeks. The Government us talking point in the unem- ich actually exists under the m. The average elector may no change can be a change e and that the remedy offered t be tried. If protection wins, be put to the test, and it could it it failed. If, as the Liberals e contend, the greatest unem- in those trades which depend business, a protectionist Gov- ld have the double obligation imports so as to give domestic a larger share of the home increasing exports so as to slack in those industries which xternal markets.

ES AND COMMENTS.

dian Chamber of Deputies' idea women needs broadening out.

ity in Britain is somewhat dim- four thousand political meetings being held.

re 20,000 election orators in n. Is the public mind a whirl- is Niagara of talk?

ignifies haste. There is no need n the part of the border rum- e law is leaden-footed.

reference may still be on the orism in Toronto, but it does fluence its walk and conversa-

n Times supports the British ecause of its foreign policy. t's opponents might ask The it.

follows fast on the heels of Britain. When things really n up, the policeman's lot will y one.

pirit of the Press" The Globe ds itself in danger of giving wrong paper, which has copied thout credit.

w York World refused to print ving Day editorial, on the ground ws of gold and food in the United ked the misery of Europe.

w Ontario Minister of Mines a square deal for capital. There in Mr. McCrea's record to sug- apital need be afraid of him.

Massey of New Zealand, who is at Britain, is telling British elec- o vote. They would be perfectly telling him to mind his own

nce from one cent to ten cents rates in Vancouver by the Har- will alienate support in the East Columbia's claim for more ilway rates.

Messrs. Currie and McCausland ed to force the liquor issue it n be purchased openly in nearly rd hotel in Toronto? Or is it y complain of?

een fears that continental Eu- nge into another war unless the perate to prevent it. He implies will be no co-operation unless the es intervenes. He could have Anglo-American co-operation is pe of Europe, and Great Britain

ought $620,864,000 worth of m the United States in the past Canada is Uncle Sam's best d he will not show good busi- nt if he makes the tariff wall He may keep out more Cana- but he will keep out Canadian

ot be possible to secure the re- ard coal prices Governor Pinchot nia is seeking, but a reduction content in coal now supplied most, if not quite, as good. It ness to haul hundreds of thou- s of slate every year from the e homes of the long-suffering f anthracite.

ted out that very few of the the United States were born in t the same is true of the Prime Canada. From this it is argued ntry boy is made of better stuff, surroundings are more favorable ns. Another possible cause is y more attention to politics in having fewer distractions than e city.

What Shall Be Done With Our Banks?

VII. Rural Credit

(By W. C. COOD, M.P.)

REFERENCE has been made already (Article I.) to the attention given the subject of rural credit by the Special Committee on Agricultural Conditions last session, and to their recommendation of further concentrated study of the matter when Parliament should next meet. It is important, therefore, to discover what people think of the various systems of rural credit in use throughout Canada and the United States, what has been accomplished up to date, and what is still being planned for. Space is available for only the briefest outline.

It is, I think, a notable fact that during the past ten years on this continent few questions have commanded more general attention than that of improving the means of financing agriculture. From the time the United States Commission visited Europe in 1913 until the present, rural credit legislation has been enacted by the Federal Government of the United States, by a number of the State Governments, and also by several of the Canadian Provinces.

There are, I think, two general explanations of this notable fact. First, that the needs of agriculture were not being served by the older types of financial institutions, and, second, that recent industrial development has increased the dependence of industry upon finance, so that any unsuitability of the older institutions to the needs of agriculture would be thereby emphasized. Perhaps, indirectly, the unhealval of the great war has also added its emphasis.

Some Adverse Factors.

During my investigations in Western Canada abundant evidence as to this unsuitability was apparent. Particularly objectionable were the high interest rates and the three or four month loans, with the attendant uncertainty as to renewals.

Mortgage loans, also, customarily run for five years, and there is always anxiety as to the terms on which renewals may be made. I do not recall a single instance where any citizen of Western Canada, except the bankers themselves, was satisfied with the older type of financing the farmer. I do not know that the bankers were themselves satisfied. Generally, however, they took the position that there would be no doubt about renewals if the borrower played fair, and that frequent renewals enabled them to keep closer tab on their customers. Some admitted frankly that a three or four month loan was not suitable for farmers, and that they deliberately lengthened the time, even though it was not "good banking" to do so. I take it, therefore, that there is general unanimity as to the need of modifying our older financial institutions to meet the needs of agriculture, and that as evidence of this there has been a general movement, over the whole continent, in this direction.

Types of Rural Credit.

Two types of rural credit have developed. First, the long-term loan, secured by mortgage, for the purchase or permanent improvement of farm property; and, second, the short term or intermediate loan for production or marketing purposes. The long-term loan is usually given for a period of from twenty to forty years, amortized by small equal annual payments, with the provision that the borrower may increase his payments at any time if he so wishes. The short-term loan is given for varying periods up to, say, three years, but usually for one year, with renewal privileges.

Long-term agricultural credit was established by the U.S. in 1914, under the Federal Farm Loan Act. This created twelve regional land banks, corresponding to, but not identical with, the twelve Federal Reserve banks. These twelve land banks are under the supervision of a central "Federal Farm Loan Board." The funds necessary for making these loans are obtained by the sale of U.S. Federal bonds. Similar action has been taken by a number of the States of the Union, of which I may mention Oregon and Minnesota; so that in some places farmers have a choice between Federal and State mortgage loans. Similar action has been taken also by the three Canadian Prairie Provinces and by Ontario. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba these systems have been in operation since 1917, and in Ontario since 1921. The Alberta legislation has been, I think, inoperative up to date. Manitoba and Ontario have made the interesting experiment of opening savings banks, or branches, the proceeds of which are available for farm loans.

Short-term Credits.

Short-term rural credits were provided for by Manitoba and Ontario when their systems were established, and are in operation in those two Provinces. They are also in an incipient stage of development in Alberta. Moreover, the U.S. Federal Government has moved along the same line this present year by passing "an act to provide additional credit facilities for the agricultural and live stock industries of the U.S., etc., etc." As this legislation is the most recent, and probably the most comprehensive, of anything yet in existence on this continent, some further reference to it may be of interest to Canadians. Since strictly short-term credit is available from the ordinary commercial banks, the credit referred to in this legislation is styled "intermediate," and runs from six months to three years. Twelve intermediate credit banks are organized, associated with the twelve land banks, and under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Each of these banks is entitled to five million dollars capital from the Federal Treasury, but may issue collateral trust debentures, or short-term bonds, up to an amount not exceeding ten times the bank's paid-up capital and surplus. At present, therefore, the maximum loaning power of these banks is six hundred and sixty millions.

A Rediscounting Organization.

These banks are intended to function for agriculture somewhat as the Federal Reserve Banks do for general business—that is, rediscount farmers' paper for other banks and for co-operative organizations. They may also make loans directly to the latter. Provision is also made for some control over interest rates, since the rediscount rate is not to exceed by more than 1 per cent. the rate paid on the last debentures sold; and no "paper" is rediscounted where the rate charged the borrower exceeds by 1½ per cent. the rediscount rate. As a recent sale of debentures was made at 4½ per cent., the rates to ultimate borrowers are thus at present limited to a maximum of 7 per cent. Provision is also made for the organization of national agricultural credit corporations, which may function as banks for the farmer. Agricultural credit corporations may also be established under State legislation in many of the States, and these may use the intermediate credit banks.

One of the most interesting developments in the better financing of the farmer took place in Iowa about three years ago, resulting in the formation of the Iowa Farm Credit Corporation. I quote briefly from its President, Mr. L. A. Andrews:

The Iowa Solution.

"When I commenced my year as President of the Iowa Bankers' Association, in June, 1920, it became evident very early that the very closest co-operation between the farmers and the bankers of this State was necessary to keep the business of this great State anywhere near on an even keel. The period of deflation commenced in July, and the fall in prices of Iowa farm products was very severe from the first. . . As we continued to suffer this decline in prices during the summer and autumn, the co-operative work of the Bankers' Association and Iowa Farm Bureau continued. . . In the fall there was a time when the situation seemed so serious that it was thought best to put on a series of farmer-banker conferences. . . ."

"The result of all this was that after some months of study and discussion a plan was proposed, and the Iowa Farm Credit Corporation was incorporated by State legislation in June, 1921. "It is the purpose of this corporation," says Mr. Andrews, "to serve the State and savings banks of Iowa as a large rediscounting agency, and to help them take care of their farmer customers by giving them a place to put their farm paper. It will endeavor to take out of the field of commercial banking a large class of farm paper which belongs in the field of investment banking."

"The great trouble in Iowa agriculture today," says Mr. Andrews again, "is not one of production, but one of proper marketing. We, as bankers of Iowa, depending as we do entirely upon the farming interests of the State for our prosperity, must help in putting into effect better marketing organization for the Iowa farmer, and no plan which has been presented by any farming organization can be of any use unless there is finance plan to make it possible."

Bankers and Farmers Co-operate.

I make the foregoing reference not only because the enterprise is interesting in itself, but also because in its inception there occurred the closest and most sympathetic relationship between 142,000 organized farmers and 2,000 organized bankers. This, I think, is significant for Canadians.

Evidence as to the operation of the various Canadian systems of rural credit was placed before the Special Committee of Parliament during the last session, and may be read in the record. So far as the United States systems are concerned, I may say that I found general satisfaction with their land bank legislation, not only among farmers, but among bankers. Intermediate credit has been provided for so recently that little evidence can be extracted from experience. The legislation is, however, entirely in harmony with the general movement in the United States in favor of central Government banks to act as reserve banks and rediscounting agencies for local banks or financial organizations. One prominent editor in the Middle West voiced the opinion that the United States intermediate credit system was destined gradually to replace the local rural banks.

As a result of State and Federal legislation the U.S. farmer has now at his disposal a great variety of credit facilities and institutions, and it remains for him to organize and educate himself so effectually that he may make the best use of the machinery at his disposal. The skeleton is there; it needs now to be clothed with flesh and nerves, and guided by intelligence, without which no system, however wisely designed, can be of service.

Local Credit Societies.

I wish to add, in conclusion, that I discussed with a number of Canadian bankers the desirability and feasibility of combining with our present system the idea of the rural credit society, so that the local Board of Directors might have the benefit of the bank's records, experience and machinery, while the bank would gain from close association with representative men in the district. While the proposal possessed a certain attractiveness, it was generally considered very difficult, if not impossible, to work out under our banking system, and the bank managers with whom I discussed the matter were decidedly skeptical as to its feasibility. I was not quite satisfied, however, that the difficulties were insurmountable, and would suggest that the matter be carefully gone into, because we are already suffering from high cost of competition between banks, and the addition of further machinery would aggravate the evil, at least temporarily. Of this competition, and of certain conclusions which I would present for my readers' consideration, I shall speak in my next, and final, article.

Spirit of the Press

WHAT CHILDREN READ.

Belleville Ontario: Children are much the same from generation to generation in their tastes, for old favorites of one generation are generally loved by the next. "Black Beauty," for instance, is as popular with the youngster today as it was to daddy when he was a little boy.

USING HOME-GROWN FOOD.

Victoria, B.C., Times: Surely there is some way of putting the general farming industry of this Province—particularly that which relates to fruit growing and rural activities of a mixed nature—on a sound basis by practical co-operative effort on the part of the agriculturists themselves. We have a smaller population than many large cities and yet with such a vast area available for cultivation we must spend $17,000,000 a year on foodstuffs. The argument that the Government is responsible for this condition looks very weak indeed.

WHAT SCIENCE MAY DO.

Stratford Beacon Herald: A couple of Toronto men claim to have perfected a method of utilizing the rays of the sun for the heating of houses. This is probably not a reason for neglecting a good chance to lay in a stock of coal; still, it would be risky to say that the rays of the sun will never be used for heating houses. It is not so very long ago since a proposal to utilize the waters of Niagara to heat your house and cook your dinner would have been regarded as an evidence that there was something defective in the mentality of the author of the proposal.

The Passing Jest

JUST LIKE MOTHER.

The Visitor—What are you going to do when you get to be a big lady like your mamma?

Little Elsie—When I get big like mamma I'll diet.—Houston Post.

PLANNING HIS CAREER.

The Proud Father—Just think! In thirty-five years little Percival will be eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

The Proud Mother—It seems a long time to wait. But maybe they'll amend the Constitution before then.—Boston Globe.

AT A PARTY.

Helen was at her first party. When refreshments were served she refused a second helping of ice cream with a polite "No, thanks," although she looked wistful. "Do have some more, dear," said the hostess. "Mother told me to say, 'No, thank you,'" the little girl explained, "but I don't think she knew how small the dishes were going to be."—Yorkshire Post.

HE CAUGHT IT.

"You look flustered, old man."

"I've been chasing a hat."

"Did your hat blew off?"

"It wasn't my hat; it belonged to a pretty girl."

"Did you catch it?"

"Yes, my wife saw me chasing it."—Boston Transcript.

Voice of the People

THE O. T. A.

To the Editor of The Globe: The Globe asks the following question: "If there is more drinking now than ever before, why are the liquor sellers so keen to kill the O. T. A.?"

If this question is asked with the object of getting a reply, here it is: They aren't. The steadily growing army of bootleggers are having a very nice time, thank you. They have an increasing and highly profitable business.

The only thing that can hurt them is for the O. T. A. to be done away with and the sale of liquor by the Government substituted. Therefore they are not at all anxious to kill the said O. T. A.

But quite a lot of the rest of us are. We aren't liquor sellers either, nor are we prohibitionists. We are just plain everyday citizens. We are fairly intelligent. We have votes. And when the time comes we're going to use them.

227 Ashworth ave. L. R. Seymour.

PRINTING PAPER MONEY.

To the Editor of The Globe: In your issue of this date (November 8) there is mentioned in European cable news that the German Government has attempted to fix the value of the mark at 420,000,000,000 marks in paper per dollar.

Here is a question that has often puzzled me and doubtless many others:

How can the German Government make (or buy) paper, manufacture the plates (or set types) and print of 420,000,000,000 marks in paper money and then only have what will purchase one dollar's worth of goods in exchange for all the time, labor and materials employed?

Of course, something depends upon the denomination of the bills, but even if these were very high it is still a puzzle.

Perhaps your financial editor can illuminate our darkness upon this subject by explaining the mystery and oblige.

Toronto, Ont. Wm. S. Thompson.

THE TOPSY VIEW.

To the Editor of The Globe: One of the leading American journals of the day has just published an article upon "Man's Place in Nature." It is a curious piece of work, and would delight Mr. H. G. Wells. According to it, man is a mutation or a salutary variant from a stock common to the anthropoid apes, and the latest of a succession of evolutionary masterpieces, with an unknown and unknowable quantity of inherited anachronisms. Or, to put it a little more pleasantly and intelligibly, he is the crown of emergent evolutions! As I read this article with profound interest, for it was exceedingly readable and very able, my mind ran back to the story familiar to every man and woman and child on this continent, Miss Topsy's little black Topsy. "Have you ever heard anything about God, Topsy?" A bewildered grin was the answer. "Do you know who made you?" "Nobody, as I knows on," said Topsy. "I s'pect I grow'd. Don't think nobody never made me." It is an extraordinary thing to think that these words give in fairly accurate and most descriptive language the latest up-to-date twentieth century view of a large number of the scientific leaders of today, who have not advanced, as far as their knowledge of the origin of man goes, one iota beyond the ignorance of the poor little darkie Topsy. When one turns to the Bible and opens its first page, with the sublime announcement: In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth: So God created man in His own image; in the image of God created He him. Or, when we read with the Psalmist: "O Lord our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth! Who hast set Thy glory above the heavens. . . . When I consider the heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which Thou hast ordained: What is man that Thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that Thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor"—how glorious in the contrast! Man is God's creation. He is made a little lower than the angels, not evolved a little higher than the monkeys. For man's real uniqueness in the universe is not his brain, his language, his powers of memory or reflective self-consciousness. It is that he has affinity with God; that he can believe in and worship God; that he can pray to his Heavenly Father; that he can realize that he is a sinner and is travailing to eternity; that he can believe in the Saviour, have eternal life and wait for the manifestation of the Son of God. Would to God that all our leaders in Church and college on this continent would only dare to turn sheer away from the fallacies of materialistic evolution and the world's pantheistic philosophy and cry with the Psalmist, "Thy Word is true from the beginning," and with the beloved Apostle, "All things were made by Him, and without Him (Christ) was not anything made that was made."

Toronto, Ont. Dyson Hague.

"Auld Lang Syne"

News-Happenings of the Past Reproduced From The Globe of Fifty and Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

DEC. 1, 1873—50 Years Ago.

Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was yesterday elected by acclamation for Westmoreland.

A report by General Sherman on the United States army shows that the total aggregate strength of the regiments is 29,505.

The ovation to General Grant at the closing banquet in honor of the Army of Cumberland was very hearty.

DEC. 1, 1898—25 Years Ago.

Lord and Lady Minto were given a very hearty reception at Brockville, on their way to Toronto.

The ratepayers of Acton have voted in favor of a municipal lighting plant.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany started for Damascus from Beyrout yesterday.

It has been decided to bring Dreyfus back to Paris.

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conomic problems of Europe come the same thing—the necessity of sound currency basis to trade and The paradox of the situation is one great European nation that ved this—Great Britain—is suffer- ssely because her neighbors have follow her example. Even in France, not practiced inflation deliberately, ny has done, the vast sums bor- reconstruction have had the effect ally depressing the franc and of con- to the disruption of the exchanges. l be no improvement from the point f countries like Britain that have d a sound monetary policy until rencies are stabilized. Tariffs will this; they do not touch the prob- l.

OOD'S BANKING ARTICLES.

last of a series of articles on the system by Mr. W. C. Good, M.P. for ppears in this issue. Not all readers, not all members of the Canadian Association, will agree with Mr. main conclusions, but he is entitled for the study and attention he has subject of supreme importance to try. He has visited many parts of and the United States to observe s and make personal inquiries. He to this work a familiarity with principles acquired in his univer- ning and by years of study of cog- ctions, but he has not been content these articles out of his text-book ge. He has been a practical inves- esting theories by first-hand obser- He has been also a man of af- e of the foremost agricultural ex- the Province. ood has collected and put in con- form a good deal of information ll be highly useful in the considera- e banking laws to be resumed when nt meets. He favors the greater lization of the banking system, by a central reserve bank after ed States pattern, and believes in uragement of local banks on co- lines. He advocates also a re- n the costly duplication of branch problem with which the chartered e already dealing. The banking y is so intimately bound up with lity and progress of the country proposals for radical changes must lly weighed, and should undergo gh process of public and Parlia- discussion. Public men who give ght to the subject as Mr. Good has fearlessly present their views, are valuable public service.

OTES AND COMMENTS.

may be a stalemate in Parliament, ly can say that British politics is

n workmen refuse to unlearn the of three generations in three

ords may have a monopoly of t the Commons include a lady who Duchess and a Commoner.

a Presidential election, as he Coolidge naturally favors the St. project, which promises more

olice Magistrate of Toronto seems he opinion that not a few Toronto selling real beer. Perhaps even kson may see the light, after all.

ng lad who had lost by gambling y needed to pay his board told the olice that hold-up men had taken all the truth, perhaps, but true in

ia will be under a dictatorship spring elections. The plight of y over a large part of Europe today respect for nineteenth-century h.

io and Saskatchewan had the two lesdales at the Chicago Live Stock n. That makes the recent victory can saddle horses at Toronto a little rable.

voted wet in the recent local ontest and put a prohibitionist at of the poll in the general elections. formance is not to be explained on rounds.

h consumers jumped at the con- that, if duties on wheat and meat proposed because they would in- prices, duties on other commodities ve the same effect.

New York Journal says that about ads of Christmas trees, mostly from will supply the New York market. containing two small trees sell at .25. The Canadian seller gets 30 bundles of one to four trees. As e middleman gets the cream.

W. Haycock, the successful Labor e in West Salford, Eng., is the son h Haycock, who led the Patrons of group in Ontario nearly thirty go. Young Haycock is a politician ritance, and the first Canadian to himself prominently with the Brit- r group.

d States makers of cotton-fabric sk an increase of duty. The im- loves are made in Germany from e in England. British makers of class of gloves also demanded pro- gainst German competition, but the arn industry protested. Such are lications which tariff-makers face.

ess was made toward more healthy the tropics when the mosquito was be a carrier of yellow fever, and against the mosquito was essential onstruction of the Panama Canal. said that further work can be done ing fish which feed on the larvae nitoes. A writer in The American t says that considerable interest taken in this plan in Peru and

What Shall Be Done With Our Banks?

VIII. Bank Competition

(By W. C. COOD, M.P.)

NOTHING is more obvious in Western Canada than the wasteful competition between the Canadian banks; and no class of people is more sensible of this than the bankers themselves. "We have 75 per cent. of the farmers' business in this district," said a branch bank manager in one of our Western towns to me, "but yet our branch is not paying expenses. What they are doing over there," pointing to another handsome bank building visible through the window, "one can easily guess." There were seven branch banks in this town, most of them housed in large and handsome structures. Nor is this situation unusual, though the case mentioned was the most glaring that came under my notice. Western Canada is conspicuously over-banked, and the bankers themselves know it and frankly admit it.

How did this condition develop? In the first place the various banks, like competing merchants, strove to "get business." In the second place, farmers and others clamored for banking facilities, and no sooner had secured one branch bank than they clamored for more, so as to get the fancied (and occasionally real) benefits of competition. Times were good for some years: why, therefore, should not the banks expand, and why should they not put up commodious and handsome buildings which would serve the future as well as the present? Such were the main influences operating to bring about the existing situation; nor it is any wonder that the banks of Western Canada pay only 3 per cent. on deposits, charge 8 or 9 per cent. for loans and then lose money.

"Swapping" Branch Banks.

Now, what is to be done about it? It will not avail to maintain burdensome and crushing interest rates, particularly in this time of depression. Even the banks themselves will not gain from this procedure, since they will thus "kill the goose that laye the golden eggs." Slight relief may come, indeed is coming, by the process of "saw-offs," or swapping branch banks, though this procedure leads straight back to monopoly, and even the suggestion of such agreements is apt to arouse indignation. If farmers would realize, however, how little benefit they get from competing banks under existing conditions in Canada they would be the more easily reconciled to a movement which is probably quite inevitable anyway, so far as the immediate future is concerned, since further bank mergers are doubtless impending. The abandonment of bank buildings or their conversion to other uses will seem regrettable, but in the long run will be economical. The system of competition between the Canadian banks, which in recent years has been poor protection to the Canadian public, seems destined, therefore, to disappear rather rapidly; and, we should consequently cast about for something which will serve the needs of the future now emerging into view. But before offering some constructive suggestions in this direction I should like to say a few words as to the situation in the United States.

Situation in United States.

Whatever may be the reasons—and I cannot enter into a discussion of them here—the wastefulness of competition between banks under the American system is less conspicuous than under the Canadian, at least so far as my investigations have gone. It is, however, not absent, and several American bankers made the comment that they had "too many banks." There is some justification for this in the limitations which are placed upon a bank's loaning power, and the resulting sharing of big accounts by two or more banks. But one cannot have under private ownership the benefits of competition without its evils, and therefore one need not be surprised at the facts either in the United States or in Canada.

As for remedies the only oge suggested to me by American bankers was the licensing of banks by a public commission, which should determine whether or not there was room or need for another bank in a certain place. This suggestion would seem, however, to open the way for favoritism. Moreover, it would be practically impossible to administer under Canadian conditions. Therefore, I see little hope in this direction. Some other Americans are, however, looking toward the more recent United States legislation as providing the opportunity for the development of decentralized co-operative banking, which has been so conspicuously successful in Europe, and, to my mind, this is the direction in which we may look for a permanent solution of our present difficulties. The growth of sound co-operative banking must, however, of necessity be very slow on the American continent, as it can develop only as the general co-operative movement develops. But this is no reason why the way should not be opened by suitable legislation, so that those communities in which the co-operative ideal and spirit develop to the requisite extent may be permitted to express this ideal and this spirit in appropriate institutions.

A beginning has been made in several of the Canadian Provinces, in the legislation providing for the formation of rural credit societies and credit unions; and it is open to question whether the time is not ripe for some co-ordination of these efforts under Federal auspices, as has been done in the United States, so as to link up more closely Federal control over banks and banking with these isolated Provincial attempts at the solution of some of our financial problems—particularly so far as note issue and rediscounting privileges are concerned. A fairly comprehensive scheme of this character was submitted to the Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Commerce last session, but was not discussed—a scheme which, in its main features, was commended to me by a prominent United States banker with whom I discussed it.

Local Co-operative Banks.

I venture to submit to my readers, therefore, that the way out of the present impasse and morass into which we have drifted is in a system of local co-operative banks, federated into larger units for all purposes that cannot be accomplished locally. Such a system is in complete harmony with the genius of British institutions, where the maximum of local autonomy is preserved, and will eventually provide for our people a financial system at a minimum cost. I do not, of course, look for any sudden development of such a system, which, if possible, would probably be most unfortunate; but rather a slow growth, under suitable legislative permission, so that it may be solid and substantial at all times. An interesting and significant parallel may be seen in the growth of the British co-operative movement, where, from small beginnings, one of the largest and most beneficent business organizations in the world has been built up, resulting in the saving of hundreds of millions, and, what is better, the development of public spirit and good citizenship. It was inevitable that this movement should develop in competition with private traders, and should demonstrate its superiority. Similarly, it is probably inevitable that any system of co-operative banking would have to develop on the American continent in free competition with established private institutions. This might seem regrettable, in that it would for the time being multiply machinery. And yet in the long run it would be both necessary and economical, as in the case of consumers' co-operation in Great Britain. I think, too, that there should be no legislative handicaps on the organization of local joint stock banks, such as are characteristic of the United States. There should be "a fair field and no favors," and let the most efficient system survive. Legislation ought to be enacted to enable both local joint stock and local co-operative banks to be organized, and these ought to be protected by law in the enjoyment of the regular banking privileges, such as the use of clearing houses, etc.

Banking Conservatism.

The situation into which we have drifted is patent, and I have too high an opinion of the moral character of the bankers themselves to believe that most of them are not willing to do the right thing. Inertia and self-interest, however, are subtly powerful, while most Canadian bankers are like cogs in a big machine. I would not be surprised, therefore, if there should be a general and somewhat instinctive protest on the part of our banking fraternity against any change. I was told that many American bankers who are now earnest and sincere supporters of the Federal Reserve system were in the beginning quite hostile to it. They have lived to learn. So, too, our bankers may gladly accept in the future what today may be new, and, therefore, objectionable to them. In this connection it may not be impertinent to quote the following admonition from The Iowa and Corn Belt Farmer:

"Wake up! It is not a question of whether you survive or the farmers. Correct your ways, for a huge steam-roller, called co-operative banking, is being slowly coaled up. When it moves no unjust banker can stand before it. Some may stagger to their feet after it passes over them and possibly catch up, but the mass will lie flat."

Six Proposals.

In concluding this series of articles I should like to append a brief summary of what I believe to be the most urgent reforms in connection with our system of currency and banking:

(1) The evils of inflation and deflation, or of an unstable measure of value, are of the greatest magnitude. They are controllable. Therefore statesmen and all good citizens should not hesitate to attempt a remedy, even though this remedy may not be a perfect one.

(2) Government supervision of banks has proved of great value in the United States. It ought to be equally valuable in Canada, and more easily applied here than in the United States. Recent disclosures have given renewed emphasis to its importance. Legislation in this direction should be undertaken immediately.

(3) The local independent bank has unique advantages, particularly for such a country as Canada, and legislation should be enacted which will give such banks a fair chance for organization and survival.

(4) To this end a central government bank for note issue and rediscounting should be created in Canada. This is also the logical conclusion of the War Finance Act, and may, in addition, serve to stabilize the price level.

(5) The ordinary commercial bank has not met, does not meet, and cannot very well meet, the financial needs of agriculture. Long-term rural credit has proved eminently satisfactory. Short-term credits have not yet been well tried out in America, but the evidence is in their favor. It is time we considered how the Provincial efforts in these directions may be co-ordinated and helped by Federal legislation.

(6) The problem of wasteful competition between private banks can be satisfactorily solved, in the last analysis, only by a system of local co-operative community banks, federated into larger units, and linked with a government central bank. Growth in this direction will be necessarily slow, but should be provided for by legislation. Prior recommendations (1) to (5) will help to realize this desirable development.

Finally, I desire to call attention again to the dominating position held by finance in the modern world, a dominance that is fittingly symbolized over the whole American continent by the architecture and luxuriance of bank buildings. These temples of the money-changers conspicuously surpass all other structures in their magnificence of marble and brass and mahogany, and are a silent but eloquent witness to the key position held by the financiers of today. Let us hope that they may in future be dedicated to the welfare of mankind, and may in fact as well as in name fittingly house and express one of the greatest of our public services.

Spirit of the Press

WAR AND FINANCE.

Ottawa Citizen: The spirit of friendship and co-operation and brotherhood is operating. It has found expression, however cautiously, in the League of Nations. Perhaps before long, civilized people must emancipate themselves from the shackles of the money-changing business. It cannot last, even though the powers of cosmopolitan finance keep the world in turmoil to save it.

TRIANGULAR CONTESTS.

Owen Sound Sun-Times: It is to be regretted that there are so many "triangular" contests in which a majority of votes polled is not necessary to election, in which the supporters of the Government are united and those opposed are divided into two groups. If "the simple transferable ballot" were used, the real will of the people would be more fairly expressed in the results.

NOT A HOPEFUL FIELD.

Calgary Albertan: The Conservatives are showing a considerable amount of life in certain parts of the Province, and doubtless will make themselves felt in this city and in the other cities, but they will have to be unusually active if they are able to show the slightest signs of life in about forty-five of the fifty ridings in this Province. The Conservative policy does not fit in well with this Province.

WELLINGTON'S PRIDE.

Guelph Herald: Wellington is a great stock-raising county, and the victory of its youthful judging team evidences that there is a good reason for that being the case. So long as the farmers of this county can send forth the coming farmers capable of giving the whole Province pointers in the selection of good stock the future of this great industry cannot be in doubt.

Voice of the People

THE COUNCIL AND TAX REFORM.

To the Editor of The Globe: If it were not pathetic, it would be laughable to read the remarks which our city solons in their wisdom (?) accompanied the unwillingness with which they complied with the Provincial law and on Monday passed the by-law necessary to submit to the voters at the January election the question of a more equitable system of taxation demanded by such a large and representative body of public opinion as signed the petition.

One Alderman gired his knowledge by informing us that "Tasmania was an island off the coast of Africa," while the whole body of Aldermen concurred in Ald. Singer's statement that the "Council believes that taxation should be levied on the basis of ability to pay and service rendered." None of the Aldermen seemed to recognize the fact that in this statement Ald. Singer showed his intellectual confusion by coupling together the present system of attempting to assess taxation according to ability to pay and the new proposal by which it is sought only to collect according to "service rendered" by the community.

The Council failed to appreciate the fact that when a man is assessed on his improvements he is really being forced to pay according as he has been a benefit to the community by employing labor and distributing capital (otherwise lying idle in the banks) instead of, as the new proposal would do, collect only from citizens in proportion as the community has conferred benefits upon them. This is the method pursued even by the city in some cases, street car service and city water, for instance. These are not charged according to ability to pay.

The Council also failed to remember the fact that all great improvements have been at first aggressively resisted by the conservative element. When George Stephenson first suggested steam locomotion he had a very hard battle to fight. It was going to fill the country with soot and smoke, bring on unnamable ills to man and beast, do away with horses, and thus destroy the farmer's market for hay and oats, etc. The power loom, printing presses, and even chimneys to carry off the smoke from cottages burning peat, have all been in their day resisted by old fogyism.

In conclusion let me say that single tax has been a success wherever tried. It cannot fail; we use it every time we make a purchase daily. The fundamental principle is that all land values should pertain to the communal treasury. This was very far from being the case in those places (Edmonton and Victoria, for instance) where its opponents claim that it failed. It is true that improvements were exempted from taxation, but this very fact only increased the demand for land. The natural consequence followed, land values went up by leaps and bounds and speculation was more rife than ever.

How much speculation would there have been had all the land values accrued to the civic coffers? None at all, of course. Real single tax was not tried in those cases.

Wm. R. Thompson.

529 Roxton road, Toronto.

The Passing Jest

MAKING HER HAPPY.

Frenchman—Ah, madame, your singing was zee must wonderful thing!

Hostess (modestly)—No, no, Count; the credit should go to my accompanist.

Frenchman—Quite so, madame, but zee Frenchman is always zee gentleman.—Yale Record.

DECEIVING SYMPTOM.

"Are you a messenger boy?" asked the near-sighted man of a boy in the street.

"No, sir," was the indignant reply, "It's my sore toe that makes me walk so slowly."—London Tit-Bits.

HIS REAL STATUS.

Judge—You are charged with being a deserter, having left your wife. Are all the facts in the case true?"

Prisoner—No, your Honor, I am not a deserter. Just a refugee.—The Punch Bowl.

WANT ON, WANT EVER.

"No, Herbert, I am sorry; but I am sure we could not be happy together. You know I always want my own way in everything."

"But, my dear girl, you could go on wanting it after we were married."—Boston Globe.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

First Trolley Conductor—Why was Kelly fired?

Second Trolley Conductor—His car struck a man at Steenth Street and carried him a block on the fender. After collecting a nickel from him, Kelly, in the excitement forgot to ring it up—and the man was a "spotter."—The Open Road.

"Auld Lang Syne"

News Happenings of the Past Reproduced From The Globe of Fifty and Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

DEC. 8, 1873—50 Years Ago.

Great interest is being taken in the Mayoralty election at Kingston. So far, Dr. Sullivan is the only candidate in the field. He is very popular.

A gentleman in Louisville who attended the performance of Henry III. the other night, being desirous of acquainting himself with the different characters represented, leaned forward, and, pointing to the stage, asked the man in front of him: "If you please, sir, which is Cromwell there?" The party colored in an embarrassed manner and faltered: "I'm a stranger in the city, sir, and I'm not much acquainted with anybody."

DEC. 8, 1898—25 Years Ago.

The permanent infantry schools of London, Toronto, St. John and Fredericton will be concentrated at Ottawa, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Otter, for a course of instruction.

It is reported the Turkish cavalry will be increased by 25,000 troopers, on the advice of Emperor William.

Rev. Dr. Hannon of Stratford has been invited to Chatham by the congregation of the Park Street Methodist Church.

William Black, the novelist, is dead.

034368

House of Commons
Canada

Paris, Jan 4, 1927.

Hon A. Meighen
Parl. Bldgs, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen,

Under separate cover I am mailing to you a complete set of my articles on the Banking situation which were published in the Toronto Globe, the Winnipeg Free Press and the Calgary Albertan. I shall be very much indebted to you if you will read these articles carefully and write me after perusal.

I also wish to direct your attention to a very suggestive book entitled "Co-operative Democracy", which the Macmillan Co has published this year. Its author is J. P. Warbasse, President of the Cooperative League of America, of whom I have heard for some years by reason of my connection with the Cooperative Union of Canada. This book is a searching criticism of modern industrial civilization

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and will well repay your careful perusal. You will agree with all that he says, and I expect that you will dissent from much. Warbasse, however, speaks with authority, so far as the cooperative movement is concerned, and quite apart from his views on the place and functions of the State his book is a mine of information. If you cannot get the book in the Parliamentary Library they can soon secure it from the publishers. I should like to have your comment after you have read it, and perhaps, amid your urgent party obligations, you may find time to take this little mental excursion.

Now that I have mentioned books I would also like you to procure, if you can, two lectures delivered in England some time ago by Frederick Soddy, and published in pamphlet form. I haven't the pamphlet with me just at present and do not recall the publishers name but the title of the two lectures is "Cartesian Economics". It is stimulating reading.

Trusting that you may find time to look into these publications, I am

Yours &c

W.C. Good

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Banking Situation

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Ottawa, Jan. 14, 1924.

W. C. Good, Esq., M.P.,
Paris, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Good,

I have your letter of the 4th instant.

I am glad to say I have already read, not all, but some of the articles which you contributed to the "Globe". They showed quite extensive study, care and preparation. I shall be glad to read the pamphlet in full when the enclosure, which you are sending, arrives. It is not here yet.

As to reading other books to which you refer, I do not like to make a definite promise. Certainly, I would like to ~~but~~ the stack of books ahead which I have already made up my mind to undertake is somewhat appalling in its dimensions when put alongside the rare moments I can get for reading at all. This is one of the penalties of this life that it compels one to deny himself the pleasures and benefits of extensive reading.

Yours truly,

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LA BANQUE LIBERALE PROVINCIALE-NATIONALE

Montreal, le 15 Janvier 1924

Monsieur:

Dans quelques jours la Legislature de Quebec sera appelee a etudier un projet de loi financier dont l'importance et la gravite ne saurait etre mise en doute. L'interet que nous avons toujours porte a l'etablissement des caisses populaires pour la protection des epargnes nous oblige a mettre devant vous tous les faits et evenements qui se deroulent presentement "derriere le rideau."- Car ce que nos legislateurs vont etre appeles a etudier represente l'oeuvre d'un politicien.....financier. Il se nomme LOMER GOUIN et dans son entourage "tory" on le surnomme "Sir".

Analysons aussi sommairement que possible l'oeuvre de ce politicien finaud dont le grand jugement commercial (style gazette) a permis d'accumuler une colossale fortune a l'egal des MEREDITH, des WALKER, des HOLT, tout en restant dans la politique active..... et voulant maintenant sauver "sa chere province" du desastre financier qui s'announce. Le succes financier de cet homme etant unique, il merite d'etre analyse - et disons tout de suite que la politique.....la seule politique l'a fait millionnaire.-

En connaissez-vous d'autres a qui la politique a permis d'ammasser en quelques annees des moyens de fortune aussi considerables? - Non - c'est pourquoi il nous faut tenir compte de la politique pour montrer sous son vrai jour cet imperialiste et ultra tory qui n'a du son succes qu'au seul prestige de Sir WILFORD LAURIER sur la scene federale. -

BOURASSA avait echoue a Quebec en se heurtant a ce meme prestige et la "faillite" de Bourassa fit la "fortune" de Gouin-malgre que seul de tous ses ses ministres pendant son regne "glorieux" il fut rejete par l'electorat en 1908-apres son coup

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d'etat.....ou de couteau si vous voulez.-

Il commence alors a amasser son beau bien (BEAUBIEN) en usant de ce jugement sain et profond dont on lui fait si souvent credit en interessant Tinest Decory - son notaire - dans des terrains vagues dont il devait faire un parc qui porterait avec orgueil le nom du fondateur de VILLE-MARIE. Nous aurions pu en connaitre davantage sur la belle argent" realisee dans ce premier placement si Mederic Martin n'eu pas ete appele sitot a sieger au conseil des "sages inutiles"

Penadant que Decary operait dans la partie Est de la ville - son bureau d'avocats represente par le celebre Berard et le boiteux Murphy operait au centre - pour regler les affaires des vendeurs de "Whiskey" aux prises avec l'obtention de leur permis et avec les infractions aux memes permis.

Il apprit la qu'il y avait du "gros argent" dans le whiskey et s'interessa de puis lore a cette question. Il sut comprendre que les valeurs de "biere" ne seraient pas a dedaigner et ne pourraient etre que tres profitables a ses "petites" epargnes si acquises avant que sa Legislature decrete la prohibition pour etre revendues lorsque sa meme Legislature conserverait la "biere"- ne serait-ce que la "Frontenac".

Aussi il acheta.....plutot fit acheter et acheter et acheter puis revendit....plutot fit revendre et revendre et revendre lorsque les valeurs de biere qui furent appelees ensuite avec justice "les Brasseries Nationales" (National Breweries) atteignirent le "paradis" (futur senateur). Alors commence sa course financiere secondee toujours par ses avantages politiques.

Il disparait de la Banque Provinciale du Canada dont il etait cense censeur avec le notiare Perodeau, qui a du meriter sa premiere medaille comme fonctionnaire ideal.- puis il se dirige vers la Banque d'Epargnes de la cite et du district de Montreal. Convaincu que ses chances d'avancement etaient la superieures.-

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On le fait..... directeur.- Son credit financier et politique s'accroit dans la Province a raison d'une situation politique speciale a Ottawa et"nouveau Cromwell" il prend presque d'assaut un siege a la Direction de la Banque de Montreal.- Il est le seul dans tout le pays a occuper un siege sur le Conseil de Direction de Deux Banques. Dela il se rend a La Laurentive Pulp & Paper Co. a la British Empire Steel Corporation, etc etc, et que sais-je encore? - Aussi depuis ce temps - ni tranquilite ni repos - Il est devenu millionaire.- Il passe rapidement au conseil Legislatif- a "La Presse" ou il fait des arrangements avec Pamphile du Tremblay (dut trembler) d'outremont pour son siege federal - et ceci.- conclu encore il quitte "La Presse" et attend les elections federales.- Il contribue a faire elire un "bloc" du Quebec a Ottawa - compose tant de conscriptionnistes qu'anti, - peu lui en cuit - il s'arrange avec Marcelin Wilson restaurateur et a la fois prohibitionniste convaincu pour faire elire McCrea a Sherbrooke malgre Nickel(Nicol) qui ne voulait pas de conscriptionnistes. Il dit a Noel de rencontrer Marcelin et que son hopital sera ..... sauve - quelle sollicitude pour les malades - mais ca ne dure que pendant les elections - la conscriptionniste mais aussi le president de la Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. etant reelu a Sherbrooke - Marcelin Wilson reppelle son placement et .....Dieu benisse les petits enfants de "Noel."

Gouin et Wilson doivent leur entiere fortune aux jeux du whiskey - ils en sont ivres .....et malades. - Le whiskey en a tue bien d'autres - "Farine du diable etc "- Il quitte Ottawa... et il ne quitte pas - Il s'en va.....mais il reste.

Il craint que son prestige financier du tout entier a son prestige politique ne lui fasse defaut s'il perdait le dernier, Le parti liberal - vrai - serait enchante de le voir quitter pour de bon -

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On le craint et redoute - il est multi-millionnaire - par consequent dangereux.

Les influences financieres tories sont avec lui - On le sait aussi conscriptionniste que Meighen avec cette difference toutefois que ce dernier fait figure ouverte quant l'autre profite des desavantages de la sienne pour le cacher. - Seul depuis la confederation detous nos premiers ministres tant federaux que provinciaux il a accumule une fortune.....qui merite d'etre qualifiee de scandaleuse tant elle resulte des ses avantages politiques seulement.

Quel sera son avenir immediat? - Il sera comme toujours politique d'abord financier ensuite.

Il n'est pas malade.....comme les autres. Il n'est plus ministre a Ottawa tout en etant depute? - Pourquoi? Afin d'etre moins en evidence et plus libre temporairement des ses mouvements pendant que se prepareront devant la Legislature d'abord et les actionnaires ensuite les funerailles des deux Banques Canadiennes francaises Hochelaga & Nationale - qui seront suivies de la resurrection d'une nouvelle institution a la tete de laquelle Lomer Gouin figurera comme president - et.....alors.....alors il sera.. mieux.

(Sir) Meredith a la Banque de Montreal
(Sir) Walker a la Banque du Commerce
(Sir) Holt a la Banque Ronale
(Sir) Gouin a .....La Banque ....Liberale...
Provinciale.....Nationale

Il controlera.....comme il controlait autrefois la Legislature et controle encore - pourvu qu'il reste - le bloc liberal du Quebec en minorite a Ottawa pendant que se prepare avec la rapidite de l'eclair un bloc antifrancais que Bourassa avec sa

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perspicacite bien reconnue maintenant a contribue a organiser au detriment des interets futurs de la Province mais au benefice immediat de Lomer Gouin qui prend a l'eau clair les poissons que Bourassa fait Mordre en eau trouble - lequel bloc presentement implore une alliance avec les progressistes conscriptionnistes de l'ouest pour leur permettre de ronger quelques mois de plus peut-etre le fromage "indemnitaire" fabrique pendant la guerre a la laiterie conscriptionniste (Borden's milk) avec le concours empresse et unanime de ce meme bloc sous Laurier, renforce au Jourdhui par Bourassa appuye toujours par Gouin- devenu simple soldat - mais n'entendant pas moins que les qutres continuer a se nourrir de la creme reservee aux moutons de Jean Baptiste gui semble par ailleurs fort pau se soucier de se desalterer en lait...ecreme.

La "presse" - la grande presse - de la "Patrie" depuis "La Gazette" est touteorganisee et notre heros va maintenant pouvoir diriger ses talents a completer son oeuvre de reorganisation de La Banque Nationale commencee depuis au dela de deux annees.

Il faut d' abord "baptiser" la nouvelle creation et l'on se torture pour lui trouver un nom convenable. La chose serait facile si l'on veut faire porter a l'enfant un nom qui rattache son passe a son avenir.

Elle s'appellera alors.....La Banque Liberale-Provinciale - Nationale -

1A Liberale - elle sera la propiete (chose) du parti liberal.- Gouin en sera le president. "Le Canada" figurera avec Beique son pourvoyeur; Wilson rappellera le "gin croix Rouge".

Tinesse Decary representera les choses.....sinon les terrains"vagues". Ce dernier sera en outre le notaire a Montreal avec Leon Mercier Gouin comme chef aviseur legal - voila pour l'escadre montrealaise.- Le grand corsetier et vaincu de Quebec - Comte

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(Amyot) - Henri des Rivirires, neveu, Timon (Edmond) Tossherau, frere, du premier ministre Alexandre Toschereau representeront les interets de ce dernier-a Quebec - avec en plus la partie legale - (quantite non negligeable- si l'on en juge parce que la Province a du payer au depart de Marchand) laissee entierement aux mains de Edmond Toschereau comme notaire et au bureau legal du meme premier ministre comme avocats.

Il y aura place pour quelques additions - mais ni Nickel (nicol) ni Vautreux (Vautrin) n'ont des chances, sous les circonstances - peut etre le vete-rinaire Boyer (senateur) organisateur rouge a Montreal et le couvreur Paradis (futur senateur) organisateur rouge a Quebec - pour s'occuper specialement des' virements des fonds" en temps d'elections, seront-ils appeles? - Est-ce assez clair....surtout est-ce assez rouge?-

2A PROVINCIALE:- Cette appelation sera justifiee bien qu' elle n'aura rien de commun avec le nom d'une meme banque canadienne francaise qui porte ce nom mais dont l'existence soumise a la competition de la nouvelle institution devient tellement precaire que la confusion du nom ne peut etre un obstacle.- Gouin ne redoute nullement les "chants du coq" de Bienvenu. Tous deux se connaissent.. ...s'ils ne peuvent s'estimer.-

D'ailleurs la prochaine session a Ottawa devra servir a souhait les desirs du premier - en forcant le second de s'expliquer cette fois sur l'accusation portee par son inspecteur en chef au ministere des Finances a Ottawa concernant la faussete des rapports mensuels transmis par La Banque Provinciale du Canada a ce meme ministere et ce en 1915 - soit un an seulement apres que l'inspecteur en chef de la Home Bank aie porte la meme accusation contre son institution - lesquelles accusations recurent du Departement des Finances les memes attentions.- Cette affaire sera traitee a son merite et surtout.....devant ses pairs. - Elle s'appellera donc -

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- provinciale - parce qu'elle sera la chose de la Province de Quebec qui devient actionnaire pour quinze millions soit plus que le capital actuel des deux Banques (defuntes) en y comprenant meme leurs reserves (Nationale - Capital & Reserves $3,000,000.- Hochilaga Capital & Reserves $8,000,000.) et qui ont ete ruinees par la politique ou des politiciens.....rouges.

L'affaire Paquet a Montmegny a determine la chute (crash) de la Banque Nationale comme l'affaire Beique a Chicoutimi a determine la chute (crash) de la Banque Hochelaga. La Banque de Montreal n'a pas voulu se charger de la premiere apres une etude et liquidation de deux annees - l'on craint le meme resultat si elle etudiait la situation financiere de la seconde - en depit des avantages reels que pareille absorption aurait pu lui apporter.-

Aucune des deux banques englobees ne pourrait, ni devant la Banque de Montreal comme devant la Legislature, exhiber des etats financiers prepares par des experts en pareille matiere qui puissent justifier la garantie d'un placement de tout repos ou montant de quinze millions et sans lequel la banqueroute, la hideuse banqueroute serait le partage des deux institutions a la fois.

On parle d'absorption - on devait parler d'exstinction.-

On va faire une nouvelle Banque Provinciale.....

Toschereau le veut.....parce que Gouin le veut et vice versa.

Leurs interets financiers - professionnels et politiques sont a tous deux lies au succes et a la creation de cette nouvelle institution.

A la lumiere de leurs interets ils ont etudie la situation bancaire des deux institutions - ils ont trouve la situation grave pour les banques concernées - tres grave pour tous

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leurs interets - Ils n'en veulent pas davantage - appliquons le fouet et faisons marcher en avant - ou ..... en arriere"notre chere province." Pas besoin de livres - encore moins d'etats - sauvons les deposants.....les actionnaires..... tout le monde mais n'allons pas exposer en public les hommes et les choses (rouges) que notre "grande presse" recommande quotidiennement a la consideration du public avec autant de regularite qu'elle en met a ignorer son "Devoir". Les etats financiers de ces deux institutions ont ete louanges a pleines colonnes de tous nos grands journaux en ces derniers temps surtout et voila que tout-a-coup la Province est appelee a contribuer de son credit pour etablir une nouvelle institutionqui les remplace!! -

Et l'on laisserait ainsi inexpliquee la faillite Becker & CO. et ses millions d'interets dans la region du Lac St, - Jean et la Gaspesie tous identifies avec la Saguenay Pulp & Paper Co. et ses diverses filiales (Dubuc) sous la haute presidence de ce grand argentier et depensier Beique qui occupe a la fois la vice-presidence de la Banque Hochelage - avec son gendre Leman (Le ment) comme gerant-general - et la haute presidence de La Saguenay - dont les debentures avec ceux de la Bay Pulphite etc. etc, sont enfouies dans les voutes de la Banque d'Hochelage comme celles de La Machine Agricole..... et politique Montmegny le sont dans celles de La Banque Nationale.

Si les rapports financiers de ces institutions tels que prepares et soumis au Ministere des Finances a Ottawa sont veridiques. - Vaillancourt, Beique, Wilson et leurs congeneres

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directeurs ou actionnaires de la Banque d'Hochelage seront des scelerats s'ils laissent disparaitre le nom de leur institution fondee et illustree par St. Charles qui en avait fait le rempart de la finance canadienne francaise.-

Que disparaisse le nom d'Hochelage attache a celui de cette Banque et seront justifes les braves citoyens de cette "ancienne bourgade" quil y a quelques mois a peine ont "courn" a leur succursale pour en retirer leurs epargnes.

Quant a l'autre son nom devra rester..... ne serait-ce qu'a.....la queue.

3A <u>Nationale</u> - parce qu'en depit d'une finance provinciale- l'institution sera comme toujours nationale. Elle operera en Ontario - Manitoba - Saskatchewan - Alberta - Nouveau Bruswick, France meme, etc, comme toujours et sera sous le controle du gouvernement federal- qui n'est pas <u>assez rouge</u> pour pouvoir se porter au secours de ses institutions que l'elasticite du nouvel acte des Banques prepare par Gouin et son "bloc" que l'ondevra recommencer parcequ'elle n'a pas eu la sagesse de rendre impossibles les desastres que l'on veut aujourd'hui s'efforcer de cacher au nom du patriotisme et de l'honneur nationald'une province qui nourrit ces politiciens criminels.....mais rouges depuis un quart de siecle a Quebec et depuis deux annees a Ottawa - et l'on veut encore tailler la <u>chere province</u> a merci pour <u>sauver</u> les coupables habilement defendus par Gouin a Montreal et Toschereau a Quebec. La Legislature se fera-t-elle complice et surtout responsable d'une situation bancaire que les memes politiciens n'ont pas voulu remedier en temps

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utile. Elle le fera peutetre et si dans quelques annees - peu de temps probablement - la nouvelle banque ou la saule survivante "La Banque Proviciale du Canada" sont acoulees au mur comme leurs devancieres, la Province de Quebec pour assurer le maintien d'entreprises financees en dehors de ses limites Reut - etre - devra encore se saigner et ainsi se sera ouverte "la porte" qui conduira facilement a tous les desastres et malheurs que pour le salut de quelques uns de ses hommes d'affaires a la fois politiciens l'on veut..... temporairement.....fermer.

La reponse de Ferguson-premier d'Ontario - a qui l'on demandait recemment si suivant en cela l'exemple de Quebec dans le present cas - il ne songeait pas a indemniser les deposants de la Home Bank - merite d'etre signalee .

"It is a very peculiar situation down there" repondit-il

Indeed it is - repondons nous, but still worse than peculiar - and if we could only know it -- we won't

Gouin - Toschereau #1 - Vaillancourt - Amyot, - Beique - Wilson - Decary -

Toschereau #2 - Won't tell - There's a reason - reason - mais le precedent sera cree.-

"La porte" sera ouverte et La Banque Provinciale du Canada ne sera-t-elle pas en droit ensuite de jouir des memes privileges et avantages si necessites par les memes causes ?-

Les banques soumises a la presente difficile "operation" ont opere l'une dans les "explosifs" et machines.....de tout genre - l'autre dans les bois et pates.....a papier de tout genre aussi.

Quelle difference cela peut-il faire si la troisieme allait subir le meme sort en ayant opere dans les pates.....

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alimentaires (Catelli & Son) les champs de course et surtout les.... pates mensuellement servis au ministere des Finances d'abord, en "pature" au public ensuite et tellement "gras" que son Inspecteur-en-chef ne pouvant les digerer davantage - fit de vains efforts pour exiger une certaine dose de "verite" de la part des autorites competentes et federales.

A cette epoque, les conscriptionnistes "White"."Laporte & Mason "se consacraient exclusivement au"salut" de l'empire et ne pouvaient porter attention ni remede surout aux appels des "principaux officiers" et de la "Home" en 1914 ni de la "Provinciale" en 1915.

Depuis les deux premiers ont ete,.....sires, le troisieme en est.....mortet les deux officiers durent prendre leur retraite dans l'Quest Canadien dont le climat etait plus favorable pour leurs santes trop "delicates".-

Aussi etudions davantage la situation particulierement favorable (style Devoir) de cette derniere Banque a la lumiere des chiffres.....et non de la "ligne agate". La Banque Hochelaga a un capital paye de $4,000,000.- La Nationale de $2,999,570. et la Provinciale de $3,000,000.-

La premiere a un actif de $72,547,126. avec un passif de $70,278,637. laisse ut un surplus de l'actif sur le passif au total de $2,268,489.-

La deuxieme a un actif de $51,320,589. et un passif de $51,228,140. laissant un surplus de $92,449. et enfin la troisieme si florissante a un actif de $37,374,585. avec un passif de $37,348,543. laissant le surplus considerable de $26,042.

Les Banques a charte du Canada au 30 Novembre dernier(1923)

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avaient en en depot aux reserves centrales d'or - Ottawa - (Central Gold Reserve) une somme superieure a $64,000,000. De ce total nos banques canadiennes francaises figuraient dans l'ordre suivant - l'Hochelaga avec $2,500,000. La Nationale avec $2,450,000. et la Provinciale ----.....he bien-...dites.....Nil.

Stop! Look!! Listen!!! ou plutot Stop! Read!! Think!!!-

Ensuite nous compterons sur le concours de la "petite presse" de notre province seulement pour rappeler nos legislateurs au sens vrai dela justice et de l'honneur national et leur faire comprendre surtout que ce dernier ne s'incarne pas avec les manigances financieres et politiques de quelques millionaires qui ont assez abuse jusqu'ici de sa confiance et se preparent a la placer du coup.....a la queue de la confederation - se souciant nullement des responsabilites ruineuses assumees par elle a quarante ans alors que leur carriere nefaste aura ete couverte et leur eloge funebre prononce.

S'il reste seulement une toute "petite presse" quelque part qui soit libre en n'etant pas engagee a l'agence locale de l'une de nos grandes institutions financieres et nationales tant anglaises que francaises - nous pouvons encore.....esperer.....

Et nos legislateurs.....arretons - regardons.....

Quant a nous- pour une fois encore nous aurons fait plus que notre grand,.....".Devoir" -

Pour plus amples details -

- s'adresser a -
La Ligue de Protection des Epargnes de la
Province de Quebec, Casier Postal 2343.
Montreal.

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Belleville Jan 17 24

Hon. Arthur Meighen. M.P.
Dear Sir

you will of course see at a glance that both those letters are the work of an amateur. the letter I enclose with this. I sent to the Toronto Globe in reply to W.C. Good. M.P. re his articles in the Globe a few weeks ago asking what shall be done with our banks they refused my letter you can have your opinion why. I have mine. after thinking the matter over I decided to send it to you. I will tell you why as briefly as I can. well in the first place Mc Kenzie King is very near done as premier of Canada because it is evident even to to the simplest people that he is not qualified for the position & it looks to me as though you are next on the list and that before very long. I also have other reasons but I do not wish to flatter you. I feel shure if you gathered a few able and honest men arround you and put this idea of mine in workable shape. I know it is crude as I put it but the idea is there and I believe it is sound. and I believe if you came out with this as a war cry and explained it clearly to the people. that you would sweep the country like a paraire fire you would have a larger Majority than Mc Donald had when he came out with his national policy. I dont say what I did

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about Mr King because I am a partisan. I am not. I was a Mc Donald man in his time and a Laurier man in his time because I believed both men had the welfare of Canada at heart and had the ability to carry out their ideas you may wonder why I did not send this letter to Mr King the reason is I think he is so self centred that his brain is becoming constipated and liable to get worse. now I am aware of the size of the undertaking it would be to bring about such a change as I suggest but think what Mussolini accomplished in Italy and General de Rivera in Spain. I know the opposition to this change would be powerfull but Mussolini did not even fear the free mason's he fought all opposition and won because he had the mass of the people with him and to day he is the idol of the nation and I firmly belive you sir can do the same if you make up your mind to and you would hold the same place in the hearts of the people of Canada as Mussolini does in Italy. I am convinced that all old party cries tory & Liberal are dead the people are sick of all that stuff they want something new and better it would please me very much if you tell me what you think of this

Yours Respectfully

Wm Kyle
280 Wm st Belleville
Ont

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P/034385 What Shall. Be Done With Our Banks

To the Editor of the Globe

Mr W.. C. Good M.P. aske the question what shall be done with our banks. I have read his articles in the globe on this subject with much interest and I hope all the globe readers have been doing the same. because this subject should be one of the most absorbing interest to all the people of Canada. and I think Mr Good deserves the earnest thanks of all classes of people in this country for the great labor and pains he has taken and the very lucid explanation he has given us of some of the details of our Canadian Banking system. but he approaches a handles the subject with the same delecate touch in the same careful and guarded manner one might almost say with fear and trembling as have all the writers and speakers I have ever Known do when dealing with banks and bankers. now I never could understand why this should be so, especially in this ~~great~~ grand country of ours, we profess to be and we are a Christian people or in other words followers of Christ. now the history of the life of the devine founder of Christianity while on earth tells us that he dealt with all manner and classes of people some he sympthiyed with some he reproached some he encouraged others he heaked their bodyly ills &c but the only instance that we read of in the whole of his earthly career that he

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p 2 lost his temper was when he dealt with the money changers. we read that he got so real angry that he actualy scurged them out of the temple. now we Know he taught by word and example and we also Know he told us to follow his example. now how many of us follow his example when dealing with the money changers or as they are called in our day banks and bankers. I will say to begin with that the banks and bankers association are the direct and indirect cause of more than seven eights of all the ills we have to contend with in Canada then I shall proceed to prove my assertion. I often smile when I hear people say the conservative party is in power in Canada or the Grit party is in power in Canada. nothing of the Kind it is the bankers association who are in power all the time in Canada they are the real rulers of Canada. they are in reality the old family compact operating under another name. look arround you and you will see every position every bit of business in fact everything worth while in Canada is either directly or indirectly under the thumb of the bankers association. and if they used this great power for the general good of the country and all the people I would not object but they dont. it is only the favored few who derive any benefit. we certainly are a real good natured people otherwise we would not tolerate this state of affairs because thank God and the foresight of our predecessors in Canada we dont have to.

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we got rid of family compact and we will get rid of the bankers association even easier when all the people wake up to the situation for we have the means to do so at our hand. the bankers association are a real dog in the manger they deliberatly hold back the progress and properity of this great God given country for their own foolish and selfish purposes. talk about inflation and deflation the rise and fall of the money market &c who does all this the bankers and money changers and no body else.

now ~~sir~~ I think you will readly admit that the function of the blood in the human body is to to keep all the members of the body wihout any exception alive and in good health and enable them to preform their various duties easily and in order that it may do that it is absolutely necessary that it be kept continualy circulating in and out of every member and if from any cause any portion of the blood is allowed to stop circulating or stagnate then some part or member of the body will suffer and be sick because it is deprived of its rightfull share of the blood. and that the function of the heart is to keep continualy pumping and circulating the blood in and out of all those members and do it without fail because if it fails we all know the consequence.

now the money in Canada is for the very same purpose that the blood is in the body for. and the bank on Canada has the very same duty to preform as the heart has in the body but does it do it we all know it dont. if you think this over you will easily see the cause of most of

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most of our ills. when a man is sick or any part of him a good physician will first examine the heart and get that going right then the man and all his parts will soon be in robust health again. now the banks or bankers are simply a few favored ones among our people who are permited by law to handle and do as they please with the money belonging to all the people of this country. there is supposed to be I am told somewhere near $23.000.000.000. at present and that is plenty of money to run the country at present and make it the most prosperous spot on earth if it was only used as it should be but it is not. the banks are permited to buy this money at 3% and buy it in with the people's money at that and loan it back to them at 8% 9% or it would be very hard to say exactly what % they get in some cases I say they buy it in with the peoples money because they have none of their own they never earn any. Mr Good says in some instances the banks create money that it is not all depositers money they deal with. I am sorry but I must take issue with Mr Good on that point. I distinctly say they never create money there are instance's when they appear to create money but if you follow up the deal you will find the creating was a myth. the only person who creates money is one who prodouces something that we have not got at present. the banks thrive on the Knowledge that the more complications and details they have in their business the less attention the mass of the people will pay to what they are doing and they work that for all it is worth. it is well Known that the best speaker who ever stood on a platform to lecture on a most burning and vital subject

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p5 if he goes very far into details and complications the audience will loose the thread of his discourse and their minds will wander off to their own personal affairs and forget all about the subject of the lecture. the banks as I said work that trait in humanity for all it is worth there is no end to their details and complications and they keep it that way and win. I wonder how many of our people ever think of the almost unbelieveable ~~[illegible]~~ privileges that we give the bankers do they ever think that a Canadian Chartered bank is a few men who have a sufficient number of friends in in parliment to procure a banking charter for them by showing a certain amount of capital they call colaterel which they claim to own and after geting that charter then they can sell stock in that bank for thousand's of dolars or in plainer words induce people to put their earnings into the stock of that bank with the promise of very high interest on their money. now that is the reason why people buy stock and the only reason. well they get it for a while at their own and the rest of the people's expense of course. but bye and bye the bank Busts. and then what. that is only one of the privileges of the bank they are permited to write their note for double the amount of their capital and circulate those notes among the people and call them money Just think dont you wish you could do that. this is only some of the privileges there are many more we actualy give leagal sanction to a few men to rob the rest of the people in a very refined manner. we are so easy that I often wonder why our holdup men and other bandits dont organize and apply for a charter to leagalize their business. Just now we have the home bank case that is one of the instances where the bank

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Busted.. this is only one we have had the same thing over and over again in this country and will have it again if we dont wake up and seize this evil thing called chartered banks and pull it right up roots and all and throw it over the fence. were it not so tragic it would be amusing to read of the money that was lost in the home bank deal. we often read that story about the money that was lost in this that and the other affair.. now sir I distinctly say there was not one dolar lost in the home bank deal or in any other of the many deals in which they tell us the money was lost. you say where is it. well it is lying nice and carefull in the other banks but the people who own that money the depositers and shareholders might just as well ask the holdup man to give them their money back after they have handed it over to him as to ask the other banks for their money they would say O no we have a charter from the government that permits us to keep your money. how do the other banks get that money why the bank that pretends to loose it pays it out it circulates among the people but always finds its way back to one or more of the other banks it dont matter which one or how many it goes to they all belong to the bankers association there is much more of this to say but I think this enough for the present to give you a slight idea of what our present banking system means and help to wake the people up so that they can at least partly see where we are at. Now sir I am not one who wishes to destroy any instution custom or system that we have without propobeing something better to take its place

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I would say that just as it requires one heart and one only to circulate the blood in the body so it requires one bank and one only to circulate the money in this Country to keep it healthy and prosperous & happy and fullfill its destiny and just as the heart and brain work in conjunction so must the bank and the government work in conjonction for the government is the brain of the nation. but although seperate with entirely different functions they must work in conjunction in order to work perfect. now we have one grand instution in this country called the government of Canada it is built on a base called the Constitution but we want another grand instution in this Country to be called the National bank of Canada that must also have a constitution for a base. said constitution to be drawn up by some of our wisest and most honorable men and we have plenty of them to choose from but government and bank must travel hand in hand all the money in Canada would be in that bank and it would be absolutely impossible for any depositer to loose one dolar of his money on account of the failure of any one or more branches of the bank because they would all belong to the same head under one bank master General just as the P. O. is under one postmaster General and the money we now call lost would simply find its way back to some of the other branches of the bank after circulating among the people thus leaving the bank as a whole in the same position all the time and further I would say that the bank pay interest on deposits of 3% and charge not more than 4% to any and all the people without exception

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or under any circumstances. if it was found that 1% profit would pay the running expenses of the bank if not then make it more or less as the case might be but never run the bank for the purpose of pilingup profit but for the one and only object of keeping the money of the country in constant circulation I would loan the money to any Citizen or Co. of Citizens who were law abiding Citizens and could show to the satisfaction of the inspectors and supervisors of the bank that they had a practicable knowledge and capacity of carrying on any kind of handling or productive business that tended ~~to the~~ toward the developement of the resources of Canada whether they had capital of their own to begin with or not and I would say as their business increased have the bank always stand at their back but the persons who borrow money from the bank big firm or little must in all cases without exception make an exact monthly statement to the bank of all their business and the penalty for a false statement would be a stiff prison term without fine and in bad cases both fine and imprisonment and further I would playcard the premises of such firm with the words. the propietors of this firm are in prison for making a false statement to the bank. but I think there would not be much of this needed but you will say all kinds of criminals could then borrow ~~from~~ from the bank. well I say yes all persons would be equal in the eyes of the Bank who could and would fullfill the the requirements of the law of the bank. and I will say right here that the people we have been

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in the habit of calling criminals and looking on as such if you would step down out of your comfortable sorroundings and make the personal acquaintance of the great majority of those people you would find them far different from what you thought them to be many of them are brainy men with unflinching curage and daring and the most wonderfull executive ability many are great mechanics and genius's many have the talents to become great captain's of industry if they had the chance. in a word I will say our native Canadians as a whole given equal chance have no all - arround superiors on earth. I think you will admit they have demonstrated that everywhere when they got a fair chance - then why you will say dont they stay home and demonstrate their ability. they dont because our banking system prevents them getting a fair chance at home the consequnce is they go elsewhere and make good. I am reading every day in the newspapers the hysteric cry bring in more immigrants and then more - now in the name of comon sense what is the good to do that with our present banking system. where are the immigrants we have brought in they are gone and those we are bringing now will go the same route there is no alternative so long as we continue the present banking system the natives of Canada are almost powerless to devolope the resources of the country because they cant get money and the immigrant is in a worse position still when he gets here and the consequnce is he dont stay any longer than he can helps

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now let us suppose that those foolish and selfish men who are crying for more immigrants succeeded in flooding the country with people from Europe and still continue our present banking system. there could be only one result. we would have this country peopled with the same kind of hordes that Europe is now there would not be any chance for them to improve they would only get worse. if you doubt this look at the trouble we have with many of them now. imagine what it would be if the country was flooded with them. it was the same banking system that we have that brought those people to their present condition and it will bring the same results to our people if we continue it. one of the fundamental principals of the bank I propose would be to never loan money to any person or under any circumstances for the purpose of speculating in the rise and fall in prices of anything I will outline a few of the things that would come to pass if this national bank was in operation and the present system gone. all stock Co's would die a natural death because people who were capable of carring on business could get all the money they required for their business much cheaper from the bank than they could get it from stockholders prices to the consumer would drop because the firm would not have to pay presidents vice presidents boards of directors and big interest to stockholders moreover they would have to keep making their productions better and better if they wished to survive because any person with the ability could

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go into that same business and get money just as cheap as anyone else and the only way any firm could succeed would be by good management and producing a better article that is fair competion. but you say perhaps all the people would go into business. no danger. God created two classes of people master and servant and the great mass of the people prefer being servant and those with the taste and ability of being master would fall into their natural place but you say what would become of those engaged in banking & also the stockholders I say they would be better off than they are now because they would be freed from worry and they would share in the general prosperity of the nation the National bank would absorb all those engaged in bank work at a good salary and the stock holders could engage in legitimate business with their money we would have no idle classes then. and all the brain. mucle. and natural talent of the people would be busy and instead of trying to bring in immigrants our trouble would be in keeping them out or at least sorting them over before allowing them in. the Country would soon become the most prosperous and progressive of any nation on earth and it would not be surprising to see other countries copying our example the destruction of the stock co's would be almost as great a blessing as changing the bank system the stock co's was greatly feared by the great president Lincolon he told the people of the U. S. if they allowed them to secure a footing that they would ultimately destroy the Republic and it looks very much lately as if something

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is not done soon that he was right. how is it that so many fine manufacturing plants in Canada are kept idle part of the time and some of them all the time it is because they are owened by stock Co's who are aided by the banks. now if the men & women who have a practicable knowledge of operating those plants could get money which they could do if the national bank was in operation they would operate them instead of standing arround idle untill the Co chooses to give them a job many of those idle people are far more capable of making a success of the work than are the proctected Co's who hold them if given a chance how is it that we pay so much of our money to other countries for iron and steel and have some splendid iron and steel plants of our own standing idle with plenty of men and material both iron coal and water power to operate them with the one and only reason is, the men who know how cannot get money from the banks to do it. there is plenty of money there but the banks and their friends need it to speculate on the rise and fall of prices &c. but I cant go into this now it would fill a book. you may say Oh it would take years to bring in a reform such as this. but I say it can be done quickly and easy with less trouble and excitement than a general election modern inventions permit rapid transit in almost everything. now many people say and think it is a joke to say the people of Canada govern themselves. but it is no joke it is a positive fact they do. but as I said before we are a good natured people and very easy with our servants so much so that

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said servants often asume the role of master and we smile good naturedly but it is always easy to set them back in their place. the members of our parliment and government take themselves to serious and often imagine they own the country and can do as they please but they cant. all the members of parliment from the premier down to the humblest member are simply men we have selected from among ourselves and sent to Ottawa as our servants nothing more and we pay them their wages and the work we send them there to do is to enact laws and see that the laws already enacted are carried out and to repeal any laws that are enacted that we dont want and wish to change that is all. now then if all the people wish to change a law. they should remember that every person in Canada 21 years of age or over has a member of parliment at Ottawa to do his or her bidding and all they have to do is to sit down and write that member of parliment a letter containing orders what they wish him to do and also if he dont do so at once that when the term for which he has been hired expires that his services will no longer be required as we intend to send a man for the next term who will obey our orders. now if we wish to change our bank laws all we have to do is call a mass meeting at massey hall or any other suitable place discuss the matter. form a national bank league with branches in every Constituency in Canada then when everything is ready set a day and let every voter write to his member of parliment his instructions and presto

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it is done. the telegraph telephone + railroad will enable us to do all this quickly in fact we could hold a mass meeting in Toronto that all the people in Canada could attend by using Radio. space will not permit me to point out the wonderfull improvements that would come to Canada and and her people if this national bank was in operation but a discussion of the subject by all the people would uncover and bring to light many of the blessings it would entail Just think of our wonderfull forest and mineral wealth that has already been sacrificed and virtualy thrown away by the foolish greed of the money changers. now we must stop this and stop it soon or it soon will be all gone. with such a money system as I have indicated this horrible waste would stop and change over night and almost at once the whole country would be dotted with industries saw mills pulp mills paper mills and all kinds of factories for the manufacture of wood iron nickle gold + silver and all our other minerals we would not export one dolars worth of them in their raw state and also think of our agricultural possibilities if the farmer had a fair chance such as this national bank would give him taking all in all it would not be surpriseing if we were oblidged to erect elevators at our sea ports to handle the money coming in from our exports we would attract the cleverest men + women of all nations Mechanics artizans genuesies of all kinds because they would get a fair chance in Canada

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to develope their talents as well as have one of the most beautifull countries in the world to live in. the government could always get all the money it required from our own bank at very low interest thus reducing taxation it would be well to remember that there is never any money lost only what we pay in interest to other countries even money that goes to the bottom of the lake would not be lost if we had this national bank because a few smart fellow's would get together borrow funds from the bank and soon raise the ship money and all another thing you would soon see how easy Alberta Coal could be distributed to every hamlet in Canada I would like to go further into this subject but space forbids just now in Conclusion I will say if we had this bank that the bank of Canada would soon be known respected and honored all over the world. now with your permission sir I will in another article point out a third grand instution we need in Canada almost as bad as the national bank

a Native Canadian

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Ottawa, Jan. 24, 1924.

William Kyle, Esq.,
280 William St.,
Belleville, Ont.

Dear Mr. Kyle:

Your letter of recent date reached me in due course. As I am leaving the city I have not time at the moment than do more than acknowledge it. You may rest assured, though, that the representations you have made on the banking situation will receive my most careful and earnest consideration.

Yours very truly,

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101 Alden Block, Regina, Sask.,
Jan. 18, 1924.

Mr. W. G. Ross, K. A.,
Ross, Graham & Sifton, Barristers,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:-

I have to thank you very much for your letter of the 17th inst. inviting me to attend a general meeting of the depositors of the defunct Home Bank to be held in Moose Jaw on the 25th inst.

For the reason stated in the last paragraph of your letter "That a determined effort will be made in Parliament to secure redress for the depositors in some form or other," I consider it wise for me as a member of The Senate of Canada not to attend the meeting referred to, as I prefer to retain an open mind on the question which will enable me to deal with the matter on its merits when the question comes before the Senate.

I trust you will not get the impression that I decline the invitation as a matter of discourtesy but I feel that the members of the Senate should not make themselves parties to a controversy which later on they will be called upon to deal with in the Senate.

Yours truly,

H. W. Laird.

Ans.

Above for your information. Looks as if they will force the movement first. Only a small # votes keeping to themselves, probably in view the politicians close who are running, probably in view the politicians close who are the big losers, & the Senate may have a job ahead.

Lash

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THE PAPER WITH THE WESTERN VIEWPOINT

THE MORNING LEADER

Published every day except Sunday and legal holiday by the proprietors, The Leader Publishing Company Limited, at their offices, 1853 Hamilton Street, Regina Sask.

MEMBERS OF A. B. C.

REGINA, SASK., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1924.

Consultations

Conservative newspapers and the leader of the Conservative party are doing their best to make political capital for themselves out of the consultations recently held in Ottawa between the Rt. Hon. Mr. King and the Hon. Mr. Dunning and the Hon. Mr. Crerar. This is only natural and, as the political game is played, was to be expected but their efforts are not likely to fool any great number of people.

They have rather overstepped themselves in alleging that the prime minister asked the two western leaders to Ottawa with the intention of offering them portfolios in the government at this time. The prime minister stated before the consultations commenced that his purpose in seeking them was to secure first hand information in regard to conditions in the western provinces which would enable him to formulate policies of government which would take those conditions into consideration. The two western leaders have both denied that the question of their entering the cabinet was raised during the consultations. As a result of the information which the prime minister now has, a condition may be created which will eventually permit western representation in the government to be increased; but for the present there does not appear to be any intention of effecting a change. The Conservatives are merely guessing in the dark in the hope that if they guess long enough they will hit upon the truth.

A situation has arisen which has permitted the prime minister to discover once more his anxiety to bring all the liberal elements of the country together; and the Conservatives, whose only hope of success lies in setting one section against another, are alarmed at the possibility that he may succeed. A union of all the progressive forces would insure the defeat of any party which appealed to the country on the only fiscal policy which the Conservatives seem capable of devising; and no stone will be left unturned by Conservative leaders to render that union impossible. They are already stirring up the maritime provinces against the West and attempting to stir up Quebec, alleging that the government has made substantial concessions to this part of the country to the disadvantage of other parts of it and then they come West and tell the people that the government has done nothing for them and would tax them to build worthless railway lines in the maritime provinces. They are playing one end of Canada against the other for the benefit of the middle. The realization of Mr. King's ambition to give the country a really national administration, which would redound to the benefit of all sections equally, would effectively expose and defeat their scheme of making one section of the population hewers of wood and drawers of water and payers of taxes for another section of it.

The value of the Ottawa consultations will be known when the government's legislative program is presented to the House of Commons—and not before; but the Conservatives cannot wait until then to begin their depreciation of it.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

034403

7RA.Z. 1.45AM.

57 NL., QUEBEC, Q. JAN 19-20-24

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA.

310

THE LAST REPORT OF LA BANQUE NATIONALE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE IS THE OCTOBER REPORT STOP. I AM INFORMED THAT THE NOVEMBER REPORT HAS BEEN DEPOSITED WITH THE MINISTER BUT THAT IT WAS REFUSED OR SUSPENDED FOR CERTAIN SERIOUS REASONS STOP. COULD YOU INQUIRE ABOUT THESE FACTS AND INFORM ME FOR MONDAY NOON IMPORTANT AND PRESSING.

L.G. BELLEY.

PHONED 9404 By..... Time.....

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CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

Ottawa, Ont., January 21, 1924.

Hon. L.G.Belley

Quebec, Que.,

I find November return published on January Fifth. No suspension.

Arthur Meighen

Charge Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen

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Ottawa, January 23, 1924.

Dear Senator Laird:

Thanks for copy of your letter of the 18th. The Government is in some difficulty here all right. If Mr. Fielding lives, I don't expect they will yield. If he does not, or if he resigns, they may.

Yours very truly,

Senator R. W. Laird,
101 Aldon Block,
Regina, Sask.

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THE NORTHERN TRUSTS COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE VICTORY BUILDING 333 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG, CANADA

January Twenty-third,
1924

To:-

REFER TO No. Personal

The Right-Honourable Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am leaving with Mrs. Riley on Thursday afternoon, for New York, and expect to sail from that part on the "Empress of Canada", on the Thirtieth of January, for a trip around the world, and we shall be away about four months. And, by the time we get home, I expect to have a pretty fair idea as to what the rest of the world looks like, for this trip takes me into countries that, up to date, have been only names to me: - India, the Strait Settlement, Singapore, China, Japan, the Philipines. The C.P.R. arranged this trip about a year ago, and I thought something about going then, but gave up the idea of going when I heard what their prices were. They found, however, that they could not gather up enough people to make it pay, at the prices they set, so about a month or so ago they reduced their tariff by forty percent, and that brought it within the reach of a good many who otherwise would not have considered the matter. But even at the lower rate, I do not think that the boat will be at all crowded, which, of course, makes it very much nicer for those who do go.

There are just wo things that I am specially interested in, that will be considered by the House of Commons: First, a further consideration of the Bank Act, which seems to be inevitable, though it might be just as well to leave things alone, because I don't think that, at the present time, there is any trouble in sight for any of the Banks, big or little. But continued agitation, and discussion, and such letters as that of Arch Bishop Fallon, might start a run on any of the banks, any time. I consider the Dominion Bank one of the soundest of Canadian Banks, and yet that little piece of foolishness in Toronto, I understand, cost them eleven million dollars in deposits, in two days and a half. Some they regained, but it was enough to give them a very unpleasant scare.

If I can lay my hands on it, I will enclose you a rescript of a letter I sent you a year or so ago, in which I suggested Government guarantee of deposits, Government Inspection (not Audit), and a Release of the Double Liability on Shares. I think the first two will be forced, and certainly the

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third ought to be. For, with the double liability, there has been a very limited market for Bank stocks in the past, and it is likely to be worse, and I think it is better for the community that the Bank stock should be widely held, and easily sold.

The other item I am interested in is the offer that The Northern Trusts Company has made to the Post Office Department, to sell them the lot immediately in the rear of the Post Office here, a lot, I am told, they have been talking of acquiring at different times during the last fifteen years and more, and it would be a great convenience to them. This lot is about the last asset we hold in the Liquidation of the Prudential Life, and we are offering it for $90,000, though it was taken on the books at $150,000. The purchase of this lot, I believe, has been favourably reported on by the Post Office authorities. It has been examined by the Department of Public Works, and I believe reported on favourably. But whether it will get into the Estimates or not, I cannot say, and I am afraid I am not a good enough friend of either party to ensure its getting in, no matter how good a bargain it may be. However, I am hoping it is one of the things that will go through on its merits. And if it does, it will enable us to pay up the debts of this defunct concern in full, and be most gratifying to about one thousand shareholders of the company who have lost all they put into it, and are liable for any deficit.

I am sorry I was not in this city last year when you were here, for I remember a promise you made me, to accept a quiet family dinner up at the house, to meet the family. However, I live in hopes of seeing you sometime during the year, and I shall certainly take pleasure in calling upon you any time that I am in Ottawa. It looks as if things are coming your way, slowly, and I am not anxious to hurry them, because I don't think any Government, with either you or anyone else at its head, would feel safe as long as the farmers of the Dominion are selling so much of their products either at or below cost. I speak quite feelingly on this matter, for, as Sir James Aikins says, "I know there is money in farming, because I put some there", and I am running a little farm, under a growing deficit, year by year.

The Balance Sheets of all the companies in which I am interested have now been struck off, for 1923, and I am thankful to say they have all been able to pay a dividend, and all but one had a little something to the good. The exception will be The Northern Trusts Company, which, after paying a dividend of $120,000 found that after making adequate allowance, - perhaps a little more than adequate so as to be on the safe side, - for the first time in eighteen years it had nothing to add to its reserve. However, we have great faith in Canada, and some in ourselves, and I have no doubt but that after I have had a look at the rest of the world, I shall land at Vancouver on the twenty-fourth of May next, well satisfied to be back.

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THE NORTHERN TRUSTS COMPANY

Hon. Arthur Meighen,

January 23,1924

Our friends, the Alexanders, across the street, are still struggling along, with their three companies. Their new hotel is opened, and seems to be taking very well with the public. But from all that I hear, the Finance Department at Ottawa is having rather an anxious time about them. And the last thing that we want to see in Canada is any more trouble anywhere. I see by Dunn's Report of last year that the number of failures was less, but the assets and liabilities greater, than the year before, so we cannot take much comfort out of that.

I am glad to see that the Canadian National Railway had a good year, and I want to bear testimony to the fact that their whole organization of service shows great imporvement, as it should. The adding of the old Grand Trunk system has had a wonderfully good affect, as Hanna always prophesied it would; and, speaking of Hanna, I think we should all of us take off our hats to him, for the wonderfully sportsman-like way he took his dismissal by the Government. I have never heard him make an unpleasant reference to it, although I have seen him many times, and I have a better opinion of him than I ever had. I am, as you know, an Englishman, and I like the fellow who plays cricket!

If you have read this letter through, please drop it, where it belongs, in the waste-paper basket, and believe me,

Yours very truly,

R. G. Riley

RTR/F

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Ottawa, January 26, 1924.

Dear Mr. Riley:

I have just received your letter of the 23rd instant and am making this attempt to send you a message of bon voyage just before you leave. You have earned many times the trip around the world upon which, with Mrs. Riley, you are now launched and your friends, unnumbered in this Dominion, will wish both you and Mrs. Riley a right royal good time as well as grand educational experience.

I still have a copy of your letter regarding the Bank Act and am going to promise to take more personal interest in this question the coming session than I have previously. I am disposed to think that if a policy of Government guarantee is to be launched, it will have to be accompanied by a recoupment of past losses, at least for some years back. I am sincerely in hopes no action will be taken this session which will further shake public confidence at this critical time.

When you return, try and arrange to come through

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Ottawa and if this is possible, wire me from your point of arrival and Mrs. Meighen and I will provide some sort of welcome for you here. We should rejoice in the opportunity to do so.

Yours very truly,

R. T. Riley, Esquire,
Sailing on the Empress of Canada,
(30th January)
New York.

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034411

Jan. 29th 1924.

Editor,
The Financial Post,
143 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

"Says Government Guarantee foolish" is the headline of an article in your issue of the 11th of January containing the argument published in the Ottawa Journal against the Government favouring my proposal for the establishment of Guaranteed Savings Accounts up to $3000.00 in the Chartered Banks of Canada on the same principal that bank notes are now protected by Sections 62 and 69 of the "Bank Act".

May I be permitted sufficient space in your paper to reply to these contentions because the question of Savings accounts is one of great public concern to the people of Canada. In Fernie, B.C. the failure of the Home Bank has been a veritable calamity bringing distress and misery to many a thrifty miner and other citizens who under the delusion of the absolute security of our chartered banks, deposited nearly $800,000 for safe keeping. Both your paper and the Ottawa Journal have a misconception of my proposal as set out in the resolution which I have filed in the House of Commons. It is not that the Government of Canada should guarantee these savings accounts, but that the savings accounts should be protected by the creation of an insurance fund worked out on an actuarial basis, the funds for which would come partly from the depositor, who has the advantage of this protection, and partly from the banks who will enjoy a renewed confidence from the public. The sufficiency of such a fund would be guaranteed by the Banks of Canada and in turn the Department of Finance would see to it that sufficient protection was provided just as they do in the case of bank notes.

Formerly, holders of bank notes were unsecured creditors just like the holders of deposit receipts in the Banks. The Parliament of Canada, however, passed legislation, the net result of which is that when a bank fails the other banks and people at large who hold bank notes are absolutely secured against loss. Surely it is reasonable and equitable that the average citizen who knows nothing of high finance and the

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Editor
The Financial Post
Jan. 29th 1924.

manipulations of bank assets nor their operations and who wants protection for his savings, should be entitled to that protection just as much as the holders of bank notes.

Both the article in your paper and the Journal finds it necessary to be personal in discussing this very important question and the writer of the article certainly manifests a superficial knowledge of the subject in a number of his contentions.

The chartered banks of Canada have and are performing a great service to this country. It is one of the best banking systems in the World and every person knows that now and again the heads of any large business are likely to err in judgment, and when put into desperate circumstances are liable to resort to common dishonesty and make false or any other kind of returns and manipulations in order to avoid an immediate catastrophe. That will happen to any business, but in the business of banking Parliament has a peculiar responsibility because Parliament, by the Bank Act, has conferred upon the Chartered Banks of Canada the monopoly of carrying on a banking business. In addition to the ordinary capital such as the usual business has with which to make money, Parliament, by Statute, has given the banks the right to issue credit instruments known as Bank Notes to the extent of the unimpaired capital of the Bank and profits are accordingly greatly increased to the shareholders. Of course further notes may be issued upon certain securities being put up with the Minister of Finance. No small bank starting today could hope for success.

In 1910 we had thirty-three chartered banks giving a fairly large field for competition, in 1923 we have fourteen. Unless some change is made either by the banks or Parliament how many banks will we have in 1933? The "Canadian Bankers Association" comprises a union of the banks just as lawyers, doctors, retail and wholesale merchants and labour men have organizations for furthering in their proper way their respective obligations. The Canadian Bankers Association does a good service but like every other class of business the heads of our Banks work to make the maximum profit, and while they have organized efficiency in a powerful association with a monopoly on most of the finance of Canada the average citizen and business man has very little actual control through Parliament or in any other way. It was for that reason at the last Session I advocated the establishment of a Centralized Reserve Bank system with re-discount facilities, disciplinary and inspecting powers over certain banking operations and a responsibility through Parliament to the people of Canada. My proposal was to take from the British system and the United States Federal Reserve system those principles of a reserve bank which would be applicable and practical to the conditions of Canada.

The commencement of your article refers to this attitude "as a somewhat radical attitude". The writer of your article is without knowledge of the facts in making a statement like that. Before the problems of banking and the question of Parliamentary

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Editor
The Financial Post
Jan. 29th 1924.

responsibility to the people is finished those who are foresighted and who wish for the strengthening of our banks and their success will find that the proposal I made then and my suggestion for Guaranteed Savings Accounts will be extremely conservative compared with what the majority of the people will be demanding. The interests of the banks of our country and the people are mutual.

From the point of view of the Banks and from that of business, industry, commerce and agriculture, it is of the utmost importance that confidence in all our Chartered Banks should be restored and that the savings of the people should be deposited not with the Government through Post Office Savings Departments but with the banks whose business is to act as receivers of those savings and a safe medium for the loaning of that money to the people in the country who are developing our business and our resources. To the extent that the available liquid money of the community is placed in the hands of our banking institutions, just to that extent can the banks function in supplying the necessary funds on short term loans to the business of the country. In other words you must distinguish between money which is loaned out for a long term, such as Government bonds, mortgages, etc., and short term liquid money which the banks handle and loan out for sixty and ninety days, the banks at the same time being prepared to re-pay the money to the depositors on demand. That, I think, distinguishes exactly between the Banking business on the one hand and Government borrowing on the other. Therefore, when your journal advocates the advantages of Post Office Savings Banks you are advocating a principle which strikes at the success of the banking business in Canada. Shake the confidence of the people in our Chartered Banks, increase the disposition of Provincial and Federal Governments to take the savings of the people and give interest thereby causing the Government to enter the banking business, and you will shake the whole banking structure of this country. Governments require investment money that they must keep a long time and repay in a specified manner while banks ask for the savings which by experience they can loan out for short loans, and still be prepared to pay back the depositor his money.

The only argument of any strength in the Article from the Ottawa Journal is that the Post Office Savings banks provide the very facilities asked for in my resolution but the fact is that the Post Office does not provide these facilities for the following reasons:

(a) A depositor in the post office cannot draw on his account by cheque; to draw out his money he must attend personally and fill in an application form which is forwarded to Ottawa where his money has already been sent, and he is obliged to wait until the return by mail of a cheque from Ottawa to the depositor, all of which involves a period of at least twelve and sometimes fifteen days delay before he can secure his money. To make deposits he must appear personally.

(b) A depositor in the post office is not allowed to deposit

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more than $1500.00 during any one year or a total deposit of $5000.00.

(c) On the otherhand, the Banks Savings Accounts facilitate in every way the quick transaction of business. Cheques can be drawn against the account, deposits made through the mail and withdrawals made within five minutes after you enter the bank.

(d) Thw two systems are entirely different and experience has shown that the post office facilities are not in any way satisfactory to the thrifty person or the man who is saving his money in the banks and using it from time to time for his every day needs.

The conclusion of your article urges Branch Managers to quote the arguments from the Ottawa Journal in explaining to the depositors why a Government guarantee is not advisable in the public interests. Surely as a weekly journal of high standing in finance circles you will agree with the soundness of my contention that it is better to let the banks, with their skill, training and experience, have every freedom possible to carry on the banking business of the country and the Government, so far as practicable, to keep out of the banking business, but unfortunately both are concerned. The recent mergers, the failure of the Home Bank and the clearly indicated tendency to centralize control in finance will cause any public man with a sense of responsibility to the people at large to endeavour to find some solution for restoring a confidence in our banking institutions which formerly existed and which among many people has been lost.

Surely savings accounts guaranteed on an insurance principal where the depositor receives less on his deposits than the ordinary depositor, can do no possible harm to our banks at large and will have a tremendous effect in inducing our citizens to put the money in our banks instead of in their "stockings" thereby enabling the banks to function as they should in developing the business, commerce, industry and agriculture of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

LJL:N

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Conservative Leaders Make Bid for Favor by Supporting West Route

34415

Tories May Take Hold of B. C.'s Case as National Issue; Western Canada Likely to See Two Parties Vie With Each Other in Advocating Construction of Brule-Grande Prairie Line

By C. N. SENIOR

POSSIBILITY of the development of the Western Route for for grain shipments having a powerful effect on federal politics is looming up. A striking instance of how this effect is being brought about occurs in a leading editorial whic hthe Toronto Mail and Empire, probably the staunchest Conservative party organ in Canada, published a week ago.

This editorial comments that the western outlet is affording to the prairie farmers a measure of economic relief sufficient to offset the demand for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Having become seized of this idea the article goes on to demand that "Vancouver must be speedily equipped with all additional facilities required for handling a large export wheat trade."

URGE CLAIMS OF WEST

Possibly by a fortunate coincidence from a western standpoint, two of the outstanding figures in the federal Conservative party next to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, official leader, are British Columbia men, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., national organizer, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.

For the past few months Dr. Tolmie has devoted much of his time to reorganizing the almost extinct Conservative party in the prairie provinces and is now on his way west to this province.

DR. TOLMIE'S MISSION

The reorganization work has followed provincial rather than federal lines for diplomatic reasons, but part of Dr. Tolmie's mission has been to find something the grain-growing provinces want that does not conflict with the premises and foundation of Conservative policy, viz., protection.

Dr. Tolmie, like all the western members, irrespective of party, is convinced of the economic necessity of the creation of a traffic divide somewhere in the centre of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Stevens also has been for 10 years the outstanding spokesman in parliament for equalization of freight rates and all those measures calculated to keep western Canadian development apace with the progress of the east.

POLICY OF PARTY

If, as appears probable following Mr. Stevens' outspoken advocacy, Dr. Tolmie has privately reported to the eastern members of the Conservative party that in the fostering of the Western Route the Conservatives can support a policy which would afford perhaps even greater relief to the grain growing industry than free agricultural implements, it may be that the Conservatives are preparing to take up the whole of British Columbia's case for harbor development, utilization of the Panama canal, construction of the Brule branch line to open up the Peace River, and equalization of freight rates, as a national issue.

For the past few years the farmers of the prairies have felt completely estranged from both Liberals and Conservatives and have decided to go their own way regardless of former party ties.

NEEDS OF PEACE RIVER

This feeling of independence has been especially bitter in the Peace River district, which is absolutely dependent on new and better transportation facilities if its resources are ever to contribute to the national wealth. The proposed Brule-Grande Prairie branch line is the present centre of the hopes of these people and of the thousands of far-seeing Albertans and British Columbians who realize the importance of developing this great area. The prospect is now good that western Canada will see the political parties vie with each other in advocating the construction of this line.

RELIEF FOR FARMERS

If now one of the old parties comes forward as endorsing a policy which really affords economic relief to the western farmers without sacrificing its former principle of protection to the manufacturing industries of the east, an entirely new complexion may be given to the political situation in the west and consequently throughout the Dominion.

COURT VERDICT MEANS ELECT

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House of Commons
Canada

Vancouver, B.C.
February 4th 1924.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Many thanks indeed for your letter of the 23rd. I appreciate the early reminder to have our questions etc. ready at an early date for the Order Paper and to be prepared to speak on the Debate on the Address. It is my wish to speak in the Debate and I will make a point of being prepared anytime after the Opening.

Following my last exchange of letters with you on the question of banking, I filed a resolution for Guaranteed Savings Accounts on the same principal that bank notes are now guaranteed. This is not Government guarantee, it is an insurance fund built up by small annual premiums from the Chartered Banks of Canada and the depositors benefiting by that protection. This fund is then handled under the Minister of Finance. Being worked out on an actuarial basis and being further protected by the Banks collectively it would make little difference whether the Government stood behind the guarantee or not so far as actual liability is concerned, but would make a great difference in creating among our own people and throughout the world the extremely important element of confidence.

The Home Bank failurehas created a sensation throughout Canada which has shaken the confidence of the man on the street in our chartered banks. My proposal aims to restore that confidence and enable the banks to function as they should, viz: to receive the people's savings and act as a safe medium to loan them out to business, commerce, industry and agriculture. In the West here the question is one of considerable interest. When I reach Ottawa I am going to suggest to you and Sir Henry the advisability of the Party as such standing behind the resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the feasibility of Guaranteed Savings Accounts. I enclose copy of a letter

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House of Commons
Canada

Rt.Hon.Mr.Arthur Meighen
February 4th 1924 - 2

which I have written to the Financial Post of Toronto and which contains the chief arguments in favour of the resolution. "Saturday Night" in the issue of the 19th, gave a find write-up endorsing the idea. Some papers are opposed and some are in favour of it, but I find that 95% of the masses of the people out here heartily endorse the idea and likewise many Bankers. Sir Clifford Sifton has written a long article in the "Financial Post" and has made a number of suggestions exactly along the lines of the principles of the Federal Reserve without calling it that name. The Government undoubtedly will appoint a Committee and will offer some palliative for the critical public mind arising out of the Home Bank failure and the several mergers since the House rose. My purpose in filing the resolution which I did at an early date, was to put forward something that was sound and practicable and supported by men who understand the banking business and at the same time something that would appeal to the average citizen and to the people who had been hurt.

The move for the Government to reimburse the depositors of the Home Bank creates a somewhat delicate problem for us. No doubt from a public point of view it would be dangerous and unwise to create a precedent by reimbursing these depositors no matter how strong one's sympathy might be. The principle is quite unsound and would involve Canada in serious results. A number of Orangemen and also the other side, have been speaking to me and strongly object to the idea. A strong campaign is being carried on by the interested parties by circulars and personal interviews with Members and for my part I should like to see our Members stand as a party on this question because an important principle is involved.

The political atmosphere in the West and throughout Canada, as one gets it through the newspapers and meeting of travellers, gives us every reason for encouragement. The results of your own strong attitude on the important public questions is becoming more apparent every day and redounding to the advantage of the Party. The public do not like weakness and that is why the King Government is becoming so unpopular.

Equalized freight rates in Western Canada, particu-

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House of Commons
Canada

Rt.Hon.Mr.Arthur Meighen
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larly to facilitate the flow of grain to Vancouver, has become paramount in the public mind, even the local Liberal Government doing their utmost to gain political advantage while the King Government has done all it could to kill the idea. That is a problem which, if I may suggest, is the one common ground on which to unite the public of the West from Winnipeg to Vancouver. It undoubtedly can be done without offending the East, and the attitude of the King Government is such that I think that our Party has an opening of the greatest strategic importance if we take early advantage of it. I enclose an article by one of our newspaper Conservative friends in which the political aspect is well discussed. A pronouncement from you early in the Session on this question would greatly aid Conservatives all over Western Canada. Harry Stevens is taking a special interest in this; he has the confidence of the business interests of the West and I am hoping that he will feature that question strongly in the next Session.

I should not write such a long letter to a busy man but as I have not written you often I am seeking to cover what I believe to be the important questions as the House will open shortly and I felt you would want our view point on these questions which particularly affect us out here.

With best regards to yourself and Mrs.Meighen.

Yours sincerely,

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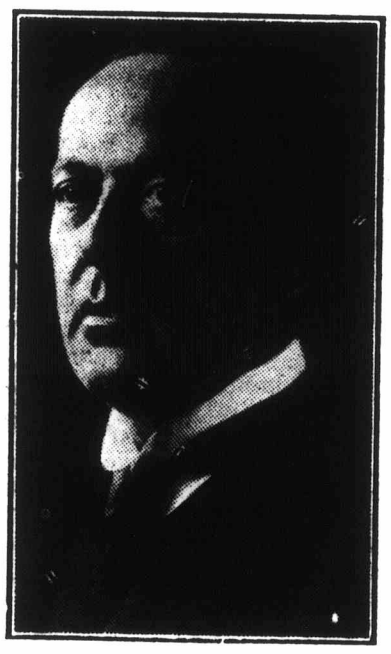
In The Days,

NOT SO LONG AGO,

When Banks Refused Deposits



EVOLUTION OF BANKING

By

HON. F. B. McCURDY

(From The Halifax Herald Year-end Edition, 1923)

MITCHELL PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 27, I, Volume [illegible])

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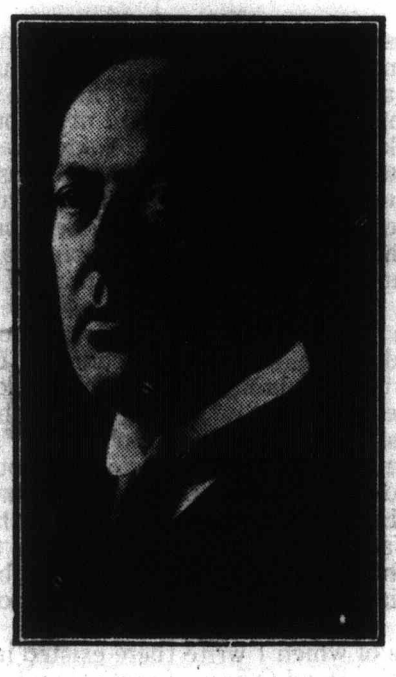
In The Days,

NOT SO LONG AGO,

When Banks Refused Deposits



EVOLUTION OF BANKING

By

HON. F. B. McCURDY

(From The Halifax Herald Year-end Edition, 1923)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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Answering the enquiry of The Herald for an article reminiscent of banking in this historic city, I am naturally impelled to relate my personal experiences and to give my observations of the not too distant period beginning in the 90's, and the happy days spent in that occupation, during the golden years of life, full of never to be forgotten incidents when friendships and associations were formed, which have been and will be terminable only by the hand of death.

Others of your readers could tell of earlier and perhaps more interesting times, but the changes that have occurred even since my advent in banking in Halifax in 1894, are, to my mind quite striking and remarkable.

The impression that one receives on entering a ~~political~~ palatial metropolitan branch today differs widely from that created by the environment and atmosphere of the chief office of the Halifax Banking Company which constituted my "home" for a decade.

The outlook of the Nova Scotia banker twenty years ago, his methods of business, his relations with his customers, his place in the community were so utterly different from banking practice as conducted today that one wonders how the metamorphosis wrought by the modern Canadian Bank, has been effected without more comment on the part of observing public.

When even the wealthiest banking customer in Nova Scotia today applies for a loan, fortified by ample collateral, he is politely apprised that in the ordinary course of bank's routine his application will be submitted for adjudication to an office a thousand miles away. If he is in a hurry, the telegraph wires can be requisitioned and a reply obtained, but at best and quickest, delay ensues, as the decision cannot in the nature of things be rendered by any authority other than the credit department at Head Office. It is true that authority is vested in all Branch Managers to make small loans in their own discretion and without reference to Head Office, but this discretion is always limited, and in most cases does not exceed trifling amounts.

In the days of which I write there existed in the Province of Nova Scotia the Head Offices of more than half as many banks as now exist in the whole Dominion. Their businesses were modest ones measured by the Canadian banking figures of today. But it can be affirmed confidently that in their day they furnished a suitable and satisfactory service to their several communities, as many business men of middle or advanced life throughout the Province can bear witness. And with but fragmentary exceptions they afforded the thrifty classes of the province a remunerative investment opportunity, for it is beyond question true that of all classes of investment upon which capital in this province has embarked during the past half century none has proved so safe and so lucrative as have those made in local bank shares.

The City of Halifax was an important financial centre, and doubtless throve above the other portions of the province on its banking operations, as today the concentration of capital and credit in the larger cities of Canada carries with it collateral benefits and profits to those favored centres. No less than five banks were domiciled in Halifax, their birthplace and their

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home, and the city regarded them with justifiable pride as testifying to its enterprise and to its financial strength. The policy and direction of these five institutions and their many branches throughout the Maritime Provinces was dictated here, but of all this so little remains, that truly it may be written "Ichabod, its glory has departed."

So it is not strange that when men meet who knew the financial glory of the former Halifax and to whom these things meant much, their talk turns to the good old times of other days. No one would assert that our bankers of today are a whit less competent. In banking as in other walks of life improvement has gone on. But by reason of the frequent staff changes the fixity of tenure of office, which was a feature of other days, has disappeared.

The General Manager lived his life in one community and came to be regarded almost as an institution, known of, if not by, all. And even as I write there rises up before me, amongst others, the names and personalities of such men as Mr. Thos. Fyshe, Mr. D. H. Duncan, and one I knew most intimately, viz: Mr. H. N. Wallace.

The daily association in finance of a strong general manager with his Directors, the relations of leading provincial customers with Head Office, and the constant stream of visitors from more distant places drawn here to advance important business undertakings and negotiations with the Bank, all contributed to stimulate the social and other activities of the city's life.

All ~~banks~~ bankers of that day can vividly recall scenes surrounding the greatest social event of each summer, the United Banks regatta. Set along the then secluded banks of the Arm, the larger houses of which being the homes of bank directors were decorated profusely for the occasion, the whole scene was a gala one. Mr. Thomas E. Kenney, President of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, always acted as host at "Thornvale" of the committee in charge, while the racing events were eagerly participated in by employees of every bank as well as by crews from the Navy, the Garrison and the Atlantic Clubs.

The plans for the Regatta were enthusiastically in preparation for weeks before the event and the honor of upholding the bank's colors was earnestly sought by every clerk who could pull an oar.

And in the late afternoon when the last race had been rowed and the prow of the committee boat turned towards the mouth of the Arm, each participant departed from the picturesque scene to conclude in the hospitable homes of the merchant princes of the city the end of a perfect day.

The fixity of tenure was not confined to Head Office, but as a matter of policy, in the branch management, too, changes were avoided, unless the banks interests seemed to call for change, or for other sufficient reason. In the Halifax Banking Company twenty or thirty years ago many of the leading branches were controlled by managers who had themselves established the branch decades before and who were as much a part of the community as were the town's oldest merchants.

And, naturally adopted to these conditions, credit was dispensed not by a distant office on theoretical principles based on the contents of a balance sheet, but on an intimate and personal knowledge of the man himself and the ins and outs and ups and downs of his affairs as gleaned by the lifelong intercourse of the manager with his fellow citizens and customers.

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It was my fortune to review for many years the operations of the Halifax Banking Co. and I often wondered how such ready and elastic credit as was given at places where its largest credit operations were in force, could be accorded to borrowing customers without a final loss. Firms with slender capital borrowed and prospered. The mystery was solved when I became aware of the intimate and sympathetic personal interest with which the manager watched the progress of the borrowers' affairs. He solicited full confidence and in turn accorded wise counsel, and in many cases guided his customers' business ventures and policy.

Some of the maxims current in the bank ran on this wise---

A. Keep good managers in charge of branches, and let them bank. Restrict only the weak manager.

B. Keep the customer right in the conduct of his business, and the bank will be safe.

C. The safest borrower is the man who is making money. He will repay.

There was always money to loan. It was lent sparingly when prices were high, freely when needed to weather a depression, and never when required for a speculative venture likely to bring the customer to loss, no matter how good his credit might be.

It was not an uncommon occurrence in those days for a bank to decline to receive deposits. Amazing as this statement may seem to the younger generation trained in intensive methods of soliciting deposits, it is still true. Today a large reward could safely be offered for the photograph of a bank or bank manager refusing deposits.

Today a bank will fix a limit beyond which it will not lend to a customer. In those days a limit was drawn beyond which a bank would not receive deposits from a customer. The realized wealth of the province was sufficient to more than care for all sound borrowing requirements, but with the extension of the branch system to other parts of Canada and the speculative demands from the larger centres every dollar in deposits is today eagerly sought for.

In Nova Scotia banking circles in those days one heard little of external audit, government inspection, and such moot questions. The widely extended operations of the banks of today have brought their own problems and necessary correctives. But the directors of the Halifax Banking Company functioning in accordance with the conditions then existing, personally verified the bank's holdings of cash and securities at intervals of three or four months. And personally they, too, attended to the burning of wornout and defaced bank notes---not pleasant duties to be sure, if I except the apparent pleasure with which one of the older directors was accustomed to delve into the bags of gold when joining in the counting of the cash, but accepted them as part of the duties properly devolving upon directors.

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The general policy of the bank was to quietly function as a banking institution, to avoid the risks incident to over-expansion and duplication of branches, to keep down the expense account, and make no losses. And they did not advertise. There was in those days a professional sense of banking as an honorable and dignified pursuit which was averse to the assertiveness and to the pushful spirit so apparent in modern advertising.

I well remember the consternation caused in banking parlors when the advertisement of a leading Canadian bank first appeared in a prominently placed street bill board. One of the aggrieved bankers commented to me on the matter in this manner:

See the Molsons on the fences,
Side by side with Gillett's lye,
Has old Elliot lost his senses
Getting next to Corby's Rye.

One of the problems which admittedly confronts all business in Canada today, is the excessive cost of overhead. As one looks back on the local banks of that day he cannot fail to be impressed by the comparatively small expense ratio on which banking oversight was provided, well suited to a community that placed some store on the necessity of saving and thrift. Probably the total annual cost of the President, Board of Directors, and the Inspection staff of the Halifax Banking Company did not exceed $8,000 or $9,000.

Each year it is becoming more apparent that the cost of operation of all public and quasi-public facilities must be borne by those who use the services. In the case of a bank any unnecessary expenses such as over advertising, etc., much be paid for by its depositing or borrowing customers and this constitutes a complaint on which increasing comment is heard by those in touch with the general public.

Sound as the bank was known to be, modest as was its methods of doing business, it asked for no outlay on office buildings, its capital was kept mobile. The total amount of its investment in bank premises was $1,800; in safes and office furniture for its head office and fifteen branches $10,640. A building on Water street at an annual rental of $800 was occupied by its head office, and these modest but perhaps sufficient surroundings, lived and prospered the Halifax Banking Company. Until at the time of its amalgamation with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1903, its balance sheet showed the substantial totals of $6,000,000.

When I first came to Halifax in 1894 the shares of the bank sold at 110 p. c. of par. Under the direction of the late Mr. H. N. Wallace and the Board of Directors, their value had by 1903 increased to 190 p. c., at which price the shareholders agreed to sell to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

It was my good fortune to closely observe the satisfactory operation of the bank during this period of sound growth and progress, but whether under other direction than the wise management afforded by Mr. Wallace, it would have continued to prosper cannot, of course, be told.

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In their business methods too, our Halifax Bankers were alert and quick to adopt new ways when these were shown to be sound and helpful, and as an illustration of what I have in mind it is interesting to note that the Clearing House System which is now in vogue in all large Canadian cities had its inception in this city. It was in the year 1886 that the bankers of Halifax established the first Clearing House in the Dominion of Canada and their action was later copied by other bankers in Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere. But to Halifax, which prided itself on being the home and headquarters of five banks, must be given the credit of initiating the Canadian Clearing House System.

Of course the tendency of banking operations under the Banking Act has been, and is, strongly in the direction of centralization. That centralization is good for the banks can be confidently asserted and the history of the continuous purchasing of the smaller banks by the big ones fortifies that assertion.

And the earnest and enlightened interest that present managements have exhibited and are exhibiting in the case of self-education and higher education, in the quickening of public interest in the arts and sciences and research is of great value to the country.

But whether the concentration of control with its ~~quick~~ quite evident fierce rivalries and race for size and imposing totals, and burdensome expenditure for advertising, office buildings and over duplication of branches, has been economically wise and sound, and whether the distant communities in Canada are as well and equitably served by the modern bank as they were by more modest local banks, are questions which will doubtless form the subject of debate in Canada for many years to come.

And it may not be out of place to suggest that bankers should, if they have not already done so, give earnest consideration to the problem of helping the worthy young men, residents of the more remote branch towns, whose particular asset is a sterling integrity and an earnestness of purpose to make good. It has been said that it will prove to be a difficult matter under our present system of audited statements and authorized credits for the rising generation to secure the necessary financial facilities to obtain a fair start. It is not a complete nor an acceptable answer to be told that there are already too many people in business. At best the matter is a problem which should receive banking consideration for, seemingly, it is a matter which will engage public attention in the future if it is not dealt with.

The public itself will not conform to the ruling that the personal factor in business shall cease to exist, although seemingly the trend of modern business methods has been to eliminate it. No democratic country will forever endure a condition where the door is closed to any well qualified young man seeking to embark in business. Centralization and autocratic control are rampant in this country, as well as the States, and it is not improbable that the next revolt in that great country will be against the system that is rapidly reducing the human being to the position of an inarticulate cog in a huge machine that operates for profit alone.

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No. 96
NOVEMBER, 1923

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL LETTER

ISSUED BY
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
TORONTO, CANADA

Since the successful issue by the Dominion Government of a domestic loan of $200,000,000, as recorded in last month's Letter, the Province of Ontario has placed a loan of $40,000,000, the greater part of which has already found its way into the hands of investors. Except during the war, there has never been financing on so large a scale in the Dominion. The success of these two loans is a matter of some pride to all citizens of Canada and augurs well for the future of the Dominion. The chief natural products of Canada, those of the field, forest and mines, are finding markets abroad in increasing volume despite the unsatisfactory conditions which prevail in so many countries. Last year the per capita value of our exports was $100.63, as compared with $69.36 for the United Kingdom, and $34.39 for the United States. Up to the end of August this year our exports have increased 19 per cent. in value, so that the per capita amount for 1923 will be much larger than for last year. Prior to the war, in 1913, the per capita exports amounted only to $57.95.

The trade returns furnish abundant warranty for the belief just expressed. During the twelve months ending September last, 225,747,861 bushels of wheat, valued at $259,445,816, were exported, as against 160,637,898 bushels, valued at $194,577,125, for the twelve months ending September, 1922. Exports of wheat flour during these two periods amounted to 10,828,154 barrels, valued at $61,347,454, and 8,215,009 barrels, valued at $57,736,689, respectively. This year the provisional estimate of the wheat yield, made by the Dominion Government, is 469,761,000 bushels, as compared with 399,786,400 in 1922, so that from the additional 70,000,000 bushels raised this year a proportionate increase in exports may be looked for. Barley exports are also in excess of those of last year, the yield of this grain as also of oats being substantially greater. There is at present, moreover, a larger demand than usual for our forest products, British Columbia mill owners reporting orders on hand sufficient to keep the mills operating at full capacity for two or three months. In eastern Canada, however, the preparations under way for a large output of pulpwood are checked somewhat by the difficulty of obtaining labour. Mining production, particularly of the precious metals, is expanding, with a corresponding increase in exports. If exports of our natural and easily accessible products can grow under the unsatisfactory conditions to be found in so many markets, there is reasonable ground for anticipating a decided improvement when affairs in Europe become settled.

Internal trade has shown no material change other than a seasonal one during the past month. The growth of exports, the activity of transportation agencies in moving so large a crop, and the distribution of the proceeds, do not appear to have induced any unusual increase in general business. "There is a rather better feeling abroad," says a Montreal report, "not marked, but nevertheless noticeable, and impressions gain ground that gradual improvement may be looked for from this on." No great changes are taking place. Buyers are very cautious, giving attention to immediate, rather than prospective requirements. Commercial collections are seasonably better, but up to date show no improvement as compared with this time last year. Montreal also reports a slight revival of the cattle export trade as having occurred during September and early in October, and although the number exported as a result of the lifting of the embargo has not been up to expectations, the number shipped to date is in excess of last year, which was considered to be the best of the post-war period. Up to October 3rd, 21,211 head of cattle had been shipped from this port as compared with 19,467 head last year. There were a number of vessels booked for cattle during October, and it would appear that the cattle trade vied with the grain trade in activity at the end of the season.

AGRICULTURE AND CREDIT

The greater part of the field crops has been harvested and threshed under favourable conditions. The quality is well up to the average, but the price obtained by the producer is lower than a year ago. Production costs this year, however, may work out at less than they did in 1922. At the commencement of August wages were below those of last year, but as the season advanced a

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change took place and in some cases as high as $8 and $10 was asked for a day's work. The grain producers having before them their unsatisfactory experience in the harvest seasons of 1920 and 1921, when production costs were excessive, solved the problem in a more economical way in 1923, and will, therefore, doubtless obtain a better net result from this year's crop even though the price per bushel is somewhat less. That they have a considerable sum to apply upon the reduction of their accumulated indebtedness is evident from the collections already made.

Whatever troubles the Canadian farmer may have, it is becoming increasingly apparent that he is no worse off than the farmer elsewhere, and that his position would not be improved by an increase of credit out of proportion to his ability to repay. The Chairman of the Bank of New Zealand said a few months ago in the course of his annual address to the shareholders of that institution, "It is safe to say of the majority of those farmers who are in difficulty that they have had too much credit and not too little." The investigations being made in the United States by the New Zealand Government are in consequence unlikely to assist them in finding a solution of the problem, for the intervention of the Government in arranging for credits to farmers in the former country has had some unfortunate results. Cases are reported from eastern Oregon and Washington of farmers who have abandoned their farms to mortgagees and creditors and gone to work in the towns and lumber camps, taking their personal belongings with them in motor cars and trailers. In some instances they have taken advantage of the bankruptcy law. The financial statement of one farmer who raised about 4,000 bushels of wheat shows that taxes, interest on mortgages and harvesting expenses absorbed the entire proceeds of his crop, leaving nothing for his own labour and that of his family. It may be pointed out here, as was done in a previous Letter, that taxes and mortgage interest—the latter being largely the result of the liberal supply of credit by Government institutions—are much more serious items in the United States than in Canada, where happily similar forms of credit have not gained the same headway. Meanwhile relief for the United States farmer is being sought by means of a proposal that the price of wheat should be fixed and that the tariff against Canadian wheat should be raised from 30 cents to 50 cents per bushel. The "Northwestern Miller," a recognized authority in the grain and milling business of the United States, gives currency to a curious incident in this connection. It says: "The state-owned flour mill at Grand Forks, North Dakota, has been importing wheat under the 30 cent tariff for mixing with North Dakota wheat. Being asked for an explanation of this treasonable act the manager said that he found it advantageous to raise the quality of the flour as he was enabled to get higher prices. It seems quite possible that an act like this in the case of a state-owned mill may become a political issue. What right has a mere business manager to say that Canadian wheat will make better flour than North Dakota wheat, especially when it is considered that Canadian flour mills may advertise the fact?"

In view of the fact that farmers in all countries are complaining of not obtaining a price for their products sufficient to meet their ordinary expenses, it is satisfactory to note that the Debt Adjustment Bureaus of both Manitoba and Saskatchewan report gratifying results in settling difficulties between debtors and creditors, and that the former are more hopeful than they have been for some time past. There is in general a growing disposition on the part of both debtors and creditors in Western Canada to make the best of the situation, and it is understood that many of the larger commercial and financial houses have voluntarily adjusted terms of payment so as to enable farmers to carry on.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

The growth in our exports of forest products and the consequent inroads being made into the supplies of raw material necessary to maintain the pulp and paper industry are at present being investigated by a Royal Commission. In the course of the inquiry some interesting evidence has been presented. One eminent paper manufacturer gave the following information with regard to the output of the Province of Quebec in 1922:

> "To produce 1,088,205 tons of pulp, 1,405,440 cords or 702,722,000 feet, board measure, of pulpwood were consumed by 46 mills. In addition 553,836 cords, or 276,918,000 feet, board measure, were used for other forest products; the whole accounting for a total wood cut of approximately 1,905,000,000 feet, board measure. To this consumption must be added in the future 500,000 cords of pulpwood—an amount that practically equals the present export—to provide for new mills or paper machines under construction. It is only with the most intensive protection and the strictest conservation that it will be possible to maintain this vast supply of raw material to provincial forest industries. In some districts a timber shortage is already well in sight and it will be necessary for the mills operating there to purchase all the available pulpwood that is produced in the province. There is, therefore, no surplus supply for export, and mills in Quebec are going to be short exactly the quantity of wood that is sold to mills in the United States, unless our forest reserves are depleted in defiance of conservations. This means that they will be unable to operate at capacity and will give less employment to labour."

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The situation arising from the heavy consumption of pulpwood in Quebec is also true of the other provinces, and there is a strong movement under way to supplement the efforts now being made to save these resources from destruction by fire, by limiting the export of pulpwood.

In this connection there has to be taken into account the increasing cut for lumber purposes, which, in British Columbia alone, from January to August last, amounted to 1,489,892,000 feet, as compared with 1,029,893,000 feet scaled in the corresponding period of 1922. It would appear, therefore, that the trade demands on our forest resources are increasing substantially every year. An estimate of the timber cut for the whole of Canada is as follows: for lumber, 900,000,000 cubic feet; pulpwood, 440,000,000 cubic feet; fuel, 1,100,000,000 cubic feet; shingles and miscellaneous, 310,000,000 cubic feet, making a total of 2,750,000,000 cubic feet, of which the Canadian pulp and paper industry takes 16 per cent. The production of pulp by provinces in 1922, its value and the proportion made for export, are as follows:

	Total Production		Made for Export		Proportion of Total Production Exported	Used by Mills in Province
	Quantity Tons	Value	Quantity Tons	Value		Tons
British Columbia	198,426	$ 6,982,125	54,936	$ 3,279,567	28%	140,106
New Brunswick	99,750	6,205,312	75,557	4,539,130	75%	.....
Nova Scotia	37,562	1,166,747	32,306	1,103,057	87%	.....
Ontario	726,308	27,263,674	109,617	5,107,303	15%	527,823
Quebec	1,088,205	43,329,740	466,484	20,735,126	43%	520,652
Total	2,150,251	$84,947,598	738,900	$34,764,183	34%	1,188,581

By far the larger proportion of Canadian pulp and paper products are exported, as can readily be gathered from the fact that of 3,923,940 cords of pulpwood cut in 1922, 1,011,332 cords were exported and from the balance of 2,912, 608 cords, used by Canadian mills, approximately 1,500,000 tons of newsprint was made and exported. A limitation on the export of pulpwood would therefore affect our trade with the United States, and it is only natural that the paper manufacturers of that country should protest against such a proposal. It is probable that the anticipation of such a policy being adopted has been the cause of the active demand for woodsmen at higher wages than those prevailing a year ago, in order to increase the cut for immediate export.

The United States tariff is apparently designed to permit the importation free of duty of pulp, pulpwood and newsprint, and to exclude the importation of paper used for other than newspaper purposes. Since the commencement of the present enquiry the United States Tariff Board has broadened its interpretation of the term "newsprint," but the change is not sufficient to satisfy the Canadian paper makers who feel that with their advantage in having an abundant supply of hydro-electric energy they are deprived of a great market by a manipulation of the tariff, which they claim can best be offset by regulating the export of pulpwood and pulp. The present enquiry, however, is understood to have in view the conservation of natural resources which already furnish a substantial proportion of Canada's total exports. For the fiscal year ending March 31st last, the value of pulp and paper exported was $122,554,869, as compared with $11,850,632 in 1913. Canada's resources of wood and stream place her in a position to compete with producers of pulp and paper elsewhere as successfully as she is doing in the case of wheat and its products, and whatever may be the recommendation of the Commission it will serve a useful purpose if its survey of a great industry results in measures being adopted that will guarantee its successful continuance.

MONTHLY INDEX NUMBER

Our index number for the price of imports rose slightly from 163.59 in mid-September to 163.81 in mid-October, owing to increases in the prices of corn, sugar, cotton, wool, leather and linseed oil, which offset a general decline in the metal market. Our number for exports fell slightly from 153.29 to 152.07; wheat, cattle, hogs, flour, potatoes, copper and silver registering lower prices, and salmon and woodpulp higher prices. The number for imports and exports combined stood at 157.94, as against 158.44, thus continuing the gradual decline in the general level of prices which has been in evidence for some months.

BANKING AND FINANCE

The bank statement shows that the note circulation of all banks amounted at the end of September to $184,00,000, or an increase of $14,000,000 during the month and of $7,000,000 during the year. Cash and bank balances increased $6,000,000 during September and amounted to about the same as a year ago. An increase during the month of $20,000,000 in current loans in Canada was offset by a contraction in call and short loans of a similar amount, but current loans abroad increased $10,000,000. Deposits by the public in Canada fell $8,000,000 and deposits abroad $9,000,000. Government deposits, however, increased $21,000,000. The total assets of all banks stood at the end of September at $2,625,000,000, an increase of $25,000,000 during the month and $6,000,000 during the year.

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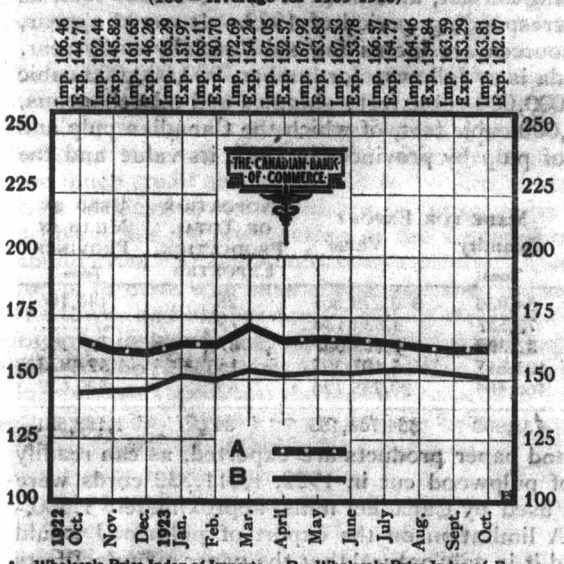
CURRENT STATISTICS OF FINANCE AND TRADE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA

(100 = Average for 1909-1913)



A—Wholesale Price Index of Imports B—Wholesale Price Index of Exports

FOREIGN TRADE

	Month of August 1923	Month of August 1922	Twelve months ending August 1923	Twelve months ending August 1922
IMPORTS	$ 78,825,677	$ 67,354,750	$ 891,891,035	$ 732,391,895
EXPORTS				
Canadian...	80,021,409	73,386,199	1,001,037,574	779,467,399
Foreign.....	1,308,627	1,100,220	14,006,562	13,679,198
Total Trade	$160,155,713	$141,841,169	$1,906,935,171	$1,525,538,492

GROSS RAILWAY EARNINGS

(Nine months ending September)

	1923	1922	1921	1920
Canadian Pacific..	$126,480,944	$122,726,910	$132,518,000	$133,544,000
Canadian National	178,000,121	160,152,949	166,512,375	162,255,537
Totals....	$304,481,065	$282,879,859	$299,030,375	$295,799,537

MOVEMENT OF WESTERN WHEAT CROP

August 5 to Oct. 12	1923 Cars	1923 Bushels	1922 Bushels
Marketed Country Points..	.....	137,851,979	135,733,573
Loaded Country Points....	72,437	94,168,100	98,294,533
Inspected All Points.....	57,655	74,951,500	85,651,449
Unloaded (Fort William and Port Arthur).....	*42,076	*54,954,295	63,228,255
Shipped (Fort William and Port Arthur, Lake & Rail)	.....	*39,901,148	47,623,300

*Includes old and new crop since Sept. 1st, 1923

Inspections to date show 82.6% contract grade

EXCHANGE RATES

	Oct. 1-25, 1923 High	Oct. 1-25, 1923 Low	Sept. 1-25, 1923 High	Sept. 1-25, 1923 Low	Oct. 1-25, 1922 High	Oct. 1-25, 1922 Low
New York Funds	2⅛	1⅞	2 1/16	2 1/32	1/32 dis.	1/16 dis.
Stg. Cables in N.Y.	456½	447½	456¾	450⅞	448	438½

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	Month of Sept. 1923	Month of Sept. 1922	Six months ending Sept. 1923	Six months ending Sept. 1922
REVENUE				
Customs.....	$10,518,562	$ 8,915,023	$ 62,265,653	$ 57,805,902
Excise.....	3,252,072	3,377,471	19,086,109	18,337,247
Post Office.....	2,400,000	2,200,000	13,900,000	12,400,000
Public Works...	137,298	145,758	692,775	573,221
War Tax.....	13,568,800	15,552,995	110,760,722	104,527,792
Other Revenue.	1,052,069	1,640,199	6,386,827	9,463,756
	$30,928,801	$31,831,446	$213,092,086	$203,107,918
EXPENDITURE....	$23,434,757	$24,152,162	$134,866,769	$139,492,713
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				
War.....	$ −8,114	$ 494,655	$ 47,625	$1,643,197
Public Works.	1,103,813	1,287,867	5,252,206	3,611,146
	$1,095,699	$1,782,522	$5,299,831	$5,254,343

	30 Sept., 1923	31 Aug, 1923	30 Sept., 1922
NET DEBT.....	$2,398,247,483	$2,403,596,995	$2,384,030,843

THE BANK STATEMENT

ASSETS	30 Sept., 1923	31 Aug, 1923	30 Sept., 1922
Cash & Bank Bals	$ 442,523,661	$ 437,296,345	$ 441,824,167
Bank Bals. Abroad	57,473,731	58,798,778	114,893,500
Call & Short Loans	282,939,472	302,036,891	279,020,821
Securities.....	416,944,604	412,100,594	322,009,343
Loans in Canada..	1,159,120,522	1,136,801,889	1,211,824,594
Loans Abroad.....	162,408,428	152,473,660	145,609,779
Other Assets.....	103,480,691	100,392,378	104,262,355
	$2,624,891,109	$2,599,900,535	$2,619,444,559
LIABILITIES			
Note Circulation ..	$ 184,117,027	$ 169,980,554	$ 176,918,869
DEPOSITS			
Government	91,521,871	69,791,550	108,987,624
Public in Canada	1,700,754,367	1,708,478,366	1,648,647,585
Foreign.....	296,503,716	304,560,865	336,746,970
BANK BALANCES			
Canadian	11,114,894	12,004,049	9,008,420
Foreign.....	42,338,297	38,437,290	33,706,122
Bills Pbl. & Accept.	26,644,551	23,717,505	26,321,493
Other Liabilities...	2,797,329	3,919,214	2,643,506
Capital and Rest..	247,032,150	247,031,700	255,230,712
	$2,602,824,202	$2,577,921,093	$2,598,211,301

BANK CLEARINGS

Week ending	Amount	Inc. or Dec. from last year	Year to date	Inc. or Dec. for year
Sept. 20	297,095,366	− 3.8%	11,246,768,796	+ .8%
" 27	305,265,820	− 4.6%	11,552,034,616	+ .7%
Oct. 5	367,420,567	− 2.5%	11,919,497,183	+ .7%
" 11	367,639,479	+ 9.3%	12,286,113,739	+1.0%

MUNICIPAL ISSUES

	1923	1922	1921	1920
Year to date	$83,412,687(a)	$58,079,737(a)	$76,194,982	$46,089,005

Note:—(a)To October 19th only.

MUNICIPAL BOND issues of $100,000 and over:—

Saskatchewan Schools.....	$334,849
Chicoutimi, Que.....	150,000
Ste. Therese, Que.....	140,000

CORPORATION:—

Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co..	$500,000
St. John Drydock & Ship.....	950,000

PROVINCIAL:—

Province of Ontario.....	$40,000,000

DOMINION:—

Refunding Loan (supplementary)..	$150,000,000

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 Reserve Fund, $15,000,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. . . . . President

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT - H. P. van GELDER, Supervisor

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Ottawa, February 9, 1924.

My dear Ladner:

I have your letter of the 4th instant with enclosures. The copy of letter which you enclosed was the same as that which appeared in the "Journal" of yesterday and which I read with great interest. You may depend upon it, my Mother read it too.

Dr. Tolmie is now in the West and from all reports received, he is needed there more than anywhere else. Every letter received contains most encouraging.

Kind personal regards.

Yours very truly,

Leon J. Ladner, Esquire, M.P.,
Vancouver, B.C.

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Banking Situation

Ottawa, March 5th, 1924.

Honourable F.B. McCurdy,
180 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa.

My dear McCurdy:

I see you have turned pamphleteer. Your article on Banking I commenced to read in the middle of a very busy day, but found it so good that I kept right on until I was through. It is indeed interesting and well done.

Yours very truly.

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H. A. Mackie, K.C.

A. E. Popple, LL.B.

BRIEFING IN CRIMINAL AND
EXTRADITION CASES

201 McLEOD BUILDING
Edmonton, Alberta March 10th, 1924

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

There will be a movement during this session on the part of the Western Provinces, or at least the Province of Alberta, to get Mr. King, to agree to amend the banking Act in such a way as to permit the Provinces of the West and particularly Alberta to pass a banking law along the lines of the draft which you will please find enclosed herewith.

I am requested to ask you if you are prepared to pledge yourself in the event of being returned to power at the coming general elections to amend the Banking Act so as to permit provincial banks to operate with powers mentioned in said draft bill. You will please take into consideration th t your answer must be shown to the parties requesting me to write you.

I have another question to ask you and it is this:- If the various Liberal candidates in the different provinces were all now nominated in anticipation of a general election and they went down to see Mr. King, the Right Honorable, and requested him to amend the Banking Act at this session to permit the Western Provinces and the Province of Alberta particularly to pass a provincial banking Act such as the draft herewith would you be of the opinion that Mr. King would do so?

Yours faithfully,

H. A. Mackie

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THE NEED OF A NEW

Banking Law

What's The Matter With Canada?

(By John W. Leedy)

"What's The Matter With Canada ?" 25c
"The Proposed Provincial Banking Law," 50c
(By Mail, Post Paid)

10278 89th Street
Edmonton - - - Alberta

LEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume [illegible])

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NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM DOOMED
(From the Dearborn Independent.)

January 19, 1924.

"It needs but a slight acquaintance with American Banking," says The American Banker, "to be conscious of the fact that a perceptible movement is on to change from the National to the State banking systems. A leading banking paper in Boston is running a series of editorial articles under the heading of 'Are the National Banks Doomed?' In his annual report, issued this week, Controller Dawes asks the same question.

"Here is a point in the conduct of public affairs emphasized by a condition in the banking business of which little information has leaked out, but of which the banking fraternity is fully aware. The Pacific Banker tells us the matter is the subject of keen interest in conference and convention, and quotes extensively from opinions as to the cause, without, however, once alluding to the fact that the doom of all banks, especially all small banks, was sounded as a principal object of the Federal Reserve System. National Banks were drafted into the Federal Reserve under duress. To those not blinded by the glittering promise of huge returns the forced membership is ever more abhorrent.

"Banking changes will come in one or two directions. Either the Money Monopoly will be strengthened by still further restricting the power of issue, or there will be legislation giving all government obligations the circulation privilege, and permitting holders to issue government currency upon deposit and waiver of interest.

"This will be a transfer of an interest-bearing debt to one costing nothing in usury, thus benefiting the whole people in more ways than one."

Tiberius, to some Provincial Governors, urging that their Provinces should be loaded down with taxes, wrote back:

"It is the part of a good shepherd to share his flock, not skin them."
—*"Cicero."*

034434

FOREWORD

The editorial from which the title of this booklet is taken appeared in the Emporia Gazette, August 15th, 1896. The heading and opening statement are as follows:

"What's the Matter With Kansas?

"Today the Kansas Department of Agriculture sent out a statement which indicates that Kansas has gained less than two thousand people in the past year. There are about two hundred and twenty-five thousand families in the State, and there were about ten thousand babies born in Kansas, and yet so many people have left the State that the natural increase is cut down to less than two thousand net.

"This has been going on for eight years.

"If there had been a high brick wall around the State eight years ago and not a soul admitted or permitted to leave, Kansas would be a half million souls better off than she is today."

The condition of affaiars in this Province at this time is rapidly drifting into a similar condition as that which brought the State of Kansas to Bankruptcy.

This is put forward by the writer, believing that a comparative survey of conditions here with what occurred there in the nineties, would throw some light on the situation and be of interest to the public and show a feasible way out of our difficulties.

What's the Matter With Canada?

The course of recent events pertaining to the marketing of Wheat and the efforts being made to establish better conditions by the creation of a wheat pool, together with the failure of the Merchants Bank and the collapse of the Home Bank, have concentrated the attention of the entire country upon these two things. This makes this seem to be a favorable time to consider measures making for the betterment of credit facilities generally and for agriculture in particular.

When a country with as good a climate and as great a territorial area as Canada, with people that are law-abiding and industrious, with more miles of railroad in proportion to population than any other country in the world, with natural resources equal to any nation; that has given away more than fifty million acres of choice land to attract population, whose governments—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal—have spent millions in advertising

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its advantages, and who have spent millions more in immigration work and payment of travelling expenses of settlers to get them into the country, finds itself at the end of all its efforts and expense with only eight million five hundred thousand people—the conclusion is inevitable that there is something radically and fundamentally wrong with the administration of it.

As the material progress of any country depends more upon its financial policy and credit facilities than any other one thing, and as agriculture is the main and basic industry of Canada, it is important to examine its banking system as it relates to the farming industry. The initial difficulty with our banking system seems to be that when we imported it from Great Britain, we did not get all of it. We left an important and essential part of the machinery behind, and it has never been replaced. Practically all farmers in England and Scotland are tenants and their credit is regulated by the steward of their overlord, who goes among them and ascertains their needs and arranges for such credit as he thinks is justified. When this banking system was set up in Canada there were no overlords and no stewards to arrange the credits, so the bankers, not knowing what else to do, had Parliament pass a law that no farm products could be taken in security by a bank until the title to them had passed into the possession of the dealer. This Act of Parliament put the common farmer out of business so far as the banks were concerned. The farming industry under this handicap struggled along until 1912, when the Grain Growers' demand for relief grew so insistent that the law was amended so banks could loan money to farmers upon their threshed grain grown upon the farm. This last restriction is not contained in the laws of any other country, and can only be accounted for by the fact that the bankers, having acquired almost the entire control of the grain business, desire to limit the dealing in grain to as few people as possible. The other restriction that the grain must be threshed, also bears unjustly upon the farmer. It would seem that a survey of grain marketing and banking should begin after the abnormal conditions created by the war had somewhat subsided. But there was one transaction at the outbreak of the war that was so grossly wrong and harmful as to make it a necessary part of any survey that may be made.

When war was declared, the New York Stock Exchange closed its doors, locking up funds belonging to the banks of this country to such an extent that they were afraid to proceed with their business for fear they could not meet the demands of their depositors, as some people would withdraw their deposits in fear, and many would want to speculate on account of the rising market. In this predicament they went in a body to the Government for assistance. Sir Edmund Walker in a speech to the stockholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the following January, after describing the general situation, had this to say about the condition of affairs in Canada, and what was done to relieve it.

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Quotation From the Speech of Sir Edmund Walker to the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce

"In Canada, while the issues were smaller, they were of the most profound importance to us, and we can never be too thankful for the high intelligence and the quickness of action of the Minister of Finance. Our gold supply is not important in amount as compared with that of the greater nations, but its preservation is vitally important to us. To convince people that the hoarding of gold was unnecessary, and in any event to make it nearly impossible, was part of the task here, as it was in England. One of the most effective means of accomplishing this was, as far as possible, to make sure that the inevitable result of war in curtailing business would not be intensified by a lack of currency with which to carry on our daily affairs. The arrangements proposed by the Minister of Finance, approved by his Government and put into operation all within twenty-four hours, were as follows:

"(1) For the first time in the history of Canada banks were empowered to pay their debts in their own notes. When these notes reached the clearing-house, however, they were redeemed in Government legal tenders or in gold. The notes were not, as many people supposed, made a legal tender as between individuals, and the main object of this arrangement was to prevent people from securing actual gold coin in order to hoard it, a process which would have been ruinous to the nation as a whole, although comforting to the individuals who secured the gold.

"(2) The banks would have been able under the Bank Act to issue the usual emergency circulation for crop-moving in September, and this date was set back to August.

"(3) The Government raised somewhat the limit for that part of its legal tender issues which is not entirely based on gold.

"(4) The Government undertook to make loans to banks on approved security in order to aid them in carrying on the business.

"At that moment no machinery existed by which Canadian Banks with call loans or actual cash, in either London or New York, could use such resources to pay debts in Canada."

The action of the Minister of Finance on this occasion was commendable. It gave confidence to the country and prevented any large withdrawal of funds from the banks, and if the bankers had kept faith with the Government and the public, all would have been well, but the temptation was too great for them. There were hundreds of millions of gilt-edged stocks owned by the Germans that were being sold at any price that could be obtained, and the bankers had the grain business at their mercy. In addition to this they were large stock-holders in most of the manufacturing enterprises of the country, and when the bankers saw that the public generally were going to loyally support the situation

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and not harrass the banks, their avaricious instinct overcame their moral scruples, and they used the extraordinary credit that the Government had given them for their own benefit. But in order to do this, they had to deprive some others of the credit the Government had given them to distribute.

In doing this, it was natural that the ones selected were those who were the least able to protest or strike back, namely, the retail merchants and farmers. Three days after the Government had guaranteed the notes of the banks to an unlimited amount so that the business of the country could be kept in a normal condition, the manufacturers and wholesale merchants of the City of Edmonton issued the following circular letter to their customers:

"War; Some of Its Effects Already Apparent

"Edmonton, August 8th, 1914.

"We, the undersigned wholesale merchants and manufacturers of Edmonton, feel that we and our customers are faced with the most serious situation which has ever prevailed in the history of Western Canada. A situation which was already full of difficulty has been rendered unprecedently acute by the developments of the past week and by the fear of the almost unlimited possibilities for trouble in the future.

"We do not wish to appear unduly pessimistic. We recognize encouraging features in the situation, such for instance, as the probability of greatly enhanced prices for the products of Alberta farms. But it is also obvious that war on such a stupendous scale as the world has never before seen, is actually in progress. How long it will last, or what the ultimate result on the business situation will be, no one knows. But in the meantime these are the facts that we must face:

"Previous to the outbreak of the war, there were in Edmonton and surrounding district the largest number of unemployed men ever known at this time of year. That number will grow from now on.

"No money whatever is available for any kind of development work. The world's money markets are closed up for the time being. The City of Edmonton, owing to these conditions, has had to cut off every possible form of civic expenditures. Not only will many labourers be thrown out of work, but large numbers of expert workmen and clerical staff will also be laid off. Many business concerns are compelled to adopt a similar policy of retrenchment. Staffs are being reduced wherever possible, and the wages and salaries of those that remain are being cut.

"We have information that practically every loan company doing business here is withdrawing from business until the situation clears, and their agents or branches are instructed to entertain no applications for loans. This means almost a total cessation

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to building activities in the City, and more men out of work. And there will be no loans to farmers.

"It is believed that all bank managers have received the most positive instructions from their head offices to greatly curtail their accommodations to customers and restrict lines of credit. We may all shortly find ourselves in a position which will compel us, without any choice, to practically withdraw all credits and sell for cash only.

"Possibly we are unduly nervous about the situation; perhaps the ablest financiers of this continent are not justified in the extreme caution they are displaying and the most experienced business men throughout the Dominion exaggerate the seriousness of the situation; maybe the war will not last long or it will be found that conditions here will become normal as soon as the present nervousness wears off. Perhaps; but in the meantime it appears to us the part of wisdom for all, wholesalers and retailers alike, to prepare for the worst so far as we are able. To do otherwise is to court disaster. We believe that the degree of safety with which the business community of Edmonton and surrounding territory comes through the stormy period we are now probably entering, will depend on the extent to which we are prepared to look unpleasant facts in the face, and to put our business in order, so far as practicable.

"With this end in view, we should urge that all retail merchants, particularly those in the city, at once eliminate all credit and put their business on a strictly cash basis. This may mean curtailment in volume of business, but it means safety. It is also suggested that stocks should be reduced to the smallest volume compatible with efficient service to customers. 'Buy little and often' is a pretty safe policy for times of trouble.

"In making these suggestions to our customers, we have no wish to appear as in any way seeming to dictate how you shall conduct your business; but we wish to extend a friendly warning as to the seriousness of the situation, that you may not be taken unawares should it become imperative to eliminate all credits.

"Ames Holden McCready, Ltd.
"Brown Fruit Co., Ltd.
"Campbell Wilson & Horne, Ltd.
"Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.
"Cooper, H. H., & Co.
"Edmonton Paint & Glass Co., Ltd.
"Edmonton Produce Co., Ltd.
"Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.
"Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd.
"Great Western Garment Co., Ltd.
"Johnston & Boon, Ltd.

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"Larose Co., Ltd.
"Marshall Wells Alberta Co., Ltd.
"Metals Ltd.
"McClary Manufacturing Co.
"National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.
"Northwest Biscuit Co., Ltd.
"Plunkett & Savage.
"Revillon Wholesale, Ltd.
"Royal Fruit Co., Ltd.
"Scott Fruit Co., Ltd."

The cutting off of credit to others was turned to the benefit of the banking, milling and grain combine, as they were in the grain business and were out to give the farmers their regular annual trimming at threshing time, which they did very effectually as was shown in the annual estimate made by the Grain Growers' Guide the following January, when it was found that only twenty-seven per cent. of the crop remained in the hands of the producers. The estimate for wheat alone in 1914, in the prairie provinces, was 140,958,000 bushels. Twenty-five per cent. of this is 35,000,000, which at fifty cents per bushel is $17,500,000. In 1915, the estimate for the year was 360,187,000 bushels. Twenty-five per cent. of this is 90,000,000 bushels, which at fifty cents is $45,000,000. And in 1916 the estimate was 242,314,000 bushels. Twenty-five per cent. of this is 60,000,000 bushels, which at fifty cents is $30,000,000. At the very conservative estimate of twenty-five per cent. of the wheat of those three years at fifty cents per bushel, the bankers, by cutting off credit and forcing payment at threshing time, appropriated $93,000,000 that should have gone to the farmers. And yet people wonder why the farmer refuses to stay put, and how it is the milling and grain companies are enabled to declare such dividends as they do.

Passing over other marketing transactions in grain during the war as abnormal, and coming now to September first, 1920, the day the Wheat Board ceased to operate, we find the price on that date to be $2.15. The abolishing of the Wheat Board removed the pressure they exerted in holding down the price of wheat, and it rose by the end of September to $2.78.

The Wheat Combine, consisting of millers, bankers and dealers, did not wish to take over at that price any more wheat than they had to, so a propaganda to the effect that wheat would go to five dollars per bushel, was put on throughout the three wheat growing provinces and all farmers who could be induced to believe it, found borrowing money at the banks to enable them to hold their wheat, the easiest thing they ever did. These loans were generally made for six months, which gave time for the bankers and millers to get their holdings of wheat and flour to

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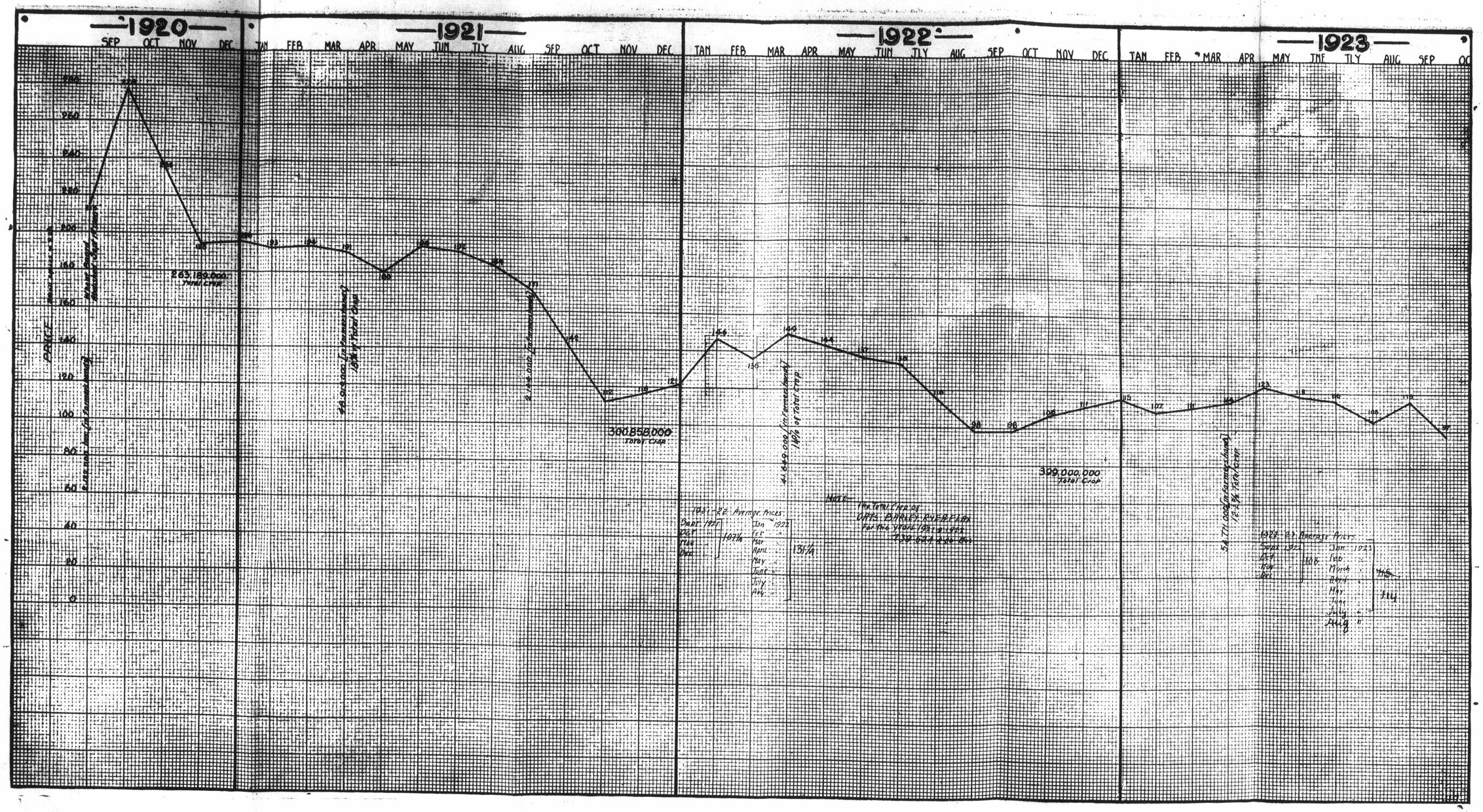

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the market ahead of the farmer, who, by the official report of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, was found holding eighteen per cent. of the total crop when his note was due in April, and the price had fallen to $1.80. He was then told that he must put up other security or deliver the wheat, which was what most of them had to do. The wheat now having fallen into the hands of the Combine, the price rose by the last of May to $1.94½; June, $1.92½; July to $1.84½. This manipulation repaired the losses of the Combine earlier in the season, enabling the Ogilvie Milling Co. to declare a twelve per cent. dividend for that year.

When threshing time arrived in 1921 the price had fallen to $1.13, and the Combine wanted all the wheat they could get, so the credit of the farmer was squeezed until at the end of the next March he had only fourteen per cent. of his crop, whereas the year before when the price was high and it was good policy to sell early, he held eighteen per cent. The crop of 1921 was 300,858,000 bushels. The average price for the last four months of the year was $1.07¼. At this average price the farmer had parted with 103,828,313 bushels, and by the thirty-first of March had sold eighty-six per cent. of the entire crop, the average price of which from January to August inclusive, was $1.31¼.

These statistics show that if the farmer had been given credit so that he might receive the average price, he would have received at least $22,000,000 more than he did.

The official estimate of the 1922 crop was 399,000,000 bushels, which at threshing time was worth at Winnipeg, ninety-eight cents for number one, and by squeezing the farmers credit, they had taken over by December 31st, 161,845,403 bushels, and by March 31st had forced all but twelve per cent. out of his hands. The price for this crop for the last four months of the year was $1.08, and up to August 30th of this year was $1.14. If the farmer had received the average price he would have saved twenty millions. It will be seen by the statistics, which were taken from the published records of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, that the farmer instead of selling his crop to the consumers market, created by supply and demand, largely disposes of it to the speculators market, manipulated to favor the interests of the Combine.

The marketing of oats, barley, rye and flax should also be considered, although exact statistics in detail are not obtainable. The official estimate of the total production of these four grains for the years 1921 and 1922 is 739,524,400 bushels. If we estimate that one-half of these grains was consumed on the farms, it leaves 365,008,600 bushels that passed through dealers hands and was subjected to the same squeezing process as wheat.

Estimating the price of these grains at half the price of wheat, and throwing in the flax crop, which is a high priced grain, for good measure, it would add $20,000,000 more to the amount the farmer lost by not receiving the average price. This makes

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$62,000,000 the farmers lost by being equeezed out in the first half of the crop years 1921 and 1922, and is the cause of what the Minister of Finance described as an "Exodus" of people, mainly farmers, leaving Canada.

This raises the question as to whether this condition can be remedied. It would seem that if the farmer can give as good security to the Government as the bankers give, he could be given the same access to credit to enable him to hold his wheat as the banker is given credit to enable him to force the farmer to sell at a price below normal, made so by the manipulation of the Combine. If the farmer had received the average price for the years 1921 and 1922, which was sixty millions more than he did receive, the portion falling to the Alberta farmers would have put them in such position financially as to render the Fream Debt Adjustment Bureau unnecessary, and the representatives of the Municipal Association would not have appealed to the Provincial Government for a transfer of the pool room, theatre, and other taxes, in order to meet the deficit in their revenue, for in the last analysis of the question, the skinning of the farmer reacts upon the towns with equal force. Neither would the contract holders on Canadian Pacific Irrigation and other Lands have formed an organization for compelling a readjustment of the same.

The following is offered as a possible solution. Let the Government loan the farmer Dominion notes on the security of his crop, with an agreement to deliver on the terms and conditions stated. The amount and quality of the crop to be certified by affidavit of the owner and the threshermen who threshed the grain and a sample might be given. If wheat was worth a dollar, a loan of eighty cents would leave a safe margin; if the price was eighty cents, sixty-five cents would afford a sufficient margin of safety; if seventy cents, sixty cents would be sufficient. The mortgagee should be required to market one-tenth of his crop each month for the succeeding ten months, with the privilege of closing out the deal at any time he liked. This would meet one of the great objections to the Wheat Board, namely, that the farmer was to be allowed to speculate in wheat with public money, and if successful, to the injury of the consumer, who in the end would have to pay the bill. Copies of the mortgage could be filed with the various elevators at the town where the wheat was to be marketed and the elevator man could make out two cheques, one to the Government for what was due, and the other to the farmer for the balance. This would greatly simplify and minimize the collection expense.

The re-chartering of the banks for ten years more without Government regulations or restrictions will fill the minds not only of the farmer, but of all classes of citizens, with grave misgivings, and the methods they are adopting to hold the coming generation into the yoke, shows that they expect to hold and control the

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credit of the country permanently. The insiduous way in which they are poisoning the minds of the youth of the country by narcotic propaganda, instilling into their minds the belief that the banks have regard for the interests of the country is shown by the statements they have had placed in the text books of the schools. In the book called "Canadian Civics" is a chapter that should be carefully read by every citizen who has heirs to leave or property to devise. A quotation or two will show its general character, for it is the evident purpose of this chapter to so train the minds of the youth of the country that when their turn comes to be fleeced, they will be as docile under the treatment as their forebears are. It says "The double liability of shareholders makes it almost impossible for the depositors to lose much in the event of the failure of a chartered bank." This in the face of the fact that the Farmers' Bank in 1910 failed for $1,281,774.91, and the depositors did not get one cent. Also the Minister of Finance recently stated in Parliament in answer to a question that in the case of the Bank of Vancouver, which failed in 1914, the depositors who ranked as ordinary creditors had not received anything, and the preferred creditors had not been paid in full. The failure of the Merchants Bank, the reorganization of the Union Bank, and the collapse of the Home Bank are too recent to need comment. Again this chapter states that "With the aid of the banks it becomes possible to make cash payments to farmers." I have already described how the farmer is trimmed. This is not written with the view of discrediting our banking system. It is as safe as any system where the depositors are not guaranteed by the State and banks are not audited and inspected by the Government. It is to show that the claim that our banks are safer than those of other countries is fallacious. The adroit manoeuvres of the bankers to avoid having our system compared with other existing systems, is also enlightening. To avoid having the merits and demerits of the system discussed in Parliament, they adopted the ruse of having the Banking Committee put in its time discussing all the untried theories and financial vagaries that could be hunted up. When these visionaries had all been heard, the worst of them more than once, they had Parliament in a frame of mind to put up with what we had, bad as it was, in preference. But do we have to do this? I think not. While these charters have been renewed for ten years practically without change Parliament did not agree that other banks should not be chartered.

Our banking system did not originally include agriculture in the scope of its activities, and the banks had a law passed excluding agricultural products from the list of things a bank might accept as security for loans until the title to them had passed to the dealer. A few years ago this law was modified, but their organization which is fitted to commercial and manufacturing business, is hopelessly deficient in its capacity to deal with agriculture, so that the farming business is being wrecked in the

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country by being looted in the handling of grain wherever possible and further destroyed by lack of service. The banks of this country do business with about forty per cent. of the farmers, the other sixty per cent. have to rely on retail merchants and machinery companies for the little assistance they get. The future of Canada depends on the success of these small farmers who are now left to shift for themselves, but who must be taken in hand and financed to an extent that will enable them to work steadily and profitably. The time lost and frittered away by farmers for the lack of means to carry on efficiently is perhaps the greatest economic loss the farmer has, and the country suffers in equal degree. This cannot be corrected by a system of credit such as we have. The shortness of the season is the greatest drawback Canada has, and to force the farmer to deliver grain at threshing time when he should be preparing for the next season's crop, is ruinous. Wheat should be stored on the farm and delivered when the ground is frozen, leaving the farmer the full time the ground is not frozen to work the soil. We have in this Province numerous Demonstration farms, and a Demonstration train as well. Judging by results, they do not accomplish much. This is because many people do not have much faith in book farmers however good their advice may be. Under the small bank system the county agent's advice is checked up by the banker, and if found good by him the farmer takes it if he gets any money. In this way he is trained to better farming methods, and this must be done if the country is to get its railroads out of bankruptcy and meet its obligations. This can only be done safely by a banking organization that is in close touch with them and knows them intimately.

Psychology.

"To work we love; we rise betimes and go to with delight," is an old saying and a true one. It is equally true that "To work we hate; we get up late and growl and grouch and fight." The last sentence describes the state of mind of the farmer, who having been separated from the profits of his crops last year and the year before, and because he had to put himself and his family in jeopardy to the banks, machinery companies, etc., for the means to put his crop in this year, sees no way to avoid another trimming this Fall at threshing time. He awakens in the morning with the thought "What's the use?" in his mind. It is this class of people who largely constitute the "Exodus" of which the Finance Minister speaks. It is this kind of a farmer that was described as having gone "Red" at the U.F.A. Convention last January.

This Convention was described by the correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press as having gone "Red." This reporter, Miss Clara Hine, is a writer of careful and precise statement, with long experience in describing meetings of this kind, and did not make

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the statement without cause. Socialism is the offspring of Poverty and Despair, and has never made headway in any country where conditions for working people were tolerable and farming conditions were prosperous.

There are at present One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand native Canadians living in the States, and the number increases daily. There are also One Million Americans who tried to get a foothold here, but were driven back by the vicious exploitations to which they were subjected. These people are perhaps the greatest potential asset Canada has. They were either born here or have lived in this country, and know of its advantages and the opportunities that would come if credit conditions were established that would give farmers the average price of the year for his crop, instead of the lowest one forced upon him by the grain combine, backed up by all the power of the Government which allows them to issue fifteen per cent. extra currency with which they are able to carry the crop from the time they take it over from the farmer until they dispose of it to the consumer.

The Minister of Finance gave notice at the close of the last Session, that the Government would continues the practise adopted at the beginning of the War of loaning the banks Dominion notes on the security of commercial paper. This kindly action on the part of the Finance Minister will enable the banks to take over the grain crops, however large, at threshing time without disturbing their Wall Street investments. But if it was made known that the Government would loan its aid to the producer so that he might receive the year's average price, and permit the creation of a system of credit for the farmer that would help him to establish himself in a home, instead of luring him in to a trap in order to seize his wheat, as is now done, the million and a quarter Canadians and the million Americans who have emigrated, would come back and bring that many more with them. Having knowledge of our new and fertile lands, they would assure the people who are considering coming to this country that there was no place on the continent where the farmer would have as good a chance to establish himself in a home of his own, if he had a credit suited to his needs. As it is, the answer they make to intending immigrants as to the situation here, counteracts the efforts of our Immigration Bureau.

The conditions of agriculture in Kansas in the Nineties were so bad that they turned to Socialism for relief to such an extent that the Appeal to Reason, the National organ of Socialism, was moved to Kansas as the best spawning ground in the United States for that propaganda, and for years it grew amazingly. But when the small bank system had doubled the per capita wealth and distributed it in better proportion to the small farmer, the influence of this paper began to decline, and in 1922 it "gave up the ghost," suspended publication as an advocate of Socialism, and was turned to other uses. The way to head off Bolshevism in

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this country is to see to it that the small farmer gets a fairer share of what he produces, and the only way to do that is to break the monopoly of credit now held exclusively by the banks. If this is done, some disposition must be made of the deposits of the country. The best way to dispose of them is to so scatter them through the country by the use of small banks, that they cannot be centralized and so that each community will control its own. There are twenty thousand small banks in the United States, and no State out of more than forty that have adopted them has abolished the system. It has been the greatest factor in placing the United States at the head of the creditor nations, and persons who from sentimental or patriotic reasons would have objections to adopting their methods, I would ask to consider this: Our financial experts tell us that we owe the United States two and one-half Billions of Dollars upon which we pay interest, and the sum gets larger every day. Would it not be better for us to borrow their methods, which costs no interest, instead of their money, make the money to pay them off with and be independent of them?

Depositors' Guarantee Law

Kansas has 700 banks operating under the Guarantee Law, which makes the depositor absolutely safe. If the proposed law is passed a similar guarantee law should be made for this country.

The present banking law of the State of Kansas was passed in March, 1897. It encountered very great prejudice, and it was several years before its merits were understood. When the law was passed the wealth of the State was $1,261 per capita. In 1912 the per capita wealth of the State had risen to $2,652, having passed New York State, whose wealth at that time was $2,626. These figures are taken from the Census Report of the United States and can be verified. The figures of the last census are not yet available, but will undoubtedly show a large increase in wealth over these figures. Another line of official statistics show the merits of banks of this kind to still better advantage. The report of the deposits in the 267 National Banks in the State of Kansas a the end of June, 1922, which are the latest available, shows a total of $177,122,000. The total deposits in the 1,097 small State banks, reporting at the same date, was $238,104,975. Surely a system of banks that have, after twenty-six years of competition with the National Banks of the State, taken over two-thirds of the business, cannot be considered inefficient or insecure. Banking is a matter of confidence and people do not deposit money in a bank where they are doubtful about having it returned when called for.

The main reason why people of Canada know so little about this kind of banking is that, whenever the subject is brought up the Banks set the whole newspaper "Claque" of Canada, who are

under their control, to barking about the banks of North Dakota, whose laws compel the deposit of the public funds in the State Banks. California and some other States permit branch banking, which is also objectionable. Most of the States, however, follow the Kansas plan, making each bank a unit with small capital and local directors, who are debarred by law from borrowing more than a fixed amount of the banks funds. This is a wise provision for a small bank, though it would seem of no value to a large bank, as it would seem impossible to imprison a banker like Sir Montague Allan or J. P. Morgan, but Kansas has now, and generally has, one or two bankers in the penitentiary, and it has a very salutary influence on the rest of them. Taking the Kansas system, which was one of the first to be established, as an illustration of the objects and methods of the system generally, they aimed to do five things:

1. To finance the farmer efficiently.
2. To oversee the investment of the money so that it would be productive.
3. To supervise the farming operations of the borrowers so as to insure a profitable return.
4. To compel the majority of the directors to live at the place where the bank was located.
5. To make the capital small so that they could be put in rural communities so there would always be competition from nearby banks.

As these banks receive no favors or support from the Government, these regulations seemed to be about all that could be made and still induce men with capital to engage in the business. A State guarantee of the depositors of these banks was an added feature. It is in the shape of a mutual insurance and at this time covers seven hundred banks. This makes the depositors absolutely safe, and has worked so well that it is now proposed to bring all banks under its provisions.

We believe that similar banks would make for the financial betterment of this country and better times for everybody. The establishment of the Wheat Pool places the market under new conditions that we hope will produce better results. While the Wheat Pool is in operation will be a good time to establish a system of credit suited to mixed farming and get it in operation. This will give farming operations proper balance, and make for permanent conditions for agriculture, as mixed farming is the one sure foundation upon which agriculture can rest. Therefore, to determine the will of the people in this matter, a petition asking for a plebiscite in this Province with a copy of the proposed banking law attached, will be circulated in the Province as provided by law.

If the farmers and town people who are the victims of our financial policy, and the labouring people who have never received any consideration from the banks and who would bene[illegible]enor-

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mously, will sign this petition, it will be so large that it cannot be denied. As to the legality of this proceeding, the Province is well within its rights. When the Prince of Wales was in Canada, he stated that "Canada by reason of her sacrifices for and her support of the Imperial Government in the Great War, had ceased to be a Dominion and was a Nation within the Empire, with full powers of legislation in matters where Canada alone was concerned." Alberta, having supported the Government to the limit in every way, enlarged her powers of self-government in due proportion and in relative degree.

These banks have nothing to do with the issuing of currency or the fixing of standards of money. They are confined to receiving deposits and the giving of credit. Therefore, they cannot infringe on the perrogatives of the Federal Government. They are purely local and do not encroach upon any other Province. If, however, any doubt should arise, the Dominion Government could be asked for an enabling act. It granted to this Province the power to take from the grain grower the right to dispose of his own grain, raised by his own toil on his own land. After that, they could not refuse this Province the right to create banks of deposit and discount into which its own citizens might put their own money if they so desired. If the sanction of the Imperial Parliament should be deemed necessary, we could present to them a concrete legal document that had been voted for by the people of this Province as being the kind of a law they wanted for the establishment of a supplementary banking system. This would avoid the necessity of investigation by commissions or discussion in Parliament as to the kind of a law that was needed.

If on reading this pamphlet you sympathize with its object, get as many signers to the petition as possible, and mail the same to the undersigned, and we will make a try for better times.

J. W. LEEDY,
10278 89th Street,
Edmonton, Alta.

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THE PROPOSED

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BANKING LAW

FOR

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

(By John W. Leedy)

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THE BANKING ACT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Prepared for attachment to a petition as provided by the Direct Legislation Act of the Province of Alberta, asking a Plebiscite on the question of whether or not this proposed Banking Act shall be enacted into Law in the Province of Alberta.

This Act shall be known as "The Provincial Banking Act of the Province of Alberta."

SECTION.

1. Organization of banks.
2. Name; capital stock; charter.
3. Date of existence.
4. Shares of stock.
5. Statement to bank commissioner; his certificate.
6. Increase of capital stock.
7. Delinquent stock, how sold; old bank amend charter.
8. Dissolution of bank.
9. Management and control; bond of cashier; meeting of board.
10. Liability of shareholders.
11. Investment of funds.
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13. Loans limited.
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15. Penalty for insolvent bank receiving.
16. Banks not allowed without authority; penalty.
17. Report to commissioner on call.
18. Furnish statement of dividends.

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78. Relating to notaries public who are stockholders in banks or corporations.
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SEC. 1. *Organization of Banks.* Any five or more persons may organize themselves into a banking corporation, and shall be permitted to carry on the business of receiving money on deposit and to allow interest thereon, giving to the person depositing credit therefor; and of buying and selling exchange, gold, silver, foreign coin, bullion, uncurrent money, bonds of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Alberta, and bonds and warrants of cities, municipalities and school districts in the Province of Alberta; of loaning money on real estate, chattel and personal security at a rate of interest not to exceed the legal rate allowed by law; of discounting negotiable notes and of notes not negotiable, and to own a suitable building, furniture and fixtures for the transaction of its business, of the value not to exceed one-third of the capital of such bank; provided that nothing in this section shall prohibit such bank from holding and disposing of such real estate as it may acquire through the collection of debts due to it.

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SEC. 2. *Name; capital stock; charter.* The name selected for such bank shall not be the name of any other bank doing business in the Province or Dominion of Canada, but shall include the word "Province," and shall have the approval of the bank commissioner, and the capital shall not be less than ten thousand dollars in towns and cities with population less than 500; in towns or cities with a population of 500 but not exceeding 1,000, the capital shall not be less than fifteen thousand dollars; in all cities of the third class with a population of 1,000 and over, the capital shall not be less than twenty thousand dollars; in all cities of the second class, the capital shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars; and in all cities of the first class, the capital shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars; and in addition to the other requirements, shall contain the names and places of residence of its stockholders and the amount of stock subscribed by each, and may contain such other provisions not inconsistent with law as the stockholders may deem proper. The charter shall be subscribed by at least five of the stockholders of the proposed bank who are residents of the Province of Alberta, and shall be acknowledged by them; and the full amount of capital stock shall be subscribed before the charter is filed; provided, that the limitations in regard to capital herein shall not apply to banks already chartered at the time of the passage of this act, except that no bank shall be permitted to reduce its capital below the amount provided by this act.

SEC. 3. *Date of existence.* The existence of such bank as a corporation shall date from the filing of its charter, from which time it shall have and may exercise the powers conferred by law upon corporations generally, except as limited or modified by this act; provided, that such bank shall transact no business except the election of officers, the taking and approving their official bonds, the receipts of payments on account of subscriptions to its capital stock, and such other business as is incidental to its organization, until it has been authorized by the bank commissioner to commence the business of banking as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. *Shares.* The capital stock of any such association shall be divided into shares of $100 each, and all subscriptions to said capital stock shall be paid in cash; provided, that in the reorganization of a bank, assets of the old bank worth par may be accepted in lieu of cash.

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SEC. 5. *Statement; certificate.* When the capital of any such bank shall have been paid in, the president or cashier thereof shall transmit to the bank commissioner a verified statement showing the names and residence of stockholders, the amount of stock subscribed, and the amount paid in by each; and the bank commissioner shall thereupon have the same power to examine into the condition and affairs of such bank as if it had been before that time engaged in the banking business; and he shall within thirty days from the receipt of such statement make such examination, and shall examine especially as to the amount of money paid in on account of its capital, and by whom paid, and the amount of capital stock of which each stockholder is in good faith the owner, and whether such bank has complied with the provisions of law in all respects; and if such bank has been organized as prescribed, and has in all respects complied with the provisions of law, said commissioner shall issue to such bank, under his hand and seal, a certificate showing that it has been organized and its capital paid in as required by law, and is authorized to transact a general banking business as provided by this act.

SEC. 6. *Increase of stock.* No increase in the capital stock of any such bank shall be made unless the same shall be fully paid up at the time when subscriptions are entered therefor; and a verified statement shall be transmitted to the bank commissioner showing the amount of the increase, the names and places of residence of the subscribers therefor, the amount subscribed by each, and that the same has been fully paid in. The date and amount of each increase shall also be certified to the Provincial Secretary.

SEC. 7. *Delinquent stock, how sold; old bank amend charter.* Whenever any shareholder, or his assignee, fails to pay any assessment on his stock, when the same is required to be paid, the directors of such bank may sell the stock of such delinquent shareholder, or as much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the debt, at public auction, after having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and in general circulation in the city or municipal district where the bank is located, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, to be not less than the amount due thereon with the expenses of the advertisement and sale; but said stock so bid for shall at the price bid be first tendered to the other stockholders of said bank at said price, and if said stock is not taken by the said stockholders or any of them,

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the said stock shall be sold to the said highest bidder, and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent stockholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon and the cost of the advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the bank, and such stock shall be sold as the directors shall order, within six months from the time of such forfeiture.

SEC. 8. *Dissolution of.* Any corporation transacting business under this act may be dissolved by the Supreme Court of the Province of Alberta in the following manner: A verified petition shall be filed in the office of a clerk of said court, signed by the president or a majority of the board of directors, setting forth that stockholders representing two-thirds in amount of the stock of such association have adopted a resolution favoring such dissolution, and directing proceedings to be instituted for that purpose, a copy of which resolution shall set forth that all claims and demandse against such association have been paid and discharged; and thereupon a notice shall be published for the time and in the manner prescribed by the law for service by publication. Such notice shall state the location of the court in which the petition has been filed, the substance and purpose thereof, and that unless objections are filed thereto on or before a time to be stated, which shall not be less than forty-one days from the first publication, the relief prayed for will be granted. A copy of such notice shall be sent to the bank commissioner within ten days after the first publication thereof, and he shall, within thirty days thereafter, make a thorough examination of the affairs of such bank, and file a certified copy of his report with said petition. Any creditor or stockholder may, on or before the time fixed by the notice, and afterwards, if permitted by the court, file written objections to the dissolution of such corporation. The petition and objections thereto, if any, shall stand for hearing the same as a civil action; and if upon the hearing thereof the court shall be satisfied that the petition is true, and that there is no valid objection to the dissolution of such corporation, it shall render judgment dissolving the same.

SEC. 9. *Management and control; cashier's bond; meetings.* The affairs and business of any banking corporation doing business under this act shall be managed and controlled by a board of directors, not less than five nor more than thirteen in number,

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who shall be selected from the stockholders at their annual meeting, which shall be held on any day between the 1st and 10th days of January of each year, and in the manner provided in the Joint Stock Companies Act. A majority of such directors shall be residents of the city or municipal district, or adjoining districts to that in which the bank is located. The board shall designate one of their number to act as president and one as secretary, and may designate one or more of their number to act as vice president or vice presidents, and shall select from among the stockholders a cashier. Such officers shall hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified, and before entering upon the discharge of their duties shall take and subscribe to an oath that they will, so far as the duty devolves upon them, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such bank, and will not knowingly or willingly permit to be violated any of the provisions of the law, and that they are the owners, in good faith and in their own right, of the number of shares of stock subscribed by them or standing in their names on the books of the bank; and no person shall hold the office of director or cashier or managing officer of any bank unless he owns, in his own name and right and in good faith, at least five hundred dollars of stock, which shall not be pledged or in any way hypothecated; provided, that any trust company which shall be the owner of the required amount of stock in any bank may, by resolution of its board of directors, designate one of its stockholders to represent it, and when so designated such stockholder shall be deemed and held to be an owner in good faith for the purposes of this act. Such oath, subscribed by the directors making it and certified by the officers before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the bank commissioner and shall be filed and preserved in his office. The board of directors shall require the cashier, and any and all other officers having the care and handling of the funds of the bank, to give good and sufficient bond to cover the term for which they are elected, to be approved by them and held by such custodian as the board may designate. The board of directors shall hold not less than four regular meetings each year; such meetings shall be held between the 1st and 10th days of January, April, July and October of each year, and at such meetings a thorough examination of the books, records, funds and securities held by the bank shall be made by them, and the result of such examination shall be recorded in detail upon the record book of the bank.

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certified copy of the record of such meetings, properly sworn to and duly verified by a majority of the directors of said bank, shall be forwarded to the Bank Commissioner within 10 days after holding the same.

SEC. 10. *Shareholders' liability.* The shareholders of every bank organized under this act shall be additionally liable for a sum equal to the par value of stock owned, and no more.

SEC. 11. *Investment of funds.* No bank shall employ its moneys, directly or indirectly, in trade or commerce, by buying and selling goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, and shall not invest any of its funds in the stock of any other bank or corporation, nor make any loans or discounts on the security of the shares of its own capital stock, nor be the purchaser or holder of any such shares unless such security or purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and stock so purchased or acquired shall, within six months from the time of its purchase, be sold or disposed of at public or private sale. After the expiration of six months any such stock shall not be considered as a part of the assets of any bank; provided, that it may hold and sell all kinds of property which may come into its possession as collateral security for loans or any ordinary collection of debts, in the manner prescribed by law, but any goods or chattels coming into possession of any bank as aforesaid shall be disposed of as soon as possible, and shall not be considered as a part of the bank's assets after the expiration of six months from the date of acquiring same.

SEC. 12. *Relating to Bank Reserve.* Each bank doing business under this act shall hold and maintain a reserve consisting of cash in its vaults and credits in solvent banks none of the stockholders of which are stockholders in the depositing bank, except when approved by the provincial bank commissioner. Such reserve shall be held and maintained as follows:

(*a*) A bank located in a city having less than fifty thousand population, in which the credits due other banks are less than twenty per centum of its deposits, shall hold and maintain reserves equal to twelve per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows: In its vaults four twelfths, and either in its vaults or in other banks eight twelfths; provided, that upon approval of the bank commis-

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sioner, any bank, located in a city having less than one thousand population, shall not be required to keep in its vaults more than three twelfths of its reserves.

(*b*) A bank located in a city having not less than fifty thousand population, in which the credits due other banks are not less than twenty per centum of its deposits, and any bank located in a city having a population of fifty thousand or over, shall hold and maintain reserves equal to fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and five per centum of its time deposits as follows: In its vaults five fifteenths, and either in its vaults or in other banks ten fifteenths.

(*c*) The reserves carried by a bank in other banks may be checked against, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the provincial bank commissioner, for the purpose of meeting liabilities; provided, that no bank shall make new loans or pay dividends, unless, at the time, the required reserves are maintained.

(*d*) The net balance only, due to and from other banks, shall be taken into account in estimating the amount of deposits on which the reserve requirements of any bank is based. The bank commissioner may refuse to consider as a part of the reserves of any bank, any funds in another bank any of whose stockholders are stockholders of the depositing bank, or which shall neglect or refuse to furnish him with information asked for relating to its solvency or concerning its business with the depositing bank.

(*e*) Demand deposits within the meaning of this act shall comprise all deposits within thirty days, and time deposits shall comprise all deposits payable after thirty days, and all savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than thirty days' notice before payment.

(*f*) The bank commissioner may suspend for a period not to exceed thirty days, and from time to time renew such suspension for periods not to exceed fifteen days, any reserve requirements specified in this act.

(*g*) Any bank whose reserves are below that required by this act, which shall violate any regulation or requirement of the provincial bank commissioner as to such reserves, and shall fail to restore its reserves, for a period of thirty days after being notified so to do, may be deemed insolvent, and the provincial bank commissioner may take possession thereof and proceed in the manner provided by law as to insolvent banks.

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SEC. 13. *Loans limited.* The total liability to any bank of any person or company, corporation or firm, for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall not, at any time, exceed fifteen per cent. of the capital stock and surplus of such bank actually paid in; but the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actual existing values or loans upon produce in transit, or upon warehouse or elevator receipts as collateral security, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed. The bank commissioner may, at any time, order any excess loan reduced to the legal limit within sixty days from the date of notification by him.

SEC. 14. *Penalty for false statement.* Every officer, director, agent or clerk of any bank (other than a dominion bank) doing business in the Province of Alberta, who wilfully and knowingly subscribes to or makes any false report or any false statement or entry in the books of such bank, or knowingly subscribes or exhibits any false writing or paper, with the intent to deceive any person as to the condition of such bank, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $1,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

SEC. 15. *Insolvent bank receiving deposits.* No bank shall accept or receive on deposit, with or without interest, any money, bank bills or notes, or Dominion of Canada treasury notes, gold or silver certificates, or currency, or other notes, bills, checks, or drafts, when such bank is insolvent; and any officer, director, cashier, manager, member, partner or managing partner of any bank, who knowingly violate the provisions of this section or be accessory to or permit or connive at the receiving or accepting on deposit of any such deposit, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 16. *Banks without authority; penalty.* It shall be unlawful for any individual, firm or corporation to transact a banking business, or receive deposits, without having first transmitted to the bank commissioner a verified statement of the resources and liabilities of such individual, firm, or corporation; said statement

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shall be made in accordance with sections 5 and 17 of this act. The bank commissioner shall thereupon have power to examine into the condition and affairs of such bank, and shall within thirty days from the receipt of such statement make such examination; and if such bank has in all respects complied with the provisions of law applicable thereto, said commissioner shall issue to such individual, firm, or corporation, under his hand and seal, a certificate showing the amount of capital paid in and that the same is authorized to transact a general banking business, as provided by this act. And it shall be unlawful for any individual, firm or corporation to transact a banking business without having first received such certificate from the bank commissioner. Any person violating the provisions of this section, either individually or as an interested party in any association or corporation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than $300 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment in the provincial jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 17. *Report to commissioner.* Every bank shall make at least four reports each year, and oftener if called upon, to the bank commissioner, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier of such association, and attested by the signature of at least three of the directors. Each such report shall exhibit, in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the association at the close of business on any past day by him specified, and shall be transmitted to the bank commissioner within ten days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him, or within ten days after publication of the call for such statement in the Alberta Provincial Gazette, and shall be published in such form as the commissioner may prescribe, within ten days after the same is made out, in a newspaper published in the place where such bank is established, or if there is no newspaper in the place then in one published nearest thereto in the same city or district, at the expense of the bank; and such proof of publication shall be furnished within five days after date of publication as may be required by the bank commissioner. The bank commissioner shall also have power to call for special reports from any bank whenever in his judgment the same are necessary in order to obtain a full and complete knowledge of its condition. The verification of such statement shall be made in the following form:

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, CITY OF.....TO WIT:

I, ..., president [or cashier] of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown in the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.

....., *President—Cashier.*

SEC. 18. *Statement of dividends.* In addition to the reports required by the preceding section, each bank doing business under this act shall, within ten days after the declaring of any dividend, forward to the bank commissioner a statement of the amount of such dividend and the amount carried to surplus and undivided-profit account, and shall forward to the commissioner, within ten days after the 1st day of January in each year, in such form as he may designate, a verified statement showing the receipts and disbursements of such bank for the preceding year.

SEC. 19. *Failing to report.* Every bank which fails to make and transmit or to publish any report required under either of the two preceding sections shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day after the period respectively therein mentioned that it delays to make and transmit its report of the proof of publication. Whenever any bank delays or refuses to pay the penalty herein imposed for a failure to make and transmit or to publish a report, the commissioner is hereby authorized to maintain an action in the name of the Province of Alberta against the delinquent bank for the recovery of such penalty, and all sums collected by such action shall be paid into the provincial treasury and placed to the credit of the banking department.

SEC. 20. *Refusal to comply.* Every bank doing business under authority of this act which shall refuse or neglect to comply with any requirements lawfully made upon it by the bank commissioner pursuant to this act, for a period of ninety days after demand in writing is made, shall be deemed to have forfeited its franchise, and the bank commissioner shall thereupon revoke its authority to transact a banking business, by notice to the president or cashier thereof, by publication in the official Provincial Gazette; and any failure on the part of such bank to comply with, or any violation of the provisions of this act, shall work a forfeiture of its franchise; and in either case the attorney-general,

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upon the request of the bank commissioner, shall commence an action for the purpose of dissolving said corporation.

SEC. 21. *Bank commissioner.* The Executive Council shall appoint, by and with the advice of the Alberta Legislature, a bank commissioner for the Province of Alberta, whose term of office shall be during the pleasure of the Government and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The bank commissioner shall appoint an assistant bank commissioner, two field deputies, one clerk, and one stenographer. The compensation of the bank commissioner and his staff for services shall be such amounts as the Legislature may provide. No person shall be eligible to appointment as bank commissioner or deputy who shall not have had at least three years' practical knowledge of banking, or shall have served at least one term as bank commissioner; provided, that no bank commissioner nor his deputy shall examine any bank in which he is a stockholder or in any manner financially interested. If a vacancy shall occur in the office of bank commissioner by death, resignation, or otherwise, the same shall be filled by appointment by the Government of the Province of Alberta; and any such appointee shall hold the office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 22. *Oath and Bond.* The bank commissioner and deputies shall each, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe the usual oath of office and execute to the Province of Alberta a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the Executive Council, conditioned that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office, and pay over to the persons entitled by law to receive it all moneys coming into his hands by virtue of his office; the commissioner in the sum of $20,000 and the deputies in the sum of $10,000, with sufficient sureties, to be approved and filed as provided by law.

SEC. 23. *Visit banks.* It shall be the duty of the commissioner or his deputy to visit each and every bank doing business in this Province, except banks with Dominion of Canada charters, at least twice each year, and oftener if necessary, for the purpose of making a full and careful investigation and inquiry into the condition of affairs of such bank; and for that purpose the commissioner or deputy is hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and to examinee under oath the owners and directors and all officers and employees and agents of such bank. The of-

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ficer making such investigation shall reduce the result thereof to writing, which shall contain a full, true and careful statement of the condition of such bank.

SEC. 24. *Fees for examination.* Each bank examined by the provincial bank commissioner, his assistants or deputies, for each and every examination shall pay to the officer making the examination a fee as follows: Any bank having loans of not over $75,000, fifteen dollars; any bank having loans of over $75,000 and not more than $150,000, twenty dollars; any bank having loans of over $150,000 and not over $300,000, thirty-five dollars; any bank having loans of over $300,000 and not more than $450,000, fifty dollars; any bank having loans of over $450,000 and not more than $600,000, sixty dollars; any bank having loans of over $600,000, seventy-five dollars.

SEC. 25. *Record of fees.* It shall be the duty of the bank commissioner to keep a record of all fees collected by him or his deputy, together with a record of the expenses incurred in making the examination of all banks, and at the end of each quarter pay over to the provincial treasurer all fees collected during the preceding quarter; and he shall file with the provincial treasurer an itemized statement showing from whom collected.

SEC. 26. *Report of prior date.* The commissioner shall have power, at any time when he deems it necessary, to call upon any bank for a report of its condition upon any given day which has passed, or as often as the commissioner may deem it necessary.

SEC. 27. *Notice.* A copy of each call made by the bank commissioner for a statement from all banks doing business under this act shall be mailed to each bank, and such call shall be published in the official provincial paper, and such publication shall be deemed legal notice to all such banks.

SEC. 28. *Insolvency; duty of bank commissioner.* If, upon examination by the provincial bank commissioner or his deputy, or from any report made to the bank commissioner, it shall appear that any bank is insolvent, or has willfully violated any requirement of this act, it shall be the duty of the bank commissioner to immediately take charge of such bank and all property and effects thereof. The bank commissioner may appoint a special deputy bank commissioner to take charge of the affairs of an insolvent bank temporarily until a receiver is appointed; such

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deputy shall qualify, give bond and receive compensation the same as the regular deputy; such compensation to be paid by such bank or allowed by the court as costs in case of the appointment of a receiver; provided, that in no case shall any bank continue in charge of such special deputy for a longer period than six months. Upon taking charge of any bank, the bank commissioner shall as soon as possible ascertain, by a thorough examination into its affairs, its actual condition; and whenever he shall become satisfied that such bank can not resume business or liquidate its indebtedness to the satisfaction of all its creditors, he shall forthwith appoint a receiver and require of him such bond and security and allow him such reasonable compensation as he deems proper; such compensation to be subject to the approval of the Supreme Court, upon the application of any party in interest. Such receiver, who shall be a resident of the Province of Alberta, under the direction of the bank commissioner, shall take charge of such bank and its assets, and wind up the affairs and business thereof for the benefit of its depositors, creditors and stockholders. Such receiver shall, upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or the judge thereof in chambers, upon the application of the bank commissioner, sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts due to the bank and sell all personal property of such bank on such terms as the court shall direct, and may, upon like order of such court, sell all real property of such bank on such terms as the court shall direct, and shall, if necessary to pay the debts of such bank, enforce the individual liability of the stockholders. Such receiver shall pay over all moneys received by him to the creditors of the bank as ordered by the bank commissioner; provided, that the bank commissioner shall appoint any person who the holders of more than fifty per cent. of the claims against such bank may agree upon in writing; and provided further, that such creditors so agreeing shall have the right to contract with the person who they may name as to the compensation and charges to be by him received for liquidating the affairs of such bank, and shall make report to the bank commissioner of all his acts and proceedings.

SEC. 29. *In commissioner's hands.* Any bank doing business under this act may place its affairs and assets under the control of the bank commissioner by posting a notice on its front door as follows: "This bank is in the hands of the provincial bank commissioner." The posting of such notice or the taking posses-

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sion of any bank by the bank commissioner shall be sufficient to place all its assets and property of whatever nature in the possession of the bank commissioner, and shall operate as a bar to any attachment proceedings.

SEC. 30. *Voluntary liquidation.* Any bank doing business under this act may voluntarily liquidate by paying off all of its depositors in full; and upon filing a verified statement with the bank commissioner, setting forth the fact that all of its liabilities have been paid, and the surrendering of its certificate of authority to transact a banking business, it shall cease to be subject to the provisions of this act, and may continue to transact a loan and discount business under its charter; provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent the bank commissioner from making examination of any such bank for the purpose of determining that all its liabilities have been paid.

SEC. 31. *When insolvent.* A bank shall be deemed to be insolvent—first, when the actual cash market value of its assets is insufficient to pay its liabilities; second, when it is unable to meet the demands of its creditors in the usual and customary manner; third, when it shall fail to make good its reserve as required by law.

SEC. 32. *Declare dividends.* The directors or owners of any bank doing business under this act may declare dividends of so much of the net profits of their bank as they shall judge expedient; but each bank shall, before the declaration of a dividend, carry one-tenth part of its net profits since the last preceding dividend to its surplus fund, until the same shall amount to fifty per cent. of its capital stock.

SEC. 33. *Losses charged.* Any losses sustained by any bank in excess of its undivided profits may be charged to its surplus account; provided, that its surplus fund shall thereafter be reimbursed from its earnings, and no dividend shall be declared or paid by any such bank in excess of one-half of its net earnings until its surplus fund shall be fully restored to its former amount.

SEC. 34. *Can not withdraw capital.* No bank officer or director thereof shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital. If losses have at any time been sustained by such bank equal to or exceeding its

undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made, and no dividend shall be declared by any bank while it continues its banking business to any amount greater than its net profits on hand, deducting therefrom its losses, to be ascertained by a careful estimate of the actual cash value of all its assets at the time of making such dividends; the present worth of all maturing paper shall be estimated at the usual discount rate of the bank. Nothing in this section shall prevent the reduction of the capital stock of any bank in the manner prescribed herein.

SEC. 35. *Penalty.* Every banker, officer, employee, director or agent of any bank who shall neglect to perform any duty required by this act, or who shall fail to conform to any lawful requirement made by the bank commissioner, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $1,000, or by imprisonment in the provincial jail not to exceed one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 36. *Considered banking.* Any individual, firm or corporation who shall receive money on deposit, whether on certificates or subject to check, or shall receive money for which it issues its check, draft, bill of exchange or other evidence of indebtedness for which it charges a fee, shall be considered doing a banking business, and shall be amenable to all the provisions of this act; provided, that promissory notes issued for money received on deposit shall be held to be certificates of deposit for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 37. *Certified checks.* It shall be unlawful for any officer, clerk or agent of any bank doing business under this act to certify any check, draft or order drawn upon the bank unless the person, firm or corporation drawing such check, draft or order has on deposit with the bank, at the time such check, draft or order is certified, an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check, draft, or order. Any check, draft or order so certified by the duly authorized officer shall be a good and valid obligation against such bank; but any officer, clerk or agent of any bank violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished as provided in section 35 of this act.

SEC. 38. *Intent to defraud.* Every president, director, cashier, assistant cashier, teller, clerk, officer or agent of any bank who

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embezzles, abstracts or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, securities or credits of the bank, or who issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any draft or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, or who makes use of the name of the bank in any manner, with intent in either case to injure or defraud the bank, or any individual, person, company, or corporation, or to deceive any officer of the bank, or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of the bank, and any person who with like intent aids or abets any officers, clerk or agent in violation of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the provincial jail for not less than one year nor more than two years.

SEC. 39. *Overchecks.* Any bank officer who shall pay out or permit to be paid out the funds of any bank upon the check, order or draft of any individual, firm, company, corporation or association which has not on deposit with such bank a sum equal to such check, order or draft, shall be personally liable to such bank for the amount so paid.

SEC. 40. *Collateral security.* No bank, bankers or bank officers shall give preference to any depositor or creditor by pledging the assets of the bank as collateral security, except bonds of the Dominion of Canada, of the Province of Alberta, or of some municipality or school district of the Province of Alberta, or other securities, may be deposited with the provincial treasurer as security for the deposit of provincial money and with the trustees of postal savings bank funds for the security of such funds; provided, that any bank may borrow money for temporary purposes not to exceed in amount fifty per cent. of its paid-up capital, and may pledge assets of the bank not exceeding twenty per cent. in excess of the amount borrowed, as collateral security therefor; provided further, that whenever it shall appear that a bank is borrowing habitually for the purpose of re-loaning, the bank commissioner may require such bank to pay off such borrowed money. Nothing herein shall prevent any bank from rediscounting in good faith and indorsing any of its negotiable notes. It shall be unlawful for any bank to issue its certificate of deposit for the purpose of borrowing money.

SEC. 41. *Name; banker's note.* Any individual or firm doing business as a private bank shall designate a name for such

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bank; and all property, real or personal, owned by such bank shall be held in the name of the bank, and not in the name of the individual or firm; all of the assets of any private bank shall be exempt from attachment or execution by any creditor of such individual or firm until all liabilities of such bank shall have been paid in full. No private banker shall use any of the funds of his bank for his private business, and the note of the owner or owners of any private bank shall not be considered or accepted as a part of its assets.

SEC. 42. *Stock, how reduced.* The capital stock of any bank doing business under this act may be reduced at any time by resolution adopted by a vote of its stockholders, representing three-fourths of the capital of such bank, at any regular meeting, or at a special meeting held for that purpose, of which all stockholders shall have notice as provided in the by-laws, subject to the approval of the bank commissioner. When the bank commissioner has approved of any such reduction, a certificate signed by the president and cashier of the bank setting forth the reduction of its capital and the names and amount of stock held by its stockholders shall be filed with the provincial secretary, and a duplicate copy shall be forwarded to the bank commissioner. Whenever the capital of any bank shall be reduced as provided in this act, every stockholder, owner or holder of any stock certificate shall surrender same for cancellation, and shall be entitled to receive a new certificate for his proportion of the new stock; no dividend shall be paid to any such stockholder until the old certificate shall have been surrendered.

SEC. 43. *Stock impaired.* Whenever it shall appear that the capital stock of any bank doing business under this act has been impaired, the bank commissioner shall notify such bank to make such impairment good within ninety days; and it shall be the duty of the officers and directors of any bank receiving such notice from the bank commissioner to immediately call a special meeting of its stockholders, for the purpose of making assessment on its stock sufficient to cover the impairment of its capital; provided, that such bank may reduce its capital to the extent of the impairment, if such reduction will not place its capital below the amount required by this act.

SEC. 44. *May organize as provincial bank.* Any private bank doing business in this province may incorporate as a provin-

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embezzles, abstracts or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, securities or credits of the bank, or who issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any draft or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, or who makes use of the name of the bank in any manner, with intent in either case to injure or defraud the bank, or any individual, person, company, or corporation, or to deceive any officer of the bank, or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of the bank, and any person who with like intent aids or abets any officers, clerk or agent in violation of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the provincial jail for not less than one year nor more than two years.

SEC. 39. *Overchecks.* Any bank officer who shall pay out or permit to be paid out the funds of any bank upon the check, order or draft of any individual, firm, company, corporation or association which has not on deposit with such bank a sum equal to such check, order or draft, shall be personally liable to such bank for the amount so paid.

SEC. 40. *Collateral security.* No bank, bankers or bank officers shall give preference to any depositor or creditor by pledging the assets of the bank as collateral security, except bonds of the Dominion of Canada, of the Province of Alberta, or of some municipality or school district of the Province of Alberta, or other securities, may be deposited with the provincial treasurer as security for the deposit of provincial money and with the trustees of postal savings bank funds for the security of such funds; provided, that any bank may borrow money for temporary purposes not to exceed in amount fifty per cent. of its paid-up capital, and may pledge assets of the bank not exceeding twenty per cent. in excess of the amount borrowed, as collateral security therefor; provided further, that whenever it shall appear that a bank is borrowing habitually for the purpose of re-loaning, the bank commissioner may require such bank to pay off such borrowed money. Nothing herein shall prevent any bank from rediscounting in good faith and indorsing any of its negotiable notes. It shall be unlawful for any bank to issue its certificate of deposit for the purpose of borrowing money.

SEC. 41. *Name; banker's note.* Any individual or firm doing business as a private bank shall designate a name for such

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SEC. 42. *Stock, how reduced.* The capital stock of any bank doing business under this act may be reduced at any time by resolution adopted by a vote of its stockholders, representing three-fourths of the capital of such bank, at any regular meeting, or at a special meeting held for that purpose, of which all stockholders shall have notice as provided in the by-laws, subject to the approval of the bank commissioner. When the bank commissioner has approved of any such reduction, a certificate signed by the president and cashier of the bank setting forth the reduction of its capital and the names and amount of stock held by its stockholders shall be filed with the provincial secretary, and a duplicate copy shall be forwarded to the bank commissioner. Whenever the capital of any bank shall be reduced as provided in this act, every stockholder, owner or holder of any stock certificate shall surrender same for cancellation, and shall be entitled to receive a new certificate for his proportion of the new stock; no dividend shall be paid to any such stockholder until the old certificate shall have been surrendered.

SEC. 43. *Stock impaired.* Whenever it shall appear that the capital stock of any bank doing business under this act has been impaired, the bank commissioner shall notify such bank to make such impairment good within ninety days; and it shall be the duty of the officers and directors of any bank receiving such notice from the bank commissioner to immediately call a special meeting of its stockholders, for the purpose of making assessment on its stock sufficient to cover the impairment of its capital; provided, that such bank may reduce its capital to the extent of the impairment, if such reduction will not place its capital below the amount required by this act.

SEC. 44. *May organize as provincial bank.* Any private bank doing business in this province may incorporate as a provin-

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cial bank as provided herein for the organization of banks; provided, that the bank commissioner may accept good assets of such private bank, worth not less than par, in lieu of cash in payment for the stock of such provincial bank.

Sec. 45. *Private banks.* Each individual or firm engaged in the banking business shall conform to the provisions of section 2 of this act so far as said section relates to its name and capital; provided, that the word "provincial" shall not be a part of its name; and provided further, that in all advertisements or published statements made by such bank, and upon all stationery used by it, the words "private bank" shall appear.

Sec. 46. *List of shareholders.* The president and cashier of every incorporated bank shall cause to be kept, at all times, a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the bank and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted. Such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the bank, and the officers authorized to assess taxes under provincial authority, during the business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted. A list of the owners of private banks shall be kept in like manner. A copy of such list, on the first Monday in January of each year, verified by oath of such president, cashier, or owners, shall be transmitted to the bank commissioner.

Sec. 47. *Refusal to be examined.* Whenever any officer of any bank shall refuse to submit the books, papers and concerns of such bank to the inspection of the commissioner, deputy or examiner appointed as aforesaid, or shall in any manner obstruct or interfere with him in the discharge of his duty, or refuse to be examined on oath touching the concerns of the bank, the commissioner may revoke the authority of such bank to transact a banking business, and may, with the concurrence of the attorney-general, institute proceedings for the appointment of a receiver for such bank to wind up its business.

Sec. 48. *Authority revoked.* Any officer of any bank whose authority to transact a banking business has been revoked as herein provided, who shall receive or cause to be received any deposit of whatever nature after such revocation, shall be subject to the penalty provided in section 16 of this act.

Sec. 49. *Real estate, held and conveyed.* Any bank may purchase, hold and convey real estate for the following purposes,

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but no other: First, such as shall be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, including its furniture and fixtures, but which shall not exceed one-third of the paid-in capital; second, such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its business; third, such as it shall purchase at sale under judgment, decrees or mortgage foreclosure under securities held by it; but a bank shall not bid, at any such sale, a larger amount than to satisfy its debt and costs. Real estate shall be conveyed under corporate seal of the bank and the hand of its president or vice president, and cashier or treasurer. No real estate acquired in the cases contemplated in the second and third subsections above shall be held for a larger time than five years. If not sold before the expiration of said five years, it must be sold at private or public sale within thirty days thereafter, or charged off out of the earnings or surplus of said bank.

Sec. 50. *Real estate.* Any bank now doing business in this province, other than Dominion banks, which owns real estate in excess of fifty per cent. of its capital shall reduce its holdings by converting same into cash or other good assets, to an amount not exceeding fifty per cent. of its paid-in capital, within one year after the passage of this act.

Sec. 51. *Transfer of stock.* The shares of stock of an incorporated bank shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferred on the books of the bank in such manner as the by-laws thereof may direct; but no transfer of stock shall be valid against a bank so long as the registered holder thereof shall be liable as principal debtor, surety or otherwise to the bank for any debt which shall be due and unpaid, nor in such case shall any dividend, interest or profit be paid on such stock so long as such liabilities continue, but all such dividends, interests or profit shall be retained by the bank and applied to the discharge of such liabilities; and no stock shall be transferred on the books of any bank without the consent of the board of directors, where the registered holder thereof is in debt to the bank for any matured and unpaid obligation; and no transfer of stock shall be made when the bank is in a failing condition, or when its capital is impaired. All transfers of stock shall be certified to the bank commissioner immediately.

The only kind of transfer which can avail, to affect the rights of the bank, its creditors and the public, is a transfer on the books of the bank.

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SEC. 52. *In hands of receiver; examined; report.* The bank commissioner shall examine each and every bank in the hands of a receiver at least once in each six months, until its affairs shall be wound up, and shall file a copy of each such examination with a clerk of the Supreme Court in the district where such bank is located. Receivers of all insolvent banks shall make reports to the bank commissioner in the same manner as is required of other banks, and shall cause such statements to be published in like manner. Any receiver of an insolvent bank who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, or who shall neglect or refuse to submit the affairs of such bank to an examination by the bank commissioner or his deputy, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act relating to the examination of banks, shall be subject to the same penalties provided for officers or employees of banks.

SEC. 53. *Forms; reports; fees.* For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the bank commissioner shall provide a form for and make requisition upon the provincial secretary for the necessary blanks for such examinations and reports; and all examinations and reports received by him shall be preserved in his office. It shall be the duty of the bank commissioner to furnish a certified copy of any published official statement made by the bank, to any person demanding the same, upon the payment to him of the sum of ten cents per folio for each and every folio therein, and fifty cents for his certificate thereto, which fees shall be paid to the provincial treasurer quarterly, and by him placed to the credit of the bank fund.

SEC. 54. *Institute proceedings.* At any time after the closing of any incorporated bank it shall appear to the receiver thereof that the assets of such bank are insufficient to pay its liabilities, it shall be the duty of such receiver to immediately institute proper proceedings, in the name of the bank, for the collection of the liability of the stockholders of such bank; all sums so collected to become a part of the assets of such bank and to be distributed *pro rata* to the creditors thereof in the same manner as other funds; provided, that all transfers of property by a stockholder after the closing of any such bank and before the payment of the double liability as provided by this act shall be absolutely void as against said double liability. No action by any creditor against any stockholder of such bank for the recovery of such liability

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shall be maintained unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the receiver has failed to commence action as herein provided.

SEC. 55. *Biennial report.* The bank commissioner shall make a report to the government on September 1 of every even-numbered year, which report shall contain the names of the owners or the principal officers, the paid-up capital of each, then number of banks in the province, the name and location of each, the number and date of examinations and reports made of and by each during the period covered by the report, and such other information concerning the same as the bank commissioner may deem necessary to inform the lieutenant-governor of the condition thereof.

SEC. 56. *Salaries.* The legislature shall appropriate a sum for each year to cover the incidental expenses of the bank commissioner's office, and such sum as may be necessary to defray the travelling expenses of the commissioner and his deputies. All money actually and necessarily paid out by the commissioner and his deputies for travelling and incidental expenses shall be paid to them upon the auditor's warrants, to be issued upon sworn vouchers containing an itemized account of such expenses.

SEC. 57. *Office of commissioner.* It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to provide such commissioner with a suitable office in the provincial capitol, and the necessary books, blanks, office furniture and seal of office to enable him to discharge his duties of his office.

SEC. 58. *Neglect of commissioner.* That any bank commissioner or deputy bank commissioner who shall willfully neglect to perform any duty provided for by this act, or who shall knowingly and willfully permit the violation of any of the provisions of this act for a period of ninety days, by any bank doing business under this act, or who shall knowingly or willfully make any false statement concerning any bank, or who shall be guilty of any misconduct or corruption in office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the provincial jail not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and in addition thereto shall be removed from office by the government.

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SEC. 59. *Removal of bank officers.* That any officer of any provincial bank doing business in this province who may be found by the bank commissioner to be dishonest, reckless or incompetent shall be removed from office by the board of directors of the bank of which he is an officer, on the written order of the bank commissioner, and failure on the part of the board of directors of any provincial bank to comply with the order of the bank commissioner, as provided for in this section, shall cancel its authority to transact a banking business until such order is complied with.

SEC. 60. *Deposits limited.* It shall be unlawful for any bank doing business in this province to accept deposits continuously for six months in excess of ten times its paid-up capital and surplus. The violation of this section by any provincial bank for a period of thirty days shall cancel its authority to transact a banking business until the provisions of this section are complied with.

SEC. 61. *To inform provincial attorney.* It shall be the duty of the bank commissioner, or either of his deputies, to inform the agent of the attorney general of the district in which the bank is located, of any violation of any of the provisions of this act, which constitute a misdemeanor or felony, by the officers, owners or employees of any bank, which shall come to his notice, and upon receipt of such information the agent of the attorney general shall institute proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 62. *Perjury.* Every officer or employee of a bank required by this act to take an oath or affirmation, who shall willfully swear or affirm falsely, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by the law of this province in case of perjury.

SEC. 63. *Unlawful banking.* It shall be unlawful for any individual, firm or corporation, other than Dominion banks, to advertise, publish, or otherwise promulgate that they are engaged in the banking business, without first having obtained authority from the bank commissioner as herein provided. Any such individual or member of any such firm or officer of any such corporation so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section 35 of this act.

SEC. 64. *Receiving deposits, etc., when bank in failing condition, etc.* It shall be unlawful for any president, director, manager, cashier, or other officer of any banking institution, to assent

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to the reception of deposits or the creation of debts by such banking institution, after he shall have had knowledge of the fact that it is insolvent or in failing circumstances; and it is hereby made the duty of every such officer, agent or manager of such banking institution to examine into the affairs of the same, and, if possible, know its condition. And upon failure of any such person to discharge such duty, he shall, for the purpose of this act, be held to have had knowledge of the insolvency of such bank, or that it was in failing circumstances. Every person violating the provisions of this section shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received, and all such debts so contracted; provided, any director who may have paid more than his share of the liabilities mentioned in this section may have the proper remedy at law against such other persons as shall not have paid their full share of such liabilities.

SEC. 65. *Joinder of parties.* In all suits brought for the recovery of the amount of any deposits received or debt so created, all officers, agents or managers of any such banking institutions, charged with having so assented to the reception of such deposit, or the creation of such debt, may be joined as defendants or proceeded against severally; and the fact that such banking institution was so insolvent or in failing circumstances at the time of the reception of the deposit charged to have been so received, or the creation of the debt charged to have been so created, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such knowledge and assent to such deposit or creation of such debt on the part of such officer, agent or manager so charged therewith.

SEC. 66. *Private bankers included.* The foregoing sections shall also apply to private bankers, their officers, managers, and agents; and for the purpose of this act, persons who carry on the business of banking by receiving money on deposit, with or without interest, buying and selling bills of exchange, promissory notes, gold or silver coin, bullion, uncurrent money, bonds or stocks or other securities, and of loaning money without being incorporated, shall be deemed private bankers.

SEC. 67. *Personal representatives.* This act shall extend to and may be enforced by and against executors and administrators of such deceased officers, agents, and managers.

SEC. 68. *Deputies and clerks.* That any deputy or clerk in the office of the bank commissioner of the Province of Alberta,

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employed under authority of law directly conferred or by appropriation, may be authorized by the bank commissioner to examine any bank within the Province of Alberta, subject to examination under provincial authority; and any examination so made shall have the same effect in all respects as examinations made by the bank commissioner himself.

SEC. 69. *Deposits by minors authorized.* It shall be lawful for any bank now or hereafter doing business in the Province of Alberta to receive deposits from minors, and pay same upon the order of such minors. Payments so made shall discharge the bank forever from further liability on account of the money so paid.

SEC. 70. *Extension of corporate existence.* That provincial banks whose charters have lapsed by expiration of time may have such charters and charter rights extended and renewed in the manner now provided by law for the extension of charters and by making application to the Provincial Secretary for such renewal and extension of charter in the same manner as is provided by law for the extension of charters in other corporations, and upon the payment of the same fees.

SEC. 71. *Forged or raised checks.* No bank shall be liable to a depositor for the payment by it of a forged or raised check unless within six months after the return to the depositor of the voucher of such payment such depositor shall notify the bank that the check so paid is forged or raised.

SEC. 72. *Burglary with explosives.* That any person who (with intent to commit crime) breaks and enters, either by day or by night, any building, whether inhabited or not, and opens or attempts to open any vault, safe or other place by use of nitroglycerine, dynamite, gunpowder or any other explosive, shall be deemed guilty of burglary with explosives.

(*a*) That any person duly convicted of burglary with explosives shall be sentenced to the penitentiary, in the discretion of the court, for a period of not less than ten years nor more than thirty years.

SEC. 73. *Two-name accounts.* When a deposit has been made, or shall hereafter be made, in any bank transacting business in this province, in the names of two persons payable to either, or payable to either or the survivor, such deposit or any part thereof, or any interest or dividend thereon, may be paid to either of said

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persons whether the other be living or not; and the receipt or acquittance of the person so paid shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge to the bank for any payment so made.

SEC. 74. *Relating to forgeries.* In any criminal prosecution for forgery where the charge includes the falsely making and forging of a signature of another person to any written instrument, proof that such signature is not in the handwriting of the person whose signature it purports to be shall be *prima facie* evidence that the signing of such name was unauthorized and is a forgery.

SEC. 75. *Cheats, frauds and bogus checks.* Every person who, with intent to cheat and defraud, shall obtain from any other person or persons, any money, property or valuable thing, by means or by use of any trick or deception, or false or fraudulent representation, or statement or pretense, or by any other means or instrument or devise, or by means of any check or by any other written or printed or engraved instrument or spurious coin or metal, shall upon conviction thereof be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as for stealing the money, property or thing so obtained.

SEC. 76. *Relating to malicious slander of banks and financial institutions.* Whenever any person maliciously and without probable cause circulates or causes to be circulated any rumor with intent to injuriously affect the financial standing or reputation of any bank, financial or business institution or the financial standing of any individual in this province, either verbally or in writing, or makes any statement or circulates or assists in circulating any false rumor or report for the purpose of injuring the financial standing of any bank or financial institution, or seeks either by word or action to start a run upon said bank or financial institution, or connives or conspires with any person for the purpose of injuring the standing, or starting a run on said bank of financial institution, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 and by imprisonment in jail for not less than three months nor more than one year.

SEC. 77. *Checks and drafts payable on holidays.* No provision of the act relating to negotiable instruments, or of any law of this province, shall be so construed as to prevent banks from paying checks, drafts, or other bills of exchange upon Saturday

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afternoon, or upon any legal holiday; provided, such payments would be legal if made at other times.

SEC. 78. *Relating to notaries public who are shareholders or officers in banks or corporations.* It shall be lawful for any notary public who is a stockholder, director, officer, or employee of a bank or other corporation to take the acknowledgment of any party to any written instrument executed to or by such corporation, or to administer an oath to any other stockholder, director, officer, employee, or agent of such corporation, or to protest for non-acceptance, or non-payment bills of exchange, drafts, checks, notes and other negotiable instruments which may be owned or held for collection by such corporation; provided, it shall be unlawful for any notary public to take the acknowledgment of an instrument by or to a bank or other corporation of which he is a stockholder, director, officer, or employee, where such notary is a party to such instrument either individually or as a representative of such corporation, or to protest any negotiable instrument owned or held for collection by such corporation, where such notary is individually a party to such instrument.

SEC. 79. *Prohibiting drawing checks or drafts on banks where no funds or credit exist.* It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or partnership, to draw, make, utter, issue or deliver to another any check or draft on any bank or depository for the payment of money or its equivalent, knowing, at the time of the making, drawing, uttering or delivery of any such check or draft as aforesaid, that he has no funds on deposit in or credits with such bank or depository with which to pay such check or draft upon presentation.

(*a*) That any person, corporation or partnership willfully violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor if said check or draft is drawn for twenty dollars or less, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the provincial jail for a period of not less than ten days and not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment: if said check or draft shall be drawn for an amount of twenty dollars or more, such person shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

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(*b*) That in any case where a prosecution is begun under this act, the defendant shall have a right, upon application made for that purpose before trial, to have said action abated by showing to the court or judge that he has had an account in said bank upon which said check or draft was drawn, thirty days next prior to the time said check or draft was delivered and that said check or draft was drawn upon said bank without intent to defraud the party receiving the same, and if the court shall so find, said action shall be abated and the defendant shall be discharged upon paying into court the amount of such check and the costs in said case.

(*c*) *"Credits" defined.* The word "credits" as used herein shall be construed to be an arrangement or understanding with the bank or depository for the payment of such check or draft.

(*d*) It is further provided that nothing in this act shall apply in cases where checks or drafts were actually honored by bank or banks on which they were drawn.

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Banking Situation
50

Ottawa, March 15, 1924.

H.A. Mackie, Esq., K.C.,
201 McLeod Bldg.,
Edmonton, Alta.

My dear Mackie:

I just this morning received your letter of the 10th March. You enclose therein a proposed provincial banking law for the province of Alberta, ~~including~~ including some 79 clauses and as well many sub-clauses. You then ask me if I am prepared to pledge myself, in the event of being returned to power at the next general election, to amend the Banking Act so as to permit provincial banks to operate with the powers mentioned in said draft bill. As a man of experience and Member of Parliament, do you seriously consider that this is a reasonable request to make? If I answered in the affirmative it would have the effect of binding all the members of the Government to this long, specific enactment, and as well would bind myself to procure the assent of the majority of the then parliament to every phase of such legislation. Can you imagine the position of a leader of a party who faced a new parliament and found himself under obligations such as these?

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The principles, fiscal, national and administrative by which I propose to abide, the public are entitled to know, and so far as I am concerned the public will know them with all the clearness with which I can express them. No political leader can properly serve the public if he is to tie himself in advance, and bind a parliament still unelected to a long array of specific commitments no matter for what purpose. The plight of the present Government whose leader followed such an indefensible course, should be a lesson for all time to other political leaders in this country.

All appeals for legislation will receive at our hands the most thorough and painstaking consideration, and will be dealt with as demanded by the circumstances that prevail throughout the country at the time we have the responsibility of governing, and in full accord with the principles upon which we may be elected.

Yours very truly,

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Head Office
Bank of Montreal
Montreal

Twenty-fifth
March
1924

Dear Mr. Meighen,

While I can scarcely credit the report, I gather that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government to guarantee deposits or to enact legislation to force the Banks to provide a fund for the purpose.

You have no doubt seen the absurd proposals that have been brought forward from time to time in the newspapers on this subject, and I am sure, with your knowledge and experience of matters financial, you will agree with me that any such legislation would be so detrimental to Canada's credit that it should not be considered for a moment.

You are familiar with the disastrous results that have followed similar experiments in other countries, particularly in the Western United States, and if it is tried here it cannot but have a very serious effect indeed on all the Banks.

I cannot too strongly urge upon you to do all in your power to oppose any such unsound and dangerous measures, concerning which there can be no two opinions by anyone conversant with the Country's financial structure and a few elementary economic truths.

If any such radical legislation is forced on the statute books, the results will

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be little short of disastrous to the Country.

I am,

Yours very truly,

Vincent Meredith

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

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Bank Act

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Ottawa, March 26, 1924.

Dear Sir Vincent Meredith:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 25th March. This subject I will discuss with Sir Henry Drayton at once, and, you may be sure, it will not be neglected for long.

If it would be possible for you to provide me with more detailed data as to a similiar policy, respecting the provision of a guarantee fund for deposits, being adopted in the Western United States or elsewhere, and, of the results that ensued, I would appreciate the information very much. It would be a real assistance to us.

Kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

Sir Vincent Meredith,
Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, P.Q.

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Head Office
Bank of Montreal
Montreal

Twenty-seventh
March,
1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I have to thank you for your prompt reply to my letter of the 25th instant and am glad to know that you are interesting yourself in the matter.

The material in the enclosed booklet, which I had prepared and circulated through the medium of the Bankers' Association, is authoritative and briefly and clearly sets forth, on page eighteen, what happened in the State of Oklahoma, the first State to enact a Guarantee of Deposits law, and I think I cannot do better than forward you a copy.

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Vincent Smith

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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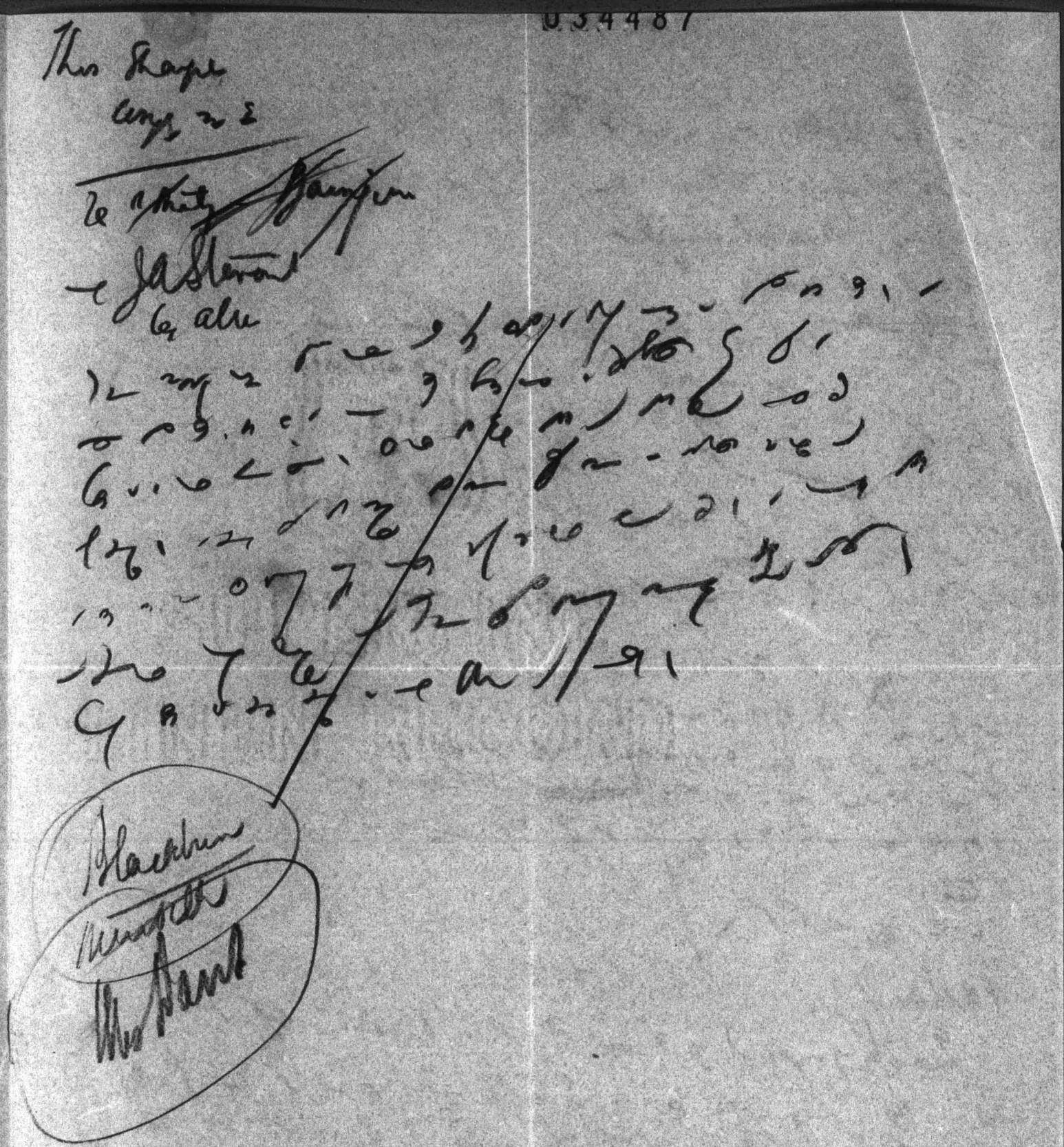

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THE

BANK ACT

Its Audit Provisions and the Suggested Guarantee of Deposits

With the Compliments of The Canadian Bankers' Association

1924

Printed in Canada

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Thos Sharpe
Esqr M.P.

Re Whitby Harbour
Jas Stewart
Leader

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THE BANK ACT

THE Bank Act, according to statements in the press, may become the subject of discussion at the present session of Parliament in connection with the unfortunate failure of the Home Bank, and it is altogether probable that many of the proposals rejected by Parliament last year will be renewed. The fundamental difference in the situation now and then needs small stress. The Act had to be revised a year ago and the bank charters then lapsing renewed. It was an opportunity such as occurs every decade to traverse the provisions of the Act, to discuss its bearings, principles, operation, and to introduce such amendments as the public interest seemed to require in the light of experience. All this was done. Many weeks were given by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons to consideration of the bill as introduced by the Minister of Finance. A

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large number of witnesses were heard, not only trained bankers, but as well those holding quite opposite views of the functions of banks and currency. The Committee itself was representative of all shades of monetary and economic opinions, and its members properly did not stint debate nor hesitate to press their views with persistence. The amended Bank Act, the law now upon the Statute Book, is the result of that deliberation; it is the considered conclusion of Parliament on the subject; and unless a radical change in the situation supplies an imperative reason for altering the law it should be allowed at least a fair trial.

Now, what events have occurred in the field of finance, since June 30th last, when the present Act became operative, to justify opening the door to further revision? The Home Bank has closed its doors, two solvent banks have liquidated their losses by writing down their "Rest" accounts, the Bank of Hamilton has been absorbed by the Canadian Bank

of Commerce, and the Banque Nationale has been saved from suspension by a merger with the Banque d'Hochelaga, made possible by the co-operation of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.

Let us briefly review these cases. The Home Bank failure is one of the worst Canada has known, so utterly bad that the kind of mismanagement, which brought it about is wholly beyond palliation. There were imprudent loans of amounts far in excess of any sum justified by the Bank's resources, and the audit was no better than a farce insofar as it purported to show the true position of the institution. But the Home Bank collapse occurred under the old Bank Act. Had the failure taken place a year earlier, or while the revision of the Bank Act was under consideration by Parliament, it is certain the incident would have engaged attention, produced investigation and led to the enactment of provisions to prevent a recurrence. Yet it so happened that without this object lesson the Banking and Commerce

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Committee framed such amendments to the Act as will, so far as human ingenuity can avail, prevent a similar catastrophe in future. And that is all that can be asked of Parliament. If Parliament was called upon this session to revise the Bank Act, in the light of the revelations relating to the Home Bank, what course would it pursue? Presumably it would seek to devise some means of detecting unsatisfactory conditions in a bank's loans before actual losses develop, and most certainly it would improve and strengthen the audit, but the opinion may be ventured with confidence that it would not devise safeguards different from those supplied in the present law. Under the former Bank Act, one auditor, and he not necessarily even a chartered accountant or member of any institute of accountants, could make the audit on behalf of the shareholders: and this occurred in the case of the Home Bank. Under the new Act, now governing the banks,

(a) There must be two auditors, not members of the same firm;

(b) The auditors must be members in good standing of an Institute or Association of Accountants, each one of whom must have practised the profession of accountant in Canada for at least six years preceding his appointment;

(c) They are obliged to report in writing to each director individually any loans exceeding one per cent of the paid-up capital of the bank which in their judgment are inadequately secured, and also any transactions or conditions which are not satisfactory to them;

(d) An auditor of a bank cannot undertake any work or accept any retainer for services with outside corporations if such work or retainer comes through the bank or any of its officers;

(e) One of the two auditors must be changed at the end of each two years.

There are in the present Bank Act sixteen subsections dealing with the Shareholders' Audit, which is made as close, comprehensive and complete as

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language can define or solicitude suggest The Minister of Finance may select auditors, a provision approaching as close to government audit as it can well be without imposing on the public revenue responsibility for bank losses. Then, there is this new section:—

"The Minister may from time to time require that the auditors of a bank shall report to him upon the adequacy of the procedure adopted by the bank for the safety of its creditors and shareholders and as to the sufficiency of their own procedure in auditing the affairs of the bank, and the Minister may at his discretion enlarge or extend the scope of the audit, or direct that any other or particular examination be made, or procedure established, in the particular case as the public interest may seem to require."

The sections above referred to are a very real security to bank depositors and shareholders. It is not a case of locking the stable door after the steed has been stolen, but a case of safeguarding the steed

from the moment he enters the stable. Directors are informed of transactions and conditions which may affect the well-being of the bank or which are not satisfactory to the auditors and which in their opinion require rectification, so that the plea of ignorance can no longer be set up by directors. Had the present Audit provisions been in the Act ten years ago the Home Bank could not have continued in business. Why, then, should not the new Act, so carefully revised and so stringently framed, be given a fair trial? Why reopen a discussion that can serve no good purpose, nor produce results more effective than those already attained?

The Audit provisions of the Act have alone been considered, since these supply the principal security of creditors after the first and greatest essential—capable management by men of experience, talent and integrity; but many other amendments were made last year for the purpose of perfecting the law. The responsibility of directors was increased, and

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the form of monthly return to the Minister of Finance made to reveal more clearly the true position of a bank's affairs.

The reduction of "Rest" accounts by two of the banks, to which allusion was made in the introductory part of this article, was an ordinary, frank and laudatory action, however much the losses compelling it are to be regretted. It was only after the collapse of the post-war boom that the toll of bad debts could be learned, but no one can candidly survey the business mortality of 1920-2 without reaching the conclusion that the banks of Canada have marvellously well weathered the storm and conclusively demonstrated the soundness of the system under which they operate and the general prudence and skill of their management. As for the merger of the Bank of Hamilton with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, it merely follows a long line of precedents very numerous in Great Britain, and no amendment of the Bank Act is necessary to prevent absorption

of other institutions, even were such desired, the Act already requiring the assent of the Governor-in-Council to the sale by a bank of its assets We submit, then, that the course of wisdom is to give the present Bank Act a fair trial, avoiding the disturbance to business which tinkering with this law causes, the more so because the shortcomings of the previous Act have already been corrected.

A law under which an unsound bank dare not continue to operate is a law which is effective.

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GUARANTEE OF DEPOSITS

THE failure of the Home Bank, with consequent distress to a large number of depositors, has suggested a proposal that all the chartered banks should be made jointly and severally responsible for the money deposited with each of them. "Let us have a guarantee of deposits," exclaim these immature economists, "and it will be a matter of indifference to the creditors whether or not a bank is compelled to suspend payment;" just as a year ago other persons were contending for an unlimited supply of paper currency in order that the impecunious might obtain all the money they desired. How any one who has given the proposal careful consideration or who has looked into the history of the operation of such laws can advocate mutual guarantee of bank deposits passes all understanding. The plan is unmoral, fundamentally unsound, inherently unjust, and fraught with danger to banking stability. It is unmoral and unjust because it robs the solvent to

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pay the debts of the insolvent, and in practice may even despoil the honest to atone for the crimes of the dishonest. It is fundamentally unsound because it imposes responsibility while withholding power; and it would threaten banking stability by encouraging reckless management and impairing the resources of solvent banks

But, some may say, the banks are already required by law to guarantee each other's note circulation, and why not each other's deposits? For the simple reason that the two things are as different as day from night. Bank bills constitute the larger part of the currency of the country, they are the medium of exchange and the ready money of the people. To retain their quality of passing unchallenged and with the utmost freedom from hand to hand there must be the conviction that their redemption is beyond peradventure. Accordingly the preference given the claims of noteholders upon the assets of failed banks has become an axiom in

banking law and science, and is no longer called in question. So obvious is the right of noteholders to protection that the law surrounds them with exceptional security; providing, in addition to a first lien on assets, a guarantee fund to which all the banks contribute in proportion to their circulation, which fund can be drawn upon, when necessary, to meet any deficiency in assets of an insolvent bank to redeem its notes. A reasonable argument can be set up against this mutuality of responsibility, but so imperative is it to establish a stable currency that the principle of common liability has been accepted. The total of a bank note issue is limited by law, deposits are without limit; so that what is practicable for the former, which are a first mortgage and charge upon a bank's assets, becomes impracticable for the latter, which are a fourth mortgage or charge (debts to the Dominion and Province rank after note issues) and are unlimited in amount.

At this point it may be observed that security of deposits does not necessarily depend upon the bigness

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of a bank. The larger institutions, with more abundant resources, do, indeed, perform services beyond the capacity of a small bank, such as accommodating large industrial corporations and providing foreign exchange facilities, but a prudently managed bank of comparatively small resources is quite as safe within its sphere. Primarily and ultimately it is not the size of a bank so much as the ability and integrity of its management that constitutes its strength.

The proposal to require guarantee of deposits has been likened by some to mutual insurance—to which it bears no resemblance whatever—and by others to ordinary insurance, from which it differs completely. For in the case of insurance the insured pays for his own protection, while under the suggested deposit guarantee each bank is to pay for the security of all others, and this without recompense of any kind whatsoever. Were so unjust a scheme established as that the good should carry the bad, being at the

same time deprived of any sort of control of the affairs of the latter, an end would be put at once to that restraint and caution which fear of consequences imposes. There would not then be the same inducement to prudence on the part of the bank manager. He might, and very probably in some instances would venture upon speculation, incur grave risks, gamble on a chance with his funds knowing that if misfortune overtook his bank the depositors would suffer no loss. It certainly cannot be the desire of Parliament to expose the banks of Canada to these dangers —dangers, not imaginary, but very real. Why jeopardize prudently conducted concerns having a reputation acquired by a long career of careful and capable management? The moral sense of Canadian legislators can surely be depended upon not to enact a law permitting Peter to rob Paul.

It so happens that the most valuable of monitors —experience—throws light upon this subject. The plan has been tried and found wanting.

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The State of Oklahoma was the first State to enact such a law. The events leading up to the enactment of the law in Oklahoma are well described by A. Piatt Andrew:—"The idea was born in Oklahoma in the very throes of the panic of 1907, after the shortest possible period of gestation. The panic, it will be remembered, began October 28th, 1907, and it was not until three weeks later, on November 16th, that Oklahoma became a State, and that its first legislature began its sessions. Nevertheless the panic was not yet over when the Oklahoma legislature passed its famous law. This first legislature of a new state had been in session only four weeks when, on December 17th, it adopted, with scarcely any debate, a law without precedent in any other country, and with but one dimly remembered unsuccessful precedent in the United States—a law which, nevertheless, presented what was probably the most far-reaching and drastic experiment in banking legislation that had been made anywhere in the world in at least two generations."

At first the deposits in the banks subject to the law grew rapidly, but the system was soon put to test. In the first twelve years after the law went into operation, February 14th, 1908, fifty-seven bank failures occurred. The first and greatest to fall was the Columbia Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City. The growth of this bank was phenomenal, its deposits rising from $365,686 on September 23rd, 1908, to $2,806,008 on September 1st, 1909. Its suspension occurred four weeks later. The main cause of its collapse was that its president was a member of a clique of plunging oil and real estate speculators who used the rapidly accumulating deposits of the Columbia to lubricate their ventures. Now, here is where the guarantee of deposits law worked its baneful influence. Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, himself the promoter of the law, admitted that "probably the bank could not have shown such large gains if it had not been for the guaranty law." Mr. Thornton Cooke, a close student of the question, said that the law was not responsible for the failure,

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but that it was responsible for the magnitude of it; and in Oklahoma City the feeling was quite prevalent that a public indifference to the wild-cat practices of the officials of the Columbia permitted the piling up of deposits far beyond what such methods could have effected without the cloak of the guarantee law. The Columbia swindle cost the other banks of the State $582,283.

The guarantee law of Oklahoma afforded another evidence of the truth of the colloquialism that "the consumer pays the freight." The losses incurred by solvent banks through failure of weak ones caused the rate of interest on loans to advance. It could not be otherwise. Total assessments for the guarantee fund took in twelve years 36 per cent. of the capital of the surviving banks, and in compensation the rate of interest was kept high. The records show that in Oklahoma 81.7 per cent. of the National Banks were charging 12 per cent. or more on their loans, a greater percentage than that of any other

State; and Prof. Robb, who wrote a book on the subject before the debacle overtook guarantee laws and who inclined to the guarantee plan, admitted that "the real effect of the guarantee assessments was in all probability not so much to raise interest rates as it was to retard the gradual fall that was taking place. It is safe to say that interest rates in Oklahoma average one to three per cent. higher than in the neighboring State of Kansas, notwithstanding the fact that Oklahoma now has as much wealth as the latter State and nearly half a million more people."

In the State of Washington, which enacted a guarantee law in 1917, the failure of the Scandinavian-American Bank in July, 1921, with over $10,000,000 in deposits and 21,000 depositors, put an end to the operation of the law. The inherent danger in such a law is evidenced by a writer commenting on this failure: "Many of the depositors knew nothing of banking laws, but assumed that the sign

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on a window stating that their deposits were guaranteed by the 'Washington Bank Depositors' Guaranty Fund' assured them against any possible loss."

Since Prof. Robb wrote his book the Oklahoma guarantee law has been repealed—hoist with its own petard—and there is none now in that State to do it reverence. Mr. Frank J. Wikoff, President, Tradesman's National Bank, Oklahoma City, tells the story in the journal of The American Bankers' Association, July, 1923: "During the existence of the guarantee law solvent banks paid into the fund about $3,500,000. There is something over $10,000,000 of unpaid obligations outstanding for which no warrants have been issued. The law was repealed unconditionally in the closing days of the last legislature. There is approximately $12,000,000 of more or less ragged assets in the hands of the Board, half of it utterly worthless, the other half worth from five to thirty cents on the dollar if efficient and

persistent efforts were made to collect, which is not probable. To sum it up: fifteen years' experience with the guarantee of deposits in Oklahoma has cost the honest State bankers and the trustful depositors together nearly $15,000,000, and the banking business has been disrupted and in turmoil. It is probably the most expensive effort yet made by a State in which honest people are called upon to prove, at great expense, that the average politician's theories work out to the detriment of everybody"—including himself.

Other examples of the futility and injustice of a deposit guarantee might be cited were it necessary, but we conclude in the words of the eminent Chicago banker, Mr. James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Board of The First National Bank: "Is there anything in the relations existing between banks and their customers to justify the proposition that in the banking business the good should be taxed to pay for the bad; ability taxed to pay for incompetency;

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honesty taxed to pay for dishonesty; experience and training taxed to pay for the errors of inexperience and lack of training: and knowledge taxed to pay for the mistakes of ignorance?"

The real security of depositors lies not in confiscatory legislation, but in a banking system wisely regulated and administered by men of talent, integrity, training and experience.

A COMPARISON

(From the "Saskatoon Daily Star" of Feb.12)

News that J. P. Morgan and Company will subscribe a half-million to the $10,000,000 fund for the relief of north-western banks in the United States indicates the nature of the "agricultural relief" that is being planned by the Republican administration in the United States for the grain-growing areas of that country.

The situation across the border is of very keen interest in Western Canada, for it is in some ways an exaggerated version of what has happened here. With high wheat prices during the war, there was a tremendous expansion in wheat acreage. Marginal lands were brought under cultivation; in normal years these lands could not produce a heavy enough yield to give a profit, but in the years 1915-18 the wheat acreage underwent a heavy expansion, averaging in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana

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16,553,000 acres annually. But with the signing of the Armistice there was no voice of authority to tell the farmer "The war is over—reduce acreages to a normal basis."

Instead, the peak was not reached until 1920, when, with an exceptionally low yield and rapidly falling prices, the first dent was put in the farmer's prosperity. Since that time there has been a steady price deflation, but there has been practically no credit deflation. In 1923, therefore, the farmers of these four states, with their acreages finally back to the pre-war level, and prices back to the pre-war level, were attempting to carry indebtedness which they had incurred during the peak years.

Here is where the superiority of the Canadian banking system over the American system becomes evident. The banks in these four states, being local concerns, naturally were completely tied up with these farm loans. They had not deflated their credit promptly enough; and partly as a result

of this the farmers had not reduced their operations promptly enough. The two things went together, being based upon local optimism—upon faith in the "essential stability and prosperity of our district." The result was that the banks carried the loans—they could do nothing else—until they ate into the banks' assets and caused failure after failure.

Credit deflation, therefore, is now taking place in the most painful manner possible—by the disappearance of assets in bankruptcy. Banks are going to the wall, farmers are deserting the farms, land valuations are being rewritten on a productive instead of a speculative basis—in other words, the deflation is being paid for with the life-blood of the producers.

The effect of the "relief" being hastily gathered by the big financiers is merely to lengthen out the period of deflation. It can really, in the end, have only one positive effect—to maintain confidence through a difficult period and prevent such unneces-

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sary losses as might occur through hasty or hysterical action.

Western Canada has not suffered to nearly the same extent, for two reasons. In the first place, speculative land values had already been deflated before the period of high war prices, and have never at any time been out of proportion to the actual productive capacity of the land. In the second place, credit deflation, begun earlier in Western Canada, was more generally enforced. The result is that Western Canada is to-day in a much sounder position than the north-western grain-growing states. In addition Western Canada has all the advantages of a new country; its marvellous fertility has not been impaired, it is not over-capitalized, it has not hopelessly mortgaged its future by building hard-surfaced roads. It stands to-day capable of making a most surprising comeback, for it is on a sound basis.

MEMO

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034489

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Ottawa, March 29th, 1924.

Sir Vincent Meredith,
Bank of Montreal,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Vincent Meredith:

Many thanks for yours of the 27th inst., enclosing a booklet on the Bank Act. This will be very useful.

Yours very truly.

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Telegram Toronto April 26/24 Banking

034490

THINKS SYSTEM AT FAULT

IN CANADIAN BANKING

This Reader Wants Note Issue Heavily Backed Up by Security and Dominion Responsibility.

Editor, Telegram,

Sir—It is generally admitted even in banking circles that the Bank Act of Canada does not provide for adequate protection for depositors but the advocates of the Bank Act generally sit back and criticise the different measures advocated by others without proposing any adequate measures themselves. It has rightly been said that the remedy of having all the banks guarantee the deposits received by their associate banks is wrong in principle, as this would be robbing Peter to pay Paul. It has also been rightly said that no system of Government audit would met the situation owing to the difficulty of auditing the different branches at one time. Besides auditors are not necessarily good judges of the value of securities which may be held by the banks. For example, in the case where a bank has taken a timber limit as security for a loan in order to form a correct opinion as to the security the auditor would have to procure a cruise of the limit and this meaps a large outlay and considerable delay etc.

WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

Besides, an audit as a protection is wrong in principle. It is like watching a man who owes money to see that he does not spend any money foolishly or does not make any bad investments. The better way is to have him put up security when the money is loaned to him. The same principle applies to the banks. The banks on 31st December, 1923, had $180,000,000 of bank notes and $164,000,000 of Dominion notes and $2,083,000,000 of deposits, in all $2,427,000,000 of public moneys held by them and for which they pay on an average about 1¾ per cent yearly as interest and put up about $75,000,000 as security by way of gold reserves and Bank Note Circulating Fund, representing a security of less than one thirty-second or 3 per cent. of the public moneys held by them.

DOMINION NOTE ISSUE.

The remedy would be to have the banks call in the bank note issue (which is only I.O.U.'s issued by them) and to have issued instead thereof, Dominion notes to the banks on proper terms, say 41 per cent. in gold and the balance in approved securities. The gold and the approved securities would form a fund for the payment of the Dominion notes and would prevent a discount against our moneys in foreign countries. Our money would then be real money and not paper without sufficient collateral as at present. Any reserves then put up by the banks would have to be clearly for the protection of depositors and should be made available for said purpose. Under our present system the reserves are held by the respective banks and may be found in case of liquidation as having been frittered away and not available.

DOESN'T SEEM ADEQUATE.

The mere act of a bank transferring securities from one box to another box and calling the latter a reserve does not seem to be an adequate security. The reserve should be held in trust by an outsider to protect the deposits. This plan of putting up real available security for the paper money and for deposits is the only adequate remedy and will sooner or later have to be adopted. Why not, so to speak, take the bull by the horns and apply the proper remedy now and be done with the matter.

The Australian system by which the Commonwealth formed a bank of its own, called The Commonwealth Bank, which issues all the paper money and gives to the other banks what they require on proper terms, amounts practically to the same as the above so far as security is concerned. The post offices in Australia are utilized as branches of the Commonwealth Bank for deposits and for ordinary business branch banks have been established in all the large centres.

Sincerely Yours,
JOHN T. LOFTUS.

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034491

Head Office
Bank of Montreal
Montreal

Twenty-seventh
May,
1 9 2 4.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I am a good deal perturbed about an application that has been made by La Banque d'Hochelaga to change its name to "La Banque Canadienne Nationale" or "The Canadian National Bank."

A name such as proposed, if authorized, would immediately create a false impression of the Bank's standing and responsibilities, not only in Canada but abroad, and I am very seriously concerned regarding the effect not only on all Canadian banks but on the country as a whole.

I can see less objection to the continuation of the name "La Banque Nationale" but I should prefer that the words "de Quebec" should be added - in either case the name to be used only in the French language.

I feel sure you will agree with me and will use all your influence to prevent so misleading an appellation as that proposed being sanctioned by Parliament. Its use might well be fraught with danger to the stability of the banks here and be injurious to the credit of Canada abroad.

I am,

Yours very truly,

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

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034493

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Ottawa, May 28, 1924.

Dear Sir Vincent Meredith:

I have your letter of the 27th May. This matter had already come to my attention and I apprehended there would be objection to the name being asked for by the Bank. It seems to me to be open, as well, to the objection that there would be a tendency to regard the new bank as specially connected with the Canadian National Railways. I will bring this matter to the attention of as many ~~as I can.~~

Yours very truly,

Sir Vincent Meredith,
Head Office,
The Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034494

Jenner Alta. 7.2.24.

Hon Jas A. Robb.
Ottawa Ont.

Sir; The Union Bank of Canada at Jenner Alta accepted money on deposit for myself in the fall of 1923. The Union Bank at Jenner had been forbidden to accept money or monies on deposit for myself.
If the Union Bank of Canada or any other Bank has the authority to accept money on deposit for myself after it has been forbidden to do so, I must know where the banks of this country get their authority.
It is my intention to institute criminal proceedings against the Union Bank.
You no doubt know as well as I do that the position of the Union Bank is none to pleasant. Thirty days is sufficient time for you to have the bankers association take over the Union Bank so that the depositors may not loose their money.
A criminal action against the Union Bank or that it goes to the wall.

Peter R. Elliott

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034495

John T. Loftus,
Barrister, Solicitor,
Notary, &c.

Randolph 7872.
~~Telephone Adelaide 626.~~

169 SEATON STREET,
~~The Temple Building~~
Toronto.

24th November 1924.

RIGHT HOUNOURABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K. C.,
LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE LEADER,
OTTAWA.

Dear Sir:- RE THE BANK ACT OF CANADA.

I beg leave to draw your attention to the circumstane that the banking situation in Canada immediate and careful attention.

The legislation put through at the last session of the Dominion Parliament does not go to the root of the matter and is really bluff legislation. The former law provided that The Minister may cause an inspection to be made while the present law provides that a nominee of the Government (who is really a nominee of the banking association) shall cause an inspection to be made. The former law seems to be the better protection (if-any) for the people.

The banks are given the use of about two and one half billion dollars of the people's money for which they put up as security about seventy five million dollars or about 3% and they pay on an average about 1¾% yearly as interest.

The proper remedies are to make them put up adequate security and to make them pay a reasonable rate of interest.

Five banks have recently been liquidated at greater or less loss to the people of Canada but The Bankers' Association seems to have the two old parties "well in hand" and only a small "ginger" group of the progressives are heard from. The bankers even seem to have captured the Provincial Conservative Party in Ontario.

Your friends expect that you will be equal to the occasion.

Yours truly

J. T. LOFTUS.

per---------

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Ottawa, Ont., November 28, 1924.

Dear Mr. Loftus,

Yours of the 24th instant just reached me this morning upon my return to the City. You may rest assured that I shall give to all phases of the banking situation my best consideration. The representations you have made will not be lost sight of.

Yours very truly,

J. T. Loftus, Esquire,
Barrister, etc.,
169 Seaton Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

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034497

Bank of Montreal
Ottawa.

Tenth
December
1 9 2 4.

Dear Sir,-

We have pleasure in enclosing for your attention copy of the report of the Annual General Meeting of the Bank of Montreal held 1st December, 1924.

Yours faithfully,

R. Ottmann

Manager.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
House of Commons,
O T T A W A.

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p. 1-15

1924
BANK OF MONTREAL

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

HELD 1ST DECEMBER, 1924

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The 107th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held yesterday in the Board Room at the Bank's Headquarters.

Among those present were: A. D. Anderson, D. Forbes Angus, Arthur Barry, S. M. Baylis, E. W. Beatty, K.C., H. W. Beauclerk, J. W. Benning, W. A. Bog, George Caverhill, G. Rutherford Caverhill, D. R. Clarke, F. J. Cockburn, His Honour Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., J. H. David, K.C., W. H. R. Denman, H. R. Drummond, W. C. Finley, C. Fairall Fisher, C. J. Fleet, K.C., G. B. Fraser, P. R. Gault, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., The Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., Samuel Hart, Zephirin Hébert, C. A. Hodgson, C.A., C. R. Hosmer, W. M. Hutchins, James Hutchison, C.A., Henri Jonas, Harold Kennedy, J. M. Kilbourn, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., David Lewis, H. B. Loucks, H. B. Mackenzie, Alfred McDiarmid, Francis McLennan, K.C., William McMaster, Robertson Macculloch, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., W. R. Miller, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., W. A. Murray, G. L. Oglivie, John Patterson, J. Bruce Payne, Howard H. Ransom, H. E. Rawlings, James Rodger, A. Guy Ross, Edward Sawtell, Dr. F. J. Shepherd, G. W. Spinney, J. M. Stobo, Gordon R. Strathy, Fred. R. Taylor, James S. Watt, R. S. White, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

On motion of Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was requested to take the chair.

Mr. John Patterson moved, seconded by Sir Lomer Gouin, that Mr. W. R. Miller and Mr. G. L. Ogilvie be appointed to act as scrutineers, and that Mr. C. H. Cronyn be the secretary of this meeting.

This was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then called upon the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, to read the Annual Report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 107th Annual General Meeting held on Monday, December 1st, 1924.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Report showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 31st October, 1924.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1923		$ 659,582.14
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1924, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		4,454,504.04
		$ 5,114,086.18
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1924	$817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st June, 1924	817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1924	817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1924	817,500.00	
Bonus 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1924	545,000.00	
	$ 3,815,000.00	
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government	412,500.00	
Reservation for Bank Premises	125,000.00	
		4,352,500.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$ 761,586.18

(Signed) VINCENT MEREDITH,
President.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

Since the last Annual Meeting, offices were opened at two points and closed at thirty-six points throughout the Dominion and in Newfoundland. Our office at Spokane, Wash., U.S.A., was also closed.

For the convenience of our Mexico customers and American correspondents, offices have been opened at Guadalajara and Monterrey, Mexico.

The Directors have to record with deep regret the death of their late valued colleagues, The Right Honourable Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., a member of the Board since 1907, and of Mr. J. H. Ashdown, elected a Director in 1917.

Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., was appointed a member of the Board in October.

All offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

VINCENT MEREDITH,
President.

Bank of Montreal, 1st December, 1924.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT

The General Statement of the position of the Bank on 31st October, 1924, was read as follows:—

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$27,250,000.00
Rest	$27,250,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	761,586.18	
	$28,011,586.18	
Unclaimed Dividends	8,286.07	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1924	817,500.00	
Bonus of 2% payable 1st December, 1924	545,000.00	
		29,382,372.25
		$ 56,632,372.25
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$ 39,306,908.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	181,137,538.36	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	455,731,982.78	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	3,127,867.33	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,030,036.96	
Bills Payable	82,362.62	
		680,416,696.05
Letters of Credit outstanding		11,003,562.70
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		783,457.56
		$748,836,088.56

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current		$17,300,241.33	
Dominion notes		77,696,482.25	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		14,000,000.00	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	$69,517,496.89		
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	7,982,463.58		
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	110,206,077.40		
		187,706,037.87	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		91,612,453.73	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		6,385,569.34	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value		42,392,715.21	
Notes of other Banks		2,634,930.00	
United States and other foreign currencies		650,833.09	
Cheques on other Banks		28,137,705.38	
			$468,516,968.20
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		214,565,215.17	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		15,432,780.08	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		22,102,356.68	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for		2,158,868.86	
			254,259,220.79
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)			9,800,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises			940,968.04
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank			1,054,094.11
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)			11,003,562.70
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund			1,360,241.10
Shares of and loans to controlled companies			1,262,297.80
Other Assets not included in the foregoing			638,735.82
			$748,836,088.56

NOTE.—The business of the Branches of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.
NOTE.—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of $2,826,000.00, secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH,
President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that: (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required: (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above Statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown by the Books of the Bank.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
of the Firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham and Hutchison,
CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
of the Firm of Creak, Cushing and Hodgson,
} Auditors.

MONTREAL, 22nd Nov. 1924.

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HOCHELAGA REALTY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1924

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand	$ 7,928.57	Capital Stock	$ 10,000.00
Buildings, Real Estate, etc., 64-68 Wall Street, New York, less depreciation	1,206,108.60	Debenture Bonds	1,220,000.00
Profit and Loss Account Balance	140,764.84	Accounts Payable	4,328.45
		Bond Interest Payable	81,333.32
		Rentals paid in advance	39,140.24
	$1,354,802.01		$1,354,802.01

NOTE:—

The Company was granted corporate existence by the State of New York on the 27th May, 1909. The object of its formation was to enable the Bank to hold title to real estate in New York City. The Capital Stock and Bonds are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on its books at a nominal value of $1.00.

MONTREAL, 17th NOVEMBER, 1924.

Auditors' Report

We certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is correctly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st October, 1924, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations required.

(Signed) JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
Auditors.

THE LAND SECURITIES COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1924

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Investments and Advances less Reserves	$371,388.21	Reserves for Commissions, etc.		$ 2,413.26
Accrued Interest considered good	4,030.33	Bank Loans		412,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	356.29	Capital Stock	$200,000.00	
Cash in Bank of Montreal	12,918.38	Profit and Loss Debit Balance	225,720.05	
				*25,720.05
	$388,693.21	*Deduction.		$388,693.21

NOTE:—

The Land Securities Company of Canada, Limited, was formed in 1893 by The Merchants Bank of Canada to facilitate the liquidation of properties falling into its hands from time to time under mortgages and other securities taken in the course of its business.

The Company is now being liquidated as rapidly as possible consistent with obtaining fair prices for its assets, no further properties being taken into its operations.

The Capital Stock is entirely owned by the Bank and the shares appear in its books at a nominal value of $1.00., and a specific reserve of $35,000. is also held for this Company.

MONTREAL, 17th NOVEMBER, 1924.

Auditors' Report

We certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is correctly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st October, 1924, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations required.

(Signed) JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
Auditors.

THE MERCHANTS REALTY CORPORATION, LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1924

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Real Estate and Properties less Reserves	$6,055,453.81		Capital Stock—Authorized and Issued 20,000 Shs. of $100. ea.		$2,000,000.00
Less Balance due on purchase price in respect of property in Toronto	575,953.81		6% First Mortgage Bonds—		
			Authorized and Issued	$4,000,000.00	
			Less Redeemed	400,000.00	
		$5,479,500.00			3,600,000.00
Balances due on Sales of Properties		100,500.00	Interest due and accrued		54,120.00
Cash in Bank		120.00			
Accrued Rentals		74,000.00			
		$5,654,120.00			$5,654,120.00

NOTE:—

The Merchants Realty Corporation, Limited, was incorporated by The Merchants Bank of Canada in 1920.

The original amount of bonds authorized was $4,000,000. There are still $3,600,000. outstanding of which $2,826,000. are in the hands of the public. The balance, $774,000., is held on the books of the Bank at par, and the amount is included in the heading "Shares of and Loans to controlled companies." The Capital Stock is entirely owned by the Bank and is carried on the books at "Nil."

MONTREAL, 17th NOVEMBER, 1924.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the Books and Accounts of The Merchants Realty Corporation, Limited, for the year ending 31st October, 1924, and certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is correctly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31st October, 1924, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Corporation. We have obtained all the information and explanations required.

(Signed) JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
Auditors.

COMPANIA TERRITORIAL MEXICANA S.A. EN LIQUIDACION

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1924

ASSETS	Mexican Pesos	LIABILITIES	Mexican Pesos
Real Estate	$ 301,471.63	Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Mortgages	17,167.48	Mortgage	30,000.00
Machinery	11,963.36	Bank of Montreal	222,589.59
Bonds and Shares	21,765.00	Sundry Creditors	615.68
Accounts Receivable	37,679.13	Profit and Loss credit balance	88,371.33
Furniture	1,530.00		
	$391,576.60		$391,576.60

NOTE:—

This Company was formed by the Bank eleven years ago to assist in the realization of certain assets taken over by the Bank at that time. The Company is now being liquidated and no fresh business is being taken into its operations.

The Capital Stock is entirely owned by the Bank and the shares appear on its books at a nominal value of $1.00.

MONTREAL, 17th NOVEMBER, 1924.

Auditors' Report

The Company's authorized period of operations has expired and at a Meeting held on June 10th, 1924, the Shareholders resolved to voluntarily liquidate the Company.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books, Title Deeds and other Documents submitted to us of the Compania Territorial Mexicana, S.A. (in liquidation), and we certify that it is in accordance therewith.

The Real Estate, Bonds of the Pan-American Railway Company and Shares of the American Book and Printing Company are carried at cost, but we are unable to say if this figure will be realized.

From the information given to us, we are of opinion that the Mortgages and Book Debts are worth the amounts at which they are carried.

There is an unrecorded Liability of $14,400.00 Pesos in respect of the Shares of the Cia. de Terrenos de Churubusco, S.A.

(Signed) JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
Auditors.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

During the past year, continued confused world-wide conditions have been a deterrent to business generally, resulting in cautious buying and unwillingness to undertake forward operations. Yet, despite relative dullness of trade and the heavy burden of taxation imposed on financial institutions, I am happy to say we have been able to earn our dividend and bonus. Low rates of interest in world money markets have naturally affected profits, but the resources of your Bank are so large and its earning power so constant that I feel assured you may depend upon the continuance of satisfactory profits.

While hesitating to prophesy, I am satisfied that a gradual improvement in the trade situation is occurring. Statistical returns support this view, and, while there is irregularity in the movement, in the main the trend is upward. There has been a better demand for steel in various forms, especially from railroads; textile trades are gradually recovering from the slump, and dealings in hides and leather have broadened. Other indices may be cited; thus, car loadings showed an increase until affected recently by the smaller prairie crop, while building operations have kept pace with last year, which, in turn, showed a substantial increase.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Figures of foreign trade are encouraging. In the twelve months' period to October 31st the aggregate value of this commerce was $160,000,000 greater than in the preceding year, the total being $1,895,000,000. We have been able to reach this large amount chiefly because of the enormous Western grain crop in 1923, and, in a survey of economic conditions, there is no more satisfactory feature than the improvement in agricultural returns. Last year there was greater volume, this year there is greater value. Farm products have always made the largest contribution to Canada's export trade, being greater than the combined export value of all other commodities.

The other outstanding item in respect of exports is forest products. In the seven months ending October 31st, shipments of wood and wood products, including paper, declined in value about $18,000,000, as compared with the preceding year, this decrease occurring in lumber and not in paper. On the import side a shrinkage is again recorded, so much as $75,000,000 since March 31st, and while lower prices may account for some of this decrease, the cause must be attributed to a quiet condition of domestic trade. A gratifying feature of the statistics of foreign trade is the growth of favourable balance. In the last seven months, the excess of exports over imports amounted to $120,000,000, as compared with an excess of $15,000,000 in the corresponding period last year, and if the comparison is carried over a twelve months' period, the favourable balance is found to be still greater. I regard this increase in Canada's foreign trade credits as an augury of a not distant improvement in domestic business.

Foreign competition, which for some time past had been anticipated, is now being keenly felt in several basic Canadian products in neutral markets. This situation is due to the advantages the exporting countries abroad possess in their depreciated currencies and cheaper and more industrious labour.

IMMIGRATION

Immigration has been disappointingly small, and without increase in population, increase in production will remain obstinately slow. The problem belongs to other hands than mine, but I am convinced the day is not distant when this favoured land of Canada will be sought by the surplus population of Great Britain and Europe, as well as by those thrifty classes who will here find opportunity for further improving their condition. It is trite to say that if the countryside prospers, the towns will take care of themselves, and it is upon the settlement of our large areas of vacant agricultural lands and the development of other natural resources we must chiefly rely for national growth.

We are fortunate in Canada in having largely escaped the succession of bank failures with large liabilities that have recently been so numerous in the United States and other countries.

In Canada, we have had but one instance of this kind in many years, when a somewhat unimportant institution in a neighbouring province closed its doors. Much publicity has been given to this untoward happening, out of all proportion to its effect on Canada's financial structure, and it is needless to add that this failure was caused by inexperienced management and departure from recognized banking principles. It is greatly to be regretted that fairly substantial losses were suffered by depositors who undiscriminatingly entrusted their money to this institution.

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

Taking a general view of European conditions, it is evident that decided improvement has taken place during the last year. Exchanges have gained in stability and a greater degree of confidence exists, with the result that trade is expanding and moving with more freedom. The chief causes contributing to this betterment are the efforts made by various European countries to balance their budgets, and to this end substantial help has been forthcoming through external loans issued under the auspices of the League of Nations, and in some cases partially secured by international guarantees.

Continental currencies have moved in favour of England and the pound sterling has substantially appreciated compared with the United States dollar; but what is of great importance to international trade is the disappearance of the wide and violent fluctuations which were formerly such a hindrance to business.

The recent German loan—the first step in applying the Dawes plan—was a conspicuous success and has already produced a good effect on international finance.

French Government finances have presented some difficult phases, and the last few budgets have not been balanced, resulting in serious inflation, with its accompanying evils. A new internal loan is contemplated for the avowed purpose of consolidating the floating debt, but the terms to the Government are so onerous that it is difficult to weigh the advantage of the transaction.

In Great Britain, the result of the elections has proved to be the chief factor in favour of a recovery in trade, and, with a prospect of a stable government for the next few years, there is a more optimistic feeling current, and already there are distinct signs of trade revival. In this connexion, however, it would not be surprising if Germany were shortly to build a wall to keep out British and other goods, unless new commercial treaties are made. She has already drafted her new tariff, with some sixteen hundred articles, all of which will call for high duties.

RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS BY GREAT BRITAIN

The question of a return by Great Britain to the gold basis provokes considerable discussion, but it cannot be practical politics until the sterling-dollar exchanges reach a point nearer parity, and it does not appear that artificial measures are favoured to hasten the event. It seems to me that any artificial method can have only temporary effect and that a return to par by natural causes is most likely to bring enduring conditions. It is not in the least degree probable that Great Britain will take the embargo off gold exports until she has secured ample supplies of the pre-

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cious metal and feels confident that, once the step is taken, she can continue on a gold basis. Licenses to export gold are at present necessary and are only granted in exceptional cases, but when conditions appear to warrant it, licenses will no doubt be issued more freely and thus a return to a free gold market will be brought about gradually.

CANADA AND THE GOLD BASIS

As in Great Britain, some discussion has recently taken place here as to the desirability of Canada reverting to a gold basis, and while such reversion carries a sentimental appeal, the time, in my opinion, is not yet ripe for the resumption of specie payments. We should not go upon a gold basis without certainty of maintaining it, and assurance of this is lacking. The reserve of gold in banks and Dominion Treasury is approximately $160,000,000; ten years ago it was $154,000,000, almost as much as now. Meanwhile, both Dominion and bank note circulation have greatly increased, and it is well within probability that upon the resumption of specie payments, after ten years' discontinuance, a considerable demand for gold will occur. It is true our trade balance is favourable, but, on the other hand, our obligations arising out of foreign borrowing have grown rapidly. Exact figures are not obtainable, but it is certain the sum of interest on foreign loans exceeds even now the amount of our favourable trade balance. The former item is fixed and irrevocable, while the latter is variable. Unquestionably, Canada should revert to a gold basis the moment the basis can be held, but it would be financial suicide to resume a position we may be unable to maintain. In natural course, Canada will come among the specie payment countries. At present our dollar stands at par with gold, thereby permitting conversion of currency when required, and if it should happen that the Canadian dollar falls again to a discount, we may remember that some advantage in exports accrues therefrom, as well as a gain to domestic industries. The country can face without alarm a further period of specie suspension, while keeping the gold basis in view as an ultimate objective.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The opinion is expressed in important quarters that the business structure in the United States is better than it has been for some time. While buying in most lines continues on a hand-to-mouth basis, the volume is large, as is conclusively shown by the heavy freight shipments on the railroads of the country. Stocks in the hands of wholesalers, jobbers, retailers and consumers are low, and eventually steps to replenish must be taken. Business men generally learned an expensive lesson just after the close of the world war, and it is not probable that large inventories will again be carried, but once buyers become convinced that conditions are to be satisfactory, they will again enter the market. This cautious attitude is one of the big factors making for stability in the future.

With the Presidential elections out of the way, all indications point to a period of steady improvement in business across the line, and this will be reflected in Canada in due course.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

The crop output has been considerably less than last year, about 200,000,000 bushels in the case of wheat, the decrease occurring in the Western provinces. Against this reduction can be set the higher prices paid for the product, the loss in quantity being nearly recovered in the greater value. This view, however, deals with the aggregate and does not help farmers who have reaped little. Yet, upon the whole, the fact remains that the agricultural condition in the Prairie Provinces has improved during the last two years, partly because of a bumper crop followed by a fair one marketable at high prices, and partly because of the growth of mixed farming, which gives farmers more baskets for their eggs. The reckless extravagance induced by war prices has also moderated, and it may be concluded that farming in the West, where intelligently pursued, has become a stable industry.

PURCHASE OF MOLSONS BANK

As you are no doubt aware, there has always existed a close, friendly connexion between this Bank and The Molsons Bank since the latter's inception. The sons of a past President of this Bank, whose portrait hangs behind me, were the founders of The Molsons Bank. When it was deemed advisable to amalgamate The Molsons Bank with a stronger institution, and we were approached, your Directors decided to acquire the bank. It is not necessary here to enter into the details, as these will be submitted to you at the special general meeting called for the purpose, to be held on the 23rd instant.

A WORD OF CONFIDENCE

My last word is a word of confidence and encouragement. The interests of your Bank are more closely bound up with those of Canada than ever before, and unless Canada prospers the Bank cannot expect the prosperity it should enjoy. I believe Canada will prosper. It offers inducements to immigrants vastly superior to those of other countries which are at present endeavouring to attract citizens. It stands third amongst the countries of the world in natural resources. We possess half of the forest area of the British Empire; our mines produced in 1923, $214,000,000 worth of metals, and the surface is scarcely scratched. Canada stands second in the world in coal deposits. Her water powers are estimated at 18,000,000 horse-power, and she enjoys unexcelled transportation facilities. For those with some capital and a willingness to work, the cheap, rich lands of Western Canada offer a means of healthful subsistence, and, in time, a better competence than can be obtained elsewhere. Yet, cardinal virtues must be practised, and I would again stress the necessity for hard work and economy, so often preached and seldom put into practice, and the need for immigration. Given these three things, I look forward with the utmost confidence to Canada's future.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank, then made his annual address as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—

In presenting, for your information and approval, the one hundred and seventh annual balance sheet of the Bank, I shall explain briefly the important changes shown therein, and comment upon some of the factors that have had a bearing upon our operations and have influenced the results of our business for the past year.

Our cash, call loans, balances with other banks, government, and municipal bonds, and other readily realizable assets apart from ordinary advances to customers, are about 64.23% of our total liabilities to the public.

I feel sure that this strong liquid position must be satisfying to our friends, as it is to ourselves. Depositors, as a rule, display more interest in this feature of our balance sheet than borrowers, but the ability of a bank to withstand any stringent monetary condition without the necessity for calling in advances is a matter of prime importance to those who borrow money for commercial purposes.

SMALL SAVINGS WELCOME

The increase in the number of depositors in our Savings Department has been greater in the past two years than ever before. I should like to emphasize in connexion with the growth of these deposits that this Bank's services are at the disposal of every class of the population, and that we welcome those who with a small deposit wish to open a savings account.

It may be noted in this connexion that the rate of interest on savings deposits paid by Canadian banks remains, as for many years past, at 3%; such deposits comprising a large percentage of total bank deposits. In no other important country have depositors received a rate of interest so uniformly high regardless of market fluctuations in the value of money, except for deposits fixed for periods of three months or more.

You will observe that when our balance sheet was made up the Dominion Government had unusually large balances with us in connexion, as many of you are aware, with the retirement of a public loan of $107,000,000 which matured on the 1st of November, and for large semi-annual interest commitments.

The operations of the Bank during the twelve months under review resulted in a profit of $4,454,000, being a decrease of $42,000 compared with the previous year. Based on the total of our capital, reserve, and undivided profits, these earnings represent a return of 8.06%, which may be described as modest for a business of such dimensions as ours; but, as you know, our first consideration is to keep strong in cash and liquid assets.

The principal cause of our somewhat diminished earnings is that, though our total resources have been greater, our commercial loans in Canada are $22,000,000 less than a year ago. It has been impossible to find suitable employment for these increased resources at commercial rates of interest, and as the best alternative we have invested them in gilt-edged short term securities at less remunerative rates. This is reflected in the following figures:

	31st October, 1923	31st October, 1924
Commercial Loans	$236,000,000	$214,000,000
Investments.....	103,000,000	140,000,000

Also, the overhead charges of our banks in the way of salaries are greater, and taxation and upkeep have increased by leaps and bounds, whilst banking losses in such times as we are now passing through are far beyond normal.

As you know, this Bank for many years has had important assets in London and New York, whose earning power ebbs and flows with the price of money. Interest rates in those centres for months past have been the lowest in years.

The net result of these factors is an uncontrollable diminution in banking profits.

Our two offices in London and our Paris subsidiary continue to progress. During the past year many visitors have made use of the services of these offices, and we trust that travellers overseas will in increasing numbers avail themselves of the facilities which we have provided for their special convenience.

The staff of the Bank continue to serve our interests faithfully. With others of the salaried class, the incomes of our staff have not kept pace with the increasing cost of living during the war and following years. They have thus had to carry their share of the burden of disjointed economic conditions, but they will benefit through the return to more normal conditions which we hope is coming. We count ourselves fortunate indeed in having had through these troublous years a most efficient staff of unquestioned loyalty.

CARE FOR MOLSONS BANK CLIENTELE

The acquisition of The Molsons Bank, subject to formal ratification by the shareholders, to which the President has already referred, will add to our organization the business of their 125 branches. Of these 117 are located in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and as the greater number are at points where we are not already represented, the result will be a valuable addition to our representation in these two Provinces.

We shall welcome the clientele of The Molsons Bank, and can assure them that in the Bank of Montreal they will find a service fully commensurate with their needs combined with the courtesy and attention which they have a right to expect.

It is our endeavour in every way to provide the public with the most complete banking facilities possible, including the loaning of funds to the small borrower. In each office of the Bank a full service is given, and at the Head Office special departments operate, including those dealing with our foreign banking relations and the foreign exchanges.

These features, combined with our system of private telegraph wires, provide a service which we believe is unsurpassed.

At this the beginning of the 108th year of our existence the Bank is in a stronger position, and better prepared to care for the needs of its customers than at any time in its history.

TRADE CONDITIONS

Turning now from our own affairs to the affairs of the country at large, it is a matter of national importance that the commercial loans in Canada of all our Banks are $100,000,000 less than a year ago. These figures, taken with a reduction in railroad earnings of $11,900,000 for the same period, and about stationary figures in our total foreign trade, reflect what a section of the community is wont to describe by the expression "business is quiet." A stronger definition might be used without exaggeration. From another point of view these figures indicate the ability of the Banks of Canada to finance a trade revival when it oecurs. Furthermore, while there is this excess banking capital in the country, borrowing abroad, which increases our interest remittances—already too heavy—is not a necessity.

In the decrease in our importations of goods from abroad there is also a good element, as economically the cost of these imports represents a loss of wealth to the country. Exports show a satisfactory increase over the previous year.

Our favourable trade balance has been derived from the following exports:—

Agricultural and animal products	$619,000,000
Wood and paper (including pulp)	256,000,000
Minerals and their products	158,000,000
Other exports	52,000,000

Canada's imports from the United States declined nearly 12%, and United States imports from Canada increased 3% from the preceding year.

In the past year, New York funds have returned to par or thereabouts, and the premium on the American dollar has, for the time being at any rate, ceased to be a subject of discussion.

Due largely to the abundance of money and the consequent forced entry of the banks into the investment field, all classes of securities have continued to advance in price during the year, both at home and abroad. Canadian Government issues, in which investors in this country are largely interested, have made new high records, and for the first time since 1915 the Dominion Government has been able to borrow money against long-term securities at a lower cost than 5%.

The strength of the bond market in recent months has had the natural effect of stimulating the issue of new loans. Foreign Government borrowings in the New York market this year have amounted to $1,035,000,000, and of this, Canadian borrowings accounted for $200,000,000.

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Although the wheat crop in Canada was this year less than for the season of 1923 by something approaching 200,000,000 bushels, fortunately for the farmer the price has advanced to about $1.65 per bushel from about $1.00 last year, so that Canada's gross income from this staple product should be about the same.

The increase in the current income of the farmers in areas which have yielded favourable crops has naturally been reflected in improved financial and business conditions in those districts.

This Bank, with a large volume of loans in Western Canada, has continued its tradition of fair dealing with its customers and has extended every assistance to those who have suffered repeated crop failures. We have followed a policy calculated to keep borrowers on the land, and considering the large number of individual loans, those cases have been comparatively few in which through the action of the debtors we have been obliged to resort to law.

Commercial failures in Canada number 2,488 with liabilities of $69,700,000 for the year ending 31st October last, as compared with 3,427 failures with liabilities of $67,700,000 in 1923.

Adverse rates of sterling exchange continue to be a barrier to Canadian borrowings in England. During the twelve months under review, the rate for sterling exchange advanced from 4.31½ to 4.53, and should the present movement continue, the London market will once more become a field for the flotation of Canadian securities, and our services as bankers for new issues, which have been dormant since the war, will again be in demand.

In the United States, lighter demand for available credit resulted in an excessive ease in money for a great part of the year, making remunerative employment of idle funds difficult. Call money in New York averaged 3.40% as compared with 4.85% for the previous year. Lending to Europe on a greater scale was seen in the ready flotation of foreign loans.

The detailed report on trade conditions in the several Provinces will appear in the published account of this meeting. My view, in brief, of the situation is that business generally in Canada in unsatisfactory, but with some bright spots. This expression of opinion may not be popular, but it seems to me much better to look the matter squarely in the face than to allow ourselves to be led astray by popular delusions. That general trade is dull, to put it mildly, is no delusion. Many of our industries are running on half-time with diminished profits or no profits at all. Taxation is heavy to an extent which discourages new enterprises. The cost of living is high and our population in point of numbers is at a standstill, or worse.

These are the conditions as I see them, but I hope and believe we will emerge from our difficulties presently.

END PUBLIC APATHY

First and foremost I would say that there must be an end to the present apathy about public affairs. In my opinion, those who will not go to the trouble to register their vote in municipal, provincial, and federal affairs should be penalized in some form for their indifference.

We all know that apart from the cost and effects of the war Canada's troubles are the accumulated result of what may be termed in mild and temperate language imprudence in affairs.

Good government is a hard problem in any country. No government can move faster in these matters than public opinion will permit, and upon the people lies the responsibility of voting for economy.

I ventured a year ago to suggest that the Government should publish periodically, in simple standardized form, a statement of the public finances, including the finances of the Government Railways, in such a way that the average elector could understand. This should awaken a wholesome interest in the matter, and stimulate a demand for economy which would strengthen Government resistance to appeals for the expenditure of public moneys for anything but positive public needs.

CANADA FAVOURED LAND

We, in Canada, have much to be thankful for. If this were a poor country our case would be a bad one, but we have riches in our forests, our fields, our fisheries, and in our minerals, also in our mighty water powers, and in the industry and ambition of our people.

Where is there a country other than the United States where so high a standard of living prevails? A large portion of the community, notably farmers, who at an earlier day knew little of luxury, now have their electric light, telephones, motor cars, and radios. We have no doles; poorhouses are hard to find, and, comparatively, there is little unemployment.

The United States for the moment possesses a stronger attraction for emigrants from the Old World, but taking a longer view, Canada still stands out as a land of opportunity. Nowhere else in the world can the desirable settler from Europe find such good land, such cheap land, under such stable conditions of government, and so near to great purchasing markets for farm products.

If Canada were a private business enterprise the situation would present no great difficulty, for we are solvent, with wealth vastly in excess of our liabilities; and a way would be found by following the obvious course of cutting down our overhead and, by reorganization and rigid economy, to get on a paying basis. In this, two things are essential, lower taxation and at least as cheap living as in the United States.

We have a difficult situation on our hands, but let us not look back or waste time in bootless mourning. Let us get together and, like a sane, capable, and industrious people, put our house in order.

We have a great country and we have the inestimable advantage of living under the best of all flags.

QUEBEC.

A large cut last winter has been followed by dull conditions in the lumber industry. Demand and prices have declined steadily since early in the year, with the result that comparatively large stocks now on hand are moving slowly. Keen competition from Baltic and Pacific Coast lumber has been met in European and American markets respectively and the future is still obscure. Indications point to operations during the coming season being on a moderate scale. Wages will be lower.

The quantity of pulpwood produced was less than in the previous season. Satisfactory markets were experienced during the first half of the year, but the demand has slackened and prices have fallen.

The market for pulp has been slow with prices little above cost of production. Competition in the United States market from Scandinavian pulp has been felt severely.

The newsprint business has been fairly satisfactory. Prices for the coming year have been established at $70 a ton by some of the principal producers.

Notwithstanding another backward Spring and cold wet Summer, crops generally throughout the Province were about average. The hay crop was fair. Potatoes were abundant, but rot was reported in some sections. Cereals were average. The tobacco crop was small. Conditions have been favourable to the dairy industry, and herds are in good condition. Prices of beef cattle remain low and afford little or no profit to the producer.

The hide and leather industries continue dull. Prices of raw furs remain practically stationary. Wholesale fur manufacturers have experienced another year of depression and little money is being made.

The asbestos industry still suffers from keen competition between domestic producers and from the increasing Rhodesian output with resultant decline in prices.

The boot and shoe industry has had to meet severe competition from European manufacturers and conditions in this line are still unsatisfactory. The iron and steel trade is very quiet. The volume of output of textile factories was below that of last year. Conditions in the clothing trade continue dull with orders difficult to obtain and accounts slow of collection.

Little change is noticeable in wholesale and retail trade. Buyers generally are only ordering for immediate needs. Wholesale grocery companies have suffered through competition from chain stores. Country retailers are still leaning heavily on their wholesalers and profits are small. Collections generally have been slow and losses through bad debts continue prevalent. Failures, while fewer, are still numerous.

Dominion Government expenditures were mainly confined to the increase of Harbour facilities at Montreal, Quebec, and elsewhere. The Provincial Government again made large outlays for the upkeep and improvement of roads, for colonization, and in connexion with the raising of the level of Lake Kenogami. Municipal expenditures have been confined to moderate amounts for essential work.

The Canadian Pacific Railway completed the construction of a branch line from Gendreau to Angliers in the Rouyn District and the Canadian National Railway is constructing a short line to connect St. Jerome with Fresniere, but apart from this there has been little new railway construction during the past year.

Several hydro-electric power developments are in progress, the largest being that of the Duke-Price Power Company at St. Joseph d'Alma.

Real estate values remain about the same. Building activities, as during the preceding year, have been mainly confined to large office and commercial buildings, apartment houses, and medium-priced residences in the larger cities.

The Province generally has been adversely affected by the depression in the lumber trade, but this has been offset to some extent by satisfactory crops. The completion of new developments of water power and of several large paper mills now under construction cannot but have a beneficial effect. There are also indications that the people are beginning to realize the need for economy.

ONTARIO

This has been an exceptionally good year for the farming interests in this Province, an increased yield being accompanied by a general advance in prices. Spring was backward and crops got a late start, but plentiful moisture and absence of scorching heat during the Summer months, followed by ideal harvesting weather, contributed to the satisfactory result. The yield of Fall wheat exceeds the record of recent years, and as the land has been in good condition for ploughing, an increased acreage in Fall wheat is anticipated for next year. The growing of Spring wheat is not popular and the acreage sown has been diminishing year by year. Of oats, the leading grain crop of the Province, there was an average yield of good quality. Barley, rye, peas, and beans exceeded last year's crop. Roots, particularly potatoes, are a heavy crop, beets being perhaps the most profitable to the farmer. Pasturage was in splendid condition throughout the season, resulting in a heavy flow of milk and consequent good returns from dairy products. With abundance of pasture, cattle are going into Winter feeding in good condition. Cattle prices have ranged low, but an improvement is now looked for. Hogs have been profitable and are steadily improving in quality. All classes of fruit were backward, and although there was no marked shortage, returns have not been favourable. Canning crops of peas, tomatoes, and corn were below average; prices for the canned goods are ranging higher. The production of tobacco is increasing annually. Methods of marketing this crop have improved and the general results are fairly satisfactory.

Lumbering has not proved satisfactory this year; a large cut was taken out last Winter, but sales have been substantially lower than in 1923, and existing mill stocks are heavy. Prices of soft wood have declined and the outlook is for a considerably reduced cut in the coming season. Labour for the woods is plentiful at lower wages. Activity in the pulp and paper industry continues, and while there have been some price recessions, the business remains upon a good productive footing.

The year has been marked by irregularities in manufacturing lines with many industries on a part-time basis of production. Accumulation of goods has been avoided, purchases of raw materials being conservatively restricted to known requirements.

There has been a marked expansion in production of gold. The capacity of established mines has increased, and development work in producing areas is being actively pursued. The output of silver shows an improvement, and nickel has won back its pre-war position. It is anticipated that the total metalliferous production of the Province will reach $75,000,000 this year.

The Great Lakes fisheries is a diminishing industry. Reports vary, but in most districts catches were fairly good and marketed at profitable prices.

Hydro-electric power has been further developed throughout the year. Additional units have been instalied in the Niagara System, representing an increase of 100,000 h.p.

Wholesale and retail trade is passing through changing conditions. In an increasing degree manufacturers are going direct to the retail trade and eliminating the middleman. City retail trade is passing into the hands of the chain stores organizations. Small retailers are finding it difficult to compete with these chain stores or with the large departmental stores who transact an extensive mail order business. Good roads and the universal use of the automobile militate against the trade of the country store.

Government expenditures upon public works have been moderate, the principal expenditure by the Dominion Government being on the Welland Ship Canal. No large works have been undertaken by the Provincial Government with the exception of extensions and repairs to highways. Throughout the Municipalities a greater effort has been made toward economy, and expenditures have been restricted to work on sewers, pavements, and public schools. There has been no railway construction expenditure during the year.

There was a steady exodus to the United States of skilled mechanics seeking employment, and this has been offset by moderate immigration from the British Isles. The total population is probably about the same as a year ago, but the loss of so many trained artisans has a significance. Better conditions amongst farmers should result in checking to some extent the exodus from the rural districts.

The real estate situation has been quiet. Building of stores and houses in the larger towns and cities has been overdone and there is a tendency toward reduction in rentals. Fewer farms have been offered for sale and values are more stable.

The year has been marked by splendid crops with enhanced prices bringing satisfaction to the large agricultural interests of the Province. Manufacturers have pursued a conservative course and are in a position to benefit by any revival of business.

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There is comparative freedom from any serious unemployment, and an entire absence from any vexing labour problems. These favourable features are most encouraging.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Fewer vessels were engaged in the fishing industry, and the catch was smaller than last year; but prices of late have been better and net results are likely to be well ahead of 1923. More fishing vessels are being built, and others, recently engaged in trading, are rejoining the fishing fleets. The export trade in live lobsters to the United States has been still further developed on a profitable basis. The total catch was below average and less was canned. Prices of both live and canned lobsters are higher than last year.

Crops upon the whole were good, particularly hay in Nova Scotia and potatoes in New Brunswick, the latter being nearly a record crop, but present prices are disappointing. The apple crop in Nova Scotia is estimated at about 1,600,000 barrels of fairly good quality; prices are higher than last year. Pasture has generally been good and live stock is in excellent condition. In Prince Edward Island all crops have been good.

Pacific Coast and Baltic competition has been severely felt in the lumber industry, and as a result large stocks will be wintered. Forest fires have been few and unimportant. Woods operations will be materially curtailed during the coming Winter. Wages are lower.

Manufacturing shows a slight falling off, few plants working full time. Coal production has been curtailed because of slackness in the steel industry and lack of markets generally. The steel plants at Sydney and New Glasgow have been doing little during the last few months.

Wholesalers have been fairly active, but retail trade conditions are not up to expectations. Failures have been fewer.

While building has been quiet, permits were slightly ahead of last year. There is no speculation in Real Estate.

Dominion Government expenditures have been of a nominal nature, and those of the Provincial Governments confined to roads, bridges, and further development of hydro-electric power.

The population has remained fairly steady with less exodus to the United States.

The ports of Halifax and St. John are being used more extensively, due largely to the lowering of insurance and railway freight rates.

While the steel, coal, and lumbering industries are experiencing a period of depression, there has been a bountiful crop, and prices paid for fish have been higher than for several years. General trade conditions in the Maritime Provinces are dull.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

This year's crop falls far short of the 1923 record production in bushels, but will probably equal, if not exceed it, in total market value.

Although seeding was delayed by a late Spring, prospects for a good crop were favourable until intense heat and drought caused heavy damage in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and rust and frost lowered the yield and grade in Manitoba. The harvest was later than last year and threshing was further delayed by wet weather.

The wheat crop in Alberta will be less than half, and in Saskatchewan a little better than half of last year's exceptionally heavy total yield, whilst in Manitoba with a reduced acreage, it exceeds the disappointing 1923 result by about 25%.

This year's crop was put in at the minimum of expense, and, with the better prices prevailing, should net the farmers as a whole a more remunerative return than have the crops of several years past.

The late harvest and interrupted threshing have delayed the movement of the crop, but with enlarged elevator facilities at the head of the Lakes, and at Edmonton and Vancouver, and the proven efficiency of the Railways, expeditious marketing has been assured. The banks, as heretofore, have been fully competent to provide the financial assistance required. A large portion of last year's crop in Alberta was marketed through a Co-operative Company. This year similar organizations are in operation in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the three Pools have established a common Selling Agency.

The condition of the livestock industry remains unsatisfactory, the United States tariff practically shutting off the market to the south, and the high freight rates discouraging shipments to Great Britain. Last winter was comparatively mild and with an abundance of cheap feed, livestock was carried through with few losses and at small expense. The prices for cattle and hogs averaged a little lower than last year, whilst the price of sheep showed some improvement. Small flocks of sheep are becoming more numerous in Alberta and in Manitoba. There was practically no market for horses, but the growing tendency to revert to horses for farm work is a favourable feature.

The dairying industry continues to make rapid progress, the output of butter showing a substantial increase over last year. A market has been established in Great Britain, the United States, and the Orient. The maintenance of the high standard of quality and proper marketing methods will result in further growth in this profitable industry.

Additional sources of increased revenue are gradually being found in poultry, eggs, and honey.

The coal miners in Alberta were on strike for six and one-half months, and the output for the year will show a heavy decline.

The volume of wholesale and retail business about equals that of last year. Commodity prices are lower. Greater care has been exercised in accepting and granting credit, to the mutual advantage of both buyer and seller. Stocks on hand are being reduced, and replacements are confined to immediate needs. Collections have been fair only.

Government expenditures, federal, provincial, and municipal, continue to be confined to essentials. The need for economy is fully appreciated and improvement has resulted in the position of provincial and municipal finances. Only by continuance along these lines can relief be obtained from the present heavy burden of taxation.

There has been no new railway construction in Manitoba; a number of branch lines have been completed in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and further extensions are under way. The Dominion Government has authorized an appropriation for the survey of a line from Grande Prairie, with the object of providing a direct route from the Peace River Country to the Pacific Coast.

There has been no increase of importance in population, though immigrants continue to arrive. A number of Mennonites moved to Mexico, some of whom returned, whilst the others are being replaced by new arrivals from Europe. There is plenty of room in the West for farmers, but none at present for clerks, mechanics, and labourers.

There has been no speculation in urban real estate or farm lands during the year. The present high prices of grain have resulted in some genuine enquiries for farm lands.

In general: the total revenue from this year's crop, at prevailing prices, will carry the West another step in the direction of better times; the way has been paved by the exercise of economy in operation and by hard work, stimulated by a wholesome determination to get out of debt. Progress is being made in the gradual adjustment and reduction of outstanding liabilities; the purchasing value of the producer's dollars has increased; diversified

farming is becoming more general; the number of mercantile failures has decreased; provincial and municipal government expenditures are being held down, and the important question of immigration is receiving practical attention.

The future may be faced with renewed confidence in the recuperative powers of the West.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The season has been a satisfactory one in agriculture. While most crops have given only moderate yields, production costs have been lower and better prices have obtained. The apple crop has been fair with good returns. Grain and hay gave moderate yields. Cattle men have again found their operations unprofitable. More attention is being devoted to mixed farming. Dairymen, poultrymen, and growers of small fruits have met with better success.

Although the phenomenal activity experienced by the lumber industry in recent years was not maintained during 1924, the volume of business done was above the average of the post-war period. Prices, however, have been on a declining scale and profits have been low. Water-borne shipments by way of the Panama Canal show a further substantial increase. Owing to the delay in reconstructing the destroyed Japanese cities, there has been little demand from Japan. The domestic market continues quiet. The need of a policy of reforestation has the attention of the Government.

The mining industry has been active and this year's output is expected to establish a record both in quantity and value. Especially noteworthy is the increased production of lead. Costs of operating have declined, while prices of the base metals have been satisfactory. The output of coal and coke has been considerably reduced owing to labour troubles in the Crow's Nest Pass fields and the increasing use of oil as fuel.

This season's salmon pack is estimated to be well above the average of recent years. Prices for the cheaper grades have been steady and the demand good. Competition from Siberian salmon in the English market has kept down the prices of the higher grades. Operating costs have been reduced, and it is expected that the industry will this year show a small profit. Halibut catches have been larger than last year and prices have been high. It is anticipated that the three months' close season recently arranged by treaty between Canada and the United States will do much to prevent depletion of the fisheries.

Manufacturing of lumber, pulp, and paper shows a moderate improvement.

Wholesalers have had a satisfactory year both in turnover and profits. Retail trade has been quiet, but there have been few failures. Competition in the cities is still overdone.

The Dominion Government have made substantial progress with harbour improvements and grain-handling facilities at Vancouver and with a dry dock at Esquimalt. The Provincial Government have under construction buildings for the University of British Columbia at Vancouver and a bridge across the Skeena River at Terrace. Municipal expenditures on capital account have been confined to necessities. A bridge connecting Vancouver and North Vancouver is under construction.

A branch line is being constructed by the Canadian National Railways between Deerholme and Cowichan Bay on Vancouver Island.

The population of the Province remains stationary.

During the year important additions have been made in the water-power development of the Province.

Real estate values have shown a tendency to decline, particularly rural lands. There is no speculation. Building for residential purposes has been active.

In general: there has been little or no unemployment, but wages have declined to a somewhat lower level. Owing to the many advantages of the Province as a holiday resort the tourist traffic is steadily increasing. The Port of Vancouver is growing in importance as an outlet for grain and other products of Western Canada. Shipping and elevator facilities have been greatly added to during the year. The storage of grain in quantity should benefit the grain grower. Trade with Australasia and the Orient is steadily expanding. The recently arranged treaty between Canada and Australia should bring new business to the Port.

Business in the Province has shown a moderate improvement, and further progress is looked for in the coming year.

NEWFOUNDLAND

It is too early to estimate the results of the fishing season, but it is expected that the catch of cod will be below average. Prices have increased substantially and conditions in foreign markets have greatly improved. The catch of lobsters was small and the herring pack was not so large as last year. Markets were good and the fish satisfactorily disposed of.

The seal fishery resulted in a total catch of about 130,000, valued at approximately $240,000, as against last year's total catch of 102,000, valued at $209,000.

There has been very little activity in the mining industry during the past year, operations at Bell Island having been largely reduced.

The improvement in the lumber industry noticed in 1923 has continued during the past year mainly owing to the demand for construction purposes. A substantial quantity of pit props has been shipped to Great Britain during the year, but not much new cutting has been done. Large quantities of pulpwood are being taken out by the Newfoundland Power and Paper Company, who have let extensive contracts for this Winter's operations.

The paper mills of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company at Grand Falls have been running to full capacity during the year and are now in a position to increase their output to 300 tons per day.

Good progress has been made with the Humber River project at Deer Lake, where the Newfoundland Power and Paper Company are completing the development of about 80,000 horsepower. Construction work on their 400-ton paper mill at Corner Brook is also being pushed.

Manufacturers in general report improved conditions, and wholesalers and retailers report payments more satisfactory than a year ago.

The value of the exports from Newfoundland for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1923, totalled nearly $21,000,000, compared with about $19,500,000 for the previous year. Imports were $19,322,000, as against $18,210,000.

The Funded Debt now stands at about $62,000,000. A further issue of $6,000,000 was recently authorized by the Legislature, the proceeds of which are to be used largely in the building of roads and highways, in improvements to the Government Railway and for general purposes.

The business situation in Newfoundland shows an improvement over last year, due chiefly to better prices being obtained for fish and to the large expenditures being made in connexion with the Humber River project.

MEXICO

Following the Presidential elections in Mexico, general conditions have remained quiet awaiting the taking over of the Government by President-elect Calles.

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CANADA

Continuing our policy of improving facilities for our increasing number of influential clients throughout the Republic, we have opened two new Branches, one at Guadalajara, the second largest city in the Republic and the distributing centre of the West Coast, and the other at Monterrey, an industrial city situated some 180 miles from the United States border. With the branches already established we now have a useful chain of offices, embracing the best districts in the Republic, which act as valuable feeders to our Mexico City Branch.

Our business in Mexico continues to be conducted upon most conservative lines.

The Chairman then invited discussion, but there being none, he moved, seconded by Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., that the Report of the Directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., moved, seconded by Mr. George Caverhill, that Messrs. James Hutchison, C.A., and Charles A. Hodgson, C.A., be appointed Auditors for the Bank for the ensuing year, and that the ballot for the Auditors be taken at the same time as the ballot for Directors is taken.

The Chairman—"Although we have one vacancy on the Board of Directors still to be filled, we think it advisable to obtain authority at this meeting to increase the number of Directors to 20. I would ask Sir Charles Gordon to move the resolution necessary to amend our By-Laws in this respect."

Sir Charles Gordon moved, seconded by Mr. H. R. Drummond, that the Shareholders' By-Law No. 4 be amended as follows:

"By replacing the word 'eighteen' in the first line of the By-law, as printed, by the word 'twenty.'

That the Shareholders' By-law No. 7, which fixes the remuneration of the Board of Directors, be amended as follows:

"By replacing the words 'eighty-five' in the first and second lines, by the words 'ninety-five.'"

The motion was carried unanimously.

On motion of His Honour Henry Cockshutt, seconded by Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, resolutions appointing the necessary proxies for the Bank at meetings of controlled companies were unanimously adopted.

THANKS TO OFFICERS

Mr. James Rodger then moved, seconded by Mr. Henry Rawlings, that the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the President, the Vice-President, and Directors, for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

In speaking to this resolution, Mr. Rodger said:

"May I begin by saying, Mr. Chairman, that it is with great pleasure that I see you here presiding again at the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal. (Applause).

"The resolution that I have to propose is sometimes considered as a formal one, and probably I may be able to take a little from its formality if I may be allowed to say a very few words. I have no doubt that during the last year or two problems of a very difficult nature have come before the Board of Directors for decision.

"It seems to me that too often in business, social, and even religious life, we forget to say 'thank you,' and in order that this meeting may say 'thank you' in another form, I beg to propose the following resolution."

Mr. Rodger then moved the vote of thanks as above.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman—"On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I wish to say I am deeply indebted to you for this proof of your confidence in the administration of the affairs of this Bank, in which we are all so deeply interested."

Mr. Wm. McMaster then moved, seconded by Mr. G. B. Fraser, that the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the General Manager, the Assistant General Managers, the Superintendents, the Managers and other Officers of the Bank, for their services during the past year.

In speaking to this resolution, Mr. McMaster said:

"This has been an arduous year for all concerned within the Bank of Montreal. We all know that we have a consistent and hard-working General Manager, and that his work has permeated all the way down, but I would like to emphasize the work of all the staff, each of whom has helped in his way to bring about the results in the statement submitted to us to-day. I do not know if many shareholders are aware that the family of the Bank of Montreal consists of about 5,500 people, and I would like to say that those in minor positions have their problems, just as those in the higher positions in the Bank. It is only by co-operation, working together and esprit de corps that the results to which I have already referred have been obtained. The Bank has taken in many from other Banks and proposes to take in more, and I am sure that the right hand of fellowship will be extended to those who have served in other Banks, and they will be considered and brought in as members of the family of the Bank of Montreal."

The motion was carried, with applause.

In replying to this, the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, said:

"I have to thank you on behalf of myself and assistants and the whole staff for your very kind reference to our services in the past year, and in doing so I would like to repeat that we have a splendid body of men, and women too, who are rendering valuable services in maintaining the efficiency and good name of this Bank in which our pride is intense. You doubtless realize that it would be quite impossible for us to maintain our standards and efficiency, as Mr. McMaster has said, were it not that our staff from the top to the bottom throw into their work all the energy and ability of which they are possessed, not merely according to the letter of their duty, but in the spirit. That has enabled us to maintain our very honourable traditions."

The Ballot for the appointment of Auditors and the election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with.

The Scrutineers appointed for the purpose reported that Messrs. James Hutchison, C.A., and Charles A. Hodgson, C.A., were duly appointed Auditors, and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors: D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C., H. W Beauclerk, His Honour Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., The Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., C. R. Hosmer, Harold Kennedy, William McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., James Stewart.

The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was re-elected President, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected Vice-President.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President*

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President*

C. R. HOSMER, ESQ.	H. R. DRUMMOND, ESQ.	D. FORBES ANGUS, ESQ.
WM. MCMASTER, ESQ.	LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C.	HAROLD KENNEDY, ESQ.
H. W. BEAUCLERK, ESQ.	G. B. FRASER, ESQ.	HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT, ESQ.
E. W. BEATTY, ESQ., K.C.	THE HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.	GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
JAMES STEWART, ESQ.	F. E. MEREDITH, ESQ., K.C.	MAJ.-GEN. THE HON. S. C. MEWBURN, C.M.G.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager*

CAPITAL *paid up*,	$ 27,250,000.00
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	28,011,586.18
TOTAL ASSETS,	748,836,088.56

The Bank has 540 Offices in Canada, Newfoundland, United States, Mexico; at London, England, and at Paris, France, with Correspondents in all Countries, offering exceptional facilities in all departments of General and Foreign Banking business.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT - - - - - - HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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CANADA

BRANCHES:

IN CANADA:

ALBERTA

ACME
ALLIANCE
BASHAW
BENTLEY
CALGARY
" Stock Yards
CAMROSE
CARBON
CARDSTON
CARSTAIRS
CASTOR
CHAUVIN
CHIPMAN
CORONATION
CZAR
DAYSLAND
DELBURNE
DELIA
DONALDA
DRUMHELLER
EDGERTON
EDMONTON
" Namayo Avenue
FORESTBURG
GRANDE PRAIRIE
HIGH RIVER
HUGHENDEN
IRMA
ISLAY
KILLAM
LACOMBE
LAMONT
LEDUC
LETHBRIDGE
MAGRATH
MANNVILLE
MEDICINE HAT
MORRIN
MUNDARE
MUNSON
NOBLEFORD
OKOTOKS
OLDS
PENHOLD (Sub to Red Deer)
PONOKA
PROVOST
RAYMOND
RED DEER
RIMBEY
ROSALIND
RUMSEY
SEDGEWICK
STETTLER
STROME
THREE HILLS
TOFIELD
TROCHU
VEGREVILLE
VIKING
WAINWRIGHT
WESTLOCK
WETASKIWIN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AGASSIZ
ARMSTRONG
ASHCROFT
CHILLIWACK
CLOVERDALE
DUNCAN
ENDERBY
ESQUIMALT
HEDLEY (Sub to Princeton)
KAMLOOPS
KASLO
KELOWNA
KERRISDALE
KIMBERLEY
MERRITT
NANAIMO
NELSON
NEW DENVER
NEW WESTMINSTER
NORTH VANCOUVER
OAK BAY
PENTICTON
PORT ALBERNI
PORT HANEY
PRINCE GEORGE
PRINCE RUPERT
PRINCETON
ROSSLAND
SIDNEY
STEWART
TERRACE
TRAIL
VANCOUVER
" Carrall Street
" Chinese Branch
" Cordova Street East
" Fourth Ave. & Alma Rd.
" Granville & Nelson Sts.
" Granville & Pender Sts.
" Hastings & Richards Sts.
" Prior Street
VERNON

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

VICTORIA
" Douglas Street
WEST SUMMERLAND
WILLIAMS LAKE

MANITOBA

ALEXANDER
AUSTIN
BELMONT
BOWSMAN RIVER
BRANDON
CARBERRY
DARLINGFORD
DAUPHIN
DOMINION CITY
ETHELBERT
GLADSTONE
GRISWOLD
HARTNEY
MACGREGOR
MINITONAS
MORRIS
NAPINKA
NEEPAWA
OAK LAKE
OAK RIVER
OAKVILLE
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
RESTON
RUSSELL
SELKIRK
SIDNEY (Sub to Carberry)
SOURIS
STARBUCK
WINNIPEG
" Bannerman Avenue
" Corydon Avenue
" Fort Rouge
" Logan Avenue
" Lombard Street
" McGregor St. & Selkirk Ave.
" Morley Ave. & Osborne St.
" Portage Avenue
" Portage Ave. & Goulding St.
" Selkirk Ave. & Arlington St.

NEW BRUNSWICK

BATHURST
CHATHAM
FREDERICTON
" 681 Queen Street
GRAND FALLS
HARTLAND
MARYSVILLE
MONCTON
PERTH
ST. JOHN
" Haymarket Square
" Union Street
ST. STEPHEN
SHEDIAC
WOODSTOCK

NOVA SCOTIA

AMHERST
BRIDGEWATER
CANSO
GLACE BAY
HALIFAX
" North End
" Willow Tree
LUNENBURG
MAHONE BAY
PORT HOOD
RIVERPORT
SYDNEY
WOLFVILLE
YARMOUTH

ONTARIO

ACTON
AILSA CRAIG
ALLISTON
ALMONTE
ALVINSTON
ARNPRIOR
ATHENS
AURORA
AYLMER
BARRY'S BAY
BEACHVILLE (Sub to Ingersoll)
BELLEVILLE
BOBCAYGEON
BOTHWELL
BOWMANVILLE
BRAMPTON
BRANTFORD
" Dalhousie & George Sts.

ONTARIO—Continued

BRESLAU (Sub to Kitchener)
BROCKVILLE
BRONTE
CALABOGIE (Sub to Renfrew)
CAMPBELLFORD
CHATHAM
CHATSWORTH
CHESLEY
CLARKSON
COBDEN
COLLINGWOOD
CORNWALL
CREEMORE
DELTA
DESBORO (Sub to Chatsworth)
DESERONTO
DOUGLAS
EGANVILLE
ELGIN
ELORA
FENELON FALLS
FINCH
FLESHERTON
FORD
FORT WILLIAM
GALT
GANANOQUE
GEORGETOWN
GLENCOE
GODERICH
GORE BAY
GRANTON
GUELPH
HALIBURTON
HAMILTON
" Barton St. & Victoria Ave.
" Delta District
" Gage Ave. & Barton St.
" Holton Avenue
" King & James Streets
" Victoria Avenue
" Westinghouse Avenue
" York Street
HAMPTON (Sub to Bowmanville)
HANOVER
HESPELER
HOLLAND CENTRE (Sub to Chatsworth)
HOLSTEIN
INGERSOLL
KAGAWONG (Sub to Gore Bay)
KINCARDINE
KING CITY
KINGSTON
KINGSVILLE
KITCHENER
KOMOKA (Sub to Market Sq., London, Ont.)
LANCASTER
LANSDOWNE
LA SALLE
LAWRENCE STATION (Sub to St. Thomas)
LEAMINGTON
LINDSAY
LISTOWEL
LITTLE CURRENT
LONDON
" City Hall, Dundas & Wellington Sts.
" East
" Market Square
" South
LUCAN
MADAWASKA (Sub to Barry's Bay)
MANITOWANING
MARKDALE
MEAFORD
MIDLAND
MILDMAY
MIMICO
MINDEMOYA
MITCHELL
MONKLAND (Sub to Finch)
MOUNT FOREST
MUIRKIRK
NAPANEE
NEWBURY
NEWINGTON
NEWMARKET
NEW TORONTO
NIAGARA FALLS
OAKVILLE
OAKWOOD
ORILLIA
OSHAWA
OTTAWA
" Bank Street
" Rideau Street
" Sparks Street
" Sparks & O'Connor Sts.

ONTARIO—Continued

OWEN SOUND
PAISLEY
PARIS
PELEE ISLAND (Sub to Leamington)
PEMBROKE
PERTH
" Herriott & Gore Streets
PETERBORO
" George Street
PICTON
PORT ARTHUR
PORT HOPE
PORT LAMBTON (Sub to Wallaceburg)
PRESCOTT
PRESTON
PROVIDENCE BAY (Sub to Mindemoya)
RENFREW
ROCKPORT (Sub to Lansdowne)
ST. CATHARINES
ST. EUGENE
ST. GEORGE (Sub to Dalhousie and George Sts., Brantford)
ST. MARYS
ST. THOMAS
SARNIA
SAULT STE. MARIE
" Wellington St. West
SCHREIBER
STAYNER
STIRLING
STRATFORD
SUDBURY
TARA
TAVISTOCK
THAMESVILLE
THORNDALE
THOROLD
TICHBORNE (Sub to Verona)
TILBURY
TIMMINS
TORONTO
" Bathurst Street
" Bloor St. & Lansdowne Ave.
" Bloor St. & Spadina Ave.
" Carlton Street
" Cherry & Villiers Sts. (Sub to Queen St. & Broadview Ave.)
" College Street
" Danforth East
" Danforth & Carlaw Avenues.
" Dundas St. & Lansdowne Ave.
" Dundas St. & Roncesvalles Ave.
" Dupont Street
" Earlscourt
" Eglinton
" King & Dufferin Sts.
" King & Yonge Streets
" Parliament Street
" Queen St. East & Beech Avenue.
" Queen St. & Broadview Ave.
" Queen St. & O'Hara Ave
" Queen & Portland Sts.
" Royce Avenue
" Stock Yards
" West Toronto
" Yonge & Bloor Streets
" Yonge & Queen Streets
TRENTON
TUPPERVILLE
TWEED
VERONA
WALKERTON
WALKERVILLE
" Walker Road
WALLACEBURG
WATERFORD
WATFORD
WELLAND
WEST LORNE
WESTON
WESTPORT
WHEATLEY
WILLIAMSFORD (Sub to Cnatsworth)
WILLIAMSTOWN
WINDSOR
WOODSTOCK
VARKER

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN

QUEBEC

ARUNDEL
ATHELSTAN (Sub to Huntingdon)
BEAUHARNOIS
BRISTOL (Sub to Shawville)
BUCKINGHAM
BURY
CAMPBELL'S BAY
CHAPEAU
CHICOUTIMI
COOKSHIRE
DANVILLE
GRANBY
GRAND MERE
HULL
HUNTINGDON
LACHINE
" St. Joseph Street
LEVIS
LONGUEUIL
MAGOG
MEGANTIC
MONTREAL
" Angus Shops, Davidson & Nolan Streets
" Bleury & St. Catherine Streets
" Centre Street
" Drummond & St. Catherine Sts.
" Fullum & St. Catherine Streets
" Laurier Avenue
" McGill Street
" Masson St. & Fifth Ave.
" Mount Royal Ave. & Christopher Columbus St.
" Notre Dame de Grace
" Notre Dame & McCord Streets
" Ontario & Hogan Sts.
" Papineau Avenue
" 5696 Park Avenue
" Peel Street
" Point St. Charles
" St. Antoine & Windsor Streets
" St. Clement & St. Catherine Sts.
" St. Denis & St. Zotique Streets.
" St. Dominique & St. Catherine Sts.
" St. Henri
" St. Jean Baptiste Market
" St. Lawrence Blvd. & Mount Royal Ave.
" St. Peter & St. James Streets
" St. Timothee & St. Catherine Sts.
" Seigneurs Street
" Sherbrooke St. & St. Lawrence Blvd.
" Sherbrooke Street West
" University & St. Catherine Sts.
" West End
" Westmount
NAPIERVILLE
ORMSTOWN
QUEBEC
" Boulevard Langelier
" Chateau Frontenac
" St. John's Gate
" St. Roch
" St. Sauveur
" Upper Town
QUYON
RIGAUD
RIVIERE DU LOUP
ROCKBURN (Sub to Ormstown)
STE. AGATHE DES MONTS
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE
ST. GEORGES BEAUCE
ST. HYACINTHE
ST. JEROME
ST. JOHNS
ST. JOVITE
ST. LAMBERT
ST. REMI
SAWYERVILLE
SHAWVILLE
SHERBROOKE
TEMISKAMING
THETFORD MINES
THREE RIVERS
VAUDREUIL
VERDUN
" Church Avenue

SASKATCHEWAN

ANTLER
ARCOLA

BRANCHES:

IN CANADA:

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

BATTLEFORD
BROMHEAD
CALDER
CARNDUFF
CEYLON
DAVIDSON
DOMREMY
DUCK LAKE
EASTEND
ESTEVAN
FENWOOD (Sub to Goodeve)
FLAXCOMBE
FROBISHER

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

GAINSBOROUGH
GIRVIN
GOODEVE
GRENFELL
GULL LAKE
HUMBOLDT
INDIAN HEAD
INSTOW
KAMSACK
KANDAHAR
KELLIHER
KINISTINO
KISBEY

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

LAKE LENORE
LAMPMAN
LIMERICK
MAPLE CREEK
MEACHAM
MELVILLE
MOOSE JAW
NORTH BATTLEFORD
OUTLOOK
PERDUE
PRELATE
PRINCE ALBERT
PUNNICHY

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

RAYMORE
REGINA
RHEIN
ROSTHERN
ST. GREGOR
SALTCOATS
SASKATOON
SEMANS
SENLAC
SHAUNAVON
SPRINGSIDE
SWIFT CURRENT
TISDALE

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

UNITY
VERIGIN
WAKAW
WALDRON
WEYBURN
WHITEWOOD
WYNYARD
YORKTON

YUKON

DAWSON

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

CURLING, DEER LAKE (Sub to Curling), GRAND FALLS, ST. GEORGE'S, ST. JOHN'S

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, ENG. 47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2.
" 9 WATERLOO PLACE, S.W. 1.

IN FRANCE

PARIS—BANK OF MONTREAL (France), 6 PLACE VENDÔME

IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK AGENCY—64 WALL STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.—BANK OF MONTREAL—27 SOUTH LASALLE STREET
SAN FRANCISCO AUXILIARY—BRITISH AMERICAN BANK—264 CALIFORNIA STREET

IN MEXICO

CITY OF MEXICO, D.F.—BANK OF MONTREAL, AVENIDA ISABEL LA CATOLICA No. 40.
GUADALAJARA, JAL.—BANK OF MONTREAL, ESQUINA LOPEZ COTILLA Y COLON
MONTERREY, N.L.—BANK OF MONTREAL, DOCTOR MIER 116.
PUEBLA, PUE.—BANK OF MONTREAL, AVENIDA REFORMA No. 106.
VERACRUZ, VER.—BANK OF MONTREAL, AVENIDA INDEPENDENCIA No. 23.

WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA AND WEST AFRICA

THE COLONIAL BANK (in which an interest is owned by the Bank of Montreal).

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034499

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Ottawa, Dec. 10, 1924.

The Mangger,
Bank of Montreal,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen to acknowledge receipt of your letter of even date enclosing copy of the report of the Annual General Meeting of the Bank of Montreal.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034500

Bank of Montreal
Ottawa.

Eleventh
February
1 9 2 5.

Dear Sir,-

We have pleasure in enclosing for your information a Chart prepared by our Foreign Exchange Department showing the course of London, New York and Paris exchange in Montreal during the years 1922, 1923 and 1924, also showing the trend of New York Funds in Montreal for the years 1918 to 1924 inclusive.

Yours faithfully,

R. Ottmann

Manager.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
House of Commons,
O T T A W A.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034501

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Ottawa, Ont., 12th February, 1925.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for sending me copy of a Chart prepared by the Foreign Exchange Department of the Bank of Montreal showing the course of London, New York, and Paris exchange during the years 1922, 1923, 1924, and the trend of New York Funds in Montreal for the years 1918 to 1924 inclusive.

Yours very truly,

The Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Ottawa, Ont.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034502

Copie

de la présente est adressée ce jour à l'Honorable Premier Ministre, aux chefs de l'opposition, au ministre intérimaire des Finances, à tous les députés et sénateurs de la Puissance, aux membres de L'assemblée Legislative de Quebec et, n'allons pas l'oublier, au Surintendant Général des Banques du Canada.

La Ligue de Protection des Epargnes de la Province de Québec.

Montréal, 23 mars 1925.

Monsieur:

Depuis les dix dernières années, le Département des Finances du Canada a été souventes fois requis par Monsieur J. W. L. Forget, ancien Inspecteur Général de la Banque Provinciale du Canada, de faire la lumière sur les accusations par lui portées contre l'administration de cette Banque en général et plus particulièrement contre le Vice-prèsident et Gérant Général, accusations qui en 1915 rendirent necessaire la résignation de cet officier supérieur par son refus de ne plus signer les rapports faux et inexacts que cette Banque transmettait mensuellement au Département des Finances en vertu de l'acte des Banques alors en vigueur et dont la succession fut comblée, notez le bien, par la nomination de feu Maurice Larose (beau-frère du gérant général) qui décédait subitement vers la même date que l'ancien secretaire de la Home Bank - O'Connor - dont les circonstances de la mort tragique son bien connues du public.

Le douze mai dernier (1924), le Département a accusé réception d'une lettre de J. W. L. Forget en déclarant que toute cette affaire recevrait l'attention spèciale de ses officiers.

Au cours du mois d'octobre de la même année, l'attention du Dèpartement qui n'avait jusqu'alors donné aucune suite à la lettre en question, fut de nouveau sollicitée, sans résultat connu ni même réponse.

Sitôt la position de Surintendant Général des Banques créée et devenue un fait accompli par la nomination de son titulaire, la même demande fut réitérée, mais sans briser le silence évidemment obstiné du Département et tous ses officiers.

Sous les circonstances donc, nous vous informons tous que depuis le premier janvier écoulé (1925) cette affaire Forget et la Banque Provinciale du Canada dont le dosier est maintenant compilé et enseveli quelque part dans les votes du même Département, va recevoir toute notre attention qui, nous ôsons le croire, sera cette fois encore pratique et efficace.

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CANADA

034503

Les liquidations des Banques Merchants, Hamilton, Home, Sterling, Molsons, Nationale et celle plus voilée de l'Hochelaga provoquées en très grande partie par notre première circulaire en date de juillet 1923 et celles qui suivirent, devraient peut-être suffire pour completer notre oeuvre d'épuration bancaire et financière, si les faits depuis portées à notre connaissance concernant la Banque Provinciale du Canada n'avaient pas l'importance considérable que les événements ne tarderont pas à faire connaître au public dans toute leur ampleur.

La Banque en question opère dans notre province, plus spécialement depuis 1900 sous la direction générale et constante du seul et même homme contre qui de si graves accusations ont été portées par un officier de la même institution.

Or nous demandons avec l'ancien Inspecteur Forget et ce pour une dernière fois devant votre tribunal qu'enquête soit faite en sa présence et celle de Tancrède Bienvenu alors comme aujourd'hui le Vice-président et Gérant Général de la Banque Provinciale du Canada sur la véracité ou fausseté des accusations portées à la connaissance du Département des Finances du Canada au cours de l'année 1915.

L'on prétendra peut-être en certains milieux que toute cette fausse situation a été régularisée et que le Gérant-géneral de la dite Banque ne doit plus à cette Banque soit directement ou par personnes interposées et irresponsables la somme de près de un million de dollars, c'est-a-dire, l'équivalent près de son capital payé ($1,000,000) a cette époque, et qu'en conséquence l'officier ainsi accusé serait devenu honnête homme.

Personne à Montréal n'ignore que Tancréde Bienvenu fut probablement plus heureux dans ses spéculations ou coups de bourse, avec les fonds de la Banque Provinciale du Canada, que ne le furent après lui en 1917 et 1918 les malheureux Haney et Gough respectivement président et vice-président, avec les fonds de la défunte Home Bank of Canada, dont le pays sera sous peu appelé à combler la note déficitaire causée et rendue possible seulement à raison des sollicitudes toutes paternelles de l'ancien ministre des Finances (White) dont la conduite fut exécrée récemment dans West Hastings, tout comme celle du ministre actuel des Finances et ses officiers pourra l'être bienôt par l'opinion publique, si l'on persiste à faire la sourde oreille à nos justes représentations.

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034504

Ce dernier cas échéant, il sera créé en haut lieu des surprises auxquelles on ne semble pas attacher d'importance, mais elles feront bien vite crouler avec celle de leur protégé les réputations de dignitaires, financiers et politiciens qui ont pu jusqu'ici trouver avantage et profit a se faire les paravents et protecteurs de l'accusé.

L'intérêt général de le finance canadienne, assez éprouvé d'ailleurs, nous a fait jusqu'ici garder un silence raisonnable et raisonné autour de cette affaire, mais cette enquête étant maintenant possible par les autorités compétentes, constituées et discrètes, elle s'impose à la considération immédiate de tous ceux qui ne veulent pas laisser plus longtemps les ténèbres se faire sur des accusations a aussi grave portée pour le public contre un administrateur habile et escroc, aux dires toujours répétés d'un officier supérieur qui s'est ouvertement porté accusateur et s'est vu toujours et constamment refuser par le Bureau de Direction de la Banque, l'association des Banques, le Département des Finances et enfin par le Surintendant actuel des Banques, le privilège d'une enquête contradictoire, impartiale et indépendante de tout controle de la partie accusatrice comme accusée, qui audacieusement déclarait le 30 novembre 1923 en presentant son rapport annuel que "L'Inspection des Banques par le Département des Finances n'apporterait aucune protection aux déposants, etc., etc."

Devant le vôtre, comme devant le plus-grand tribunal de l'opinion publique, bientôt si nécessaire, la Ligue dépose les adresses permanentes suivantes:

1. J. W. L. Forget,
   Distribution Générale,
   Montréal, P. Q.

2. La Ligue de Protection des Epargnes de la Province de Québec,
   Casier Postal 2343,
   Montréal, P. Q.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034505

TAYLOR & COLWILL
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.
F. G. TAYLOR, K.C. J. R. COLWILL
H. D. SPARLING G. L. NEWMAN
T. W. S. HINCH
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

May 21st, 1925.

The Right Hon. A. Meighen, K.C.,

Ottawa, ONT.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I notice there is persistent agitation to have the Federal Government undertake a rural credit scheme. I sincerely hope the Government will not undertake it. You are possibly aware of the disastrous results in this Province. At the second last sitting of the Legislature the Government announced a known loss of at least $250,000.00, while at the last session this amount was increased to $640,000.00. It is expected that at the next session the amount will be largely increased, possibly doubled. I understand the Government advanced roughly $3,000,000.00 and I think it is conceded there will not be 50% repaid.

The Government has taken over the operation of over one half of the societies that were formed and the expense of realizing or attempting to realize is enormous.

A solicitor from Dauphin told me the other day that he had been acting for the Government in trying to collect from a man who was directly or indirectly liable to a rural credit society for $12,000.00. He had realized some $800.00, which he said was all that he expected would ever be realized. He said that in addition the same man had obtained a loan of $10,000.00 from the Manitoba Farm Loans Association on land, which, in his opinion, was practically worthless and altogether unsaleable.

I do not think any scheme of Government loans can be worked out successfully. The local ~~men~~ minds seem to look on the funds as a legitimate prey and the borrower seems to feel that he never has to repay a Government advance.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034506

In many instances the lien has been used as a shield by the debtor to prevent collection of other claims. In some cases it has been alleged that the officers of the local rural credit society assisted in defeating the claims of other creditors.

The average western farmer has suffered a great deal more from too much credit than too little.

In some districts in addition to the rural credit loans the business men have to contend with the heavy taxes imposed on account of consolidated schools. The combination of the two are driving many men off the land. It was announced at the last sitting of the Legislature that four hundred and forty-nine ~~persons~~ rural credit borrowers had abandoned their farms.

Yours truly,

J. R. Colwell

JRC/P

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034507

"I notice there is persistent agitation to have the Federal Government undertake a rural credit scheme. I sincerely hope the Government will not undertake it. You are possibly aware of the disastrous results in this province. At the second last sitting of the Legislature the Government announced a known loss of at least $250,000.00 while at the last session this amount was increased to $640,000.00. It is expected that at the next session the amount will be largely increased, possibly doubled. I understand the Government advanced roughly $3,000,000.00 and I think it is conceded there will not be 50% repaid.

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I do not think any scheme of government loans can be worked out successfully. The local officials seem to look on the funds as legitimate prey and the borrower seems to feel that he never has to repay a government advance.

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The average western farmer has suffered a great deal more from too much credit than too little.

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CANADA

034508

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Ottawa, May 25, 1925.

Sir Joseph Flavelle,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir Joseph Flavelle:

I think that at the luncheon on Saturday I gave you figures which were not correct as respects the rural credit situation in Manitoba. The attached copy of a letter from one who has made a study of the situation in that province will give you the facts.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

034509

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Ottawa, May 25, 1925.

J.R. Colwill, Esq.,
Taylor & Colwill,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

Dear Roy:

Many thanks indeed for the information contained in yours of the 21st on the rural credit situation. There is no telling what this Government will do but I really don't anticipate that they will do anything.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

034510

TAYLOR & COLWILL
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.
F.G.TAYLOR, K.C. J.R.COLWILL
H.D.SPARLING G.L.NEWMAN
T.W.B.HINCH
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

June 1st, 1925.

The Right Hon. A. Meighen, K.C., M.P.,
Ottawa, ONT.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Referring to my letter of the 21st ultimo, I am enclosing herewith clipping from Saturday's Free Press, from which you will notice the Government has taken over six additional Rural Credit Societies, making a total of fifty out of seventy-four.

Yours truly,

Enc.
JRC/P

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CANADA

Credit Societies Involved; Placed Under Administrator

93451

Six additional rural credit societies in Manitoba, involved to the extent of approximately $187,500, were placed under control of John Wylie, as administrator, by orders-in-council signed by the lieutenant-governor yesterday. Fifty of the 74 societies in the province, now are being administered by the department. The new societies taken over yesteday under the Act are Arden, Osprey, Kelwood, West Teulon and Whitehead.

The Arden society, involved to the extent of $48,762.70, and the Osprey society with $40,922.73 outstanding, have been placed in charge of the following board: G. R. Surman, district supervisor; L. G. Thomson, R. T. Elliott and B. F. Davidson.

Headquarters of the board will be at Neepawa. Kelwood, involved to $49,312.50, will be administered by C. Murray, district supervisor; J. N. Poole and O. D. Poole, Makinak, with $12,365.44 outstanding, has been placed in the hands of C. Murray, G. F. Mason and W. Blair. West Teulon, indebted to the extent of $31,274.25, will be administered by P. E. Browne, J. Graham and A. Campbell. G. R. Surman and J. Topham will act at Whitehead, where the society has liabilities of $4,813.35.

93452

The amount involved in the 50 societies which have been taken over by the rural credits department is approximately $1,700,000. The last report submitted by Mr. Wylie to the legislature indicated an acknowledged loss of $700,000 on advances made.

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CANADA

034513

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Ottawa, Ont., 5th June, 1925.

Dear Roy,

Many thanks for your note of the 1st, enclosing clipping from the Winnipeg Free Press with regard to Rural Credit Societies.

Yours very truly,

L. R. Colwill, Esquire,
Taylor and Colwill,
Portage La Prairie, Man.,

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FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED 0.3.45 T.4

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

22.WA.NR.125. 7 EXTRA COUNT 3 PNS.

TORONTO,ONT.JUNE.26-25. 237PM.

HON.ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA-ONT.

DOMNION RURAL CREDITS BILL NOW IN COMMITTEE OF COMMONS IS BASED ON DOCTOR TORY REPORTS WHICH ARE FULL OF INACCURACIES AND MIS-STATEMENTS (STOP) FOR INSTANCE TORY SAYS MORTGAGE RATES IN WESTERN EUROPE FIVE PERCENT WHEREAS INVESTIGATION BY OUR ASSOCIATION FINDS THIS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE AND RATES ARE MUCH HIGHER (STOP) OUR ASSOCIATION TRIED AT LAST AND PRESENT SESSION OF HOUSE TO PRESENT VIEWS IN OPPOSITION TO THOSE OF TORY REPORTS BUT FOR SOME UNACCOUNTABLE REASON WE HAVE BEEN DENIED OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT CASE OF MORTGAGE LENDING COMPANIES OF CANADA WHO ARE MOST VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE QUESTION (STOP) WE WERE ASSURED THAT OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT OUR VIEWS WOULD BE GIVEN WHEN BILL CAME BEFORE BANKING COMMITTEE.

JOHN APPLETON,

SECY.TREAS. DOMINION MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENTS ASSN.

326PM.

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CANADA

034515

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Ottawa, June 28, 1925.

My dear John:

I duly received your telegram of the 26th. I did not answer at once because I consider the Rural Credits Bill introduced and passed in the House of Commons as an unmitigated farce. I charged the Government openly with introducing it merely for the purpose of propaganda and declared they had not the slightest intention of ever lending a dollar on it, and never would lend a dollar on it. However, I see the Senate refused to consider the Bill owing to the late hour just before prorogation when it was received.

Yours very truly,

John Appleton, Esq.,
Secty. Treas.,
Dominion Mortgage and Investments Assn.,
Toronto, Ont.

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CANADA

034516

THE LAND
PUBLISHING CO.

Cowansville, Que. December 22nd 1925

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,M.P.,
Ottawa,

Dear Mr.Meighen--

I had a letter not long ago from Mr.Stevens, in which he asked me to do some propaganda concerning rural credits,and to keep in touch with you.

The propaganda is well under way as far as the farmers are concerned. The need of a proper system of rural credits is as acute in Quebec as anywhere else. On the other hand,the real need of propaganda is on St.James St.

However,I have done what I can there. As I have pointed out to many of the powerful men in finance,there will be a rural credits bill of some sort adopted in the coming session,and to allow it to be framed by a combination of the present government and the Progressives would undoubtedly mean that it would contain features not in accord with sane finance. On the other hand,for the financial world to take an attitude of general objection to the principle of rural credits would only intensify the present tendency to hostility on the part of many farmers to the existing banking system.

This evening's Star contains what purports to be a forecast of the administration measure. This is to provide an issue of bonds under Federal guarantee,to furnish funds which would be distributed by the Provinces. That is a bad bill. The only real objection to the adoption of the present American system in toto by Canada is this matter of the government guarantee. If--as some people believe--a government guarantee is necessary if bonds are to be sold,then it would be impossible to adopt any rural credits measure,for the Senate would undoubtedly defeat it. That would be unfortunate as furnishing ammunition to Mr.King in his fight for Senate reform. The turning over of the funds to the Provinces would be particularly undesirable from the standpoint of sound finance.

A measure providing that the American system of joint stock land banks should be copied,and not that portion

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034517

of the American system which provides for government guarantees would be a reasonable one, and--this would need careful exploration beforehand--if the bonds of such a system could be placed at a reasonable figure, then that measure would be satisfactory to the financial interests and should be not unpleasant to the farmers.

It appears to me that the matter should be taken up with the financial powers in Montreal at a very early date. I cannot do more than I have already done, for I cannot claim to be speaking on behalf of the party, and in any case, owing to the total lack of any local organization, I have no source of funds which would justify me in continuing the entire devotion of my time to political work which was the case for the past eight months. On the other hand, I imagine that the question is one which will be very acute in the very first days of the session.

I may say that L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs has long had a committee on rural credits. Owing to the lack of any contact between the various forces in this district, Ponton had not even heard of any special interest of the Conservative party in the subject, and Barré had actually approached Caron on the subject recently. Had the latter met him with a definite promise the effect on Conservative prospects in rural Quebec would have been disastrous. Fortunately he did not.

Another question which appears to be within the sphere of active politics is the very probable resignation of Kay to open Brome-Missisquoi for Marler. Kay's circumstances are such that he can easily be prevailed upon to make way for Marler. The constituency in that case would be a safe win, as nothing except conscription had the least effect in the late election, and Marler cannot use that at all. Dr. Pickel could easily beat him. On the other hand, the fact that I have personally been forced out of politics, and that The Land will soon have to suspend will not be an asset. I donot wish to exaggerate my own importance, but it is afact that I conducted the last campaign, and that even those members of the party who were very lukewarm at first are now frankly expecting me to run the next fight.

I have canvassed Montreal pretty thoroughly without being able to find anyone who feels in a position to offer even advice and except for Patenaude's abortive meeting of members and defeated candidates to-day, I know of nothing that looks like an organization. This is not my business, but I have felt that it is only fair to give you the facts, both in the matter of rural credits and of the very probable opening of our local seat.

With best wishes for a merry Christmas, and with the hope that I may have an opportunity to again be of some help at a later date--after I have finished dodging the sheriff--I am,

Yours faithfully,
P. C. Armstrong

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CANADA

034518

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Ottawa, December 28, 1925.

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

I have your letter of December 22nd. Certainly Rural Credits is a subject which naturally attracts the favourable interest of the farmer. As you say, it is not that class but others who have to be convinced. Honourable Mr. Stevens has put a motion on the Order Paper and is very deeply interested in the question. I must say I am not as yet entirely clear as to what could be done along this line. I would very much like to do something that would be of real value. The experience of the United States has now reached the point where it ought to throw a lot of light on what could be done in Canada.

Without any doubt Mr. Marler would like someone to resign and make way for him and as likely a seat as any is Brome-Missiquoi. We should be prepared now to meet such a contingency. I have asked Sir Henry Drayton to go down into your district and I presume he will do so, but at present he is ill at his home. I will speak to him again as soon as I can.

I think Mr. Patenaude's meeting at Montreal last week had good results.

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CANADA

034519

Naturally no very drastic or advance step could be taken but I am told the feeling was most favourable toward a complete unification of the party, as a Dominion force. My reports of the meeting are quite complete.

Many thanks for your good wishes, which I most sincerely appreciate and earnestly trust the difficulties of the past are now mostly surmounted.

Yours very truly,

P.C. Armstrong, Esq.,
The Land Publishing Co.,
Cowansville, Que.

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CANADA

R.R. # 2
Amherst
N.S.

034520

Jan 25/26

Hon Arthur Meighen
House of Commons
Ottawa

Dear Sir

I am taking the liberty of writing you in regard to the; Farming Problem; in Nova Scotia; and which applies to other Parts of Canada;

Sixteen years ago me and my Family came to Canada to Farm and we came to this Place of Tidnish Bridge; and worked away at Farming until Six years ago when we Bought a Farm here 2.200 Dollars of which we Paid 1.200 Dollars at the Time of Buying and the rest as a Mortgage; well now Sir I have Two Sons ages 23 and 21 years Old good Farm Men and all of us together have the Farm well stocked with Implements and some Stock and about all clear of Debt except a grain Binder Bought last year from Frost & Wood; But Sir the Depression these last 2 years is telling against us and this Winter not been able to get any outside Employment as made things very Tight with us and much Discont in the Family and

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CANADA

034521

we have had to Sell some good Stock we had and all of our Seed Oats and Seed Potatoes to to Buy something to Eat and it is Certain that if there is not some Change in Things here my Two Sons will be leaving the Farm and I have done my Best to Keep them here

Now Sir the Subject that I had on my Mind in writing you is this Being that things are as they are in the House of Commons regarding the Small Majority of Either Party could you Suggest something in the way of; Coalition; for a short while to do something with the; Rural Credit Bill; so that Farming which is the Foundation of the Country could be put on a Sound Basis; for hearing what I do hear among Farmers it will not be much use to Come Back to the Country if something is not done fairly soon. and again Sir I want to say that we are Conservatives and have been for many years and that is Why I take the Liberty to write you. hoping that something can be done to assist us; and would be glad to hear from you regarding this matter as I would like to do all I can (Politically) for you and the Conservatives

I remain yours

Thos. W. Keen

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034522

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Ottawa, Jan. 29, 1926.

Thos. W. Keen, Esq.,
R.R. No. 2,
Amherst, N.S.

Dear Mr. Keen:

Your letter of the 25th inst., reached me to-day. I am sorry to hear of the difficulties in which you find yourself. You may rest assured that the Conservative party will give its support to any sound and workable credit scheme in the House of Commons.

Yours very truly,

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J.F. BOULAIS
BANQUIER

Montréal, 25 février 1926.

Cher Monsieur Meighen,

Le lendemain de ma lettre du 13 courant, j'ai été appelé d'urgence à Sorel, pour la mort presque subite de mon beau-frère M. Beauchemin, et ce n'est que lundi de cette semaine que je suis revenu avec ma belle-soeur, avec laquelle j'ai passé tout mon temps depuis cette date, à lui régler ses affaires les plus pressantes avec le Royal Trust, la Banque de Montréal et les Percepteurs du Revenu, tant provincial que fédéral, sans compter les nombreuses visites à son notaire et à ses avocats.

Comme vous le savez, M. Beauchemin possédait une grande aciérie à Sorel, en sorte que, tout en dirigeant pour ma belle-soeur le règlement de la succession de son mari, il me faut aussi surveiller ses intérêts dans cette industrie; vous ne serez donc pas trop surpris, si je ne vous ai pas encore envoyé les quelques observations promises, lors de ma dernière entrevue avec vous à Ottawa, au sujet du Crédit Rural; et en plus, si je n'ai pas accusé réception de votre télégramme et de votre lettre du 15 au sujet de la convention à Richelieu.

Au reste, ces deux documents adressés à ma résidence à Outremont m'ont été transmis à Sorel, que deux jours après:— trop tard pour que je puisse alors me rendre à votre demande; à tout événement je ne doute pas que mes amis de là-bas vous ont déjà fait rapport de ce qui s'est passé à cette convention, (la plus enthousiaste de toutes celles auquel il m'a été donné d'assister).

Revenant maintenant au Crédit Rural, voici comment je crois que vous devriez traiter ce problème:—

1. Adopter une législation fédérale permettant l'établissement dans chaque province, d'une institution bancaire au capital payé de pas moins de $1,000,000, portant le nom de "Crédit Rural de Québec" ou "d'Ontario" ou du "Manitoba", selon le cas, etc.,etc.

2. Accorder à cette institution financière, le droit d'ouvrir des succursales dans toutes les parties de la province où elle aura le droit d'opérer.

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J.F. BOULAIS
BANQUIER

3. L'autoriser à recevoir des dépôts et à payer sur iceux, un intérêt de 3½ % sur ceux venant des cultivateurs faisant de cette profession leur principale occupation, et 3 % sur ceux venant des autres professionnels.

4. Donner à cette compagnie de Crédit le droit de prêter sur billets et sur obligations hypothécaires (mortgage) a) le montant de son capital payé et sa réserve, b) le montant des dépôts qu'elle aura reçu comme dit plus haut, pourvu qu'en aucun temps le montant de ses prêts ne soit jamais supérieur à dix fois le montant de son capital et sa réserve.

5. S'il arrivait que le montant des dépôts excéderait le capital et la réserve du Crédit Rural plus que de dix fois, l'excédent devra être placé sur des bons des gouvernements fédéral ou provinciaux, ou encore des municipalités, des corporations scolaires, ou des fabriques d'églises dans la Province de Québec.

6. Si en aucun temps le montant des dépôts du Crédit Rural n'atteignait pas dix fois le montant du capital et de sa réserve, et que cependant les demande d'emprunt le justifieraient, il serait loisible au Crédit Rural de faire une émission d'obligations, portant le taux d'intérêt courant, gagées sur son portefeuille, et portant en plus la garantie du Gouverhement Fédéral; lesquelles obligations pourraient être vendues au comptoir du Crédit Rural, ou encore échangées, au Trésor Fédéral, au pair.

7. Le taux d'intérêt chargé aux emprunteurs, ne devrait pas excédé 6½ % pour les prêts sur billets, et 6 % pour les prêts sur obligations hypothécaires; et dans chaque prêt, soit sur billets, soit sur obligations, il devra être pourvu à un fonds d'amortissement, mensuel pour les prêts sur billets, et semi-annuel pour les prêts sur obligations.

Comme vous voyez, la responsabilité du Gouvernement ne serait pas considérable, attendu qu'il aurait toujours une marge de sûreté de 10%, fournie par le capital du Crédit Rural, et que ce dernier serait administré par des gens qui y auraient contribué de leurs propres deniers, et qui seraient toujours les premiers affectés par une perte quelconque; et cependant le rôle de Federal Reserve Bank que jouerait le Gouvernement Fédéral en pareil cas, donnerait à la

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J.F. BOULAIS
BANQUIER

la finance du Crédit Rural une élasticité telle, que ce dernier pourrait à mon sens, rendre un très grand service soit à la classe agricole, soit à la classe ouvrière.

Il n'y a pas de doute que ces quelques suggestions pourraient être amplifiées et developpées considérablement, mais elles sont suffisantes je crois, pour vous donner une vue d'ensemble du projet dont j'attends les plus heureux résultats pour les deux classes d'individus plus haut mentionnées.

Avec l'espoir de vous être utile, et vous priant de croire à mon amitié la plus sincère,

J'ai bien l'honneur d'être

Votre tout dévoué serviteur,

J.F. Boulais

10, avenue McCulloch,
Outremont

Au Très Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Chef de l'Opposition conservatrice,
Ottawa

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034526

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Ottawa, 1 mars, 1926.

Monsieur J.P. Boulais,

Banquier,

Montréal.

Cher M. Boulais:

J'ai dûment reçu votre lettre du 25 février dont j'ai lu le contenu soigneusement et avec beaucoup d'intérêt. Je vous remercie d'avoir ainsi soumis par écrit vos vues par rapport aux crédits ruraux, et celles-ci auront notre considération sympathique quand le sujet sera devant la Chambre des Communes.

Votre tout dévoué,

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034527

TRANSLATE

I duly received your letter of the 25th Feb, contents of which I have read carefully and with very great interest. I thank you for thus placing in writing your views with regard to rural credits and these will have ~~my~~ our very sympathetic consideration when the subject is before the House.

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034528

W. R. SEXSMITH
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
SUCCESSOR TO
MEIGHEN & SEXSMITH
PHONES { OFFICE 157 / HOME 181
MILLAR BLOCK
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

March 24, 1926.

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

No doubt the new Bank Act passed in 1923 has been issued in separate form. If it has and it is not too much trouble, I would appreciate it if you would have your Secretary get a copy of it and send it to me, and oblige.

Yours truly,
W. R. SEXSMITH,
Per;

WRS/C

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034529

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Ottawa, March 27, 1926.

Dear Mr. Sexsmith:

Your letter of the 24th to Mr. Meighen reached Ottawa while he is in Toronto. I am sending you copy of the Bank Act as requested.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

W.R. Sexsmith, Esq.,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

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034530

Telephone Main 1438

Bernard Rose
Advocate, Barrister and Attorney
Room 34 Molson Building
14 St. John Street

Montreal, June 9th, 1922.

Private.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am enclosing a clipping taken from the Montreal Herald of to-day. As you will note, the correspondent takes exception to the Bankruptcy Act, being amended in the direction of permitting the Province to have the fees. I agree with all that the writer says and thought this may not perhaps be regarded as a matter meriting your attention, in view of your responsibilities and the work you have in hand, I think that there is a principle involved and that it might be advisable in the interest of both the Dominion and officers interested, that matters be left as they are for the time being.

Yours truly,

Bernard Rose.

BR/ERB
Encl.

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Bankruptcy Act

034531

Ottawa, June 12, 1922.

Bernard Rose, Esq.,
14 St. John St.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen is very much obliged to you for the clipping enclosed in your letter of June 9th which came to hand to-day.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Dict. by Rex Crossdell.

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Bankruptcy

034532

Ottawa, Ont. March 6th.1923.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

Enclosed is letter from Mr. Ayotte for your consideration.

Possibly you would not mind sending him a synopsis of your view. He is very friendly to us.

I also attach a Question and a Motion which, it would seem to me, probably well to place on the Order Paper.

Yours very truly,

Honourable Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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034533

QUESTION. Mr. .....

How many trustees under the Bankruptcy Act have been appointed by the present Government?

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034534

MOTION. Mr. .....

For a return showing the appointments and names of the appointees to the position of trustee under the Bankruptcy Act made since January 1st. 1922 up to the date of the passing of this order, and showing as well who recommended each person so appointed.

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034535

Ottawa, March 13th, 1923.

Honourable Hugh Guthrie,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

Enclosed is copy of a letter written me by F.W. Turnbull, Barrister, of Regina, whom I know very well; also copy of my reply.

It seems to me that there should be some special provision in bankruptcy applicable to farmers. The present system is utterly absurd. I have had to do with it in practise, and it means a ruthless waste of money. Whether we should seek to amend the present Act or whether we should try to evolve a policy of our own is the question. I feel confident we could evolve a policy that would give the farmer, who is subject as is no one else to the caprices of nature, the protection of provisions enabling him to go ahead and extricate himself without having an insufferable load of costs to get out from under as well.

Yours very truly,

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034536

TO FOSTER AND SUPPORT THE CIVIC AND COMMERCIAL WELFARE OF ST. THOMAS AND ELGIN COUNTY

ST. THOMAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, CANADA

January 29, 1924.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

We attach a copy of the resolution that was endorsed by the Directors of the "St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce", on Monday evening, January 14th., in reference to the "Bankruptcy Act".

Yours very truly,

St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce,

D H M c-Intyre

DHM/G

Managing Secretary.

CO-OPERATION MEANS SO TO CONDUCT YOURSELF THAT OTHERS CAN WORK WITH YOU

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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034537

TO FOSTER AND SUPPORT THE CIVIC AND COMMERCIAL WELFARE OF ST. THOMAS AND ELGIN COUNTY

ST. THOMAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, CANADA

January 18, 1924.

WHEREAS under the Bankruptcy Act the Province of Ontario constitutes a Bankruptcy District, and has, by order of the Governor in Council, under the authority of said Act, been divided into 13 bankruptcy divisions with Official Receivers as follows:

Bankruptcy Division Number	Area of Division Counties or Districts	Official Rec. at
1.	Thunder Bay, Kenora, Rainy River	Port Arthur
2.	Sudbury, Algoma, Manitoulin	Sudbury
3.	Simcoe, Parry Sound, Muskoka	Barrie
4.	Grey, Bruce, Dufferin	Owen Sound
5.	Middlesex, Huron, Perth, Oxford, Elgin	London
6.	Essex, Lambton, Kent	Sandwich
7.	Wentworth, Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Brant, Lincoln, Halton	Hamilton
8.	Waterloo, Wellington	Kitchener
9.	York, Peel, Ontario	Toronto
10.	Peterborough, Northumberland, Durham, Victoria, Haliburton	Peterborough
11.	Frontenac, Lennox, Addington Hastings, Prince Edward.	Kingston.
12.	Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Russell, Prescott, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry Leeds, Grenville,	Ottawa
13.	Nipissing, Temiskaming, Cochrane	North Bay

AND WHEREAS the only Court in Ontario having original bankruptcy jurisdiction underthe provisions of the said Act, is The Supreme Court of Ontario, with sittings only at Toronto.

AND WHEREAS bankruptcy proceedings are thereby rendered inconvenient cumbersome, oppressive and unduly expensive, which could be minimized by localizing bankruptcy proceedings as hereinafter set forth.

BE IT THEREFORE Resolved by the Council of the St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce, that it is expedient to amend the said Act as follows:

1. By establishing in the Province of Ontario a Bankruptcy Division for each of the Judicial Districts.

2. By conferring original Bankruptcy jurisdiction (concurrent with the Supreme Court of Ontario), on each of the County and District Courts in Ontario in cases of Bankruptcy within their respective territorial limits, subject to appeal to a Division Court at the Supreme Court of Ontario.

3. By eliminating the provision for the appointment of Official Receivers and by substituting therefor a provision for the appointment of fit and proper persons as Authorized Trustees, one for each of said Bankruptcy Divisions, to whom Court Orders shall refer bankrupt estates, and to whom respectively assignments shall be made by bankrupts carrying

CO-OPERATION MEANS SO TO CONDUCT YOURSELF THAT OTHERS CAN WORK WITH YOU

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034538

ST. THOMAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, CANADA

on business in his division, and who, by virtue of his appointments, shall become an officer of the Court, in respect of the Bankruptcy estate.

4. By making such other amendments of said Act rendered necessary to above suggested amendments.

AND it is further resolved that the Secretary of this Board shall send a copy of this resolution to The Right Honourable the Prime Minister, The Honourable the Minister of Justice, The Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce, The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen and the sitting member for Elgin County.

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034539

114

Ottawa, January 31, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 29th instant reached me this morning together with copy of resolution passed by the St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce with regard to the Bankruptcy Act. You may rest assured that I shall give to the representations set forth in this resolution my most careful and earnest consideration.

Yours very truly,

D. H. McIntyre, Esquire,
St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce,
St. Thomas, Ontario.

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034540

Hotel Brunswick
Limited
Moncton, N. B.

Sunday Eve.

Dear Mr Meighen:

I feel quite sure we can win Kent. I have just prepared some letters for the local press and shall continue a personal canvass through the county till ~~the~~ the votes are counted Thursday Eve. Shall be at the Buctouche meeting tomorrow night.

If you will call on our mutual friend with me when I return to Montreal I am very sure everything can be made O.K.

With kind regards

Yours Sincerely

J. Frank.

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034541

Ottawa, Ont. February 3rd. 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I thank you for the copy of the address which you delivered before the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers. I not only found it most interesting but I hope to be able to make use of it.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Building,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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034542

Ottawa, Ont. August 18th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have just received your note with copy of your letter of August 13th. to Mr. Carter. The terms of this letter, written as it is by yourself, are to me a source of real lasting encouragement. Since reading it I have been sorry not to have urged you over the 'phone last night to come up to Ottawa. I could have used an hour or two to much advantage.

Now as to the "Montreal Star" situation. First of all, it is quite right that I expressed to you the opinion that from the standpoint purely of political success it would have been better had I suffered in silence and refrained from any characterization of the "Star" editor's conduct in the late campaign. At the same time, I would rather step out of public life than state to him or any one what I know to be false, and I would do so were I to say or intimate that any statement of mine to him was in the least degree unfounded in fact or unmerited by himself. Knowing the whole circumstances as I do, a more bitter castigation, if such were possible, would have been well deserved on his

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034543

part.

Just here I should add, as I thoughtI explained during my conversation, that his editor Mr. Carman was present during the entire episode and came in for his share of the humiliation, ~~consequently~~ He is of course merely the mouthpiece of Lord Atholston.

I do not think any letter I could bring myself to write would produce good results just now. I think he must first realize the failure of his campaign against me. My own judgment is, rightly or wrongly, that his campaign helps me in Montreal and west of that city. It may do some harm eastward, but I doubt very much if this will offset the advantage gained. I quite agree with you that the time should come when realizing this an understanding would be the part of wisdom, and I am ready to play any honourable part to bring such understanding about. Meantime I am glad personally, that you had the interview.

I will look each night for your contributions to that paper, and am confident they will constitute a series of very general interest and great value.

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034544

I will be around here and a little in the province of Quebec until the 2nd. September when I hope to leave for the Prairie Provinces.

Yours very truly,

F. J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

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034545

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

November 9,1923.

Dear Mr.Meighen:- Private

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Your confidential letter of the 3rd is just recd. I quite agree with you that this secret order-in council should be unearthed and shall be very glad of any suggestions as to just how I can proceed in this matter. I am leaving for Boston for four or five days and I will see one or two friends who may have some suggestion in the matter. My address there will be care Chandler Hovey, 82,Devonshire Street, Boston.

I went to Halifax yesterday to look the situation over and confidentially I did not think F.B. was as enthusiastic as he should be. I also had a talk with Mr.Moorman his secretary before he came in and he seemed inclined the same way. On the other hand Dennis is very enthusiastic and says there was never a better opportunity in Halifax to win an election than at present as there is a split in the liberal forces and conditions are so bad in N.S. that it is a splendid opportunity to talk hard times and high taxes with the government doing nothing to relieve the situation.

I told McCurdy it was his duty to run but he said there were reasons why this was impossible, though he did not say what they were? I am perfectly willing to say over my own signature that if the people returned a supporter of the present government I for one should consider the situation hopeless for Canada and was ready to dispose of all my holdings and put up the shutters with the other twenty five per cent of the population that are leaving the country daily.

There are so many crys that can be raised against the present incumbents that it looks like a sure win to me and I hope you will put a little enthusiasm into these leaders. Please treat the above confidentially. Dennis is a brick. If there were two or three more like him it would be all right. Would it not be well for you to come to Halifax just before election?

With kind regards, I am,
Very sincerely yours, Frank J. D. Barnjum

Everyone I talk with Tory and Grit in this country is ready for a change and are impatiently awaiting the opportunity.

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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034546

Ottawa, Nov. 13, 1923.

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
c/o Chandler Hovey, Esq.,
82 Devonshire St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 9th inst., and I am extremely obliged to you for the interest you are taking and the trouble you have undertaken. I feel pretty confident you will get at some curious facts behind the Order-in-Council in question.

As to the Halifax situation, I regret very much Mr. McCurdy's attitude. My opinion though is that he will assist in the campaign, and do so vigorously. I am waiting for news as to the probable outcome of the Convention Wednesday. I have done everything to make certain of the bringing out of a candidate, and the strongest one available. I am confident a good candidate will be nominated. If a contest comes such a step as you indicate in your letter would undoubtedly be effective. Do not, however, make any commitment that will be seriously detrimental to yourself.

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034547

Likely we would have time to confer before definite action would be necessary. All the news I get is just along the line of your letter. It would certainly be a shame to miss this chance.

Yours very truly,

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034548

Ottawa, Ont., November 18, 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum,

I am sorry indeed that my absence from Ottawa has prevented an earlier reply to yours of the 9th, which I attach herewith.

This letter is certainly all right to send to the "Sun". I have read the editorial.

Yours very truly,

F.J.D.Barnjum, Esquire,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, Que..

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034549

Ottawa, Ont., November 26, 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum,

The attached is find. Sorry a tour of Quebec prevented earlier acknowledgement. As you can imagine my thoughts are centred on Halifax. I don't know where you are so am addressing this letter both to Annapolis and Montreal. I feel you can help in Halifax if you can make if convenient to get down. I am informed Mr. McCurdy is head of the organization and working hard. After a talk with him at least you could decide what would be within your power. A defeat for the government there would be about the end.

My own opinion is that public sentiment is growing in favour of your campaign. You know by this time how hard the public are to arouse on anything that affects conditions ten years from now. They are easily aroused on something of the immediate present. However I have been pleased lately to see a greater interest. Have had some interesting interviews lately and will be glad to have a talk with you whenever you are down this way.

Yours very truly,

Frank J.D.Barnjum, Esquire,
Montreal, Que.,

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Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

416

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWAONT

SHALL BE IN MONTREAL DAY OR TWO WHERE AND WHEN CAN I SEE YOU

ANSWER NEW BIRKS BUILDING MONTREAL

F J D B.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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CANADA

034551

Empress Hotel

ANDY WOODS, PROPRIETOR

Richibucto, N. B., Dec 18 1923

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Things look so good tonight that I am just as sure that we will win Kent as I was that we should defeat them in Halifax. I tried to get the enclosed letter published in the french paper but they would not print it at any price as the Liberals had bought up the paper during the election. However I had it translated and got the Times to insert it in French & English and had them send down large numbers of extra copies to be distributed after all meetings.

I had a conference with eight of the most influential priests in the county and altho they were mostly Liberals I have won them over to the support of Dancet. It was one of the most interesting meetings I ever attended and lasted nearly two hours.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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CANADA

034552

Empress Hotel

ANDY WOODS, PROPRIETOR

Richibucto, N. B., Dec 18 1923.

The embargo was the winning card with them.

We had two splendid meetings at Bouctouche last night another equally good here tonight and at Rexford tomorrow night which winds up the circuit.

I will see you as soon as that is won for the purpose mentioned in my last letter.

With kind regards

Frank J. Samson

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CANADA

034553

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FORGET PARTY AND VOTE FOR THE MAN

To the Voters of Kent County—

Just a few words from a fellow citizen, who has been a life long Liberal and who has nothing at stake and no thought in mind except for the welfare of the Province and the country at large.

What do all the fine words and promises you have listened to the past few days and the influx of all these anxious politicians amount to to the people of Kent County or New Brunswick as a whole? Has it added one dollar to the wealth of the Province? Has it taken the shutters off one farm house? Has it started one industrial wheel moving? The net result will be an increase in your next tax bill, for, bear in mind, the people have to meet the expense of all these political meanderings from one end of the country to the other. I say, "anxious politicians", as there is no surer evidence of the impending disintegration and defeat of a Government than when its most astute members and supporters begin to desert the ship of state for lucrative life positions. The desertions have only just begun, as there are many who are clamoring loudly for permanent red-plushed seats of safety.

The Government has not brought about the promised improvement in living conditions. It has not redeemed one of its promises. The burden of taxation is being increased after five years of peace and many Liberals like myself will try a change in the hope of better things and in the certainty that things cannot be worse. Though a comparative stranger among you, personally, I am fairly well known throughout my own Province of Nova Scotia and also in Quebec and Ontario, and I have always been a Liberal in politics until the present time, which I regard as a crisis in the affairs of this country.

If the people of Kent are satisfied with the present conditions they will, of course, be justified in sending another Liberal representative to Ottawa. If, on the other hand, they would like some relief from the present alarming situation, they will vote for Mr. Doucette. In this connection, I want to congratulate the citizens of Kent County on the opportunity that is now afforded them to elect a man of energy, such a live wire as Mr. Doucette, who will receive more Liberal votes than have ever been given to an opposition candidate in Kent County.

In this bye-election, the voters will forget Party and vote for the Man. This is a time when it is impossible to make a mistake in voting for a change. Conditions cannot be worse, consequently any change must be for the better. The election of Mr. Doucette will serve notice on the Government that the people will no longer stand for the running of this country in the sole interest of a political party and its machine; that members are elected not to serve their own selfish ends, but the interest of the people, who pay the bills.

All these railway promises will be completely disregarded by the electors of Kent. Mr. MacKenzie King has repeatedly told the Canadian people that the National Railway is now entirely divorced from politics and is under control of Sir Henry Thornton and a Board of Managers; consequently no member of Parliament has authority to make any promises affecting new construction or operation of the Canadian National Railway system. In any event, pre-election promises of the Liberal party will mean nothing to the voters of Kent, as the record of broken pledges by the present Government at Ottawa exceeds anything in Canadian political history. In the Halifax bye-election the same tactics were resorted to. Everything was promised the voters from a million dollar elevator down to a railway siding and on this basis it would cost the Canadian people $350,000,000 to elect the 235 members of Parliament.

How little stock the voters of Halifax took in these death-bed promises of a discredited political party was shown by the overwhelming majority of 1932 that was recorded against the MacKenzie King Government, demonstrating once more that you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.

For your own good and for the good of every man, woman and child in this fair province, I urge you to cast your ballot for Mr. Doucette.

Your fellow citizen,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Moncton, Dec. 3rd.

P.S.—I am forwarding a copy of this letter to the Moncton Transcript, with the request that it be published Tuesday.

Two neighbors were confiding their troubles over the backyard fence that

CATNIP

We have all heard that cats like cat-nip. It remained for govern-
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034554

MARITIME NEWS

OUBLIEZ VOTRE PARTI ET VOTEZ POUR L'HOMME

Aux électeurs du comté de Kent.

Quelques mots seulement de la part d'un concitoyen qui a été, toute sa vie durant, un franc libéral, qui n'a, dans la lutte actuelle, aucun enjeu personnel et qui ne recherche rien autre chose que le bien-être de la Province et du pays.

Gens du comté de Kent quel sera à la fin du compte, le résultat de toutes les belles paroles et de toutes les belles promesses que vous écoutez depuis quelques jours? Quel sera encore le résultat pour le comté et la province de cette affluence chez vous de politiciens anxieux de se cramponner au pouvoir? Tout cela a-t-il ajouté un seul dollar à la richesse de la province? Cela a-t-il contribué à ouvrir les volets d'une seule maison de ferme? Cela a-t-il ouvert de nouvelles industries? Le résultat, l'unique résultat en fait ce sera l'augmentation de vos impôts, car rappelez-vous bien que c'est le public en fin de compte qui doit payer les dépenses de ces politiciens qui se promènent d'un bout à l'autre du comté. Je dis des politiciens anxieux de se cramponner au pouvoir, car il n'y a pas de signe plus certains de la désintégration et de la défaite d'un gouvernement que de voir ses membres et ses partisans les plus rusés déserter le "bateau de l'Etat" pour des positions lucratives. Les désertions d'ailleurs ne font que commencer car il en est beaucoup d'autres qui réclament à grands cris des positions assurées.

Le gouvernement n'a pas réussi à améliorer les conditions de vie, comme il l'avait promis. Il n'a pas accompli une seule de ses promesses. La guerre est terminée depuis cinq ans et pourtant les impôts continuent d'augmenter. Oui, bien des libéraux comme moi-même s'efforcent d'amener un changement dans l'espoir de conditions meilleures, convaincus que nous sommes que ces conditions ne sauraient être pires. Bien je sais pour vous pratiquement un étranger je suis assez bien connu dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, ma province natale et aussi dans le Québec et dans l'Ontario. En politique j'ai toujours été libéral, et si je ne le suis pas aujourd'hui c'est que les affaires du pays sont dans un état critique.

Si les gens de Kent sont satisfaits des conditions qui existent actuellement ils doivent naturellement envoyer un représentant libéral à Ottawa. Mais si, d'un autre côté, ils veulent que la situation actuelle s'améliore un peu, ils voteront pour Monsieur Doucet. Et puisque je parle de Monsieur Doucet, je prends la liberté de féliciter le comté de Kent d'avoir aujourd'hui la chance d'élire un homme de la trempe de Monsieur Doucet, un homme d'énergie et bien vivant. Monsieur Doucet recevra, nous en sommes sûrs, plus de votes des libéraux qu'aucun autre candidat de l'opposition dans le comté de Kent.

Dans cette élection partielle les électeurs mettront de côté leurs couleurs politique et voteront pour l'homme. Nous en sommes rendus à un point où il est absolument impossible de faire erreur en votant en faveur d'un changement. Les conditions ne sauraient être pires et par conséquent tout changement sera avantageux. Elire Monsieur Doucet c'est signifier au gouvernement que le peuple en a assez d'être gouverné dans le seul intérêt du parti politique. Cela signifiera aussi que les députés sont envoyés à Ottawa pas pour avancer leurs propres intérêts mais pour servir le public qui paie la note!

Le public de Kent ne tiendra aucun compte de toutes ces promesses au sujet des Chemins de Fer. A plusieurs reprises déjà M. MacKenzie King a affirmé que les Chemins de Fer étaient absolument indépendants de la politique et qu'ils étaient sous le contrôle absolu de Sir Henry Thornton et son Conseil d'Administration. Par conséquent aucun membre du Gouvernement n'a autorité pour promettre la construction de nouvelles lignes de Chemins de Fer. En tous les cas les promesses d'élections, dans cette circonstance, n'auront aucun effet sur les électeurs de Kent qui n'ont pas oublié la longue série d'engagements et de promesse violés par l'administration actuelle. C'est un record qui n'a pas encore été dépassé dans les annales politiques de ce pays. Dans l'élection partielle de Halifax on a eu recours aux mêmes tactiques. On a promis toute espèce de choses depuis un élevateur dont le coût probable eut été de $1,000,000 jusqu'à une gare de Chemin de Fer. A ce compte il en coûterait $350,000,000 pour élire les 235 membres du Parlement.

La majorité écrasante accordée au candidat de l'opposition, une majorité de 1932 votes, montre le peu de cas que le public a fait de ces promesses d'un gouvernement qui se voit sur son lit de mort; elle a démontré aussi que l'on peut pas "toujours tromper tout le monde."

Dans votre propre intérêt, dans l'intérêt de tous, hommes, femmes et enfants de cette province je vous supplie de déposer votre vote en faveur de Monsieur Doucet.

Votre concitoyen,
Frank J. D. Barnjum,
Moncton, 3 décembre.

SLEEPING CAR FRIDAY NIGHT TO ST. JOHN

Commencing Friday, Dec. 7th, the Canadian National Railways will operate a Standard Sleeper from Moncton to St. John on Friday nights. The sleeper will be attached to mixed train, No. 411, leaving about midnight. Car will be ready for occupancy at 10.00 p.m., and passengers may remain on board until 8.00 a.m. at St. John. Passengers had better arrange to secure reservations and tickets in advance.

Absent Minded.

"Where is the car?" demanded Mrs. Diggs.

"Dear me!" ejaculated Professor Diggs. "Did I take the car out?"

"You certainly did. You drove it to town."

"How odd! I remember now that after I got out I turned around to thank the gentleman who gave me the lift and wondered where he had gone."

ELECTORS OF KENT COUNTY

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

034555

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

34MOS 13 NL

HALIFAX NS DEC 20TH

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

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OTTAWA ONT

CAN YOU MEET ME RITZ CARLTON HOTEL MONTREAL MONDAY WIRE ANSWER TO ANNAPOLIS

F J D BARNJUM

455A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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034556

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
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Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

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OTTAWA ONT

YES WEDNESDAY WILL BE OK WILL MEET YOU RITZ-CARLETON HOTEL

FRANK J BARNUM.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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034557

Ottawa, Dec. 22nd. 1923.

F. J. D. Barnjum,

Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Could meet you Monday but will be there Wednesday. Would that do.

Arthur Meighen.

Dead Head FS79

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CANADA

034558

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1923.

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I wrote you to-day a rather formal acknowledgment of your kind telegram. A word more to indicate something of the gratitude I feel for the practical and hard work you have done yourself, and as well for the great encouragement you have been to me in many ways. The whole movement of thought seems to be drifting with us wherever one goes; the general opinion appears almost universal. If this can be kept up there is no telling what may happen this Government.

I will be glad to go down Monday if that is the only day will be convenient. I am, however, badly swamped here, and must start for Montreal on Wednesday next, spending the rest of the week in Quebec, and would prefer to see you Wednesday and consequently wired you accordingly.

Wishing you a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year,

Yours very truly,

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034559

M. L. HAYWARD, B. C. L.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
SOLICITOR FOR BANK OF MONTREAL
HARTLAND, N. B.
CANADA

17

December 16, 1921.

Hon. J. D. M. Baxter,
Minister of Customs,
St. John, N. B.

Dear Mr. Baxter:-

I am in receipt of yours of 12th inst and will take up the matter with you refer to.

I have no doubt we can get sufficient evidence to make out a technical case under the Act.

We will do the best we can re delaying return, but as Morgan and I are both here, I do not see where we can have much of an excuse for delaying very long.

I presume, of course, that you will have our Returning Officer in Royal forward his return at the earliest convenience, and thereby give us all the leeway available. Now that the election is over, it seems to me that we did as well as we could expect. With the opposing elements and the surrounding circumstances, the government could not hope to go back, and 3,500 votes was too much of a handicap to get by in this Constituency. In addition to the size of the majority we had two obstacles which we could not get over namely,:-

(1) The lack of current coin. No money was spent by either party, as money used to be spent in previous elections, and ~~in~~ the money vote in the Town of Woodstock simply went

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M. L. HAYWARD, B. C. L.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
SOLICITOR FOR BANK OF MONTREAL
HARTLAND, N. B.
CANADA

on a strike and refused to save the Country.

A reserve of $4,000 flung into the Town of Woodstock between 4 and 6 P. M. would have turned the tide.

(2) The Liberals in the entire constituency, that is, the Liberals who were not Farmers, practically without exception played the friendly part or remained neutral. Then, just at the last moment when it was too late to go out and arouse the tory Farmers, in response to special written orders from Mr. Carvell, the Liberals got in behind Caldwell and put him over the top. You naturally ask what proof we have of this, and I might say that the Liberals here are bragging about it themselves, and I am satisfied that if you could get an investigation and summon the local Liberal here who received the letter and retailed it out to the faithful, he would admit that the letter was received.

One of our strong party men here insists that he heard the letter being read to a bunch of Liberals, in which letter Mr. Carvell ordered them to vote for Cal dwell, on the ground that Smith was not wanted in Ottawa.

Yours very truly,

M. L. Hayward,

MLH/MMM

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034561

17

Ottawa, Ontario,
January 2nd, 1922.

The Hon. J. B. M. Baxter,
St. John, N.B.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

I extracted the following from a letter just received from B. F. Smith of East Florenceville.

"I have been told Carvell wrote letters to some of his own old time and intimate friends in this Constituency, during the last week of the Campaign, to get busy and defeat me if possible. I am not, however, in a position to substantiate this Statement, by what I would consider indisputable evidence.

Mr. Baxter knows of this, and if necessary you could confer with him, and he, no doubt, will reveal to you the source from whence this information came."

I have asked Mr. Smith to kindly get evidence and I sincerely hope between you you can do so. You may be sure this will be of the greatest importance.

Yours very truly,

AM/AHK.

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P. O. BOX 65

034562

CABLE ADDRESS:
"BAXTER"

CODES:
W. U., BENTLEY'S.
A. B. C., 5TH EDITION

John B. M. Baxter, K.C.
50 Princess Street
Saint John, N. B.

17

January
Fifth
1922

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Yours of 2nd inst. received.

I referred to the matter you speak of in a letter to Mr. Smith asking him if he had any knowledge. The reason I did so was because I had received a letter which I enclose you.

Personally, I am inclined to think that Carvell's antagonism was less towards us than towards King. I understood that his daughter declared she would never support King and that his wife shared the same feeling. I know that he does not like Smith, but I think that probably Hayward's letter is susceptible of the explanation that some local Liberal in his constituency stated for election purposes that he had received a letter from Carvell though in fact no such letter may ever have been sent.

Probably Hon. Mr. Motherwell would like to have information of this character.

If you want me to take this matter up further with Hayward I will do so, but I doubt if we shall get very far.

Yours sincerely,

J. Max Hayward

Encl.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

034563

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

17

A50RA.CZ. 22-DH.FRANK.3EX.,

MONTREAL,Q,JAN,8TH.22.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.,
OTTAWA-ONT.

WILL YOU BE IN OTTAWA TUESDAY HAVE LETTER FROM BAXTER. HE WANTS ME TO SEE YOU ANSWER WINDSOR HOTEL.

R.M.RENE.,
MANAGER ST.JOHN STANDARD.

1149PM8TH.

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CANADA

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17

Ottawa, Ontario,
January 10th, 1922.

Hon. J.B.M. Baxter,
St. John, N.B.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

I think the matter of the Carvell correspondence is worth following up. If proof could be obtained I think it would be very valuable, particularly in the West. From Mr. Hayward's letter it would seem to me possible that proof could be obtained.

Yours very truly,

AM/AHK.

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CANADA

034565

12

Ottawa, Ontario,
January 11th,1922.

Hon. J.B.M. Baxter,
St. John, N.B.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

On Monday morning I received a telegram signed R.M. Rome, Manager St. John Standard, desiring to know if I would be in Ottawa Tuesday. In reply I wired I would be here. He stated you asked him to see me. I replied that evening, on my return from Spencerville that I would see him on Tuesday. Since that I have heard nothing from Mr. Rome and thought I would advise you so that you would know what had taken place.

Yours very truly,

AM/AHK.

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HARVEY WELTON, PRESIDENT ARCHIBALD FRASER, VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN HENDERSON, GEN. MGR. AND SEC.-TREAS.

034566

WELTON & HENDERSON, LIMITED

COAL OPERATORS

MINTO, N.B. January 17th, 1922

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter,
St.John, N.B.

Dear Mr. Baxter,

I enclose you herewith a copy of letter I have written to Mr. Graburn, General Fuel Agent, C. N. Rlys., and I should like very much if you will kindly see what you can do towards getting us some of this business. I realize the difficult position you are in on account of your being in the Opposition. Nevertheless, the arguments are all in our favor and you can at least "raise a devil of a row about it", as my letter sets forth facts.

Yours truly,

John Henderson

MANAGER.

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HARVEY WELTON, PRESIDENT ARCHIBALD FRASER, VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN HENDERSON, GEN. MGR. AND SEC.-TREAS.

034567

WELTON & HENDERSON, LIMITED

COAL OPERATORS

MINTO, N.B. January 17th, 1922

A. L. Graburn, Esq.,
General Fuel Agent, G. N. Rlys.,
Room 227, New Union Station,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

As you are no doubt aware, the small contract we had with your railway, was completed on December 31st. Since that time we have received word from your railway that on account of being over stocked with coal at your different coaling stations, it would be impossible for you to take any more coal from us, for the time being.

I happened to be at South Devon the other day and seen some Nova Scotia coal being unloaded at that point, and when talking to some of the engineers and firemen running out of Nappodagon and Edmundston, points of supply where our coal has been used recently, they tell me they would much prefer our coal to that they are getting from Nova Scotia coal. This being so and to the fact that you are taking Nova Scotia coal at these points, it seems to me it would only be fair to take some coal from us, as we can supply it much cheaper at these points than the coal you are now getting from Nova Scotia.

I grieves us very much to find coal being hauled all the way from Nova Scotia and unloaded by your railway.

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CANADA

034568

practically, in the coal district of Minto. There surely can be no justification of this, inasmuch as your engineers and firemen prefer our coal to that of Nova Scotia and which can be lied down much cheaper.

Yours truly,

MANAGER.

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034569

In the Financial Activities

FREEMAN'S HOTEL
OPERATED BY FREEMAN'S LIMITED
EUROPEAN PLAN
RATES, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 PER DAY
CHAS. L. DE ROUVILLE, MANAGER

Private.

MONTREAL Jan. 19th 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

From the way the Farmers are blurting out things, it looks like trouble for the Kingites as opposed to the Quebec wing.

I hope you are not discouraged. I am not, for we were right.

Now, I want to help. Could you not speak to, or write Baxter, St. John, suggesting that the Standard and the Halifax Herald jointly engage me for the session. I will work naturally. I am not altogether persona grata with the Herald, on account of criticism of some of its pre-election postures, but it was my admiration by its conduct of the campaign. It was really splendid, even if futile. I know my way about in Mar. Prov. politics, and now that the fight is one of the opposition, I promise to "stand hitched"

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004570

In the Financial Activities

FREEMAN'S HOTEL
OPERATED BY FREEMAN'S LIMITED
EUROPEAN PLAN
RATES, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 PER DAY
CHAS. L. DE ROUVILLE, MANAGER

27

MONTREAL, ... 19

and be "good". I mean that. I was used very shabbily by the old crowd now gone, but I have been your man first, last & all the time. There's lots of fight in me yet; and I want to wage it for you. Please think this over, & let me hear from you.

Yours faithfully,
Brenton A. Macnab.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034571

17.

Ottawa, Ont. January 20th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

I am sending you a letter attached. It is marked "Private", but I am asked to communicate its contents to you any way so may as well send it with the request that you treat it as confidential. Please return with your comments. I think the writer will be useful, but presume there are financial difficulties.

Yours very truly.

The Honourable J.B.M. Baxter,
St. John, N.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

P. O. BOX 65

034572

CABLE ADDRESS:
"BAXTER"

CODES:
W. U., BENTLEY'S.
A. B. C., 5TH EDITION

John B. M. Baxter, K.C.
50 Princess Street
Saint John, N. B.

17.

January
Twentieth
1922

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I trust this letter will reach you somewhere and in time for somethingto be done. Do not you think if you spoke to Mr. Hanna about the enclosed that perhaps he would be willing for the sake of the past to arrange matters?

Henderson and his people did nobly by us in Royal and it is a great pity if we cannot bring some influence to bear to help them because otherwise it is a matter of absolute shutting down. The case too, as it is put in their letter seems to be extremely just.

Yours sincerely,

John B. M. Baxter

Out of town till February 15th

6 G a Bell Q 469.

2 - 4 - 1 - 4 - 1 - 16

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

P. O. BOX 65

John B. M. Baxter, K. C.
50 Princess Street
Saint John, N. B.

CABLE ADDRESS:
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CODES:
W. U., BENTLEY'S.
A. B. C., 5TH EDITION

034573

January
Twenty-seventh
1 9 2 2

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Please accept my congratulations on the result of the election.

I was in Ottawa on Tuesday and while our friend Harold Daly thought things would be all right, still he had some apprehension. I went down to Boston and returned to-day when I saw the papers with the good news.

I enclose you a page from a letter received from Marvin L. Hayward with reference to the Carvell matter. He followed by saying that this is the total of the information that he possesses and thinks if a charge were made and investigated before a committee of Parliament and the local Hartland Grits summoned as witnesses, that some important information might be obtained.

He is willing to do anything further he can in connection with the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

M. L. HAYWARD, B. C. L.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
SOLICITOR FOR BANK OF MONTREAL
HARTLAND, N. B.
CANADA

034574

Hartland, N. B.
Jan. 24, 1922.

J. B. M. Baxter, K. C.,
St. John, N. B.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

In reference to yours of 12th instant Re the Carvell letter, my information is as follows.

One of our party men who is inclined to tell a good story when he is telling one, but who is a reliable fellow just the same, positively maintains that a few nights before election he went to the office door of the local Police Magistrate--an appointee of the present Foster Administration, the previous Police Magistrate having been dismissed because he attended a Conservative Convention in St. John, had desk room in my outer office, and was making a fair living. The motive of our Conservative friend's approaching the office door may be quite easily inferred. He says that the Police Magistrate, Kelly, and four or five local Grits, all of whom he named and recognized, were "devouring" a letter from Carvell saying, "that we do not want B.F. Smith in Ottawa."

Our man further says that election night one of the Grits who was present on this occasion, and who did not know that our man knew anything about the letter, told him of the receipt and contents of the letter. Apparently, the Grit did not realize that there was anything secret about it and was gloating over the fact that they put one over.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

P. O. BOX 65

034575

John B. M. Baxter, K. C.
50 Princess Street
Saint John, N. B.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"BAXTER"

CODES:
W. U., BENTLEY'S.
A. B. C., 5TH EDITION

Hold

January 30, 1922.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Yours of 20th inst. came to St. John, was forwarded to me at Ottawa, missed me there and has only reached me to-day.

I got by the same mail a letter from Mr. Macnab which pretty well covers the subject on which he wrote you.

The Standard is in difficulties again and I do not know whether it will be able to carry on or not. Until I get further information I cannot give him any definite answer, but I have written him explaining the situation.

I return his letter.

Yours sincerely,

Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034576

February 14th,1922.

Mr. J.B.M. Baxter,K.C.,
St. John, N.B.

Dear Mr. Baxter,-

I have received yours of the 20th of January, and am endeavouring to get some result.

Mr. Hanna was away, and Mr. Bell also. I arranged to urge their attention to the matter during my absence. Neither have returned yet, however, I expect Mr. Bell daily.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034577

17-

Ottawa, Ont. March 17th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Mr. Meighen has instructed me to send you the attached letter from Mr. Robidoux together with copy of his reply. After perusal will you kindly return same and oblige.

Yours faithfully.

The Honourable J. B. M. Baxter,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034578

17

Ottawa, Ont. March 27th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

There is a good editorial in the enclosed by B. A. MacNab.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034579

Ottawa, Ont. March 28th. 1922

Dear Mr. Baxter:

I have been directed by Mr. Meighen to send you the accompanying "EVENING NEWS" containing an editorial by Brenton A. MacNab. As this is the only copy we have in the office, will you please return it after perusal.

Yours faithfully,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034580

17

Ottawa, Ont. April 10th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Would you mind mentioning to me the subject of the Combines and Investigations Act as I wish to discuss it with you.

Yours very truly.

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy for information of Hon. Mr. Meighen

034581

15, Ranche Finlay,

Quebec, 20th April, 1922

17

Hon. J.B.MBarter M.P.

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I take the liberty to inform you of facts which no doubt you are not aware of.

On the Cruiser Margaret operated by the Customs Department there seems to be an understanding between the Hon. Jacques Bureau and the Captain of the vessel in order to protect one family at the expenses of the Government and not only to protect one family but to discharge good and competent officers when the opportunity offers to do so.

The members of the family refreed to are the following.

Alfred LaCouvee,	Master.	
Reginald "	Third Engineer,	Son.
Lewis "	Fireman	"
Normand "	Sailor	"
Allan Beatie	Second Mate	Son in Law.
Arthur Adams	Carpenter	" " "

Beatie is Second Mate although he does not possess any certificated required by the Law. Adams is Carpenter, and you can take my word, he cannot drive a nail straight.

Jos Deslauriers was Chief Officer last Season, he was a good and competent man as certified by his captain's certificate, but Mr. Captain did not like the man so he Mr. Captain arranged for a trip to Ottawa remained there for a few days in consultation with Mr.Bureau and when he returned a few days after he had all the necessary papers in his pocket book to discharge Mr. Deslauriers. It might be interesting for you and justice for all to ask the Hon. Bureau while this session in on how he can explain such transactions being passed with his permission. May be this Honourable Gentlemen thinks the C.G.S. "MARGARET" is a summer floating Cottage for the LaCouvee family, or may be the Minister of Customs is interested on a commission basis on all the moneys drawn by the Lacouvees at Government expense.

I solemnly declare this to be the exact facts true in every way and I make this solemn declaration knowing it to have the same effect as if made under the act of Oath ruling in this Country.

I have the honor to remain Sir, in anticipation of your early reply,

Yours very truly,

F. R. Delaud.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034582

17

Ottawa, Ont. April 20th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Below is a message from our friend, Honourable L. G. Belley, taken from an encouraging letter just received.

"Dites a Sir Henry et aux autres bons amis qui vous entourent que je garde de mes rapports avec eux le plus charmant souvenir."

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034583

17

Ottawa, Ont. April 24th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Mr. Meighen desires me to send you the enclosed newspaper article*. Will you please be good enough to return same after perusal.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

* L'Evenement. 21st April 1922.
N'ayons Crainte - Filed under "newspaper clippings"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034584

7

Ottawa, Ont. May 3rd. 1922.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

I am attaching letter from Mr. J. D. Stewart, for your private information. Perhaps you would also care to have Mr. Hanson read it before returning it to me.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J.B.M. Baxter, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034585

17

Ottawa, Ont. May 6th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Letter from R. V. Harris. Halifax May 3rd

Attached hereto is copy of a letter which I have received from a friend of mine, who, I know, is reliable.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J.B.M. Baxter, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L.

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TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

53BYFJ 39 NL

STJOHN NB MAY 3 RD-22

17

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN
OTTAWA ONT

BLACK LEFT MONDAY FOR OTTAWA MAKE SURE HE RECEIVED YOUR WIRE AND WILL ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH IT GIVING INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS STAFF HERE WORK OF PARTIES HERE DEPENDENT UPON EXTENSION UNTIL THIRTEEN AND RESULT OF YOUR EXPECTED CONFERENCE

BAXTER

608PM

Hunter Wire
Ridlon

CALL LOCAL
FOR MESSENGER 298

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034587

May 5th. 1922.

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter,
St. John, N.B.

Spoke to Black regarding matter but utterly unable to locate him now regarding matter first of week.

Arthur Meighen.

D.H. FS62

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 27, I, Volume [illegible])

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TELEGRAPH CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS AND CABLE

TELEGRAM

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L.

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

53BYFJ 39 NL

STJOHN NB MAY 3 RD-22

17

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN
OTTAWA ONT

BLACK LEFT MONDAY FOR OTTAWA MAKE SURE HE RECEIVED YOUR WIRE AND WILL ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH IT GIVING INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS STAFF HERE WORK OF PARTIES HERE DEPENDENT UPON EXTENSION UNTIL THIRTEEN AND RESULT OF YOUR EXPECTED CONFERENCE

BAXTER

608PM

Dentist Wire Ridlon

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034587

May 5th. 1922.

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter,
St. John, N.B.

Spoke to Black regarding matter but utterly unable to locate him now regarding matter first of week.

Arthur Meighen.

D.H. FS62

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 41)

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CANADA

Form 1 T.W.

034588

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

TELEGRAPH CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS AND CABLE

TELEGRAM

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L.

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

~~24 BY G 23~~

STJOHN NB 1159A 5 MAY

17

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA

UNDERSTAND BLACK LEAVING FOR HOME TODAY STOP HE HAS NOT YET ORDERED STAFF TO CONTINUE STOP HAVE YOU GOT ANY ASSURANCE FROM HIM.

BAXTER.

1250P

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034589

17.

Hon. J.B.M. Baxter,
St. John, N.B.

Ottawa, July 7, 1922.

Printing Bureau shipped speeches to you in error. Please return rush Crossdell.

Arthur Meighen.

D.H. F.S. 62.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume [illegible])

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034590

Ottawa, Ont. October 19th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

The attached is copy of letter which I have written to a personal friend in Winnipeg. It may be of interest to you.

The "St. John"Journal" took our view of the Near East matter.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John, N. B.

Guthrie
Jennings
Wilson
Dennis
Hodgins
Stevens

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034591

House of Commons
Canada

Saint John, N. B.
October 23, 1922.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am in receipt of yours of 19th and 20th inst.

Carter, the Editor of the Journal, has had to go away for two months because of practically a nervous breakdown. I shall however take up the matter of your letter with someone who will be acting and endeavor to have a reference made to your position in the subject.

Iam very sorry about Stewart's death. He is unfortunately more of a loss to the House than all the other members who have gone out of it recently and it will be difficult to get another man with the same energy and care about details as he for the chairmanship of the convention committee.

I agree with you that the committee should get to work quite early in the session whatever the ultimate decision may be as to holding the convention.

I have no record of the membership of the committee but it is my impression that Senator McLean is the Prince Edward Island member, in fact I cannot think of who else would have been chosen.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Convention Committee.

034592

Ottawa. October 20th. 1922.

My dear Baxter:

The lamented death of our good friend and associate, Honourable J. A. Stewart, leaves the Convention Committee without a Chairman. I think it would be well that this Committee meet about the first week of the coming session, and should thereupon consider carefully the desirability of holding a Convention during the approaching summer. Several months of continuous and enthusiastic work will necessarily precede the Convention.

You are a member of the Committee, and I thought it well to advise you in advance of my desire that the Committee get together at the time indicated. We shall not, of course, know the date of the opening of the Session for some weeks.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,

St. John, N.B.

P.S. I have not the name of the P.E.I. member of the Committee. Would you kindly let me know who he is.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034593

House of Commons
Canada

Saint John, N. B.
November 8, 1922.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have duly received your recent letters and the transmitted propaganda. I think we shall be able to get some of this in the Journal.

I suggested this morning that we should "out-Herod" the St. John Globe in attacking the use of Portland, Me. Personally I don't see how Portland, Me. is to be absolutely cut off, but as the other side put it up to us, I see every reason for putting it up to them in return.

Mr. H. P. Robinson has the idea that later on when grain shipments are going at a lively rate through Portland, the Journal should send a representative to that port and give St. John readers the fullest news of what is going on in the rival city. This would be very unpleasant for the local Liberals and will probably result in a storm of protests to the present administration.

I have suggested a pretty frank discussion of who and what Sir Henry Thornton really is or was, coupling it with the suggestion that as he possesses no qualities which particularly recommend him for the position it is fair to assume that he has been appointed as a sort of sop to the English Grand Trunk shareholders who may be induced to believe that out of the nothing of our Canadian railroads a something will come to them for their worthless stock. The failure to bring the Grand Trunk under the National System emphasizes locally the Portland situation. If such an article is written it will be entirely from the New Brunswick standpoint and apparently devoid of partisan politics. At the same time it should be excellent propaganda to arouse the people to a consciousness that the Liberal Party has given the Maritime

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CANADA

034594

House of Commons
Canada

Saint John, N. B.
November 8, 1922.

2 - Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Provinces absolutely nothing from the standpoint of the railway situation.

I have written to a few friends in Gloucester County but I think I can anticipate their replies which I have not yet received.

Turgeon's appointment to the Senate is naturally popular on the North Shore and particularly in his own County of Gloucester where he stands very well. The last candidate we had there, one Edouard De Grace, was in the employ of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, when we had control of that Government, and afterwards took up teaching school. He is a man with a considerable family and no means, yet after the last election he made a most doleful howl that he was absolutely ruined by the immense contributions which he had to make and which must have existed solely in his own imagination. There is no use in the world in getting a man of this calibre to run over the track. The County I believe is so disorganized that it is not worth while as yet to introduce a really strong man, if such could be found to get into the fight. I feel that the prospect of an election by acclamation will appeal so strongly to so many of our Liberal friends that they will fight like cats and dogs among themselves to secure it. This may lay the foundation of a rupture by which we may profit later on. I do not think we should attempt to make any fight under the circumstances.

When I get replies from my friends I will let you know what they think and in the meantime will be very glad to have your own views.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034595

17

Ottawa, Ont. November 13th.1922.

My dear Baxter:

I have yours of the 8th. instant. I think the newspaper you therein suggest is the right course and should be pursued with vigour.

Have you any idea what they have promised the Honourable William? Am told he is to receive the seat of Senator King.

We have a real fight on in Lanark, and the Government have with wonderful frankness threatened to flood the constituency with campaign money. Their friends there are expecting to be able to turn the tap on almost any point in the County and keep it running.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John, B. N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034596

Ottawa, Ont. January 5th. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

It will not be long now before we are in the debate on the Address. I hope you will be ready to speak and would like if it can be arranged, that you come pretty early in the debate. I must, of course, speak first. I anticipate from what I have heard, that King will follow with complaints about the Lanark election. We have nothing at all to regret in the conduct of that contest, but inasmuch as some excuse was necessary, I am told that T.A.Lowe came back with a woeful tale about appeals to race prejudice, etc.

It would be well to be ready with some extracts from speeches delivered by their own leaders in the province of Quebec during the last campaign - a campaign which went through from beginning to end on our part, so far as I have heard, without the faintest reference to any racial question whatever. Two or three extracts would be quite sufficient and doubtless they could be procured from speeches made in New Brunswick. If not, I have some extracts here. I make the suggestion because it seems to me a pretty strong come-

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

094597

back, and should be staged almost at once.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John,
N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034598

House of Commons
Canada

50 Princess Street,
Saint John, N. B.
January 8, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Yours of 5th inst. received.

I cannot get any newspaper extract here such as you speak of. The racial campaign would only be conducted in some of our north shore counties and would not be reported in any newspaper.

It would seem to me that the better way to deal with this subject would be to allow the answer to any charges with reference to Lanark to be made by the member from that constituency. Is it not better to treat it as a local matter so far as that can be done? I very much doubt the utility of keeping up a discussion in which we refer to what they have said in many constituencies and on many occasions unless we can get one of the really prominent men in the House engaged in it. Is it not more politic to say that unfortunately in every contest questions of this kind will be debated by men whose vision is limited by their surroundings, but that it should be the aim of political parties in Canada so far as it is humanly possible to put an end to this sort of strife. We probably have very much more on them than they have on us, but it always seems to me that in order to win we have got to invade the Quebec territory. Just so long as our public men even mention a matter of this kind it is misinterpreted in some way among their people as if we were making attacks instead of calling attention to attacks which they have made. The appeal to race is much the strongest thing they have and when we touch on that subject it makes a splendid rallying point for them. If we ignore the subject they cannot forever keep up the appeal on that line when nothing is being said on the other side. It seems to me it ought to be our aim to divert that Province into a discussion of economic

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034599

House of Commons
Canada

50 Princess St.,
Saint John, N. B.
January 8, 1923.

2 - Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

questions in which they must be fundamentally more in sympathy with us than with the present Government.

I may say that I have been talking to George Jones this morning and he tells me that an order went into effect a few days ago by which the section force of the C.N.R. was reduced I think he said by one man in every four miles. Perhaps I have got it wrong, but at all events it is a notable reduction. This, coupled with a number of other things that have been going on here along the same line, would make Sir Henry Thornton seem very much less of a genius from the standpoint of the man who wants patronage and who desires employment. No doubt the policy is quite right and I do not suggest criticizing it, but I heard some weeks ago that because of some reduction in the Moncton shops that Copp felt that he might not be able to carry his own constituency if he had to go back to it. I also had it from a very good personal friend of mine who is a son of the member from Kent that the Liberals did not think they could carry a constituency on the north shore because of the railway influence.

This sounds too good and too encouraging to be wholly true, but it is at all events an indication of the way the current is setting.

I did not reply to your letter about questions because I have been fairly busy and really have not got down to it. I had in mind two things generally: one is to get statistics which will support the view that the British preference should be limited to imports directed to Canadian ports and possibly in British bottoms. The other is more local. We need all possible information dragged out as to the operations of the Grand Trunk through Portland, me. It will be very difficult no doubt to get a classification of the goods originating in Canadian territory and those which may have been hauled from the farther American west. The enemy made an abominable attack upon us in this constituency at the last campaign which certainly was very effective. I do not think they should get away from it now. There is just

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 41)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034600

House of Commons
Canada

50 Princess Street,
Saint John, N. B.
January 8, 1923.

3 - Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

as much stuff through Portland, Me. as ever there was. I am very doubtful of Pugsley's proposition that we ought to sell the western United States connections. It may be that looking to the future they will be too valuable as feeders. But some of our friends in the Journal here think differently and a short time ago they published an editorial quoting Sir Joseph Flavelle's analysis of the deficiencies of the system which showed that we were apparently paying many millions to keep up the roads in the western states. This may be rather good stuff to embarrass the present Government, in this constituency, but I have not yet got the conviction that it would be absolutely good policy to get rid of those connections. I do not think either that it would be well to sell the Grand Trunk from Montreal to Portland as that must result in its passing into the hands of a private concern which might be able to divert very much more traffic to that port than need go there if the Government administration is sufficiently attentive to the claims of the ports of the Maritime provinces.

My own idea is that a higher rate should be imposed on carriage to Portland than to St. John or Halifax. The combination of the two things, that is, the limitation of the British preference to Canadian ports and the imposition of a differential favouring the Maritime Province ports ought to go a long way to keep the traffic within our own borders. This is probably very local and very selfish but it is a good note to sound in the Maritime Provinces.

Yours sincerely,

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034601

Ottawa, Ont. January 17th. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

I have your letter of the 8th. on my return from Manitoba.

In principle you are entirely right. We ought to do everything we can to discourage racial discussions of all kinds. I do not think though that we can afford to ignore a concentrated attack upon us on the subject, and I think if such an attack be made, an exposure of a few outstanding instances attributable in the late elections to our enemies will pretty well shut them up. All, of course, will depend on circumstances as to what it will be wise to do.

I note what you say as to New Brunswick conditions. No doubt at all, there will gather as time goes on an accumulation of grievances against the Government. Their action last session on the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement matter is now beginning to be understood. It was a gross injustice to the Maritime Provinces and was a still more glaring injustice to B.C. The discrimination against freight passing westward from the prairies which always existed and which was alway defended on the ground of the higher cost of mountain carriage has now been intensified. It was

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034602

always difficult enough to defend the discrimination but now it is utterly impossible, and the Liberal papers of British Columbia are denouncing the Government for tying the hands of the Railway Commission last Session, and the Maritime Provinces should do the same.

I feel much inclined to join hands with you in any policy that we can practically carry into effect that will increase Canadian port shipments and give our preference to them.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.
St. John, N.B.

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034603

Ottawa, Jan. 29, 1923.

Honorable J.B.M. Baxter,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

With this you will receive correspondence from Mr. H. Boulay of Kedgwick, N.B., regarding the dismissal of his daughter from the Post Office service at Sayabec. This correspondence goes to you by request of Mr. Boulay.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Dict. by Rex Crossdell.

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CANADA

034604

Ottawa, Ont. April 14th. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

Attached is memorandum received affecting some items in the estimates.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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Read file

034605

House of Commons
Canada

18th July 1923

Dear Mr Tardy

Yours of 16th inst received on my return here today.

I am going to Lanaudière Saturday next (23rd) where I will meet some party friends. I will get them to advise you as to what arrangements are desired. They will want a meeting

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034606

at St. Joseph's College,
Kamaraska, I think.
Meighen can speak
there from the church
steps & I think a
meeting may be held
at the College. It is a
great centre & we have
some quite powerful
influences there in our
favor.

Probably we can also
have a meeting in Kamaska

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034607

but I can get this all
cleared up on Monday.

I doubt the advisability
of trying to hold a meeting
in St. John. It is
difficult & very
expensive to get the
Imperial or Opera House
& there is not enough
attraction just now in
political matters to
fill the Auditorium
which would, of course,

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c/ 034608

Cash very much less.
I will consult some of
our workers about this
honour.
Surrey will want a
meeting of Federation
as well.
You ought have the
information as for
what it is worth,
tentatively.

Sincerely

Stephen Leacock

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034609

Telegram
Bonin
re Pensions

House of Commons
Canada

21 March 1923

Dear Mr Meighen

I have been trying for hours & may possibly not be in the House again before tuesday. I have heard that there is to be a caucus tomorrow (Thursday) and that the matter of General Clarke's resolution will be taken up. I just want to say to you that I am with the explanations which the General proposes to make of his resolution it makes things quite difficult for us in the maritime provinces. I have circulated my speech on the address in Victoria & Cobbs Counties in an

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034610

House of Commons
Canada

2

attempt to make trouble for Coldwell.
~~but~~ The criticism is based upon his
voting for the Crow's Nest Pass
extension thereby causing necessarily
the maintenance of higher rates than
otherwise might be in force in the East.
Now I have all possible sympathy
with the B.C. provincial position
from the political standpoint but
I do not want to leave myself open
to criticism that I have voted for
reductions in the West which will also
foreclude reductions in the East.
Is it not possible to dispose of
this in some other way? Whether
he is right or not I rather hoped

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034611

House of Commons
Canada

that the Speaker might rule out the resolution. That would give Clark nearly as much benefit as debating it & would prevent a division of our party along geographical lines.

Is it not possible to reaffirm the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission & express regret that last year's interference has made relief impossible, through the agency, for the rest of Canada?

I trust you may find some solution which will enable us all to hold together.

Sincerely
Stephen Leacock

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CANADA

034612

House of Commons
Canada

10 May 1923

Dear Meighen

I had a very interesting conversation yesterday with Mr. Hugh Chisholm of the Consolidated Paper Co. He is in charge of the presentation of the case of the American mills before the Government re the export duty on pulpwood proposal. His company took part in the Nat'l C.B. deputation against us &

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034613

I made quite a showing in the polling division. They were influenced not by our party politics but by the injection of Ken Benjamin into the election. It surprised me to learn that he was now "agin the Government". Clearly they cannot be going to put him on the Commission.

Mr. Chisholm is desirous of meeting you & I think it would be well to cultivate him a bit. Some facts which he has given me make the export prohibition look rather

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034614

small. He tells me that the 1.250.000 cords of exported pulpwood, if manufactured in this country would employ an additional 2.300 men while getting the wood out takes from 50.000 to 60.000.

2.300 men additional to existing employment is not altogether trivial as would not be if they were massed in one place but perhaps it is not worth while to discuss these industries for the

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034615

sake of the Tobacchist
we could not commit
yet as a result. His
ideas as to fresh
potatoes are very
worth while listening to
and, in short, I think
it may be possible to get
him as a valuable ally.
By the way, in connection
with our age I have
left this morning,
but you as your
arrangements. He must
be in Sydney tomorrow,
Saturday, but will go

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034616

House of Commons
Canada

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to Quebec early in
the week & will go to
see you wherever it
may be convenient.

I trust you may be
able to arrange to
meet him.

Howard Robinson
is going to Montreal
probably the week of
the 20th He intends
to see Sandy Webster

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6/

034617

Of course he will talk things that will circulate money but this time it will not be the provision of funds to fill a sick bank. He is determined to kick W. & Foster when the opportunity is afforded & wants to complete arrangements so as to ensure absolute Conservative party

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034618

7/ Circulation of the Telegraph
— Journal — I need
not say to you how
vastly important this
is. Will you impress
upon Webster the
advisability of not
beat going into the
thing until Robinson
and Irving if there is
any possibility of
bringing about such
a desirable result?

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CANADA

034619

8/

Webster means Rhinos from their meetings of the last campaign. He may treat him accordingly.

Sincerely

Edward Parker

P.S. Very regards to Theodore Roosevelt Calvin Coolidge Meighen who is with you!

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CANADA

034620

Ottawa, Ont. August 14th. 1923

My dear Baxter:

Read to Senator Webster.

I duly received at Campbelltown, your letter of the 10th. August. On the way through Mt. Joliet, I had an opportunity of showing it to Senator Webster.

I have not yet received any message from Mr. Chisholm, but when I get one, will immediately answer, fixing a time to see him. I would write him now but do not know where I could catch him.

You say in your letter that R. is determined to ---- W. E. Foster when the opportunity is afforded. The word to fill the blank I cannot read, and cannot see the connection between this and the rest of the letter.

I should add that when in New Brunswick I was informed by our best northern friend that a number of shares, 500 I believe, was in the name of Hughes, a leading Liberal lawyer of Fredericton in trust really for the Liberal party and that this constituted a majority. Also, that King approved of the plan before it was adopted. Our Dalhousie friend's information came through a very prominent Liberal

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084621

of St. John.

I shall be here until about the 2nd. September. Am addressing a big picnic at Cartierville on the 1st., and then leave for the three Prairie Provinces. Have been getting excellent reports of Tommie's work.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John,
N. B.

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CANADA

034622

Adams, Casselman, Baxter

House of Commons
Canada

20 Aug 1923

Dear Mr. Meighen

Yours received -

You can fill that blank with "beat" "smash" "destroy" or any more vigorous language which will express annihilation! Foster held his cap in the deal and refused to deliver our option which he held until he got a large block of Common stock. He thought, with the other fine holdings that that would secure control. It does not because

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CANADA

034623

?

the preferred stock R. tells
us has equal voting power
and the girls have not a majority.
Neither have we so a good
deal is held by business
interests which are not particularly
interested in politics but are
expected to respond to an
appeal based upon which
business which will not
come from Mackenzie King
or his like –

Hughes is in the scheme
but I do not know for how
much. Venot is in also.
Behold this may look badly yet

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034624

87

You must remember that the help of these men was absolutely necessary in order to get the deal through. A letter was obtained from Broadbent in Ring approving of the project and asking the old owners to sell. Andrew Hayden was sent down to investigate the matter. Now have they all been fooled or are we done up! Remember that R. has been on the trail of Amore Rio Quito for years; that which he had to Journal got it owned

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034625

c/ not have been kept alive much longer. It was only one anyway. While we have no proofs at present we are rid of the vicious unprincipled attack which the Telegraph - Times always made upon us. I trust R. implicitly. What he wants is to get enough stock placed so that we will be sure of control & I have his private assurance most confidentially given that his object is to put the Papers back of us. Of course a health of

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034626

House of Commons
Canada

5/ that getting out would spoil everything -

I had a little meeting on Saturday night in Carleton in the town part of Glengarry county. We are trying to get some organization & have at least made a start. We can give Vanier a lot of trouble in his own county & probably, if we get the

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034627

of
right kind of a candidate,
lose it in the Federal or
if not, lose it well by
keeping our opponents
busy there -

I think you can get
Chichester by addressing
Thos. Chichester,
Crossed Paper Co. New York.
when I get a better address
I will send it to you -

Sincerely
Stephen Barlow

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034628

Ottawa, Ont., 2nd September, 1923.

My dear Baxter,

Referring to your two letters of the 10th and 20th August. I am now back from a couple of days in Montreal, and have had a long talk with the Senator on the subject. The Senator will be glad to see Mr. Robinson, and while he will insist on knowing the whole situation, and very rightly insist on that, he realizes that there may be a real opportunity here, and if there is, and too much is not involved will, I think, be sympathetic.

I rather thought Robinson would have been down before this. However something may have delayed him.

We had a great picnic at Cartierville. There must have been ten or twelve thousand there although the forenoon was dark and chilly. Our ffiends are feeling a great deal better.

The French-Canadian leaders would like, and indeed are very strong, for a Convention as they think it would strengthen them a great deal in that Province. We are, of course, not inclined to be too optomistic

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034629

over reports, but really the reports from Quebec are surprisingly good. I am leaving to night for Toronto, thence to Western Canada, not returning until about the 10th October. Tolmie will be with me, and plans will be discussed with such members of the Organization Executive as can conveniently be on hand.

I have written Mr. Chisholm telling him my plans and saying how pleased I would be to meet him if he is in this direction on my return. I should add that Mr. Barnjum is very strongly supporting us, and in Nova Scotia his support is considered valuable.

With all good wishes,

Yours very truly,

Honourable J.B.M.Baxter, M.P., K.C.,
St. John. N.B.

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034630

House of Commons
Canada

St. Johns N.

11th Oct 1923

Dear Sir Geoffrey

Frank Ross of the Dry Dock Co. tells me today that he is anxious to have you present at the opening on the 29th.

While you must be weary of travel and have so recently been here, yet I hope you can make it possible to come.

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2/

034631

Pengelly's address will be worth watching and he will try to run off with some more credit than he is entitled to.

I want to hear you tell the people that here in the days when the war was claiming every dollar you found it possible to keep the enterprise going.

There are other things

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034632

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that could be said about that day dark & the political perplexities which marked almost every step in its history — but we can't say them!

By all means come if you possibly can. Ross wants you to propose a toast & you will have a splendid opportunity of saying things.

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034633

Sir Michael

J. Lowthian Bell

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N.L.

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

034634

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034635

Ottawa, Ont. October 15th. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

Yours of October 11th. reached me upon my return from Western Canada.

I have already received an invitation from Mr. Ross of the Dry Dock Company, but in the midst of my many duties here I was forced to decline. It would give me great pleasure indeed to go to St. John and propose the toast to the Province of New Brunswick if it were at all possible.

During my four weeks' tour through Western Canada I addressed from two to four meetings daily. Everywhere the trend of public opinion is unmistakably against the Government, but, of course, in some places we have more to contend with than in others.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J.B.M.Baxter, M.P.,
St. John, N. B.

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034636

House of Commons
Canada

Saint John, N.B.
October 15, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have wired you to-day jointly with MacLaren asking you to come to the Dry Dock Celebration. He thinks it is of great importance, and as I said to you before, I think it would be a good thing if you could possibly do it. Otherwise, I think that Pugsley will probably run away with things. We do not fear him locally of course, but it is only that it is not desirable to have anything put over us.

I had a letter from your secretary asking me about DeGrace. This man's conduct is very annoying. The organizers in Gloucester County were told exactly what could be spared for them and they got every cent of it. I do not understand DeGrace to complain that they stole it or misused it. He simply says (for he has written me on several occasions) that he undertook personal liabilities and that he is ruined because of having done so. Of course if every fool who spends money thinks he can get it out of an imaginary fund or out of some person like myself connected with the Party, the age of wisdom will be a long time in arriving. I have recently heard that he complained bitterly to Dr. D.V. Landry who knew of course that there must be another side to the question. The man has no grievance whatever except against himself and from what some people in the County tell me it is not by any means sure that he had anything to lose or has lost anything. Still I hardly believe that he will continue to put up such a continuous howl without feeling pain in some quarter. However, I cannot recommend his case for any consideration though I have no objection to anyone exercising charity in the matter. If we start doing that, however, I do not know where we will finish.

Yours sincerely,

John Burbayter

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034637

Ottawa, Ont. October 17th. 1923

My dear Baxter:

Thanks for your letter of the 15th. instant.

I expected that DeGrace's case was about how you describe it.

I am really sorry that I cannot go to St. John. I do not think Doctor Pugsley will be able to get away with anything while you are within reach. I really think it would be a mistake for me to be shooting back again into the maritime provinces any way.

By the way, I have just received a letter from our president in Saskatchewan, urging insistently that I return to that province and continue a series of meetings there. I think myself I ought to keep somewhat quiet for a while.

Things really have improved a great deal in the West, not so much in Saskatchewan as in the other two provinces. I think provincially we will win Manitoba next time and have a good chance in Alberta. We are arranging provin-

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cial conventions in Saskatchewan and Alberta for December and I intend to return to address them.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John,
N.B.

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034639

Ottawa, Ont. Oct. 31st. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

I am sorry the enclosed copy was inadvertently omitted from my letter of even date.

Yours truly,

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
Fredericton,
N. B.

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034640

Ottawa, Ont. Oct. 31st. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

You doubtless have been thinking about the vacancy in Kent County. My strong disposition is to fight this seat. I presume you feel the same but will be glad to hear from you. In this connection I have received a letter from Mr. Hanson this morning. There is nothing in the letter which forbids me sending it on, so I attach herewith copy of the portion referring to this bye-election.

Yours truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
Fredericton,
N.B.

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034641

UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MONTREAL

6 Nov. 1923

Dear Chief

I have seen the "damned scab of the Cardinal" who has some hope that an arrangement may be accomplished. He could not see his alter ego in time to let me know today so I am leaving tonight for home where he will write me fully.

It is clear that the "Cardinal" is opposed to the present crowd; that

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034642

He has done indeed
to unite in the fight; that
he would prefer to see it
the party under another
leader; that his last
thought was that Ferguson
might be a possibility;
but I think that the
latter rather talked
platitudes at his
meetings here & that
line may not be
followed up – I have not
got all this from the
Senator but have gathered

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034643

37

a good deal from some other sources of information which are available to me & which, I think, are reliable - I can tell you more sometime in detail but not in a letter -

The Senator's job is to convince the Cardinal that the best thing to do is to make the fight with you as leader - & that there is no other possibility - This, I am

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034644

4/ Sure is his own sincere conviction. I suppose, though the Senator did not intimate it, that in the end it will be a question of terms.

Now this thing may come up directly with you at any time when neither I nor anyone else may be with you for consultation. If so, do not be stiff. Concede everything but your skin and vital principle in order to get the assistance that not

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034645

6/

UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MONTREAL

only you, personally, but the party, must have in order to win. Remember that there are several hundred thousand good Irish who are looking to you principally & to some others of us, in a subordinate capacity to bring them into power & do not let anything but the very gravest matters prevent the party getting all the assistance it can.

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034646

6/ love <u>much</u>, ~~[illegible]~~ by
<u>much</u> get rid of
Macdonald & King. After
that we can take a long
breath & begin all over
again.

I think long course
can not possibly <u>answer</u>
but you are mistaken
about Bourjeau being
an envoy. If he were
it is more than probable
that the Sioux would
know it & there is no
hint of it.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034647

7/ I was on the train with Brown – I think his name is – who was through the Maritime Provinces with us in '21. He is just back from the Conference where he says Mackenzie put it all over King. He told me in the most open fashion that Japan is suffering from jaundice. The Lodge says he is very charming. He danced

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034648

I will take part of such
France because of his
Quebec following. Also
he dared not go in his
face because of fear of
the Bank of Montreal
influence. So he quits
& goes to bed! Which
story is correct a
little time will make
clear.

As soon as I can get
a line on either North
County or the other
Situation I will
write you. Sincerely
J. Shirran

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034649

House of Commons
Canada

5 Market Square,
St. John, N. B.
November 8, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a

Dear Chief:-

I have a meeting for Monday night next at Moncton at which a number of Kent County men will be present to discuss the situation.

Dr. D. V. Landry writes me that he has no desire to be a candidate and wants to be counted out of it. He puts forward the name of A. J. Doucet who ran as a Farmer candidate pledged secretly to support us in case of election. I think it would be well for you to write a letter to Landry urging him to accept the nomination if it is tendered to him. You had better address that letter to Hon. D. V. Landry, M.D., care of Brunswick Hotel, Moncton, N.B. and I think by doing so it may reach him in time for our Monday night meeting.

Yours sincerely,

JBMB/C

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034650

Ottawa, Nov. 9, 1923.

Hon. J.B.M. Baxter,
St. John, N.B.

Am advised you should visit Halifax immediately. stop. On arrival see Dennis

Arthur Meighen

Charge Hon. A. Meighen,
Room 301, House of Commons.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume [illegible])

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034651

Ottawa, Ont. November 10th. 1923

My dear Baxter:

Referring further to your letter of the 6th. instant. I have no doubt you have noticed the printed matter which appeared the day after you had your conference, and also yesterday. If anything more were necessary to fix my determination to hold this post up to the time of the Cardinal's death, these laughable efforts of his would be sufficient. From every source I hear that the paper has become really ridiculous, but I quite agree with you that it has not endangered us particularly.

Regarding Halifax, if I wire you any minute to go down there please be prepared to go. The Convention is next Wednesday. I had an intimation yesterday morning that I should send you down. I sent down word that I thought it would be best to have Mr. McCurdy's acquiescence first, then followed a telegram last night to the effect that everything would be satisfactorily arranged to-day as to candidate. Consequently I did not wire you. I may have to yet. If so, I would advise on arrival that you

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say nothing until you have a talk with Dennis. Hector McInnes and all are taking the greatest interest and the reports I get are really excellent. This will be a fight anyway where we will have a newspaper worth while right at our backs, and we can make it a battle royal.

Yours very truly

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John,
N. B.

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CANADA

D34653

Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1923.

Honorable J.B.M. Baxter, M.P.,
5 Market Square,
St. John, N.B.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Just received yours of the 8th. A day or two ago I wrote Dr. Landry a letter exactly along the lines you have suggested.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034654

Retain

House of Commons
Canada

5 Market Square,
St. John, N. B.
November 14, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a.

My dear Chief:-

I duly received your letter of 10th inst. but have not seen the articles to which you refer. I rarely ever see that paper, but I will try to look the thing up.

I had arranged for a meeting at Moncton of a number of our Kent County friends on Monday night and getting your letter as I did just before I left, I was very much afraid that you might be wiring me to go to Halifax and that it might miss me. However, no wire seems to have been received.

We had quite a good meeting at which Dr. Landry, Ferdinand Robidoux, Felix Michaud (brother-in-law of Dr. Landry) George H. Hutchinson, Senator Bourque, Antoine Leger, René Richard, Richard O'Leary and myself were present and afterwards Alex. Doucette, our candidate who ran as a farmer in the last election came in.

Doucette is the only man who thinks the county can be carried. He is too optimistic. The others think that it cannot be carried with Doucette but there is a chance with Dr. Landry. O'Leary offers, if Landry will run, to do a good deal of work himself and will contibute something, but he will not do it for Doucette and he has told him so to his face, though not in an unpleasant way. The two men are on friendly terms.

I think that Doucette has an idea that he can carry and that there is some reluctance on his part to give way to Doctor Landry, but this I think can be arranged. The unfortunate part of it is that Landry had an understanding with Doucette that if Doucette ran the last time he would not get in his way on a future occasion. I think Doucette can be brought to see the advisability of cancelling that promise and in fact he almost said as much at the meeting. Landry then took refuge in alleged

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House of Commons
Canada

5 Market Square,
St. John, N.B.
November 14, 1923.

2 - Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

personal reasons which would prevent him from running and it looked as if the thing were all up. O'Leary and I had him at the hotel afterwards and I, thinking I knew pretty well what was working in his mind, gave him a comparison of the financial profit he could make by being in the Provincial House as against the time spent in the Dominion and the loss of his practice. I accompanied it however with the statement which he did not expect, that I was very doubtful if we would win Provincially with Richards as leader, but that even if we did win, he, Landry, had no certainty of being called into any cabinet that Richards might form. In fact, I told him I thought that Jimmie Crocket would warn Richards not to take in anyone who had been a member of a previous Government. I am sure this set Landry thinking and knocked into a cocked hat his visions of prosperity in local affairs. He has now agreed to think the matter over further and will let us know.

We will have to give some support to any candidate we may put up but I hope that we will be able to get Landry into the fight. Even in that case it is my judgment that we are not likely to win unless the dissatisfaction is not only more wide spread but more actively determined to assert itself than any reports I have got justify me in believing. The general feeling of the meeting was that we could do much better at a general election.

I feel considerably disappointed because I thought that things were in a better shape for fight, but I want to let you see the situation as I see it so that you may not be unduly optimistic as to the result.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,

B/C

P.S. The feeling is strong against making a fight in St. John, we will get a very big majority in Dorchester, Kent and Westmorland if we can find a good man to run a winner.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034656

Ottawa, Nov. 17, 1923.

Honourable J.B.M. Baxter,
5 Market Sq.,
St. John, N.B.

My dear Baxter:

Many thanks for yours of Nov. 14th with regard to Kent county. We must all use our best efforts to see that no stone is left unturned that might assist our party in this coming bye-election.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

034657

Ottawa, Ont. November 17th. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

Many thanks for your letter. I have just returned from Hamilton and Toronto. Things are certainly splendid in Ontario.

I have letters from Doctor Landry, Mr. O'Leary, Mr. Sherry, Mr. Robidoux, Senator Black and practically everyone I wrote to. The others are rather more optimistic than you are, but I have no doubt at all you have measured the situation pretty well. Mr. Sherry thinks well of the candidature of Mr. Doucette, but I fancy even he would prefer Doctor Landry.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J.B.M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John,
N. B.

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CANADA

034658

House of Commons
Canada

5 Market Square,
St. John, N. B.
November 22, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a

My dear Chief:-

I have just got back from Richibucto where we held a Convention yesterday.

Dick O'Leary was not able to be present as he is engaged in an arbitration at Halifax, but he asked me to wire him the result which shows that he is continuing to take an interest in the matter.

There were about 250 delegates present, nearly every school district in the County being represented, and where the districts were not represented I do not think it was owing to our inability to get some organization, but rather due to some difficulty on the part of the delegates in attending.

It has been absolutely impossible to convince Dr. D. V. Landry that he should be the candidate. Doucet was the unanimous choice and Landry took the precaution of nominating him so as to avoid his own name being brought to the front. He was put in nomination, however, and had to decline to accept it.

It is too early yet to form any very definite idea as to the outcome, but I think that the little meeting about which I wrote you before was composed wholly of undue pessimists. There is a good deal of trouble in the Liberal Committee. Bourgeois, their candidate, is an employee of the Irving concern and there is a good deal of feeling that, if elected, he will simply be a reflection of J.D. Irving's wishes. Besides that, I am told that the French do not like the idea of one of their representatives being subordinate to anyone else. This is perhaps a minor difficulty. The greater one consists in the practically bitter feeling of Louis Robichaud, a lawyer in Richibucto, and his father-in-

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House of Commons
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5 Market Square,
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November 22, 1923.

2 - Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

law over Louis' defeat for the nomination. He has several times been an aspirant, both federal and provincial and after Bourgeois was chosen he remarked that he supposed he was not old enough yet to be a candidate. His father-in-law had a little banquet prepared for some of the faithful to celebrate Louis' nomination and the "Cold baked meats did sadly furnish forth the marriage festival".

The sending of the Mounted Police into the County to enforce the law against the lobster fishermen is of course not extremely popular nor is the failure of the Government to make some arrangement with the Kent-Northern Railway nor to extend the Buctouche and Moncton Railway. There are reports of quite a few men who profess to be through with the Liberal Party. This applies with more force to the Provincial situation than to the federal, but still I was assured that at one small place called Pt. Sapin where of course there is only a small number of votes, we would get a majority where before we were unable to get a single vote. This is all encouraging, but I do not propose to be led away by the optimism.

On the other hand, our main difficulty seems to be in Richibucto and Rexton, and strange to say with our English speaking people. I think they would rather have welcomed the nomination of Robichaud and I fancy from what I have heard generally it would not have been at all a bad move to have nominated him. I think, however, that while he could have carried a good vote in the English sections that he could not rally the French to the same extent as either Landry or Doucet. It looks to me as if our English friends

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House of Commons
Canada

5 Market Square,
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November 22, 1923.

3 - Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

probably resent the anti-conscription feeling of the French and they certainly are emphatic in their disapproval of Doucet having run the last election as a Farmers' candidate and of Landry having done the same in the last Provincial election. Both these men admit now that they committed a serious mistake and that it would have been better to have held the Party together and kept up the organization under the Party banner than to have schemed for a success under circumstances which did not give the best chance.

I have sent word to-day by Brooks, our Provincial Organizer in local politics, who was at the convention with me, to Senator Fowler, asking him if he will go into Rexton and Richibucto. I think he may be able to accomplish more than I could with some of the people there. I wish you would write him a letter and ask him to take a hand in the campaign.

They are proceeding quite vigorously, I think, with organization and Doucet is certainly a much more active man in this work than Landry would be. I do not think I shall go into the County personally until after nomination day and the friends are quite agreeable that I should stay away until that time as McCurdy has telephoned me from Halifax asking me to give him several days. He wants me there for a meeting on the night of the 28th and to remain in Halifax until the night of the 3rd December. By that time we should hear something pretty definite from Kent and if it is at all possible to get a win in Halifax it will no doubt have its influence even in a French constituency.

If you should go down to Halifax I think it is essential that you should make some quite definite pronouncement with reference to the case of the Maritimes.

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034661

House of Commons
Canada

5 Market Square,
St. John, N. B.
November 22, 1923.

4 - Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

I know it may be quite embarrassing to do so, but at the same time if you weigh your words very carefully you will be almost sure to leave an impression of hesitation and that comparatively little may be expected from you. I think it would be better to take a leaf out of King's book, if he has not got it so thumbed over by this time as to be undecipherable, and make your promises in glowing generalities. Something must be done for them, but the mere specification of what can be done is, as I suggest, apt to produce disappointment. It is really the manner of this sort of thing rather than the matter that seems to catch the popular imagination.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,

B/C

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CANADA

034662

Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 26th. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

I duly received your letter. Have been anxiously waiting for your views on the Kent contest. I have been hearing from Mr. O'Leary regularly and in most friendly terms. You know his views as to the success of Mr. Doucet. I earnestly hope, though, that he will get into the contest himself vigorously. He thinks though that we have a good chance in Halifax.

Now, you were going down there - indeed, may be there when this reaches you. They are doubtful whether I should go or not. They want a sweeping commitment in favour of the maritime provinces. I do not think that this is the time to make one even if we had a solution fully matured. You know how keenly anxious I am to ameliorate conditions there, at the same time, to through out a plan now would not be well for them or either for us. I want you to think over the following. I know it has objections and I put it forward not particularly as mine but as something worth exploring. You know how baffling the problem is. It is this. A movement

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D34663

for higher tariff under present U. S. tarrif conditions is now pretty general. As respects this, our business now is to continue our tactics, hammering the Government for its tariff commitments. The suggestion is thought that at the proper time we might undertake to do what the conditions of the country demand in this respect and to do this without some special proposals for the advantage of agriculture in the maritimes. It might add to the disaffection of our farmers, especially in the west, and of itself would not prove a sufficient tonic for maritime maladies. Could we accompany it by a pledge to apply the increased revenues in freight subsidies on fundamental farm products, especially western and especially on basic maritime products. The idea is to work this out without impairing the authority of the Railway Commission but by way of contribution to freight on specified goods travelling minimum distances. Of course, we could not on any account make a commitment now, but it is worth reviewing within ourselves and probably discussing it in caucus later.

I sincerely hope you are in Halifax and that you can stay there. Make it as far as possible your fight.

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034664

Hammer the Government especially on its Crow's Nest Pass surrender and the solid sixteen on their lamb-like acquiescence.

If I go to Halifax, which personally I am not anxious todo owing to the present attitude of our friends there, I have no doubt that I could make a pronouncement that at least would be better than the Government's performance.

I think you have some material that we prepared on railway matters, but I am sending you half a dozen copies more under separate cover.

Bon voyage.

Yours sincerely,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John,
N. B.

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CANADA

034665

Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 28th. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

I must admit the enclosed from the Quebec "CHRONICLE" gave me more pleasure than anything for a long while. I may be wrong but the last outbreak has been followed by a series of articles along the line of which the "CHRONICLE" is one of the best, and I think there is a big balance of political profit. Would the "TELEGRAPH STANDARD" reprint this article?

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John, N.B.

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To do so.
Sir Wm
Meighen

034666

House of Commons
Canada

28 Nov. 1923

My dear Chief

I am going to Halifax for the 30th, 1st & 3rd. After that I suppose they will be ready for meetings in Kent.

Reid Richard writes me that he has received rather encouraging word as to the situation there and believes that with proper organization the County can be carried.

At the same time he tells

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2/ 034667

of a suggestion he made to Dr Bourque for a rally. The Dr. replied, approving the idea but saying that he had nothing to do with the organization & did not know who was in charge!

I shall not write Bourque as it would look as if I were receiving complaints. Perhaps you can drop him a line which will draw a similar answer. It looks to me as if some of them were willing to let Dorion

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034668

3/

Slide because he does not belong to our little group which has always thought it controlled things there. Perhaps he may get in enough with the mass of the people to counteract that.

In any event it is necessary that I should know just as soon as possible what support there will be for him financially & when it can be obtained. I have arranged with Geo.

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034669

4/ Hutchinson, Bannister, Architects, a thoroughly reliable man, to hold the funds. If you should wire me in code, you add 123 to 1st and subtract 456 from 2nd & I will do the reverse.

Apparently Jones' idea was just the fake that Foster disguised it!

Also there seems no hope of a better understanding in Montreal from what I hear from Foster though he has not yet given up all hope. For the present do not say anything however much you may be tempted

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CANADA

034670

House of Commons
Canada
5 Market Square,
St. John, N. B.
November 28, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Since writing you a note this morning I have received yours of 26th inst.

I have a letter this morning from O'Leary who says that after this week he will be home for good. He has had to give a lot of time in Halifax to an arbitration. He says:- "It may be just possible that things may turn out better than I had anticipated but I fear that our candidate is weak. I hope that things will turn out better than they look just now and I have learned this at least, that Bourgeois is very pessimistic, which may help some". He assures me that he will be pleased to do anything he can to help Doucet and thinks he can be of some assistance to him.

I have written O'Leary asking him to have a talk with Bourque, also with A. B. Carson of Rexton, to get the former interested, if possible, and to get the latter to try to stir up the English speaking people of Rexton and Richibucto. It would be a great pity to fail for want of their help.

I am leaving Friday morning for Halifax and vicinity.

I can go quite a distance in criticism of present conditions and I do not think it is necessary to have a cut and dried remedy handy. Your plan looks to me a bit like some of the English proposals. The whole matter will stand a good deal of discussion. Just at present I doubt whether your suggestions would not impress the country as something worse in railway conditions than anything we have yet experienced. Besides the deficitswhich, though they may be wiped out as to operation must remain as to capital, you

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034671

House of Commons
Canada

5 Market Square,
St. John, N. B.
November 28, 1923.

2 - Rt. Hon.Arthur Meighen.

see you would be taking money really from general taxation and applying it to the railways.

Some day I hope we shall have a chance to sit down and talk for an hour or so on the whole railway situation. I have also some views, very crude I admit, but which I think contain the germ of some amelioration. It is difficult to put all these things in a letter and this is not the time, but I think we ought to have, perhaps in the company of some others, a very thorough discussion of the situation with the idea of formulating a policy.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,

JBMB/C

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034672

Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 29th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Your two letters of the 28th. received. I have had a letter from Mr. O'Leary very much along the line of what you have written me. As regards Kent especially, he said that Dr. Landry has been disaffected because he claims that the party in Kent has been run by Mr. Robidoux and Senator Bourque. I was suprised to hear this because Robideaux speaks in the highest terms of Dr. Landry and was very anxious for him to run, and had me call on him first in the county last summer. I have never seen any activity of the Senator to excite jealousy in anybody's mind. Have been writing him lately but will drop him a again couched in as diplomatic language as I can.

Great pressure is being brought to bear from Halifax. I think we could judge from the result there something about our prospects in Kent, and that we should do our very utmost in Halifax.

You being on the ground can tell pretty

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034673

well what we should do in Kent. There is no use in killing ourselves for anything. We have had to put forth a lot of energy lately down that way. My idea is that we cannot fight any harder in Kent than we did in Cape Breton, and perhaps it would be wise not to go quite as hard. I may be sending you a wire in three or four days. I have to speak in Montreal on Sunday at a big function of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the wire may go from there. Another may follow about Thursday.

Yours faithfully,

Honourable J.B.M.Baxter, M.P.,
c/o W.H.Dennis,
Halifax Herald,
Halifax, N.S.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034674

Ottawa, Dec. 5th. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

Attached is copy of letter just received from Senator Bourque and copy of my reply.

Yours truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John,
N.B.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034675

My dear Baxter:

I get good reports politically as far as Kent County is concerned but poor reports as to the activity of our friends there.

You have probably been expecting a wire from me. Will you be in Montreal this week, or will any one be there on your behalf? It would, of course, be better to have yourself there so that we could then better size up the situation and determine plans, etc. If you cannot come yourself, perhaps George Jones could come. Anyway do not let any time be lost - get them going. Wite me when you or your-representqtive will be down, or whatever course you suggest.

Yours ver truly,

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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

034678

11RA.Y. 140AM. 20.NL.

STJOHN,NB.,DEC. 5 6 1923.

RT.HON, ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

474

OTTAWA,ONT.

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE FIRST BREAK STOP IT IS POSSIBLE I MAY BE IN MONTREAL SATURDAY STOP WILL ADVISE YOU LATER.

JOHN B.M.BAXTER.

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CANADA

034677

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

Ottawa, December 11, 1923.

Hon. J.B.M.Baxter, M.P.

or

R. O'Leary

Richibucto, N.B.

MontReal Gazette sending representative to Kent. Understands French thoroughly. Will call on you. Please have him report Lapointe.

T.H.Blacklock

Charge Rt. Hon. A. Meighen

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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

D.3.4.6.7.8

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

188

84 RAV 16

ST JOHN N B DEC 12

RT HON A MEIGHEN

PRIVATE SECRETARY OTTAW ONT.

PLEASE SEND FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED COPIES ELECTION LAW TO RICH-
ARD OLEARY RICHIBUCTO FOR KENT ELECTION

JOHN B M BAXTER

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 41)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D34679

Ottawa, Ont. Dec. 12th. 1923.

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John, N.B.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Your telegram arrived here to-day. Seventy-five copies of the Election Act are being sent to Mr. O'Leary immediately. I understand each candidate is entitled to twenty-five copies which have already been forwarded . Did Mr. Doucet get his share?

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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CANADA

Mr Meighen

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

S 5335 J

TELEGRAM

S 03468

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

215 RA A .24 RUSH

ST JOHN NB DEC 20-23

399

LT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

THE SECOND TRUMPET HAS BLOWN AND THE WALLS ARE CRUMBLING

DOUCETT THREE HUNDRED MAJORITY WIRED YOUR SPECIAL THANKS

TO RICHARD OLEARY FOR SPLENDID ORGANIZATION

JOHN B BAXTER

8.42 PM

PHONED

8.55 P.

By..... Rec.....

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 41)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

034681

Ottawa, Dec. 21st. 1923.

My dear Baxter:

I need not tell you that the news from Kent last night was very welcome indeed. To you and all our friends who worked so hard to make this achievement possible, I send my warmest thanks and congratulations. It is really difficult to over-estimate the effect this victory will have throughout the entire country.

I have just returned from the two western Conventions. Both were really great gatherings from our standpoint. In Saskatchewan there were about 300 delegates at the afternoon meeting and about 2,500 people at the evening meeting. Alberta was also very successful. You have no doubt seen that Mr. Blair of Provost was elected leader. He is starting out early in the New Year on a campaign of active organization. I wired you last night from North Bay With Christmas greetings and every good wish for the New Year, believe me,

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John, N. B.

I spend next week in P.Q. - on Wednesday in Montreal. AGM

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CANADA

034682

Message just received at 21 Cooper

St. John, N.B. 24/XII/23

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen

Party friends holding banquet Brunswick Hotel, Friday night, Moncton, celebrating victory. Desire me ask you be present if possible.

John M. Baxter

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034683

House of Commons
Canada

5 Jany/24

My dear Chief

Yours of 3rd received. I have another letter from Sir Henry. He does not quite directly accept me but in my reply I am assuming that he has done so & I think I shall have him that I will neither lie nor crawl to him. I don't think he will be anxious to

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2 034684

publish my letter & I don't care if he does.

I will send you copies on Monday.

I can't seem to get away from having the credit of Halifax and Kent heaped upon me. I tell people that it was the organization with which I had nothing to do, which won the counties but they all come back to the platform business which

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034685

8

has not heard of more
1,000 people in Stratford,
all told. I suppose I
shall have to accept
all these complimentary
references as a sort of
compensation for times
when I have worked much
harder & no one has
had a good word to say
for me — not even
Jeminie Crooket!

I have not heard
from or of Benjamin
& am at a loss to

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4/ know to what it is that you refer. I may be in Ottawa for a day or so around the 18-21, I am not sure just what day at present, & if so, will try to see you.

Our idea is to have Dorsett as the French organizer here. I think it can be arranged.

I know the Stark County over expended a few hundred dollars. Under the circumstances as

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034687

House of Commons
Canada

5/

O'Leary is financing
Dorcet for it & has
giving him some advances
to carry him on until
the session, I think it
would be well not to
send forward the
enclosed account.

I have a letter from
Sen. P.J. Doyle in which
he tells me the Gazette
will be more favorable

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CANADA

034688

6/

in future –

It looks as if Jennie had lost out in the King – Lafontaine – Langevin race. If so, it should be brighter for us –

Sincerely

Charles Fitzpatrick

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CANADA

034689

14

COPY

MONTREAL JAN. 28th 1924

HON. J.B.M. BAXTER, M.P.
ST. JOHN, N.B.

REPORTED THAT AT BANQUET TOMORROW NIGHT YOU WILL BE OFFERED AND MAY POSSIBLY ACCEPT THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY FOR NEW BRUNSWICK. TRUST THIS WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH YOUR ACTIVITIES IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE PARTICULARLY AT THIS TIME WHEN SO MUCH DEPENDS UPON THE PARTY BEING PROPERLY REPRESENTED DURING NEXT SESSION AND CONSIDER OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FUTURE IN THE FEDERAL FIELD WORTHY OF YOUR MOST SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

SGD. SMEATON WHITE

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034690

House of Commons
Canada

February 5th
1924

Dear Chief,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., I have not yet had time to read McNab's specimens but will do so at an early date.

I am still of opinion that the Committee had better take the view of McCurdy and the Herald People as to using this material in the small newspapers in Nova Scotia. I do not see where we would have an opportunity of using it in New Brunswick. The Gleaner is closed to us so long as the party possess such a dilapidated leader as I am, and the time is not ripe for the Telegraph to use it. I doubt whether it would be of much value in the Moncton papers as I think the management of that paper appreciate local conditions better than any outsider can do.

I do not know what could have started the rumour that I was going to accept the Provincial leadership at my Banquet. I had a telegram from Smeaton White urging me not to do so and pointing out the necessity of remaining in Federal Politics. As a matter of fact the meeting was not so organized as to be capable of dealing with the matter and the subject was never mentioned by any one.

Sincerely yours,

JBMB-R

R.T.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

034691

141

"COMMERCIAL", Chatham, N.B., February 5, 1924.

MAY BE CANADA'S NEXT PREMIER.

(St. John Globe)

The honor conferred upon Hon. J. B. M. Baxter by the Conservative party at their banquet to him in the Pythian Castle on Tuesday evening was a signal one. Political banquets are not by any means a rarity, but it is not often that those in attendance are so completely united to honor the guest of the evening. Dr. Baxter is rightly regarded as the leading figure in the Conservative ranks in the Maritime Provinces His career, both in provincial and federal politics, has ably fitted him for the high position which he now holds. A fluent and pleasing speaker, his deportment upon the floors of the House of Commons has on more than one occasion drawn the eyes of the country upon him. One of the ablest debaters in the House, his speeches challenge the closest attention of political friend and foe. His friends believe that there is no honor which the political arena of Canada affords that he may not obtain. Dissatisfaction is known to exist over the leadership of Hon. Mr. Meighen. It is probable that his successor, and it is not unlikely that he will have a successor in the not very distant future, will be a man of less austere type and not so prone to antagonize those with whom he comes in contact Dr. Baxter's friends, if they are not predicting that his chances of becoming Premier of Canada are rosy, are hopeful of that outcome. They say, and not without truth, who else is there? That he holds a leading place, not only as a statesman, but as a friend with the members of his party in these provinces, was well demonstrated on Tuesday evening.

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CANADA

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CANADA

034692

141

House of Commons
Canada 14 Feb 1924

Dear Chief

I saw Carter yesterday. He is willing to help a bit in our propaganda & says that he thinks the Liberal Party considers the Telegraph as practically lost to them. Of course we can not expect a vigorous campaign from this paper but simply that what they do will be in line with your suggestion & that they will not act inconsistently with it.

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CANADA

034693

Parties here in Ottawa
recently are satisfied
that a working agreement
has been reached between
King & the Progressives.
He anticipates favourable
intervention relieving the
Prairie votes more than
the Cross that has
votes and making a special
bid for B.C. by giving
them special consideration
in tariff and votes. How
the Government can expect to
get such a measure
through the Senate I do

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CANADA

034694

8/

not understand but perhaps they want it thrown out so as to serve as an appeal to B.C. & the West in the next election.

King he says would like to be rid of Copp. The latter would like to be a judge (!) but King dare not risk the vacancy. They do not want to take Foster in the Senate & if they choose Robinson, Venisk will be deprived of his ministerial hands &

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034695

4/ Nevins I have a message
sent which he probably
can not carry. It is
for them to carry now.
(See the address I think
you had better let Dorion
go for Cardin at the
proper time. I have
always as you know
been against discussing
the appeals which these
people have made in
elections but it is
different now. Dorion
is a Frenchman & should
speak principally in
French. He can go over

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CANADA

034696

House of Commons
Canada

3/

What Cardin & Pelletier have said and make an appeal to the Quebec minority for fair treatment; Besides he puts the case for the maritimes exceedingly well. At my banquet he came on fairly late after Mr Owen's speech and a few other speeches were over & after Richards had made a somewhat dull speech. Tupper

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034697

6/

people had left the room and yet this chap got them clapping and cheering. He spoke in English of course. The matter was good. He showed no bitterness but was effective in every sentence. We have really got a great acquisition & should make every possible use of him. By all means have him sent to meetings.

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034698

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in the Counties district of Quebec).

I will probably arrive at Ottawa on the evening of 26th or at most noon on the 27th. I will be at the Sherbrooke this year.

Sincerely

Edward Baker

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141

034699

House of Commons
Canada 15th July 1924

Dear Chief

The extract from the Telegraph-Journal is, I think, short as far as that paper can go & will help to form public opinion along the lines desired.

I did not, Justice, answer your other note about following a Prime Minister. I am willing to do whatever you wish &

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034700

7

not discuss with you the things I should say. I quite agree as to the "All-Canada" tone to be given to my remarks.

There are some things which I can not discuss in a letter at sufficient length & with sufficient to which I want your advice but a few minutes conversation will fix them up all right.

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034701

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034702

141

Ottawa, February 16, 1924.

My dear Baxter:

I have your letter of the 14th. First of all, don't fail to tell Mrs. Baxter that your handwriting has not improved in the least in the last month.

As to the present Government's intentions on railway rates, I scarcely think they will venture to introduce any legislation on the subject. They may be trying to work their cards with the Railway Commission, and have certain reductions made in such manner and after such pronouncements as will give them the glory. Very probably, as you say, there are some Ministers whom Mr. King would like to get rid of. Of this I am not sure, but of the converse absolutely sure.

I am especially gàad to read what you say about Mr. Doucett. My impression is that it would be better for Mr. Doucett in his opening speech to commence in French, and probably to use that language while dealing with his views as to Maritimes' right, etc. When he comes, though, to indicting the present Government, and especially Cardin, for their racial and corrupt appeals in Kent, I think it

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034703

would be decidedly better for him to employ English. It is important for this to be understood by everybody. If you get a chance, please make these suggestions to Mr. Doucett. I am passing on this appreciation of Mr. Doucett to Mr. Monty for his encouragement.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J.B.M.Baxter, M.P.,
St. John,N.B.

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CANADA

D34704

Ottawa, February 18, 1924.

My dear Baxter:

Thanks for yours of the 15th which reached me this morning, together with clipping from the "Telegraph Journal".

I shall be glad to see you when you arrive for the opening.

Yours faithfully,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter,
St. John, N. B.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bayles

OK sent June 26/25

034705

House of Commons
Canada

19th June/25

Dear Merrian

Will you kindly get some copies of Hanford's report on the U.S. Potato Combine & mail them as follows:

1 to D. E. Oak
c/o West India S.S. Co
26 Beaver st
New York

1 to H. Parker Willis
Editor Journal of Commerce
32 Broadway
N. Y.

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CANADA

034706

House of Commons
Canada

as (2) two to me at
St. John.

The elections are not to
be on 20th July after all -
It's a close shave -
I imagine known that
this may be reconsidered
say.

Sincerely
John Meighen

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034707

~~433~~ 435

Ottawa, June 26, 1925.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Herewith I am sending you two copies of the Hereford Report on the New Brunswick potatoe combine, as per your request. I have also sent copies to the gentlemen you mention.

All our members were very jubilant last night over the Nova Scotia result and expect the same victory in New Brunswick. As the returns were coming in the look on the faces of Joe Archambault, Tommy Vien, and others was worth going a long way to see.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Hon. J.H.M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. John, N.B.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SEED FARMS: HARTLAND, N. B., AND FORT KENT, MAINE : 18 FROST-PROOF WAREHOUSES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

WIRE MESSAGES ANSWERED PROMPTLY : : : : : : CABLE ADDRESS: "HATFIELD, HARTLAND"

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234708

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED
AND NORTHERN MAINE GROWN
SEED POTATOES

Call N. B. Phone No. 12-2

References:
Bank of Montreal, Hartland, New Brunswick.
R. G. Dun & Co.
The Packer, New York.

HARTLAND, N. B., Canada

June 26, 1925.

Sir Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

not attached when filed

Dear Sir:-

We are enclosing you under separate cover two of the local newspapers, one issue of June 17th and one of the 24th inst.

You will note our statement and the statements of other potato shippers in New Brunswick on pages six and seven of June 17th issue and also note the last page of June 24th issue statement of J. W. Corey. This statement was wrote in answer to inquiry by Canadian Fertilizer Company of Chatham, Ontario, he afterwards allowed it to be published. Mr. Corey has just returned from London where he has been looking up a market for N. B. potatoes. He was one of Mr. Caldwell's main campaigners in both his elections. Mr. Stephen Mooney who gives the article on the motive of the investigation, which we believe is quite correct, is a strong Liberal and Secretary of the Liberal Assn. of Victoria County. C. E. Gallagher Co. are the oldest established merchants in this County and were very strong supporters of Mr. Caldwell in the last two elections. Mr. Caldwell was able to camouflage the issue before the farmers of these two constituencies get the support of the liberal party and other farmers of the Conservatives, and when he found that G. G. Porter, potato shipper, expected to run against him in the next campaign as a Liberal candidate he got very anxious and started out to get Mr. Porter as is outlined in Mr. Mooney's letter.

One Harry Hereford, of the Department of Labour was sent here and made a very unjust investigation, the like of which was never heard of before in British Justice. He took the information he secured back to Ottawa and made out report and only put in the most damaging information he could pick from the different files, which

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Call N. B. Phone No. 12-2
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R. G. Dun & Co.
The Packer, New York.

HARTLAND, N. B., Canada

034709

information makes it look as bad as possible for the potato shippers and in his report he accuses us of being a Combine to limit competition and also as being a combine to make too much competition. He has refused us the liberty of having council or being present when any witnesses were examined. When Mr. Hereford first arrived we asked for a public investigation which was refused. Mr. Hereford after being furnished with our chartered Accountants statement from our firm, draws up report on his own conclusions which is contrary to the statement he was supplied with, although he has never went over our books. His chief Accountant was here but stated he had all information from us required.

This Interim report has been hurried and is hurried for some reason. The report was issued June 9th and was brought before the House of Commons, we believe on June 11th, and June 11th and 12th every voter received one in the three Counties which comprise the potato belt in this country, especially the two counties where Mr. Caldwell wanted to use it. This report must have been sent out from Ottawa before it was ever given to the members of the House of Commons and the motive must have been for political reasons, and because the Provincial election was expected to take place soon in the Province of New Brunswick.

You will note B. F. Smith is one of the accused in the report and he is a candidate in this County for the local election which we expect to take place in a few months, and his opponent is a farmer candidate, the Government not putting up any candidate.

The report, Mr. Hereford says, is not complete but what was the hurry of getting this in every voters hands before it was even given to the Minister and produced before the House of Commons? We are preparing statement and as soon as same is completed will send you one.

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R. G. Dun & Co.
The Packer, New York.

HARTLAND, N. B., Canada

- 3 -

In the meantime we would like to find the motive of having this report put out before it was completed. If you could have this question asked for us in the House, we would like to know the reason.

We might say in closing we have just received complete returns from Nova Scotia which speaks for the Maritime rights.

Yours very truly,

HATFIELD & CO. LTD.

HHH/T

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034711

Potatoes

N.B potatoes combine
Lemuelin Potatoes
Hartford Rpt

Ottawa, June 30, 1925.

Dear Mr. Hatfield:

I received your letter of June 26th and have read its contents with much interest. Had also received and read previously the articles in the newspapers which you enclosed. I am sorry your letter did not come until after the House had closed and I was not able to refer to the matter in Parliament. It seems to me there is absolutely no justification for the character of the investigation held and the injury done to persons who have apparently had no possibility of defence.

Yours very truly,

H.H. Hatfield, Esq.,
Hatfield & Co. Ltd.,
Hartland, N.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D347112

N.B.

Ottawa, June 30, 1925.

435

Dear Mr. Baxter:

I am sending you for your private perusal a letter received from Hatfield and Company. You doubtless have seen the Hartland papers in which very strong statements appeared signed by various persons complaining bitterly of injury at the hands of the Hereford Commission and of Mr. Caldwell. Attached also is copy of my reply to Hatfield and Company. Please return the letter with any suggestions you have to make. I thought the information might be of use to you in those parts.

Yours very truly,

Hon. J.B.M. Baxter, M.P.,
St. Johns, N.B.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034713

435

House of Commons
Canada

St.John,N.B.,July 4th,1925.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a.

Dear Chief:-

I return your correspondence with Hatfield. I have seen the papers to which you allude, and have also had from time to time letters from Hatfield myself.

So far as a local contest is concerned the Government has as yet no Candidates in Carleton County and may not have any. They seem willing to take the Farmers ticket in that constituency; but one of these farmers is mixed up in this potato business just in the same way as one of our Candidates, B. F. Smith, is interested. I am told that it will simply cut no figure in the Provincial elections, but that when the Federal comes on Porter will be bound to get even with Caldwell and will do everything in his power to drive that skunk out of public life - a consumation very much to be desired.

Yours sincerely,

JBMB/B

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D347114

WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

March 6, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

After your political speech in Belle River I had no opportunity to thank you for coming to this small place and making a speech which is still the talk of the village. Even the most rabbid Liberals praised your speech and were greatly pleased that you came here. The effect of your speech was greatly shown by the vote , as we succeeded in increasing the number of Conservative votes and diminishing the number of Liberal votes, in the face of all that was promised to the village as will be seen by the inclosed pamphlet.

You will note the promise of an $86.000 Government Dock. In the Spring of 1921 I discussed with members of your Government and the Representative of the Government in Windsor the advisabilty of improving the harbour here, and was informed at the time that they were of the opinion that the Government would spend an amount of money for such improvement which would benefit the people to the extent of 5% of such cost. I discussed the matter very clearly with many prominent Liberals as well as Conservatives, and came to the conclusion that unless we could get a harbour for deep draft boats, any improvement that was made would not benefit the people in this vicinity more than

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034715

$250.00 per annum. Your engineer in Windsor also informed me that in his opinion it would cost One and one-half Million Dollars to make a harbour here for deep draft boats to enter. I am very anxious to procure anything that would be of advantage to this village provided the benefits will warrant the expenditure. There can be no doubt that the expenditure of $86.000 here would practically be throwing the money away, and such is the opinion of a great many people in this village. The fishermen and others using the harbour here would be entirely satisfied if they could have a cut dredged five or six feet deep once a year. I do not think this would cost over $800.00 a year, and as the proposed Government pier would only be built on one side, this dredging would have to be done anyway to keep the harbour open, although I think it would not be required more than once every two years. This means that the building of such proposed pier would ~~in~~ save the Government about $400.00 a year. It certainly looks foolish to me to spend $86.000 to save $400.00 a year. Not only this but the proposed pier would in my opinion be greatly damaged every winter when the water is high, by the ice, and it would cost a large sum of money each year to keep the same in repair.

At the present time the harbour is used almost entirely by fishermen and small pleasure boats, and I can see no prospect in the near future of it being used for any other purpose. James Cooper who name appears on the pamphlet is the person who is urging the Government to build the proposed pier. His business consists largely of selling liquor to Americans who come to this side in small boats and then smuggle it to the U. S.

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034716

I am strongly of the opinion that this is the main reason why Mr. Cooper wishes to have a pier built at Belle River. I have given you the above facts in order to keep you posted in some of the activities of the Liberal party in this riding.

Again thanking you for coming to Belle River and giving us such wonderful assistance by doing so. I remain,

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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CANADA

34717

Vote for Healy

AND GET

$86,000 GOV. DOCKS

AND BRAKE WATER.

$25,000 Waterworks

FREE GIFT FROM JAMES COOPER.

$75,000 Brick and Tile Yard

TO EMPLOY 30 HANDS THE YEAR ROUND.

Vote for Robinson

AND GET

Nothing but Hot Air.

King Needs "Jim" So do You

"Jim" and King, that's the Thing.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Dr. H. C. Church
14 Powell Ave.

034718

Phone: Carling 60

Ottawa, Can., March 7th 1913

Dear Dr Calver

If you can secure for me immediately one thousand dollars in cash for the purchase of a property I undertake that property purchased will be sold to the Government within six months from April 1st ~~next~~ same date to pay it you will receive back the $1000.- plus $2000.- being $3000.- in all

Yours truly

H C Church

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CANADA

File

North Essex File

034719

Ottawa, March 13th, 1923.

William C. Stuart, Esq.,
Belle River,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Stuart:

I duly received your letter of 6th March, and am sorry to have been so late in replying. As you know, I have been in communication constantly with Colonel Robinson, and have received copies of the poster to which you refer, published undoubtedly by Mr. James Cooper.

I don't think you need worry in the least about the government putting up any $86,000. government dock. This was just one of the usual schemes of the present administration to win an election by tricking the electors. I don't suppose they had any more notion of putting up a $86,000. government dock than they have of being honest with the people at the next bye-election.

I expect Colonel Robinson to-morrow morning and am giving a dinner for him to-morrow night.

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034720

I have been hoping that you would be able to accompany him.. I asked him to tell the friends he met that all would be welcome who felt they would be able to come down.

You may be sure we all feel deeply indebted to yourself and our other leaders in Essex county. The sturdy self-reliance they showed, and the whole worthy achievement they performed have given heart to the Conservative party everywhere, and will be of value for a long time to come.

With kindest good wishes, which kindly extend to Mrs. Stuart,

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

S. C. ROBINSON
WALKERVILLE
ONTARIO

034721

March,
NINETEENTH,
1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I wish to thank you most kindly and say how much I appreciated the honor you extended to me, and what a great pleasure it was at being honored by so many prominent men being present at the banquet. My friends here, also share my views.

Again thanking you for your hospitality, I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. C. Robinson

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

S. C. ROBINSON
WALKERVILLE
ONTARIO

034722

March,
NINETEENTH,
1 9 2 3.

My dear Mr. Meighen:-

I arrived home at two o'clock Sunday morning, all safe and sound, my train from Toronto was two hours late in reaching Walkerville on account of a poor engine from London.

I have been busy all day in connection with tht land deal. It looked to me at one time that I was not going to be able to get the correspondence, but I have it now, and it is going on to you by registered mail tonight.

I enclose herewith a letter dated July 8th, 1921 from Chas. Dahl to E. Donald, Land and Tax Commissioner Exhibit "A", and also a letter from E. Donald to Mr. Dahl, marked Exhibit "B". I am also enclosing the envelope showing post mark, etc. which I will ask you to kindly preserve with the other papers. Also the affidavit of Charles Joseph Dahl. The information mentioned in the memorandum, I will follow up, but I feel we have a wonderful start. Mr. Dahld has been down in Montreal several times in connection with the purchasing of this property prior to the letters mentioned in Exhibit "A" and "B". He did not pursue the matter further taking it for granted that Mr. Donald would keep his promise, stating that he would have first consideration and he would communicate promptly with him. On his visits to Montreal he transacted his business with Mr. R. S. Logan, Vice Pres. and E. Donald mentioned above.

One thing I would suggest, that we make sure that $37,000 is the prive that was paid. Of course, this could be easily found out at the Land and Tax Department of the G. T. R. Mr. Dahl does not wish this correspondence made use of unless it is necessary. Of course, that would be if you are unable to procure the letters from the files of the Land and Tax Department, Montreal.

I think the signature on the Deed from what Mr. Dahl tells me would be "W. D. Huff". You might be able to find this out in Montreal, if he is an official there. There are three names now that the signature might be taken for, viz.

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034723

W. D. Duff, W. D. Robb, or W. D. Huff.

I am delighted that I have got ahold of this information, and I am sure our friends will feel likewise.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. T. Robinson

ENCL.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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034724

Detroit Mich.
July 8th. 1921

Mr E. Donald.
Land & Tax Comm.
Grand Trunk R. R.
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with our conversation of the 6th inst. I am submitting herewith a bid in writing for the purchase of the following piece of property, towit;

All and singular lands now owned by the Grand Trunk Railway of block lettered A in the township of Rochester, County of Essex; Ontario, lying north of the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway, to the south boundry of the shore of Lake St. Clair, and west of the river Ruscomb, and more particulary described; beginning at the northwest intersection of the Grand Trunk Railway with the river Ruscomb westerly Eighty-four hundred sixty-six(8466) feet, seventy-five (75) feet north, and parallell with the center of the right awayof the Grand Trunk Railway, northerly two hundred and fifty(250) feet to the shore of Lake St. Clair, easterly eighty-four hundred sixty-six(8466)feet along the shore of Lake St. Clair to the westerly boundry of river Ruscomb, southerly five-hundred(500) feet along the westerly bank of river Ruscomb to paint of beginning. (Sixty-six 66 feet allowance for a roadway intersecting said land, and known as the Fourth Concession.)

For the sum of sixty thousand ($60,000) dollars, payable as follows;

Twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars when the deal is closed, then ten thousand($10,000) dollars after six months, and the balance of thirty thousand($30,000) dollars within two years.

Interest on all unpaid balances at the rate of six(6) percent per annumn.

Hoping that my offer will be favorably considered, I remain,

Yours truly

This is exhibit "A" to the affidavit of Charles Dahl dated 19th day of March 1923
Walker Whiteside
Commissioner etc.

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034725

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

R. S. LOGAN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
E. DONALD,
LAND AND TAX COMMISSIONER.
H. A. PALMER,
ASSISTANT LAND COMMISSIONER.

LAND AND TAX DEPARTMENT

MONTREAL, QUE. Sept.17th,1921.

Mr. C. J. Dahl,
Building & Real Estate,
2596 St.Clair Avenue,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter to me of the 8th July last containing a proposition to purchase from this Company certain lands fronting on Lake St.Clair, lying west of the River Ruscomb in the Township of Rochester. The matter has been passed upon by our Executive and I regret to have to be under the necessity of advising you that the proposition has not been favorably considered, and as at the present time matters connected with the railway requirements will require further consideration. I think, however, I can advise you that if there is to be any disposing of the lands your offer will be given the first consideration and I will promptly communicate with you.

Yours truly,

E. Donald

Land & Tax Commissioner.

This is exhibit "B" to the affidavit of Charles Dahl dated 19th day of March 1923.
Walter Whiteside
Commissioner etc.

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CANADA

034726

Dated March 19th, 1923.

AFFIDAVIT

-of-

Charles Joseph Dahl.

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034727

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO :
County of Essex :
To Wit:
:

I, Charles Joseph Dahl, of the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, Gentleman, make oath and say:-

1. I am a resident of the City of Detroit, and am the owner of Nine hundred and fifty feet of Lake Frontage, in the Townships of Rochester and Tilbury North, in the County of Essex, and am a former resident of the Town of Tecumseh, Ontario. MM

2. On the 6th day of July, 1921, I went to the City of Montreal for the purpose of negotiating with Mr. E. Donald, Representative of the Grand Trunk Railroad, for the purchase of the Grand Trunk Railway property, and particularly described in my letter of July 8th 1921 ~~hereinafter,~~ and situate along the shore of Lake St.Clair to the Westerly boundary of the River Ruscomb. MM

3. At the time of my negotiations with Mr. Donald, blueprints of the property were referred to and the result of our conference was that I was to submit an offer in writing.

4. Attached hereto and marked exhibit "A" to this my affidavit is a true copy of my offer made to Mr. Donald, of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the property described therein.

5. Attached hereto and marked exhibit "B" to this my affidavit is a letter received from Mr. Donald in reply to my letter.

6. At the time of my offer of purchase, the value of the property was upwards of $60,000.00 in my opinion, and I was willing to pay and am still willing to pay Sixty thousand dollars ($60,000.00).

7. The said offer made by me on July 8th was a continuing offer and has not been withdrawn at any time by me.

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034728

8. To the best of my knowledge and belief, no advertisement of sale of the said property has appeared in any paper in the County of Essex.

9. Since the date of the said offer I have been ready at all times to make the purchase in accordance with my letter of the 8th of July, 1921, but although Mr. Donald's letter informed me that I would be given first consideration if the property were sold by the Grand Trunk Railway, I have not heard from him.

SWORN before me at the City of:
Windsor in the County of Essex:
this 19th day of March, 1923 :

Malkie Whiteside
A Commr. &c.

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CANADA

File

034729

WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

March 24, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your favor of the 21st. inst. inquiring if I had received your favor of March 13th, duly received. I received your letter the day after Col. Robinson left here. While talking with him I informed him that up to that time you had not replied to my letter and asked him to inquire if you had received same.

The Liberals here seem confident that a Goverment dock will be built at Belle River this year and state the cost of same is to be included in supplemental estimates.

I can assure you it will benefit the Conservative cause here if you oppose any attempt to have a dock and pier built at the mouth of the river which would cost any considerable sum of money. I think however a dredge cut of six or eight feet in depth should be made from the mouth of the river to a point beyond the last sand-bar, a distance of probably 1500 feet.

Trusting that you and Mrs. Meighen are enjoying the best of health. I remain,

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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CANADA

S. C. ROBINSON
WALKERVILLE
ONTARIO

034730

April
NINTH
1923.

My dear Mr. Meighen:-

Enclosed herewith you will please find letter from Messrs. Wilson & Wilson, Barristers of Windsor giving a little further information regarding the search and signatures of Belle River property which was purchased from the G. T. R. by Cooper, and also a tissue paper tracing of the signature of the Vice.Pres. and General Manager of the Railway.

You will also find enclosed a letter from Mr. Inch Attorney of Amherstburg, in connection with his investigation of Polls, #3,#5 and #6 in Sandwich West, together with two declarations made by himself as to legal voters.

Mr. LeSueur is at my place now, and has kindly consented to take these documents with him to hand to you. Mr. LeSueur will explain to you the difficulty we have in getting persons to make declarations or commit themselves, feeling they would make enemies by so doing.

The only other thing that I know now that I can do is to have a real estate man give me a valuation of the property, and just as soon as the roads get into shape that I can drive over, I will have this information for you, which I hope, will be within a few days.

With my kindest regards and best wishes,
I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. C. Robinson

Rt-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

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CANADA

D34731

FRANK W. WILSON ROBERT H. WILSON

WILSON & WILSON
BARRISTERS-AT-LAW
IMPERIAL BANK BLDG.
CORNER OUELLETTE & LONDON STS.
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

April 5, 1923.

Lt. Col. Robinson,
85 Devonshire Road,
Walkerville, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

We beg to hand to you herewith memorandum made by Mr. Mills of this office from search at the Registry Office. Attached to the memorandum you will observe two tracings of the signature in question. He thinks the signature is that of Mr. Robb. There is no affidavit of execution attached to the deed because this is not necessary where the Grantor is a Corporation.

Yours truly,

ENCL
FWW/IMH

WILSON & WILSON
PER F.W. Wilson

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CANADA

4/4/23 D34732

Roberts
U-10882 Hr. 29 Jan/23 The Grand Trunk Rly. Co. of Canada
8 Mar/23 Grantor of 1st pt.

to James Cooper of Belle River in the Cty of E
Farmer of Ont Grantee of 2nd pt.

consd of the good & valuable consideration & the sum of one Dollar
Grain F.S. – 4 parcels.
M. Hab & Cov.
After release clause – In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Approved AS TO FORM E. D. SOLICITOR LAND & TAX DIV'N

Signed sealed and Delivered in the presence of
H P Walsh
Witness:

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada
By – W D Robb
Vice President & General Manager

Witness:

no affidavit of execution
Affidavit, land transfer tax.

Ontario
County of Essex
To Wit:

In the Matter of an Act respecting the Taxation of Real Estate Transfers.

I, Bernard H. Furlong of the City of Windsor in the County of Essex agent for the Grantee named in the above Deed (or Transfer) make oath and say:–

That the full and true purchase price of the land and premises therein described, including existing encumbrances and the value of any property, security or thing given as consideration, is Thirty seven Thousand Dollars and no more

Sworn before me at the City of Windsor in the County of Essex this 8th day of March AD. 1923.
Morice G. Smith
a Commissioner etc.

B H Furlong

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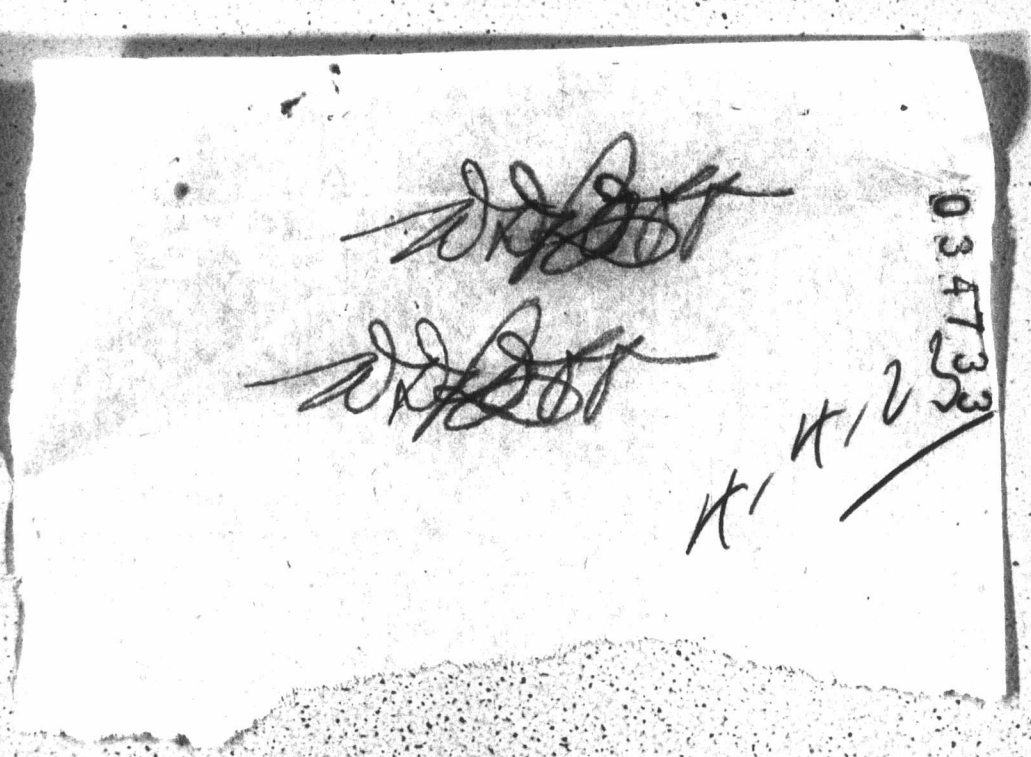

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034734

Windsor, Ontario, April 6th, 1923.

Colonel S. C. Robinson,
85 Devonshire Road,
Walkerville, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Re Polling Subdivisions nos. 3,5 & 6,
Sandwich West.

I have made a thorough investigation of alleged irregularities in these three subdivisions, and beg to submit the following report:

In Polling Subdivision #3, I could find nothing of a definite nature concerning irregularities.

In Polling Subdivision #5, I found that Neville P. Richardson and Rudolph Dufour, your scrutineers, had checked 107 names of the 372 on the list as being questionable. Of these 107 persons, there were approximately 70 who presented themselves to vote, and approximately 60 were qualified, the other 10 refraining from voting upon being challenged by the outside scrutineer.

At this Polling Subdivision, there were 28 names added, while the poll was open, and of these 28, I found two who perjured themselves by taking a false oath that they were British Subjects, and one other against whom I can get no conclusive evidence.

In Polling Subdivision #6, there are only two votes which can be questioned, and for some unaccountable reason, your Scrutineers permitted these two votes to be cast without challenging, knowing at the time that they were Liberal votes.

I am this afternoon making one more effort to get definite information on the uncertain vote in #5 Poll.

I will point out to you that any information which I receive from the scrutineers appeared to be reluctantly given, and they have continually evaded me when I had definite appointments to meet them.

Yours very truly,

W. C. Inch.

WCI/DT

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CANADA

034735

Form No. 160

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

of

To Wit:

In the Matter of certain illegal votes in polling subdivision #6, in the Township of Sandwich West in the Riding of North Essex.

I, William Charles Inch,
of the Town of Amherstburg, in the
County of Essex,
Barrister at Law,

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. On Thursday, March 1st, Simson Nadeau and Gilbert Nadeau cast a ballot in polling subdivision #6 in the Township of Sandwich West.
2. On Thursday, the 29th day of March last, Simson Nadeau informed me that he was born in the Town of Munroe, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America.
3. I am informed, and verily believe, that Gilbert Nadeau, a brother of the said Simson Nadeau, was also born in the Town of Munroe aforesaid.
4. I have made a diligent search in the Immigration Office in Windsor, but could not find that either Simson Nadeau or Gilbert nadeau had ever registered or taken out Naturalization Papers.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the City
of Windsor
in the County
of Essex
this 4th day of April
A.D. 1923

Sgd "W. C. Inch"

Sgd "W. D. Wright"
A. Comm etc.

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CANADA

D34736

DATED A.D. 192

IN THE MATTER OF

Certain illegal votes in Polling Subdivision #6, in the Township of Sandwich West in the Riding of North Essex.

Statutory Declaration

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

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Form No. 160

034737

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

of

To Wit:

In the Matter of a false oath taken by Tony Johnson in Polling Subdivision #5 in the Township of Sandwich West on Thursday, March 1st, 1923.

I, William Charles Inch,

of the Town of Amherstburg in the County of Essex,

Barrister at Law,

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. On Thursday, March 1st, 1923, one Tony Johnson presented himself at Polling Subdivision #5 in the Township of Sandwich West in the Riding of North Essex and demanded a ballot.
2. The said Tony Johnson was challenged on the ground that he was not a British Subject.
3. The said Tony Johnson took an oath that he was a British Subject of the full age of twenty-one years resident in that Polling Subdivision and entitled to vote, and after such oath was taken and being vouched for by Alberie Chappus, he was permitted to vote.
4. On Friday, April 6th, I caused a search to be made in the office of the Immigration Inspector in Windsor and found that the said Tony Johnson was born in the City of Mobile in the State of Alabama, one of the United States of America, being the son of Frank Johnson of 113 Congress St., in the City of Mobile aforesaid, and that the said Tony Johnson came to Canada, arriving at the port of Windsor on July 17th, 1920, and registered as an alien. The last place of residence having been 27 Nineteenth St. in the City of Detroit in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America.
5. The said Tony Johnson came to Canada to work as a cook in the Shore Acres Hotel in Sandwich, Ontario, and having left there is now employed by Ray Booker, Proprietor of the Sunnyside Hotel in the Township of Sandwich West.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the City of Windsor in the County of Essex this 7th day of April A.D. 1923.

Sgd "W. C. Inch"

Sgd "M. Wright"
A. Commr etc.

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CANADA

034738

DATED April 7th A.D. 1923

IN THE MATTER OF

A false oath taken by Tony Johnson in Polling Subdivision #5 in the Township of Sandwich West on Thursday, March 1st, 1923.

Statutory Declaration

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

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034739

April 14th, 1923.

Mr. F. W. Begley states that James Cooper while in his (Cooper's) room at the Prince Edward Hotel, on nomination day made the statement to a number of Liberals that he was ready to put up $20,000. towards campaign expenses to win the riding for whoever the Liberal nominee might be. Mr. Begley knows two Liberals who were present when this statement was made but these gentlemen will not make an affidavit or give a letter as they do not wish to have their names brought up in the matter. If put on the witness stand, they would, without doubt, tell the facts as they are men of ~~some~~ standing. Mr. Begley, has not so far disclosed the names of these gentlemen.

Col. Robinso does not know whether it would be wise to implicate Begley in the matter.

It might be added that it is a matter of common talk that Jas. Cooper offered to put up $20,000. to elect the Liberal nominee, and apparently he was so open in this that if Cooper himself were put on the stand, the opinion here is he could not deny it.

Tecumseh pole - decl^n. Col Robinson would like copies.

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Cable Address "TRUNKCHAT"

ANGUS GORDON, Resident Manager.

034740

Château Laurier

OTTAWA, CANADA.

OPERATED BY

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN. THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

18/4/23

Dear Mr Meighen;

As requested, I went to Windsor and there had a conference with Col. Robinson & Mr Wilson and also with Mr Stewart of Belle River.

The result is set forth in the attached memo. Mr Cooper does practically all his correspondence etc through Mr Furland, a barrister of Windsor, but from what I heard of him, I believe it would under ordinary circumstances be an easy matter to obtain directly from him all the proof necessary. However he has been put on his guard and is now unapproachable. He is not now buying any liquor from the Walker Co. and apparently not making any shipments from Windsor or that locality.

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CANADA

Cable Address "TRUNKCHAT"

ANGUS GORDON, Resident Manager.

034741

Chateau Laurier

OTTAWA, CANADA.

OPERATED BY

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

The Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Man. The Macdonald, Edmonton, Alberta.

From the public statement made by the Rev of Rochester in his municipal campaign, Cooper seems to have felt sure prior to Jan 1/23 that he was going to become the owner of the property in question and after Mr Kennedy's death, he appears on good authority to have been in correspondence with Hon Geo. Graham

It does not seem likely that more direct evidence can be obtained at this time. I believe that a real job could be made of this – that is, it could be put in such shape that there would be no escape – but under present circumstances this would require months

I would be glad to talk this matter over at your convenience.

Sincerely yours
R.V.L.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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CANADA

Cable Address "TRUNKCHAT"

ANGUS GORDON, Resident Manager.

034742

Chateau Laurier

OTTAWA, CANADA.

OPERATED BY

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

The Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Man. The Macdonald, Edmonton, Alberta.

re G.T.R

James Cooper;- Mrs S.- says that the history of this man is not very good. Report has it that he first engaged in some rather shady business in London, Ont; then later in the same city sold watches from door to door.

After this he moved to New York and went into the patent medicine business until the U.S. laws made his business impossible.

Next he came to Detroit and acted as the agent for some liquor houses or on any event was connected with the wholesaling of liquors. Following this he ran a saloon on East Jefferson Ave, Detroit.

When prohibition came into force in U.S.A. he moved to Belle River, purchasing a farm of 150 acres, and has there been engaged in the liquor business -

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Cable Address "TRUNKCHAT"

ANGUS GORDON, Resident Manager.

034743

Chateau Laurier

OTTAWA, CANADA.

OPERATED BY

(2) GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN. THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

largely a mail order business. He apparently operated through Detroit and also from St Pierre & other islands.

When the Victory Bonds were put on the market, he made only a small subscription of one or at most a few thousand dollars; now he is reputed to be worth upwards of one million dollars.

Mr S. states that the above is general reputation of Cooper, that some of the statements (above) could be proved; that he could prove that he is at least ten times engaged in the liquor business but does not mention his name used.

Cooper has apparently been warned and for some time has been on his guard so that little can be done at present.

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CABLE ADDRESS "TRUNKCHAT"

ANGUS GORDON, RESIDENT MANAGER.

034744

Château Laurier

OTTAWA, CANADA.

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GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN. THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

(3)

directly with him.

S. further says that Cooper often would direct to Hon Geo. Graham sending his letters through the conductor of the morning train with instructions to post same in Toronto. S. hesitated to state this fact as the conductor would undoubtedly lose his job if known that he gave this information.

It would appear that Cooper was negotiating for this property prior to Jan 1/13 as the Reeve of Rockcliffe publicly announced during his campaign for the Reeveship that Cooper had promised 400 feet or so of this property west of the Rideau River as a public park.

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CABLE ADDRESS "TRUNKCHAT"

ANGUS GORDON, RESIDENT MANAGER.

034745

Chateau Laurier

OTTAWA, CANADA.

OPERATED BY

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN. THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Property:- Mr Wilson is obtaining a tracing of the Registered Plan of Rochester Tp showing this property and will superimpose on it a tracing of the G.T.R right-of-way.

The best map obtainable Saturday indicates that the property sold to Cooper and the property bid for by Dodd correspond as to frontage along Lake St. Clair, i.e. that the East- and West-boundaries are the same or practically the same (Cooper deed mentions and allows for ~~right~~ road allowance along west-bank of Rescombs river) and that both embrace all the lake frontage owned by G.T.R in this locality. The depth of the property deeded to Cooper would be possibly 30 feet less than the depth bid for by Dodd but values here are affected almost entirely

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CANADA

034746

Cable Address "TRUNKCHAT"

Château Laurier

Ottawa, Canada.

Operated by
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS
The Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Man. The Macdonald, Edmonton, Alberta.

Angus Gordon, Resident Manager.

by frontage on the lake and not by depth.

Col Robinson is obtaining affidavits as to the value of the property sold to Cooper.

Mr S. — states that for Lot 5 (see sketch) the price being asked is $35 to $40 per foot; for lot 8, $50 a foot was offered and refused. A study of the locality shows that this lake frontage, extended near Detroit and Windsor, is valuable for summer resort purposes and yearly getting more so and that summer homes and other buildings are rapidly spreading out this way. For summer homes frontage on the lake and not depth is the material factor in determining value.

Please note that this property sold to

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CABLE ADDRESS "TRUNKCHAT"

ANGUS GORDON, RESIDENT MANAGER.

0.3.4.7.4.7.

Château Laurier

(6)

OTTAWA, CANADA.

OPERATED BY

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN. THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Cooper is lower than the hot. 5 & 8 mentioned above but Mr S. says that $15,000 at the outside would ~~make this property equal to hot. 5~~ correct this fault. Mr Dahl had and has, Mr S. understands, a standing offer of $80,000 for this property.

It is to be noted that the G.T.R never advertised this property for sale.

Cooper's offer to contribute $20,000 to the Liberal campaign fund seems to be a matter of general knowledge but neither Col Robinson nor any of his co-workers have been able up to date to secure proof of same from a particular person who himself heard Cooper make the offer. Mr Bigley (see attached memo) was formerly a worker for the

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CANADA

Cable Address "TRUNKCHAT"

ANGUS GORDON, Resident Manager.

0347.48

Château Laurier

OTTAWA, CANADA.

(7)

OPERATED BY

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN. THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

late Hon W.C. Kennedy and so rather erratic and in spite of all the pressure he could bring to bear bil Robinson could get nothing further than is set forth in attached memo.

P.S. Maps and data as to date of funeral W.C. Kennedy, date of Liberal and Conservative conventions &c are following.

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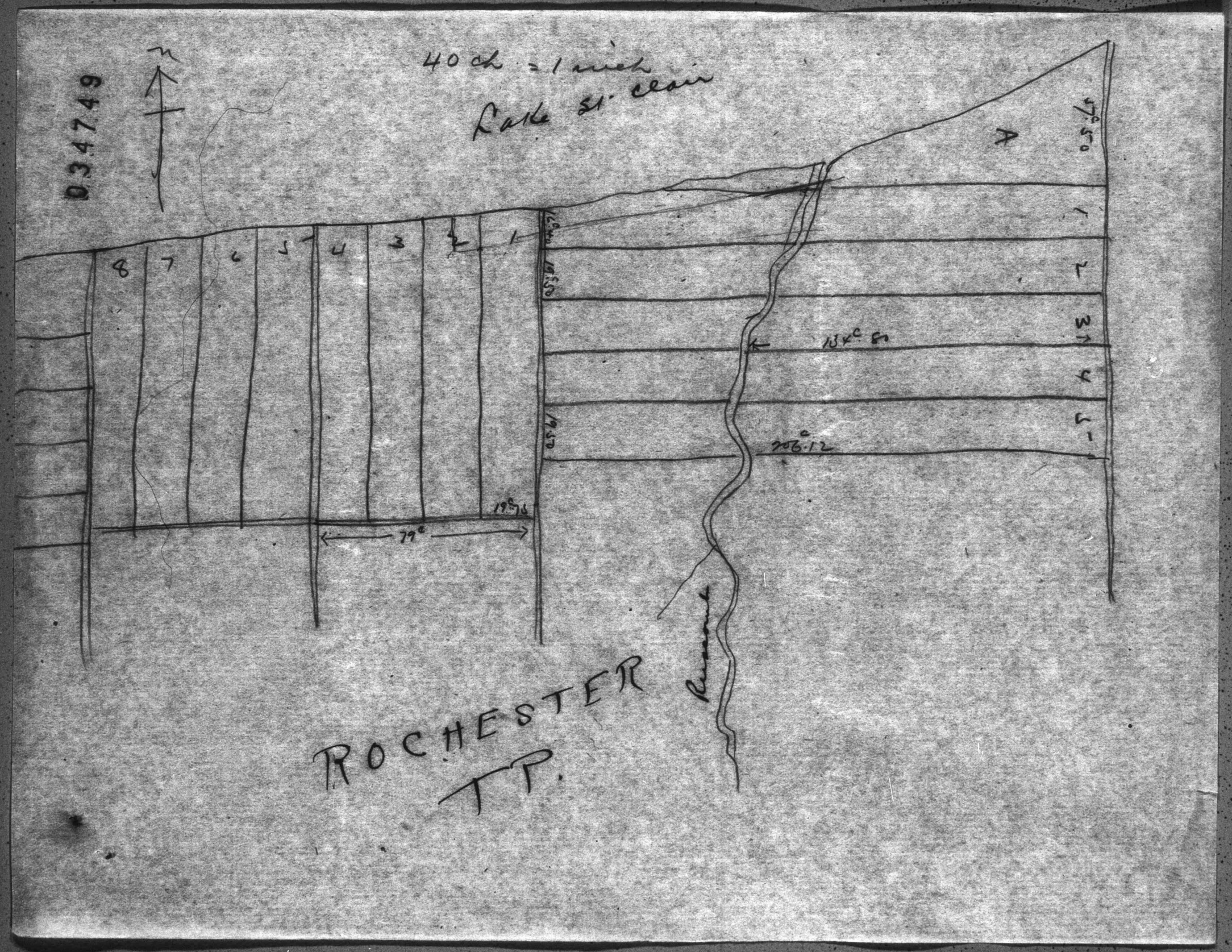
CANADA



MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (R.G. 24, I, Volume 7)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034750

THIS INDENTURE made in duplicate the twenty ninth day of January One thousand nine hundred and twenty three. In pUrsuance of the short forms of conveyances act: Between The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada hereinafter called the grantor of the first part and James Cooper of Belle River in the county of EssEx and province ofOntario hereinafter called the grantee of the second part. Witnesseth that in consideration of other good and valuable considerations and the sum of One ($1.00) dollar of lawful money of Canada now paid by the said grantee to the said grantor the receipt whereof is hereby by it acknowledged the said grantor does grant unto the said grantee in fee simple in fee simple.

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Rochester and county of Essex in the Province of Ontario and composed of all those portions of lot No."A" and No.1 west of Ruscomb River and No.1 and the east half of No.2 fronting on Lake St. Clair between RUscomb and Belle River and extending from the shore of Lake St. Clair southerly to a line parallel to and at a perpendicular distance of ninety seven (97) feet northerly from the center of the northerly or westbound track of the Grand Trunk Railway which said lands may be mpre particularly described as follows:-

Parcel No.1 All that portion of lot "A" west of Ruscomb River which is bounded as follows: On the north by the beach of lake St. Clair; on the east by the westerly limit of the Road allowance on the west bank of Ruscomb River on the south partly by a line parallel to and at a perpendicular distance of ninety-seven (97) feet northerly from the center of the north or westbound track of the Grand Trunk Railway and partly by the northerly limit of Lot NO.1 west of Ruscomb River and on the west by the easterly limit of the allowance for road on the east side of lot No.1 between RUscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on Lake St. Clair.

Parcel No.2:- All that portion of lot No.1 west of RUscomb River which is bounded as follows: on the north by the southerly limit of lot "A" west ofRUscomb River; on the south by a line parallel to and at a perpendicular distance of ninety seven (97) feet northerly from the center of the north or westbound track of the Grand TruHk Railway; and on the west by the easterly limit of the allowance for Road on the east side of Lot NO.1 between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on Lake St. Clair.

Parcel No.3 All that portion of lot No.1 between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on Lake St. Clair which is bounded as follows:- on the north by the beach of lake St. Clair; on the east by the westerly limit of the allowance for Road on the west side of Lot No.1 west of Ruscomb River; onthe south by a line parallel to and at a perpendicular distance of ninety seven (97) feet northerly from the center of the north or west bound track of the Grand Trunk Railway; and on the west by the easterly limit of lot No.2 between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on lake St. Clair

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 034757

Parcel No.4. All that portion of the east half of lot No.2 between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on Lake St. Clair which is bounded as follows: on the north by the beach of Lake St. Clair on the east by the westerly limit of lot No.1 between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on Lake St. Clair on the south by a line parallel to and at perpendicular distance of ninety seven (97) feet northerly from the center of the north or westbound track of the GRand Trunk Railway and on the west by the dividing line between the east and west halves of the said lot NO.2

To have and to hold unto the said grantee his heirs and assigns to and for his and their sole and only Use forever, Subject nevertheless to the reservations limitations provisoes and conditions expressed in the original grant thereof from the crown and also to the conditions and express understanding that the grantor is not to be called upon or be under any obligation to furnish and provide any private cro ssing or crossings over the grantor's right of way land and tracks for the giving access of to the said lands hereby conveyed and for the purposes of such access the public highway crossing shall be used by the grantee and his assigns as shown on said plan attached.... The said grantor covenant with the said grantee that it has the right to convey the said lands to the said grantee notwithstanding any act of the said grantor. And that the said grantee shall have quiet possession of the said lands free from all encumbrances. And the said grantor covenants with the said grantee that it will execUte such further assUrances of the said lands as may be requisite. And the said grantors covenants with the said grantee that it has done no act to encumber the said lands. And the said grantor releases to the said grantee all its claims upon the said lands. In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereUnto set their hands and seals, signed sealed and delivered in the presence of. (sgd) H.P. Walsh Witness:

The Grand Trunk Railway Company (Corp Seal)
of Canada.

By (sgd) W.D. Duff
Vice President & General Mgr.

Sworn consideration is given as ($37,000.00) dollars.

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CANADA

0347752

U Roch 10683

The Grand Trunk Railway
Company Of Canada.

-T O-

James Cooper.

Fee rec'd
1/50

I certify that the within paper writing is a true and correct copy of an original instrument duly entered and registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Essex in book No. U for the Township of Rochester At 3-55 O'clock P. M. of the 8th day of March A. D. 1923 as No. 10683.

Witness my hand and seal this 13th day of March A. D. 1923.

Thos E. Green
Deputy Registrar.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034753

Loselleville Ont
March 10, 1923

Lieut. Colonel S. C. Robinson,
Walkerville Ont.

I am sending you the vote for each poll in Sandwich West.

Poll No 1	Town hall	Healy 39	Robinson 12
" 2	River Canard	" 161	" 67
" 3	Concession	" 97	" 37
" 4	Cousineau	" 97	" 37
" 5	Petite Cote	" 324	" 22
" 6	Loselleville front road	" 120	" 10
" 7	Bridge	" 139	" 137
" 8	Grand Marais	" 59	" 5
	Total	" 1036	" 327

Will you send me one of those bills that you have showed me yesterday for you and Mr. Healy that they have spread in Belle River answer as soon as possible.

Mr. Ferdinand Renaud
Loselleville
Ont.

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CANADA

034754

28-3-18—500

The Municipal World, Limited, St. Thomas, Ont.

Dominion of Canada
Province of Ontario
County of Essex

To Wit:

In the Matter of the irregularity of Polling Sub-Divisions Nos. 1 & 2, Village of Belle River.

I, Wilfred Tomlinson of the Village of Belle River in the County of Essex, Painter,

Do Solemnly Declare That (1) That I was employed as scrutineer in Polling Sub-Divisions Nos 1 & 2, Belle River in the recent by-election.

2. That the said polls were irregularly conducted.

3. That the counterfoil on the ballot was left in the ballot-pad and was not destroyed in the presence of the voter;

4. That most of the ballots were deposited in the ballot-box by the voter instead of the D. R. O.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of **The Canada Evidence Act.**

Declared before me at Belle River in the County of Essex this 3rd day of March A. D. 1923.

Wilfred Tomlinson

Alfred LaPointe
Notary Public.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Mrs. H.C. Beech (Vouched by Alberic Chappus
" D.C. Bennett " "
Louis Dandlin ———
Alfred Beaune ———
Lena Lachaite ———
Mrs Alfred Beaune ———
Tony Johnston ("
Thomas Sorrell (Harvey Chenier
Mrs Jack Marion " "
Josephine Pajot (Clement Lajeunesse
Adelina Lupuis (Ferdinand Chappus
Mrs W. Lourick (Mr. W. Lourick
Henry Guron (Armand Pare
Mrs McCarthy (Vital Benoit
Libby Gignac (Ernest Gignac
Tony Decraft (Vital Benoit
Claude Melothe (Ernest Gignac
Jess Poole (Alberic Chappus
William Poole ("
Mrs. " " "

0347555

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Frank Sample (Alberic Chagnon
Elie Hamlin
Mary "
Frank Brunelle
Harvey Chenier
Wm Watt (Arthur Mayrand
Ernest Lachainte (Albert Lafferty
Ray Barker (Alberic Chagnon
Mrs Ernest Cote (Mrs " "
Myrtle Broadshaw

034756

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034757

This is Exhibit "A"
referred to in the Declaration
of Rudolph Dufour

W. C. [illegible]
Notary Public

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034758

Form No. 160

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
TO WIT:

In the Matter of objections to certain voters at polling booth number Five (5) in the Township of Sandwich West in the Riding of North Essex at the Federal By election held March 1st 1923

I, Rudolph Dufour of the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I was a scrutineer on behalf of Colonel S. C. Robinson at polling booth number 5 on March 1st 1923.
2. Attached hereto and forming part of this declaration and marked exhibit "A" hereto, is a list of names of twenty nine persons who were objected to by me on the grounds that they were non residents or not British subjects or that their names were not on the list, and the names of the persons who vouched for them.
3. All of the twenty nine persons took the oath that they were British subjects and were entitled to vote and after so doing were permitted to vote.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex this 10th day of March A.D. 1923

W. C. Inch.
Notary Public

Rudolph Dufour

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

EXHIBIT " A "

Mrs. H. C. Beech (Vouched	by Alberie Chappus)
Mrs. D. C. Bennett	"
Louis Daudlin	
Alfred Beaune	
Leona Lacharite	
Mrs. Alfred Beaune	
Tony Johnston	"
Thomas Sorrell	Harvey Chernier
Mrs. Jack Marion	"
Josephine Pajot	Clement Tajeunesse
Adelina Dupuis	Ferdinand Chappus
Mrs. W. Tourrick	Mr W. Tourrick
Henry Grenon	Armond Pare
Mrs. McCarthy	Vital Benoit
Tibby Gignac	Ernest Gignac
Tony Decraft	Vital Benoit
Claude Meloche	Ernest Gignac
Jess Poole	Alberie Chappus
William Lorion	"
Mrs William Lorion	"
Frank Shapke	"
Elie Hamlin	Harvey Chernier
Mary Hamlin	"
Wm Watt	Arthur Mayrand
Ernest Tacharite	Albert Lafferty
Ray Booker	Alberie Chappus
Mrs Ernest Cote	Mrs " "
Myrtle Bradshaw	

034759

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Form No. 160

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

034760

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
TO WIT:

In the Matter of objections to certain voters at Polling Booth number five in the Township of Sandwich West in the Riding of North Essex at the Federal By Election held March 1st. 1923

I, Rudolph Dufour
of the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I was a scrutineer on behalf of Colonel S. C. Robinson at Polling Booth Number 5 on March 1st 1923.

2. Attached hereto and forming part of this declaration and Marked Exhibit "A" hereto is a list of names of twenty-nine persons who were objected to by me on the grounds that they were non residents or not British subjects or that their names were not on the list, and the names of the persons who vouched forthem.

3. All.of the twenty nine persons took the oath that they were British subjects and were entitled to vote and after so doing were permitted to vote.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the Township
of Sandwich West
in the County
of Essex
this 10th day of March
A.D. 1923

Sgd "W. C. Inch"
Notary Public

Sgd " Rudolph Dufour"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Form No. 160 United Typewriter Co. Limited, Toronto 034761

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
TO WIT:

In the Matter of a false oath taken by one Jesse Poole in poling booth No. 5, in the Township of Sandwich West, in the riding of North Essex, in the Federal by-election March 1st, 1923.

I, William Charles Inch,
of the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, Barrister-at-Law,

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I am a Barrister practising in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex.

2. On the 13th day of March, 1923, I searched the records in the Immigration Office at Windsor and found that Jesse Poole entered Canada as an alien and registered on September 6th, 1922, giving as his last permanent address prior to that date, 537 Erskine Street, Detroit.

3. His registration card shows that he was an American citizen, and was born in the State of Oklahoma, one of the United States of America.

4. The registration certificate further shows that he is a waiter by occupation and was employed by Ray Booker at the Sunnyside Hotel in the Township of Sandwich West.

5. On Thursday, the first of March, the said Jesse Poole presented himself at poling booth No. 5 in the said Township of Sandwich West and demanded a ballot and upon being challenged on the grounds of being an alien, he took an oath that he was a British subject, and after being vouched for by Alberic Chappus, was permitted to cast his ballot.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the City
of Windsor
in the County
of Essex
this 13th day of March
A.D. 1923

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034762

DATED March 15th A.D. 192

IN THE MATTER OF

a false oath taken by one Jesse Poole, in poling booth No. 5 in the Township of Sandwich West in the riding of North Essex in the Federal by-election March 1st, 1925.

Statutory Declaration

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Redd, Wigle, McHugh & Whiteside,
Windsor,
Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 41)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form No. 160

034763

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
To Wit:

In the Matter of the oaths taken by Tony Johnston and ~~Xxxxx~~ Jess Poole that they were British subjects and entitled to vote in Federal elections.

I, Rudolph Dufour of the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I was a scrutineer on behalf of S. C. Robinson at Polling Booth number five on March 1st 1923.

2. As scrutineer for Colonel S. C. Robinson I objected to Tony Johnston and Jess Poole as qualified voters on the grounds that they were not British subjects.

3. The said Tony Johnston and Jess Poole took an oath that they were British subjects and entitled to vote and were then after being vouched for by Alberie Chappus, permitted to vote.

4. To the best of my knowledge and belief the said Tony Johnston and Jess Poole were born in or near the City of New Orleans in the United States of America.

5. The said Tony Johnston and Jess Poole have been resident in Cananda less than four years.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex this 10th day of March A.D. 1923

Sgd "W. C. Inch"
Notary Public

Sgd "Rudolph Dufour"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form No. 160

034764

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
TO WIT:

In the Matter of the oaths taken by Tony Johnston and Jess Poole that they were British subjects and entitled to vote in Federal elections.

I, Rudolph Dufour
of the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex,

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I was a scrutineer on behalf of Colonel S. C. Robinson at Polling Booth number 5 on March 1st 1923.
2. As scrutineer for Colonel S. C. Robinson I objected to Tony Johnston and Jess Poole as qualified voters on the grounds that they were not British subjects.
3. The said Tony Johnston and Jess Poole took an oath that they were British subjects and entitled to vote and were then, after being vouched for by Alberic Chappuis, permitted to vote.
4. To the best of my knowledge and belief the said Tony Johnston and Jess Poole were born in or near the City of New Orleans in the United States of America.
5. The said Tony Johnston and Jess Poole have been resident in Canada less than four years.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex this 10th day of March A.D. 1923

Rudolph Dufour

W. C. Finch
Notary Public.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034765

Mrs J. C. Bennett
Tony Johnston
Mrs Mary McCarthy
Joe Poole
William Lorion
Mrs William Lorion
Frank Sample
William Watt
Ray Booker
Mrs Ernest Cote
Myrtle Bradshaw.

Live in U.S. - Come
Reside in Can
only part each
year

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034766

This is Exhibit "A"
referred to in the declaration
of Rudolph Dufour

W. C. Arnel
Notary Public.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Form No. 160

034767

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
TO WIT:

In the Matter of foreign born persons taking an oath that they were British subjects and being permitted to vote in polling Booth number five (5) in the Township of Sandwich West in the Riding of North Essex for the Federal By election held March 1st 1923

I, Rudolphe Dufour of the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I was a scrutineer on behalf of Colonel S. C. Robinson at Polling Booth number 5 on March 1st 1923.
2. Attach hereto and forming part of this declaration and marked as Exhibit 'A' hereto is a list of the names of eleven persons who were objected to by me on the grounds that they were not British subjects and are not resident in Canada.
3. The said eleven persons whose names are on the list as aforesaid, all reside in the City of Detroit in the United States of America, or are merely resident in Canada for part of each year.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex this 10th day of March A.D. 1923

W. C. Finch
Notary Public.

Rudolphe Dufour

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034768

DATED March 1st A.D. 1923

IN THE MATTER OF

foreign born persons taking an oath that they were British subjects and being permitted to vote in polling booth number Five (5) in the Township of Sandwich West in the Riding of North Essex in the Federal by election held March 1st 1923

Statutory Declaration

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

William S. Lind
Barrister Etc.,
Amherstburg Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034769

Form No. 160 United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
TO WIT:

In the Matter of a false oath taken by one Ray Booker in poling booth No.5, in the Township of Sandwich West, in the riding of North Essex, in the Federal by-election March 1st, 1923.

I, William Charles Inch
of the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, Barrister-at-Law,

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I am a Barrister practising in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex.

2. On the 13th day of March, 1923, I searched the records in the Immigration Office at Windsor and found that Ray Booker entered Canada as an alien and registered on March 20th, 1920, giving as his last permanent address prior to that date, the Norton Hotel, Detroit.

3. His registration card shows that he is an American citizen, and he was born in the Town of Urbana, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, and that his father is still resident in that Town and State.

4. The registration certificate further shows that he is a Hotelkeeper by occupation and that he had leased the Sunnyside Hotel in the Township of Sandwich West.

5. On Thursday, the first of March, 1923 the said Ray Booker presented himself at poling booth No. 5 in the said Township of Sandwich West and demanded a ballot and upon being challenged on the grounds of being an alien, he took an oath that he was a British subject, and after being vouched for by Alberic Chappus, was permitted to cast his ballot.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the City of Windsor in the County of Essex this 13th day of March A.D. 1923

Walker Whiteside
Commissioner etc.

W. C. Inch

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 41)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DATED March 13th 1923

IN THE MATTER OF

a false oath taken by one Ray Booker, in poling booth No. 5 in the Township of Sandwich West in the riding of North Essex in the Federal by-election March 1st, 1923.

Statutory Declaration

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Rodd, Wigle, McHugh & Whiteside,

Windsor,

Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

EXHIBIT "A"

034771

Mrs. D. C. Bennett

Tony Johnston

Mrs. Mary McCarthy

Jess Poole

William Lorion

Mrs. William Lorion

Frank Sample

William Watt

Ray Booker

Mrs. Ernest Cote

Myrtle Bradshaw.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034772

Form No. 160

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
TO WIT:

In the Matter of foreign born persons taking an oath that they were British subjects and being permitted to vote in polloing booth number five (5) in the Township of Sandwich west in the riding of North Essex in the Federal By election held March 1st. 1923.

I, Rudolph Dufour
of the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I was a scrutineer on behalf of S. C. Robinson at Polling Booth Number five on March 1st 1923.

2. Attach hereto and forming part of the declaration and marked as exhibit "A" hereto is the list of the names of eleven persons who were objected to by me on the grounds that they were not British subjects and are not residentbin Canada.

3. The said eleven persons whose names are on the list as aforsaid all reside in the City of Detroit in the United States of America or are merely resident in Canada for a part of each year.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the Township of Sandwich West in the County of Essex this 10th day of March A.D. 1923

"Sgd" Rudolph Dufour

Sgd" W. C. Inch"
Notary Public.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DATED March 10th A.D. 1923.

IN THE MATTER OF

foreign born persons taking an oath that they were British subjects and being permitted to vote in polling booth number Five (5) in the Township of Sandwich West in the riding of North Essex in the Federal By-election held March 1st 1923.

Statutory Declaration

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

William C. Inch,
Barrister, Etc.,
Amherstburg, Ont.

034773 (C)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form No. 160 United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

034774

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
TO WIT:

In the Matter of a false oath taken by one Ray Booker in poling booth No.5, in the Township of Sandwich West, in the riding of North Essex, in the Federal by-election March 1st, 1923.

I, William Charles Inch
of the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, Barrister-at-Law,

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I am a Barrister practising in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex.

2. On the 13th day of March, 1923, I searched the records in the Immigration Office at Windsor and found that Ray Booker entered Canada as an alien and registered on March 20th, 1920, giving as his last permanent address prior to that date, the Norton Hotel, Detroit.

3. His registration card shows that he is an American citizen, and he was born in the Town of Urbana, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, and that his father is still resident in that Town and State.

4. The registration certificate further shows that he is a Hotelkeeper by occupation and that he had leased the Sunnyside Hotel in the Township of Sandwich West.

5. On Thursday, the first of March, 1923, the said Ray Booker presented himself at poling booth No. 5 in the said Township of Sandwich West and demanded a ballot and upon being challenged on the grounds of being an alien, he took an oath that he was a British subject, and after being vouched for by Alberic Chappus, was permitted to cast his ballot.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the City of Windsor in the County of Essex this 13th day of March A.D. 1923

Walter Whiteside
Commissioner etc

W. C. Inch.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DATED March 13th A.D. 1923

034775

IN THE MATTER OF

a false oath taken by one Ray Booker, in poling booth No. 5 in the Township of Sandwich West in the riding of North Essex in the Federal by-election March 1st, 1923,

Statutory Declaration

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Rodd, Wigle, McHugh & Whiteside,
Windsor,
Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 41)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DOMINION ELECTION ACT

Electoral District of Essex North, Ont.

Polling Division No.5 Sandwich West.

034776

1	Antailla, James	F.	Gardener	pt. lt.	25
2	Antailla, Willie	"		"	25
3	Antailla, Adolphe	T	"	"	36
4	Antaya, Felix	"	"	"	36
5	Antaya, Clyde	F	"	"	36
6	Antaya, Joseph	T	"	"	34
7	Antaya, D	Widow"			34
8	Antaya, Alfred	F.		3	37
9	Antaya, Julienne				
10	[redacted]	F	"		
11	Bergeron, George	F	"	part	29
12	Bergeron, David	F	"		37
13	Bergeron, Sam	F	"		16
14	Bergeron, Joseph	F.		N. pt	28
15	Boismier, Marcelle	F.	W.	W. "	28
16	Boismier, Frederick	F.	"	E "	29
17	Bouffard, Simeon	F.	"	E "	29
18	Bondy, Alfred	F.	"	S. E.	29
19	Bezaire, Irene	F.	"	pt	36
20	Bergeron, Joseph	F.	"	pt	30
21	Bergeron, Achille	F.	"	"	29
22	Benoit, Vital	F.	"	"	19
23	Bouffard, Ernest	F.	"	"	34
24	Brunet, Timothy	F.	"	"	32
25	Boismier, Ovilla	F.	"	"	25
26	Babbit, William	F.		"	29
27	Boismier, Arthur	F.	"	"	29
28	Benesteau, Widow	F.	Widow	"	29
29	Boismier, Widow Chas	F.		"	29
30	Brunet, Ernest	F.		"	29
31	Bergeron, Arthur	F.		"	28
32	Burley, Manford Mrs.	F.		"	35
33	Benesteau, Armand	F.		"	31
34	Boker, Frank	F.		"	27
35	Boyer, Wm.	T.		"	32
36	Boismer Hilda	W.			
37	Bezaire, Eugenie	W.			
38	Beacon, Alice	W.			
39	Benesteau, Edna	W.			
40	Bouffard, Rose	W.			
41	Bouffard, Ida	W.			
42	Boyer, Jean	W.			
43	Brunet, Rose	W.			
44	Boker, Mrs. H.	W.			
45	Brunet, Lee	W.			
46	Bergeron, Annie	W.			
47	Boismier, Melda	W.			
48	Boismier, Lina	W.			
49	Boismier, Odill	W.			
50	Benesteau, Mr. Alf	W.			
51	Benesteau, Gillian	W.			
52	Bergeron, Josephine	W.			
53	Bergeron, Marie	W.			
54	Bergeron, Alma	W.			
55	Bondy, Angele	W.			
56	Beaudoin, Della	W.			

American

Not Resident

Not Resident

American

American

American

Archille

Under Age

Not Resident

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

034777

POLLING DIVISION NO. 5 SANDWICH WEST

STRUCK OFF

10.	Boismier, Eugene	Petite Cote, Ont.
53.	Bergeron, Marie	" " deceased
99.	Dufour, Eva	Deceased
182.	Joly, Joseph	"
208.	Merand, Theodore	"
213.	Martin, Ernest	Now resident
216.	Meloche, Alexis	Deceased
230.	Meloche, Albert	Now resident
250.	Meloche, Sebrey	" "
256.	Martin, Mrs. Remi	W. name twice see 237
286.	Renaud, Raymond,	Deceased

ADDED LIST

56 L	Bergeron, Mrs. George	W.	1st	lot	37
56 M	Beaudoin, Jerry	F.	1st	lot	38
56 N	" , Mrs. Jerry	W.	"	"	38
87 F	Charbonneau, Alpha	F	"	"	35
87 G	" , Anna	W	"	"	35
87 H	Craig, Stanley	F	"	"	35
87 J	" , Maud	W	"	"	35
105 F	Diesbourg, Charles	F	"	"	34
171 A	Gignac, Edward	F.S.	"	"	24
171 b	Girard, Jacob	F.	"	"	35
171 c	Girard, Odillon	F.S.	"	"	35
171 D.	Goyer, Adelard	F.	"	"	34
171 E.	" , Clephire	W.	"	"	34
171 F.	" , Clara	W.	"	"	34
171 G.	" , Bertha	W.	"	"	34
207 A.	Lajeunesse, Ernest	F.S.	"	"	21
266 E.	Meloche, Claude	F.S.	"	"	19
266 F.	Mason, Roland	F.	"	"	34
266 G.	" , Kate	W.	"	"	34
266 H.	McCarthy, Charles	F.	"	"	34
266 I.	Murphy, Widow	F	"	"	31
266 J.	Mayrand, Idolph	F.S.	"	"	35
349 C.	Reaume, Hattie	W.	"	"	35
349 D.	Robinet, Harvey	F.	"	"	35
349 E.	Robinet, Pearl	W.	"	"	35
349 F.	Rice, Hattie	W.	"	"	38
189 b.	Kelleher, Phillip	F.	"	"	34
189 c.	Kelleher, Cathleen	W.	"	"	34
356 j.	Tino, Harry	F.	"	"	32
366 K.	Tino, Marie	W.	"	"	32
372 D.	Watt, Wm.				
372 E.	Watt, Mrs. Wm.				

Mrs Beech Took Oath
Mrs L.C. Bennett " "
Louis Lauzon " "
Reaume " "
Leona Lachapite " "
Alpha ~~Parks~~ Baane " "
Tony Johnston " "

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034778

Thomas Sewell
Mrs Jack Marcom
Evariste Laframbroise
Josephine Pajot
Adélina ~~Alma~~ Dufresne
Mrs Wm. Gverick
Henry Grenon
Mrs Mc Carthy
Lilby Gignac
Tony Lecuft
Claude Melriche
Daniel Antaya
Jess Poole
William Lirion
Mrs " "
Frank Sample
Myrtle Bradshaw
Mrs. Aubin
Mrs. Helene Lirion
Mr. Frank Brooker
Antoine Beaume
Elie Hamlin
Mary Hamlin
Frank Brunelle
Wm. Watt
Sheila Hivon
Ernest Lachaute
Bert Lafferty

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034779

Polling Division No. 5. Sandwich West.

57	Chapput, Joseph	F. Gardener	pt.	26
58	Chapput, Ferdin	F. "	"	27
59	Chapput, Alb'que	F. R. Estate	"	27-28
60	Chapput, Alhemi	F. Hotel Keeper		pt.
61	Chapput, Francis	Gardener		
62	Chartoneau, Ernest	"	pt.	28
63	Churchill, Robert	"	pt.	36
64	Churchill, Wm.	"	pt	37
65	Campeau, Frank	"	"	37-62
66	Chappus, Ferdinand	"	"	26
67	Chappus, Frederock	"		
68	Campeau, Frank Jr.	"	"	32
69	Chappus Samuel	"	"	26
70	Churchill, Walter	" American	"	20
71	Chenier, Harry	"	"	35
72	Cote, Ernest	"	"	28
73	Chappus, Hattie	W.		
74	Chenier, Laura	W		
75	Chappus, Jeanne	W.		
76	Chappus, Rose	W.		
77	Chappus, Selina	W.		
78	Chappus, Claire	W.		
79	Chappus, Marguerite	W.		
80	Chappus, Rena	W.		
81	Churchill, Marie	W.		
82	Campeau, Rose	W.		
83	Campeau, Henrietta	W.		
84	Couvillion, Flossie	W. Under Age		
85	Couvillion, Mary			
86	Churchill, Laura	W.		
87	Churchill, Fannie	W. ~~Under Age~~ Unknown		
88	Durocher, Jos	Gardener		20
89	Dufour, Thos.	"	32	
90	Dufour, Arzene	W.		35
91	Durocher, Francis	W.		24
92	Durocher, Alf. J.	W.	22	
93	Durocher, Albert			22
94	Dufour, Randolph	W.		26
95	Doherty, A.W. American			28
96	Dufour, Robert			35
97	Dufour, Alma	W.		
98	Dufour, Alice	W.		
99	Dufour	W.		
100	Dufour, Josephine	W.		
101	Durocher, Domalide	W.		
102	Durocher, Sophe	W.		
103	Durocher, Laura	W.		
104	Durocher, Georgina	W. Not Resident		
105	Donaghy, Mildred	W.		
106	Gignac, Albert	F. Gardener		21
107	Gignac, Napoleon	"		26
108	Gignac, Onezime	"		28
109	Gignac, Amedee	"		31
110	Gignac, Alex	"		28
111	Gignac, Jacob E.	"		23
112	Gignac, Sam.	"		28
113	Gerard, Widow, Jacques	W.		22
114	Gignac, Antoine	"		28
115	Girard, Widow Richard	W.	pt.	31
116	Girard, Widow, P.	W.		35
117	Girard, Joseph	F.		33
118	Gignac, Adolph	F.		36
119	Gignac, Edmond	F.		24

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 41)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034780

Polling Division No. 5 Sandwich west.

120	Gignac, Alphonse	P. ~~Gardener~~	Under Age	28
121	Gignac, Frank	P.		19
122	Gignac, Francis	P.		24
123	Gignac, Ernest	P.		24
124	Gignac, Arthur	P		24
125	Gignac, Theophile	P.		19
126	Gignac, Eugene	P.		21
127	Gignac, Alma	W.		
128	Girard, Serine	W.		
129	Girard, Caroline	W.		
130	Girard, Marguerite	W.		
131	Girard, Claire	W.		
132	Gignac, Clotilde	W.		
133	Gignac, Lotise	W.		
134	Gignac, Antsnee	W.		
135	Gignac, Lucille	W.	Not Resident	
136	Gignac, Marguerite	W.		
137	Gignac, Lena	W.		
138	Gignac, Philomene	W.		
139	Gignac, Rena	W.		
140	Gignac, Eva	W.	Under Age	
141	Gignac, Corine	W.		
142	Gignac, Emelie	W.	Not Known	
143	Gignac, Rose	W.		
144	Gignac, Louise	W.	" "	
145	Gignac, Eugenie	W.		
146	Gignac, Clarice	W.		
147	Gignac, Zoe	W.		
148	Gignac, Josephine	W.		
149	Gignac, Charlotte	W.		
150	Gignac, Claire	W.		
151	Gignac, Mabel	W.		
152	Gignac, Hilda	W.		
153	Gorman, Belle	W.		
154	Gorman, Mrs. Elmina	W.		
155	Gignac, Elizabeth	W.		
156	Gignac, Sam	W. Gardener	nt.	21
157	Gignac, Eddy	"		28
158	Gignac, Clemeni		Not Resident	21
159	Gorman, Ulysse			23
160	Gignac, Sam	"		21
161				
162	Gignac, Adrian			24
163	Gignac, George			28
164	Gignac, Francis			28
165	Gignac, Eugene			28
166	Gignac, Sam			28
167	Gorman, Widow Arthur			23
168	Gignac, Leon,			28
169	Gignac, Louis		Not Resident	32
170	Gignac, Edmond			38
171	Girard, Leo			35
172	Guarasino, Gaston		American	30
173	Hiven, Noe			30
174	Hiven, Albert			34
175	Hiven, Willie			34
176	~~Hiven, Zoe~~	W.		
177	Hiven, Rose			
178	Hiven, Emma	W.		
179	Hiven, Laura			
180	Hiven, Butelle	W.		
181	Hiven, Aileen	W.		

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 41)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034781

Polling Division No. 5. Sandwich West.

182	Joly, Joseph	Gardener	pt	30
183	Joly, Michael	"		25
184	Joly, Eugene			25
185	Joly, John			31
186	Jolie, Eugenie	W.		31
187	Jolie, Marie	W.		
188	Jolie, Anatasie	W		
189	Keller, Esther	W.		
190	Laframboise, Ernest	Gardener	pt	23
191	Laframboise, Arthur			22
192	Laframboise, Pierre			23
193	Laframboise, Jos			23
194	Laffert, Albert			32
195	Laframboise, Henry			23
196	Lajeunesse, Clem			21
197	Laframboise, Willie			
198	Lafferty, Joseph			18
199	Lajeunesse, Leo			21
200	Lacharite, Sam			21
201	Laframboise, Lea	W.		
202	Laframboise, Lanna	W.		
203	Lajeunesse, Claire	W		
204	Laframboise, Esther			
205	Laframboise, Mina	W.		
206	Laframboise, Virginia	W.		
207	Latute, Agnes	W.		
208	Merand, Theodore	gardener		35
209	Meloche, Albert	"		Fighting Is.
210	Martin, Leo.			18
211	Martin, Albert			18
212	Martin, Edmond			25
213	Martin, Ernest			19
214	Martin, Joseph			18
215	Martin, Richard			18
216	Meloche, Alexis			25
217	Meloche, Elie Mrs.	W.		29
218	Martin, Thos	gardener		18
219	Merand, Eugene			35
220	Merand, Rosana			35
221	Meloche, Alex			32
222	Meloche, Albert			25
223	Merand, Arthur			35
224	Meloche, Frederick.			19
225	Meloche, George			19
226	Meloche, Joseph Mrs			32
227	Monforton, Paul			30
228	Monforton, Louis			30
229	Meloche, Arthur			32
230	Meloche, Albert		pt.	Island
231	Meloche, Hercules			34
232	Meloche, Eugene			28
233	Martin, Raymond			18
234	Merand, Henry			29
235	Major W. John			30
236	McGuire, Wm.			30
237	Martin, Widow Remi			18
238	Meriam, Mrs. Edna			30
239	Meloche, Miss Rose			37
240	Moody, Alex	gardener		19
241	Murray, Miss G.	W.		

Not Resident

"Read"

Under Age

Not Resident

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034782

Polling Division No.5 Sandwich West;

242	McGaw, Ernest	gardener	pt	36	Not Known
243	Meloche, Louise	W.			
244	Meloche, Chole	W.			
245	Meloche, Louise	W			
246	Mayrand, Louise	W.			
247	Mayrand, Susana	W.			
248	Mayrand, Julis	W.			
249	Major, Anna	W.			
250	Meloche, Sebrey	W.			
251	Massey, Sarah	W.			
252	Meloche, Ida	W.			
253	Meloche, Marie	W.			
254	Meloche, Eva	W			
255	Martin, Elizabeth	WA			
256	Martin, Mrs Remi	W.			
257	Martin, Eugenie	W.			
258	Martin, Josephine	WA			
259	Martin, Louise	W.			
260	Martin, Eva	W.			
261	Meloche, Claire	W.			
262	Meloche, Mary	W.			
263					
264	Martin, Laura	W.			Not Resident
265	Martin, Lina	W.			
266	Marion, Ida	W.			
267	Oullette, Harry	W.	pt.	30	
268	Oullette, Mrs. Harry				
269	Pare, Ulysse	gardener		39	
270	Parfe, Cessaire			39	
271	Pare, Mrs. Richard			39	
272	Pare, Frank			39	
273	Pare, Armand			39	
274	Pare, Moise			24	
275	Pare, Aurede			39	
276	Pare, Henry			39	
277	Pare, Joseph			34	
278	Pare, Amedee			34	
279	Pare, Leo			39	
280	Pare, Charles			39	
281	Pare, Joseph			34	
282	Pare, Emelie	W.			
283	Pare, Agnes	W.			
283a	Pare, Victorine	W.			
284	Reaume, Mrs. Alberic	W.		28	
285	Reaume, Joseph	gardener		22	
286	Renaud, Raymond			19	
287	Renaud, Anthonie			19	
288	Renaud, Maurice			10	
289	Reaume, Henry			29-30	
290	Rocheleau, Franacois			33	
291	Reaume, Edmond			35	
292	Reaume, Alberic			35	
293	Reaume, Joseph			35	
294	Reaume, Laurent			35	
295	Reaume, Eddy	"		35	
296	Rene, Esdras			36	
297	Reaume, Raymond			36	
298	Reaume, Sampel			36	
299	Renaud, Arzene			30	
300	Rene, Eugene			36	
301	Reaume, Antoine			22	
302	Rene, Joseph			33,34,35	
303	Rene, Henry			36	

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CANADA

034783 ~~034781~~

Polling Division No. 5 Sandwich West.

304	Rene, John	gardener	pt	36
305	Rene, Sam			36
306	Reaume, Arthur			35
307	Reaume, Niles			36
308	Richardson, Richard			21
309	Renaud, Achille			19
310	Renaud, Willie			19
311	Renaud, Gordon			30
312	Reaume, Hilaire			37
313	Reaume, Henry Jr.			30
314	Rice, T. N.			37
315	Rice, John T.			37
316	Reaume, Widow Noe			35
317	Reaume, Widow Donas			37
318	Rene, Mrs. Emma			36
319	Reaume, Albert			35
320	Reaume, Helene	W.		
321	Reaume, Eva	W.		
322	Reaume, Irene	W.		
323	Rocheleau, Helene	W		
324	Ruddle, Hatta	W.		
325	Reaume, Rose	W.		
326	Rinky, Emma	W.		
327	Ryan, Maggie	W.		
328	Reaume, Delina	W.		
329	Reaume, Lucille	W.		
330	Reaume, Claire	W.		
331	Reaume, Helene	W.		
332	Rene, Adele	W.		
333	Reaume, Delina	W.		
334	Rocheleau, Cliva	W.		
335	Renaud, Elmire	W.		
336	Renaud, Mercille	W.		
337	Renaud, Susanne	W.		
338	Renaud, Selina	W.		
339	Renaud, Emma	W.		
340	Renaud, Erma	W.		
341	Renaud, Elizabeth	W.		
342	Renaud, Evangeline	W.		
343	Richardson, Helene	W.		
344	Reaume, Vedna	W.		
345	Rene, Alice	W.		
346	Rene, Emma	W.		
347	Reaume, Rose	W.		
348	Reaume, Camilla	W.		
349	Robinson, Effie	W.		
350	Skinner, Haggy	W.		
351	Sommerville, Mrs. E.	W.		
352	Sommernille Catherine			
353	Sorelle, Annie	W.		
354	St. Marie Claire	W.		
355	Skinner, Thos.	gardener	pt. lot	29
356	ST. Denis A.			27

Under Age
" "
Not Binding
All Right
American Citizen
All Take Oath
Not Known
" "
Not Known
" " "
American Citizen
" " "
Object

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CANADA

034784

Polling Division No 5. Sandwich West.

357	Vigneux,	Widow Emmanuel	W.		
358	Vigneux,	Alfred	Gardener		25
359	Vigneux,	Onesime	"		18
360	Vigneux,	Frederick			18
361	Vigneux,	W. A.			25
362	Vigneux,	Maxime			25
363	Vigneux,	Eugene			18-19
364	Vigneux,	Arthur	pt.	pt.	25
365	Vigneux,	Frank			19
366	Vigneux,	Arthur			35
367	Vigneux,	Eugenie	W.		
368	Vigneux,	Libbin	W.		
369	Vigneux,	Emelie	W.		
370	Vigneux,	Chloe	W.		
371	Wells,	John	gardener	pt.	30
372	Wells,	Ida	W.		

Under Age

56a Beech, F. G.
56b Boismier, Leda
56c Beaudoin, Ray — Not Resident
56d Bushey, James
56e Bushey, Dora
56f Bezaire, Louise — " "
56g Boismier, Cecile — " "
56h Bezaire, Hilda — " "
56i Benoit, Mrs V.
56j John Benoit — Not Resident
56k Beaune, Fred

72a Beauvillion, Eli.
87a Cote, Henriette
87b Charbonneau, Anna
87c Cullen, Mrs Ad F.
87d Cullen, A. F.
87e Cullen, V. M.

All Take Oath
All Objected

105a Dupuis Adlina — not Resident
105b Dufour, Elizabeth — Under Age
105c Dufour, Leo — Not Resident
105d Fredette, Leo
105e Fredette, Adele — " "

172a Genus, D. J. — " "
189a Keller, Richard — Under Age

195a Laframbeise, Lorna
207a Leblanc, Joe
207b Leblanc, Irene
207c Laveriak, Ma.
207d Laframbeise, Ma.
260a Merand, Josephine
260b Martin, Adolph
260c Melloche, Mrs Eugene
260d Massey, Harold
260e Marion, Henry

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CANADA

034785 ~~034779~~

8

Polling Division No. 5 Sandwich West.

266b Meloche, Angele
266c Messenger, Gertrude.
266d Nevin, Russell

325a Ryan, Aurore
325b Ryan, Arthur
349a Renaud, Kate.
349b Reaume, Eva.

356a Sorelle, Sew.
356b Tourangeau, Frank.
356c Tourangeau, Remi
356d Sorelle, Clarence
356e. Tourangeau, Vitaline.
356f Smith, Ida
356g Smith, A.F.
356h Sorelle, Virg. Ginny
356i St. Marie, Ed.

370a Vigneaux, Ray.
370b Vigneaux, Anna

372a Webster, Garnet.
372b Webster, Willie.
372c Willatt, Joe.

I hereby certify that the foregoing truly
correctly sets out the names of the voters as
appear on the list of voters on record in
office which was prepared for use in the
polling division at the Dominion election
on the 6th. of December, 1921, in the above
electoral district and was not altered for
purpose of the by-election in the said
district for which the writ was issued
20th. of December 1921.

Dated at Ottawa this 26th day of Janu

Chief Electoral Officer.

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CANADA

034786

DOMINION OF CANADA
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
COUNTY OF ESSEX
TO WIT

IN THE MATTER of poll in the Township of Sandwich East in the County of Essex, in the federal electoral riding of North Essex on Tecumseh Road about one half mile west of the Village of Tecumseh in house of one Emil Souillier at by-election held on the first day of March, 1923.

I, Edmond J. Parent of the Township of Sandwich East in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario, farmer, do solemnly declare:

1. That I reside in the said Township of Sandwich East and have resided there all my life-time.

2. I was the agent at said poll for Colonel S. C. Robinson, one of the candidates at the said by-election. I continued at the said pole continuously on the said first day of March, 1923, from 7.30 A.M. to about 8.30 P.M.

3. I arrived at the said poll at 7.30 A.M. When I arrived I found that the Deputy Returning officer thereat, one Colombe Parent, had already arrived, that he had the ballot box upon the table in the polling booth opened with the ballots and other election papers upon the table. Said poll was not supposed to open until 8 A.M. The said ballot box remained unsealed until after the votes were counted in the evening and the various voting and election papers had been placed in the box after such count.

4. I took actual note by my watch of the times mentioned in this paragraph. At 1,35 P.M. the said Deputy, in spite of my protest against him doing so, left the said booth and was away until 1.42 P.M. an absence of seven minutes. When he left he took with him the said ballot box and had it in his possession away from the booth until he returned at 1.42 as aforesaid. Although it was locked when he took it away and when he brought it back it was not sealed, not having been sealed at all until after the said vote was counted as aforesaid. The said Deputy had the key to the lock on the said box in his possession when he was away as aforesaid. The out-building to which the said Deputy went when he left as aforesaid was located within my line of

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CANADA

034787

vision from the said polling booth and it was about fifty feet away from the said booth. I saw him go to this out-building and before he went he told me he was going there although I protested against him going as aforesaid mentioned. While he was inside the said building with the said ballot box he was concealed from view. Said outbuilding was the toilet used in connection with the said house.

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act and amendments thereto.

DECLARED before me at the City of Windsor in the County of Essex this 12th day of March, 1923.

Edmond J. Parent

Joseph D. Chevrefils

A Commissioner &c.,

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CANADA

034788

Form No. 160

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
TO WIT:

In the Matter of a false oath taken by one Jesse Poole in poling booth No. 5, in the Township of Sandwich West, in the riding of North Essex, in the Federal by-election March 1st, 1923.

I, William Charles Inch, of the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, Barrister-at-Law,

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I am a Barrister practising in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex.

2. On the 13th day of March, 1923, I searched the records in the Immigration Office at Windsor and found that Jesse Poole entered Canada as an alien and registered on September 6th, 1922, giving as his last permanent address prior to that date, 537 Erskine Street, Detroit.

3. His registration card shows that he was an American citizen, and was born in the State of Oklahoma, one of the United States of America.

4. The registration certificate further shows that he is a waiter by occupation and was employed by Ray Booker at the Sunnyside Hotel in the Township of Sandwich West.

5. On Thursday, the first of March, the said Jesse Poole presented himself at poling booth No. 5 in the said Township of Sandwich West and demanded a ballot and upon being challenged on the grounds of being an alien, he took an oath that he was a British subject, and after being vouched for by Alberic Chappus, was permitted to cast his ballot.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the City of Windsor in the County of Essex this 13th day of March A.D. 1923

Walker Whiteside
Commissioner etc.

W. C. Inch

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034788

DATED March 15th A.D. 192 3

IN THE MATTER OF

a false oath taken by one Jesse Poole, in poling booth No. 5 in the Township of Sandwich West in the riding of North Essex in the Federal by-election March 1st, 1923.

Statutory Declaration

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Rodd, Wigle, McHugh & Whiteside,
Windsor,
Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Form No. 160 034790 United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Dominion of Canada
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
County of Essex
TO WIT:

In the Matter of a false oath taken by one Jesse Poole in poling booth No. 5, in the Township of Sandwich West, in the riding of North Essex, in the Federal by-election March 1st, 1923.

I, William Charles Inch,
of the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, Barrister-at-Law,

Do Solemnly Declare, that

1. I am a Barrister practising in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex.

2. On the 13th day of March, 1923, I searched the records in the Immigration Office at Windsor and found that Jesse Poole entered Canada as an alien and registered on September 6th, 1922, giving as his last permanent address prior to that date, 537 Erskine Street, Detroit.

3. His registration card shows that he was an American citizen, and was born in the State of Oklahoma, one of the United States of America.

4. The registration certificate further shows that he is a waiter by occupation and was employed by Ray Booker at the Sunnyside Hotel in the Township of Sandwich West.

5. On Thursday, the first of March, the said Jesse Poole presented himself at poling booth No. 5 in the said Township of Sandwich West and demanded a ballot and upon being challenged on the grounds of being an alien, he took an oath that he was a British subject, and after being vouched for by Alberic Chappus, was permitted to cast his ballot.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the City of Windsor in the County of Essex this 13th day of March A.D. 1923

Walter Whiteside
Commissioner etc.

W. C. Inch

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CANADA

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CANADA

034791

DATED March 19th A.D. 1923

IN THE MATTER OF,

a false oath taken by one Jesse Poole, in poling booth No. 5 in the Township of Sandwich West in the riding of North Essex in the Federal by-election March 1st, 1923.

Statutory Declaration

United Typewriter Co., Limited, Toronto

Rodd, Wigle, McHugh & Whiteside,
Windsor,
Ont.

034792

DO YOU PAY INCOME TAX?

IN BOTH

Canada and the United States?

If you do, you are vitally interested in the election which takes place to-morrow.

The late Hon. W. C. Kennedy took the first step to have this injustice remedied by asking A. F. Healy the Liberal Candidate in this election, to assist the government in carrying on negotiations with the Washington Government.

Mr. Healy has been active for some time in trying to remove this hardship which affects some 25000 people in the Border Cities. Less than a month ago Mr. Healy was called to Ottawa to discuss this matter with the Cabinet and feels confident that within a very short time this unjust burden can be lifted from many who reside in the Border Cities and work in Detroit. Surely it is worth a few minutes of your time to get out and vote for a man WHO IS TRYING TO SAVE YOU MONEY.

VOTE EARLY! VOTE HEALY!

Polls Open at 8 a.m. Close at 6 p.m.

Healy for King, Country and People!

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

S. C. ROBINSON
WALKERVILLE
ONTARIO

034793

April,
NINETEENTH,
1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Enclosed herewith you will please find a letter from the Janisse Realty Company of Windsor, Ont. I have known the Janisse brothers for thirty years, and I feel they are the best authority on the value of lake and river property as they have made a specialty of it for some years, and personally, I have transacted a great deal of business with them.

I went over the property myself with Mr. Will Stuart of Belle River, and I might say that all along the shore for about 50 to 100 ft. back there are no low spots. It is all comparatively high and dry, that is two to four ft. above the lake level. The low spots referred to are more along and parallel with the G. T. R. right of way fence line.

Regarding a map of the northern part of Rochester. I have been to see four different land surveyors in this community and I have been unable to find anything better than what Mr. Lesuer made a copy of last Saturday. However, I am going to see what I can do at the Registry Office in Sandwich within the next day or two.

You will note that at $15.00 per ft. frontage it brings the value of this property up to $126,990. I was somewhat surprised to learn how close this property is to Belle River. According to my speedometer it measured about two and one half miles. It is about two miles from 1400 ft. of lake frontage which I once owned and sold on Agreement. On December 17th, 1920, I signed two Deeds for two lots that were sold by the man who purchased the land from me. I enclose herewith the copies of the Deeds from which you will see that over two years ago the property was selling at $40.00 per ft. frontage, and all lake front property has been enhanced in value owing to the fact that the paved roads are making lake frontage more accessible. You will remember on our way home from South Woodslee and Belle River we came along the pavement on the lake front road. When these two copies of Deeds have served your purpose, you might kindly return same to me.

With my kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. C. Robinson

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa. Ont.

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CANADA

EUGENE JANISSE,
MANAGER.

034794

OSWALD JANISSE.

Janisse Realty Company

JANISSE REALTY

Lake & River Property.
Sub-Divisions.

Improved Property.
Farm Lands.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING

TELEPHONE 2010.

Windsor, Ontario. April 19th, 1923.

To Whom it May Concern:-

As requested on the 18th instant, I inspected that parcel of land situated ninety-seven (97) ft. North of the centre of the right of way of the Grand Trunk Railway, and running eight thousand four hundred and sixty-six (8466) ft. more or less west from the Ruscombe River, along the shore of Lake St. Clair

In describing the property would say it has a beautiful sand beach for the entire length but is low and marshy in spots and therefore would not have the same valuation as land lying almost immediately east and west. However, with the expenditure of a few thousand dollars the low spots could be filled in by using a suction dredge and making ditches to drain the water off.

I would place a minimum average value of $15.00 per ft. for the property en bloc, that is, for a cash transaction, or if on time $17.50. To my knowledge property lying both east and west of this parcel of land is selling at $25.00 to $50.00 per ft. for individual lots of fifty (50) ft. or more measured on the Lake shore.

I have been in the real estate business in Windsor for a number of years and have made a specialty of handling lake and river frontage, and am familiar with all details and the development and sale of such properties.

Yours very truly,
Oswald Janisse

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CANADA

034795

THIS INDENTURE, made in duplicate the seventeenth day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty

In pursuance of the Short Forms of Conveyances Act,

BETWEEN SIDNEY C. ROBINSON, of the Town of Walkerville in the County of Essex, Esquire, hereinafter called the Grantor

OF THE FIRST PART; and

ERNEST A BEDELL of the Village of Tecumseh in the County of Essex, Esquire, hereinafter called the Grantor

OF THE SECOND PART

M. MAUD ROBINSON wife of the said Granotr and of the same place,

OF THE THIRD PART

WITNESSETH, that in consideration of other valuable consideration and One- - - - - Dollars of lawful money of Canada, now paid by the said Grantee to the said Grantor, the receipt whereof is hereby by him acknowledged, he the said Grantor Does Grant unto the said Grantee in fee simple All and Singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Rochester in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario, being composed of that part of the westerly two-thirds of lot Seven lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway in the Lake Shore Survey in said Township of Rochester, more particularly described as follows:-

COMMENCING on the northerly side of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's lands at a point distant 1700 feet easterly from the road known as the Sharon Line measured easterly therefrom along the northerly side of the Grand Trunk Railway's lands; thence northerly parallel with the Sharon Line 400 feet, more or less, to the water's edge of Lake St. Clair; thence westerly along the water's edge of Lake St. Clair, 50 feet, more or less; thence southerly parallel to the Sharon Line 400 feet, more or less, to the northerly limit of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's lands. thence easterly along the last mentioned limit 50 feet more or less, to the place of beginning.

ETC. ETC.

AND the said wife of the said Grantor hereby bars her dower in the said lands.

Consideration being $40.00 per ft = $2.000.00 cash

V.E.R.

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CANADA

Dated Dec. 17th A. D. 1920

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

S. C. Robinson, et ux

To

E. A. Bedell

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DEED OF LAND

Situate

Tp. of Rochester

City of Essex

Lot 11

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

KENNING & CLEARY.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034796

THIS INDENTURE, made in duplicate the seventeenth day of December one thousand nine hundred and twenty

In pursuance of the Short Forms of Conveyances Act

BETWEEN SIDNEY C. ROBINSON of the Town of Walkerville in the County of Essex, Esquire, hereinafter called the Grantor

OF THE FIRST PART; and

ULRICH SOULLIERE of the Village of Tecumseh in the County of Essex, Carpenter, and ROSE SOULLIERE his wife hereinafter called the Grantees

OF THE SECOND PART

M. MAUD ROBINSON wife of the said Grantor and of the same place,

OF THE THIRD PART

WITNESSETH, that in consideration of other valuable consideration and the sum of One Dollars of lawful money of Canada, now paid by the said Grantees to the said Grantor, the receipt whereof is hereby by him acknowledged, he the said Grantor doth grant unto the said Grantees in fee simple as joint tenants and not as tenants in common, ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Rochester in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario, being composed of that part of the westerly two-thirds of lot Seven lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway in the Lake Shore Survey in said Township of Rochester, more particularly described as follows:-

COMMENCING on the northerly side of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's lands at a point distant 1650 feet easterly from the road known as the Sharon Line, measured easterly therefrom along the northerly side of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's lands; thence northerly parallel with the Sharon Line 400 feet, more or less, to the water's edge of Lake St. Clair; thence westerly along the water's edge of Lake St. Clair, 50 feet, more or less, thence southerly and parallel with the Sharon Line 400 feet, more of less, to the northerly limit of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's lands; and thence easterly along the last mentioned limit 50 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

ETC. ETC.

AND the said wife of the said Grantor hereby bars her dower in the said lands.

Consideration being $40.00 per ft = $2.000.00 cash

S.C.R.

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CANADA

Dated Dec. 17th A. D. 1920

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

S. C. ROBINSON, et ux

TO

U. Soulliere, et ux.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DEED OF LAND

Situate

Tp. of Rochester
Cty. of Essex,

(Lot 12)

KENNING & CLEARY

Windsor, Ont.

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CANADA

034797

This Indenture made in duplicate the twenty ninth day of January one thousand nine hundred and twenty three. In pursuance of the Short Forms of conveyances Act: Between: The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada hereinafter called the grantor of the first part. and James Cooper of Belle River in the county of Essex and province of Ontario hereinafter called the grantee of the second part. Witnesseth that in consideration of other good and valuable considerations and the sum of one ($1.00) dollar of lawful money of Canada now paid by the said grantee to the said grantor the receipt whereof is hereby by it acknowledged the said grantor does grant unto the said grantee in fee simple. All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Rochester and county of Essex in the province of Ontario and composed of all those portions of lot No. "A" and no. 1 west of Ruscomb river and No. 1 and the east half of no. 2 fronting on Lake St. Clair between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers and extending from the shore of Lake St. Clair southerly to a line parallel to and at a perpendicular distance of ninety seven (97) feet northerly from the center of the northerly or westbound track of the Grand Trunk Railway which said lands may be more particularly described as follows:

Parcel No. 1. All that portion of lot "A" west of Ruscomb river which is bounded as follows: on the north by the beach of Lake St. Clair; on the east by the westerly limit of the road allowance on the west bank of Ruscomb river on the south partly by a line parallel to and at a perpendicular distance of ninety seven (97) feet northerly from the center of the north or westbound track of the Grand Trunk Railway and partly by the northerly limit of lot no. 1 west of Ruscomb river; and on the west by the easterly limit of the allowance for road on the east side of lot no. 1 between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on Lake St. Clair.

Parcel No. 2. All that portion of lot no. 1 west of Ruscomb river which is bounded as follows: on the north by the southerly limit of lot "A" west of Ruscomb river; on the south by a line parallel to and at a perpendicular distance of ninety seven (97) feet northerly from the center of the north or westbound track of the Grand Trunk Railway; and on the west by the easterly limit of the allowance for road on the east side of lot no. 1 between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on Lake St. Clair.

Parcel No. 3. All that portion of lot no. 1 between Ruscomb and Belle River-s fronting on Lake St. Clair which is bounded as follows: on the north by the beach of Lake St. Clair; on the east by the westerly limit of the allowance for road on the west side of lot no. 1 west of Ruscomb river; on the south by a line parallel to and at a perpendicular distance of ninety seven

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CANADA

(97) feet northerly from the center of the north or westbound track of the Grand Trunk Railway; and on the west by the easterly limit of lot no. 2 between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on Lake St. Clair

Parcel No. 4. All that portion of the east half of lot no. 2 between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on Lake St. Clair which is bounded as follows: on the north by the beach of Lake St. Clair; on the east by the westerly limit of lot no. 1 between Ruscomb and Belle Rivers fronting on Lake St. Clair; on the south by a line parallel to and at a perpendicular distance of ninety seven (97) feet northerly from the center of the north or westbound track of the Grand Trunk Railway; and on the west by the dividing line between the east and west halves of the said lot no. 2.

To have and to hold unto the said grantee his heirs and assigns to and for his and their sole and only use forever. Subject nevertheless to the reservations limitations provisoes and conditions expressed in the original grant thereof from the Crown and also to the condition and express understanding that the grantor is not to be called upon or be under any obligation to furnish and provide any private crossing or crossings over the grantor's right of way land and tracks for the giving access of to the said lands hereby conveyed and for the purposes of such access the public highway crossing shall be used by the grantee and his assigns as shown on said plan attached. The said grantor covenant with the said grantee that it has the right to convey the said lands to the said grantee notwithstanding any act of the said grantor. And that the said grantee shall have quiet possession of the said lands free from all encumbrances . And the said grantor covenants with the said grantee that it will execute such further assurances of the said lands as may be requisite. And the said grantor covenants with the said grantee that it has done no act to encumber the said lands. And the said grantor releases to the said grantee all its claims upon the said lands . In Witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of

Witness Sgd. H.P. Walsh

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA

(Approved as to form)
(Sgd. E.D.)
(Solicitor Land &)
(Tax Division)

SgD. By W. D. Robb
Vice president & General Manager
(Corporate seal)

Affidavit Land transfer tax. Ontario county of Essex to wit: In the matter of an act respecting the Taxation of Real estate Transfers. I, Bernard H. Furlong of the city of Windsor in the county of Essex. agent for the grantee named in the above deed (or transfer) make oath and say: That the full and true purchase price of the land and premises therein described including existing encumbrances and the value of any property security or thing given

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034799

as a consideration is thirty seven thousand dollars and no more.

Sworn before me at the city of Windsor in the county of Essex this 8th day of March A.D. 1923.

Sgd. Morice G. Smith Sgd. B. H. Furlong

A Commissioner etc.

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034800

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
COMPANY OF CANADA

TO

JAMES COOPER

Fee + Cert
9/50

I certify that the within paper writing is a true and correct copy of an original instrument duly entered and registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Essex in book No. U for the Township of Rochester At 3.55 O'clock P.M. of the 8th day of March A.D. 1923 as No. 10683.

Witness my hand and seal this 23rd day of April A.D. 1923.

Theo E. Green
Deputy Registrar.

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CANADA

034801

WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

May 20, 1923.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I thought I had better inform you that within a few days the fact that Mr. James Cooper purchased Lake frontage in the Township of Rochester from the Canadian National Railway will be extensively used in a political campaign by an Independent (heretofore a Liberal) against the Liberal nominee; the Independent claiming, I am informed, that the Liberal nominee received the nomination because of money expended by Cooper in his behalf. There is also a report this morning that Cooper has purchased some river frontage in the City of Windsor from the Canadian National Railways. This matter is being investigated and as soon as I can obtain the facts I will write you fully.

About two weeks ago I saw by the papers that Premier King, had promised to pass very strict legislation prohibiting the export of liquors to the United States, but since that time I have seen nothing in the papers about such legislation. Cooper, I am informed, made the statement that such a law would not be passed. Might it not be well to ask Premier King, publicly, what has become of the proposed legislation? Personally I believe the passing of such legislation would please every Conservative in this section of the Country and unless there is some reason why you should not care to interfere in this matter, I would be very pleased to know that you have taken an active interest in passing strict legislation that would absolutely prohibit the exportation of

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034802.

beer and liquors into the United States as long as they have prohibition in the United States. In other words if Premier King was correctly reported in the paper, insist upon him carrying out such promise and if he fails to do so we will have a very good idea of the influence Cooper, who has admitted on a public platform that he is a bootlegger, has over the Liberal party.

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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034803

This is not the letter. It was one referring to proposed Government works in Belle River

Amy

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CANADA

034804 ~~034804~~

Ottawa, Ont. May 28th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

I duly received your letter of the 20th. May.

First of all, as to reported further purchase by Cooper, I would indeed be glad to get any evidence or confirmation you can furnish me with as to this additional purchase with such particulars as can be ascertained.

Also, as regards the statement of the Prime Minister re proposed legislation prohibiting export of liquors, I would thank you if you could send me an extract from the paper containing the statement. I have not as yet seen it. It would undoubtedly be of value if I had it.

With kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

William C. Stuart, Esq.,
Belle River,
Ont.

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Sent under cover Oc3f.4805
Colonel S. C. Robinson's
letter of June 25th 1923.

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034806

another Bite
Liberal Bite
by Jas Cooper
I understand

BOOST

for a Bigger Belle River

All the Boosters in Belle River will meet at the Town Hall, Friday, June 22nd at 7.30 p.m., to hear of another $50,000.00 industry

HOT HOUSES

Which will build up land values and give more employment

All the knockers in the Town are invited also to attend.

Come and hear the arguments for a BIGGER, BETTER and GRANDER BELLE RIVER

"THE ONLY PLACE TO LIVE AND DIE"

RIVER

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CANADA

034807

WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

June 27, 1923.

Hon. Arthru Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Heighen:

Colonel Robinson leaves in a few days to be gone for the greater part of the summer and has turned over your letter to him to me for investigation and report.

Ever since I received your last letter I have had a lawyer in Windsor watching the records to see if the deed of the Windsor property were registered. He informed me last Saturday that up to that time it had not been registered. The memorandum contained in your letter may or may not be sufficient to identify the property as the Canadian Northern Railway owns property for a considerable distance along the Detroit River all of which is very valuable. I have two men who are investigating the matter and if they can locate the property and find out the number of feet frontage on the Detroit River they will furnish me affidavits as to its value within the next three or four days, which I will forward to you.

Regarding the lake frontage described as Belle River property, I would say that this frontage is about three miles east of Belle River. It contains about the number of acres stated in your letter and its principal value is for summer residences, and ~~owing to~~ the fact that it has over 8000 feet of frontage on Lake St. Clair makes it very valuable. Last December the Reeve of the Township of Rochester in which ~~in which~~ Township this property is located, announced from a public platform that Mr. Cooper had promised him to give to the Township a piece of land off the east end of this property for a Public Park. Cooper informed ~~the~~ contractor here that he intended building twenty or thirty summer cattages on this property, but up to the present time nothing has been done. In some unknown manner Cooper was informed of the fact that the sale of this property to him was being investigated and the report forwarded to you and I believe it is for this reason that he has made no move to do anything with this property up to the present time.

I failed to find the copy of the newspaper which stated that Premier King would pass a law prohibiting the export of liquor to the United States, but this morning the Detroit Free Press contains a paragraph, which I enclose, substantially to the same effect.

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034808

Somewhat similar articles also appear in the Toronto papers.

Needless to say we are all very happy over the results of the Ontario election and I can assure you that all Conservatives realize that the good work done by yourself and associates at Ottawa have greatly assisted in returning the Conservatives to power in this province with such a large majority.

Mrs Stuart wishes to be remenbered to Mrs Meighen. With kindest gegards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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S. C. ROBINSON
WALKERVILLE
ONTARIO

D34809

CONFIDENTIAL

June,
TWENTY-EIGHTH,
1 9 2 3.

My dear Mr. Meighen:-

Upon my return home from St. Louis, I found your letter of June 18th relative to property sold to one, Jas. Cooper.

As I am leaving for the North on July 6th and will not likely be back until Sept. 6th, I had a chat with Wm. Stuart of Belle River, and gave him a copy of your letter and he will follow the matter up, in fact, he seems to know all about the second purchase.

I learned yesterday that Cooper freely distributed money, whisky and beer in the riding of North Essex, especially in the Township of Rochester, a day or two before the elections. I do not know how much truth there is in it but I was told the cases of liquor numbered 95 or 195, and there may have been more or less cases of beer. Of course, as there was no Conservative candidate running in the riding of North Essex, it did not hurt our cause, but the point is this, Cooper has been corrupting the electors, now, for several elections, and no doubt at the coming general elections for the Dominion House he will again carry on his unlawful work, (if he is not brought to task,) against the Conservative candidate, whoever he may be. As I have mentioned to you before, he thinks that with money he can do anything he wants.

I am going to Toronto this afternoon and will be at the Prince George until six o'clock Friday evening.

I am sending you under separate cover the Border Cities Star containing a report of your address at the International Rotary Convention in St. Louis.

With my kindest regards, I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. C. Robinson

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

P. S. No doubt you were delighted with the result of the Provincial Elections which went beyond all expectations. Three things contributed to Wilson's success in Windsor, the hot

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034810

weather, the expectation of getting Wine and beer, and the result of the Manitoba referendum. I was carrying votes to the polls nearly all day and both men and women remarked that they did not give a rip about party but wanted beer which was sort of a slogan in this riding, and the slogan worked with telling effect.

S.C.R.

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034811

WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

June 30, 1923.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,

House of Commons,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was very much amused at the reported discussion on the $30.000 estimate for harbor improvements here. Papers quote my friend Tim as having stated as his reasons for requesting the above sum that " Belle River is a centre of extensive gravel pits which furnish material for road building in the county and that an extensive fishing business is carried on at that point." I do not know of a single gravel pit in North Essex and as far as I am able to learn from the oldest settlers here, not a single yard of gravel has ever been brought into this port for road purposes. I am surprised that Tim does not know that all gravel used for gravelling roads comes from the County pits in South Essex and owing to them being located a considerable distance from any harbour any shipment by boat would be out of the question. The sand along the shore of Lake St. Clair is too fine to be used for road purposes. It is true that some other gravel was brought in here by rail for building concrete roads which might have been brought by boat had there been a deep harbour, but it is not likely that any further concrete roads will be built in this locality for many years to come.

The fishermen use light draught flat bottom boats and one of them informed me this morning that there had never been a time when he was unable to bring into the harbour a load of fish, and that he knew from talking with the other fishermen that all would be satisfied if the present pier would be kept in good repair. Only four fishermen use the harbour.

I was informed about two months ago that a certain party here made the statement that owing to me ridiculing the expenditure of $86.000 on harbour improvements here that not more than half the work would be done this year but that it would be completed next year.

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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034812

Ottawa, Ont. July 2nd. 1923.

Dear Mr. Stuart:

I have your letter of the 30th. June. I sincerely wish I had this information before the Estimate was up on Friday last. The Government scheme was to jam this through when everybody was tired on the last day, and of course they succeeded. I am sending you Hansard from you which you can the discussion. I think the general opinion of the House is that this is a general bootleggers' pier. Doubtless next year there will be a further estimate, and I hope you will supply me with further information, and if you can with affidavits, as to the worthlessness of the whole project, especially affidavit showing the utter untruthfulness of what Mr. Healy told the House on Friday. The like of these will do the Government a great deal of harm and, indeed, did them harm last week.

You will observe I did not give you name as I thought I should not do so, but next Session I would like to give not only yours but several names if necessary.

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034813

2.

I thank you very much for the help you have given in this matter.

Yours very truly.

William C. Stuart Esq.,
Belle River,
Ont.

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Breakwater
Belle River

218 Jarvis Street,
Toronto, Ont. Nov. 2, 04.

Mr Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Canada.

0348 -

Gentleman, - In a letter sent to you a few months ago, I ventured to let you know how through emancipation you had caused the death of my mother.

And with your outrageous speech against the Belle-River Breakwater you are trying to kill my home town. Because

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these men engaged in this industry will soon have to abandon it. Why not increase their number during this period of unemployment.
Secondly a few years ago the people of this place owned half a dozen boats, and a score of sail boats graced the entrance of our river. Now a-days none is to be seen for lack of a clear entrance at the mouth of the river.
These boats provided other towns and especially our with the sand etc it needed, particularly

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as a business man in this town, without party affiliations, but burning with ambition for the progress of this place, I can assure you, that the Belle River with the leaches around the source of half of the revenue of my fellow townsmen.

First there is the fishing industry that gets the C.N.R. to reap enough money through shipping charges, to pay for 1/9 of the money to be spent. And if the breakwater is not repaired

R3486

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the cement works. Moreover
we have some industries
up the river which I trust
can provide with the ma
terials needed (of course they
belong to Cooper and perhaps
you would not like to help him)
But what about the vast field
it would open for new indus
tries to come in? Really
Mr Meighen you have been
very badly advised. And
what about the outrage
against my hometown?
But there is more, far
more important thing
to say. There is another
industry which is the
principal

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source of revenue. In my
feeling summer, I mean
the tourist industry.
England, Ontario, Quebec
France spent millions
of dollars to attract tourists
to their shores, a summer
resort.
Perhaps you are unaware
that we have one of the finest
natural beaches in Canada.
With great of stadium
their in a way such as a pier
dock at Belle River, still
thousands of tourists flock
to our beaches. But what
if we had a good clear
entrance at the mouth of the

D.3484.8

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ives! They would come to us in countless numbers thus we would get our share of the tourists that now a days flock to the American summer resorts. It is true that these beaches belong to individual citizens. But what of that? We have the use of them, anybody can live there for the summer season. Moreover I can assure you that the town has just been waiting for a good breakwater to acquire a part of it.

Consequently there are 3 important reasons why you should not only stop this discredit you throw on my home town (we dont want money robbed from the treasury) but like a good canadian citizen that dont obscure his sight with blue spectacles, you should champion this vote to benefit the fishing, shipping and the tourist industries particularly the last we as Canada as a whole would have a share of the tourists that go to American beaches. Oh! Mr Meighen you have

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been very badly advised. You
are made the instrument in
a dispute that exists between
certain factions in my
Town. You are made to
attack unjustly my home
Town. Did Rissmiller himself
speak highly of the name
which our town would benefit
from this treatment. Be
sincere Mr Meighen, open
your eyes, see, read and
you shall change your mind,
apologize for the harm done
to Belle River though one
of his ungrateful citizens.

Leo Sylvestre B.A.

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S. C. ROBINSON
WALKERVILLE
ONTARIO

034822

March,
THIRTY-FIRST,
1 9 2 4.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing Hansard of Friday the 21st.

I have carefully noted contents and have had a talk with Will Stuart of Belle River and he assured me he had written you fully on the matter and as he lives there and is more familiar than I with the details and local conditions I take it for granted he has given you all the information you require. However, I might mention two or three things as they appear to me on the surface.

In the first place there would be the $30,000. contract for the sheet piling and if the weather was rough or windy I do not see how these large boats, The Rapid King, and I think the Rapid Prince of the Northern Navigation Co. could make the channel if only 50' wide, and further more, when they would get into the mouth of the river proper they could not turn unless there was a large basin made there.

Another thing, there is talk of having picnic grounds there but where they are to get the property north of the Grand Trunk Right of Way to the lake, I am at a loss to know. I doubt very much if the Steamship Company would buy lake frontage at a minimum of $75.00 a foot.

I fail to see where the saving would come in in the gravel business had heavy draft boats been used in supplying gravel for the pavement that was completed last year through to Belle River. The same conditions apply to Pike Creek and Puce. It would require investigation with the contractors who built the pavement as to what saving, if any, could have been made had there been the 10' channel at the mounth of Belle River.

If there is any further information beyond what you got from Mr. Stuart and what is contained in this letter, and it is within my power to get it, I will be only too pleased to do so.

Looking forward with pleasure to seeing you at the end of the week and with my kindest regards, I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. C. Robinson

Rt-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Phone 9-R-13

034823

Felix Sauve & Son

CEMENT, TILE AND CEMENT BLOCKS

Belle River, Ont., March 24th, 1924.

The Hon Sir Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir;-

On behalf of our local branch of our Liberal Conservative Association of which I am president, I wish to take this opportunity to implore of you to refrain from any further opposition to the estimate for building a harbour at Belle River.

Whereas, the conservatives of this riding, especially of Belle River, are unanimous in their demand that a harbour be built at this port to facilitat our transportation question. This problem of transportation has always been a severe handicap to us who would build more and commercialize our business to a greater extent, if we could only acquire cheaper transportation facilities by means of a lake port here.

Further, we would point out that during the past year, industrial production at Belle River has increased more than 200 per cent, thereby creating a huge demand for an outlet by water here.

I wish to also submit that any further opposition to this truly warranted project would severely hamper ~~[illegible]~~ our conservative progress in this North riding of Essex County.

Hoping that you will favor us with your fullest support in having this estimate passed, I wish to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Felix Sauve

President,
Belle River Branch,
Liberal Conservative Association.

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034824

Ottawa, March 25, 1924.

My dear Colonel Robinson:

Thanks for your letter of the 24th. I scarcely think Mrs. Meighen will be able to go up as she is pretty well kept here during the Session, and, as well, sticks close to her children. If arrangements should change favourably, however, I will let you know. Many thanks for the privilege of staying at your home.

I am sending you Hansard of last Friday. Please look at the latter part in regard to the discussion of the Belle River Wharf. This will come up again and I wish you would send me such facts as you know to show how worthless an expenditure of public money this is. I am going to stick to my guns on this matter.

Yours very truly,

Colonel S.C. Robinson,
Walkerville,
Ontario.

Letter of Col Robinson's under file. Re windsor Banquet.

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034825

126

Ottawa, March 25, 1924

Dear Mr. ~~Stewart:~~ uart

Can you give me any further particulars regarding the Belle River Wharf. I am sending you Hansard of last Friday. Please look at the discussion of this subject on the last few pages. You will notice the protestations of Mr. Healey with regard to what is going to happen. Please furnish me with the facts and prospects as far as you can. I want to stick to my guns on this matter. Kindly do not delay.

Yours very truly,

William Stuart, Esq.,
Belle River,
Ont.

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034826

126

Ottawa, March 26, 1924.

Dear Mr. Sauve:

I have just received your letter of the 24th. The information I have as to the Belle River Wharf is such that I do not think it can be possibly justified especially in the present state of Canadian finance, and, having regard, as well, to the circumstances under which it was promised as a bribe in the Bye Election.

Yours very truly,

Felix Sauve, Esquire,
Felix Sauve & Son,
Belle River,
Ont.

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034827

WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

March 29, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

House of Commons ,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have just received a copy of the House of Common's debates of the 21st. inst. including the debate on the Belle River harbor improvement. Before I discuss some of the statements made by some of the members I wish to state that I am convinced that my friend Tim had nothing to do with the printing or distribution of the pamphlets referred to. James Cooper had these pamphlets printed and personally distributed some of them.

The statement is made that $28.000 has been expended on this harbor to date. I think you will find that a considerable portion of this amount has been spent for building piers. Their is at the present time a pier on each side of the river probably 300 feet of which about 100 feet extends into the lake and 200 feet along the banks of the river. I understand it is the intention of the Government to extend these piers to a point just beyond the last sand-bar, a distance of about 1400 feet. I think the present pier is the third one which has been built here.

Mr. King intimates on(page 603) that the Government is called upon each and every year to do dredging. The last dredging was done about four years ago and was only a shallow cut about four feet in depth. I think it is over ten years since the Government has done any other dredging work here. Mr. Craig, who is mentioned in the debate informed me at the time of the last dredging that he would not again recommend any work on this harbor for the reason that the business there would not warrant it.

Mr. Healy states that more than $60.000 would have been saved in bringing in gravel for road work had this break-water been built in 1919 or 1920. He refers to the Provincial County Highway between here and Pike Creek which was built during the years 1921-22-23. Before this work was commenced I asked one of the contractors viz. Merlo, Merlo and Ray, whether it would not pay them to dredge a cut into the river in order to bring in gravel by boat and was informed that it would not pay them to do so and as the Government's estimate of a dredge cut fifty feet wide, including no doubt the hauling away of the dirt so dredged, would only cost $11.000 it follows that Mr. Healy has been misinformed.

Mr. King (page 606) states a number of things for which he thinks

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the harbor could be used. He first mentions the shipping of sugar-beets from here. Last year about forty car-loads of sugar-beets was shipped from this point, to Chatham, by the C.P.R. These beets are shipped in November and December. Their field man here informed me this morning that owing to the dangers of shipping in these months and the fact that they would have to haul their beets a mile further to the pier and other reasons they did not believe a single load of beets would be shipped from this point no matter how good a harbor we might have. He mentions the sand and gravel business. No more concrete roads are likely to be built in this section for many years to come. All gravel used for gravelling roads comes from the county pit at Leamington which could not be brought in by boat. This gravel is so far superior for such use that it would not pay to bring in the lake gravel. He says the Municipality has recommended that this work shall be done. I believe he refers to a letter written by a man who was then reeve of the village as well as Chairman of the Liberal party in this village, after he had succeeded in getting some resolution passed by the Council. The people of this village care very little whether the pier is built or not. Some of them say that if the Government does not spend the money here they will spend it somewhere else and as it will do the village some good, let us get it if we can. Others say that the expenditure will be so great compared with the benefits derived that the Government should not build it at this time while the taxation is so high. I have yet to hear a single man claim that the benefits which will be derived from such work would justify the expenditure. He also mentions coal, lumber and building material. The fuel used here is principally natural gas. I do not think a boat load of coal would be used here in a year and I do not know any boat engaged in hauling coal that when loaded could enter a ten foot harbor. Nearly all lumber used here comes from British Columbia or the Southern States. A number of brick yards are located near this village. He mentions the fishing industry. Only three fishermen ship from this point and in order to make a living they have to engage in other lines of business. He mentions a brick and tile works. One was built here last year adjoining the C.P.R. Less than a month ago the owner stated that he was losing money in the manufacture of brick and tile and since then has closed down the plant. He may re-open it in the spring. The bulk of the brick which would be manufactured here would be sold in the Border Cities and as it can be loaded on the cars at the plant it would be cheaper to ship by rail than haul it a mile to the river to ship by boat.

The use of this harbor for gasoline launches is mentioned. The fishermen use gasoline launches. I think there is only one other person in the village who owns a gasoline launch. Some years ago many gasoline launches from Detroit use to come into this harbor but during the past two or three years I do not think that, exclusive of rum-runners, it has averaged ten to a year. The reason for this is that most people are now using automobiles for outing instead of gasoline launches. During the years 1921-22 a great many rum-runners used this harbor but last year there were hardly any, probably owing to the fact that very little liquor is now left in this section.

A number of years ago quite a number of scows used this harbor principally for hauling sand, wood and lumber. There is no more wood or lumber to haul from here and no longer are they permitted to take sand from the lake shore. Not a single scow uses the harbor now.

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now. The last one was sold after it was announced that the proposed breakwater would be built.

Part of the materials for building the breakwater on one side of the river has arrived here so that the Government no doubt will go ahead with the work. I think you should endeavour to have as much of the breakwater as they intend to build this year built an equal way out on each side rather than all the way out on one side so that if no further grant is made for this work it will be of some use and not simply an obstruction.

I overlooked a statement that the Ontario Naviagation Company intended to land passengers here if a suitable park could be procured. Last Fall they wrote Mr. Stover, the owner of the property, near the river asking him if he would build a dance-hall and other places of amusement if they would land excursion passengers there. Mr. Stover left on an European trip about that time but his son informed me that his father would not even consider the proposition. No other property near the harbor suitable for such purpose, could be procured.

I would suggest that a law be passed requiring the municipality or municipalities which would benefit by any public improvement of this nature to pass a bylaw to pay a small proportion, say two per-cent of the cost of such improvement. I believe such a law would prevent the unnecessary spending of large sums of money.

in conclusion I would ask you not to be too hard on my friend Tim. he is joshed about "Healy's Dock" from one end of this county to the other and he never attends a banquet or other public gatherings in this county that someone does not spring a joke on him about his Belle River dock. I believe he wishes he had never heard of Belle River or one of its inhabitants.

Mrs. Stuart wishes to be remembered to Mr. Meighen and yourself.

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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CANADA

034830

Ottawa, April 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stuart:

I thank you very much indeed for your excellent letter of 28th March. My situation is that I want to use this letter and at the same time I think, for the reason I will give in a minute, that the material would be better furnished by someone else. You may remember that one year ago Mr. Healey referred to a personal enemy which he said he had in Belle River. I took it for granted, at the time, that he meant you and I thought that if I quoted from any Belle River correspondent he will immediately ask me if you are not the writer. I do not purpose giving the writer in any event, but I thought it would be well to be in a position to keep him guessing by answering that you are not my correspondent. You doubtless have a copy of your letter; could you not have this signed by some other citizen, as prominent as possible, and send it to me. I have no doubt at all that every word you say as to this wharf is right. I have indeed other information to the same effect but not directly from Belle River. I may say Mr. Felix Sauve, who signs as President of the Belle River Branch, Conservative Association writes me urging that I do not object any longer to this expenditure. Perhaps you can let me know personally

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just how this letter came to be written and what it signifies.

In the letter, which I would like signed by another citizen, include any other details or references that you care to. Please get this to me just as soon as possible as the matter may come up any day. As stated before, it is not necessary to disclose names.

Yours very truly,

William C. Stuart, Esquire,
Belle River,
Ontario.

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CANADA

034832

126

Ottawa, April 1, 1924.

Dear Colonel Robinson:

Thanks for your letter of the 31st. Mr. Stuart has written me an excellent letter on this matter and I have sent him a reply with a further request today.

I presume you know that in response to a very urgent request from Mr. Reid I have persuaded Mrs. Meighen to take the trip next Friday night.

Yours very truly,

Colonel S.C. Robinson,
Walkerville,
Ontario.

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CANADA

034833

Belle River, Ont.,
April 4, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have read with some amusement the reported debate in the House of Commons on the Belle River Harbor improvement and notwithstanding I would like to see the harbor here improved to some extent yet I can not help but admire the stand you have taken that the cost of such proposed improvement is not warranted by the benefits which will be derived.

Believing that you can not be as well posted as a person living in this village as to the benefits to be derived from such improved harbor I thought I would write you regarding some of the matters mentioned in the debate.

$28.000 expended on harbor to date.

Quite a large part of this amount has been extended for piers. A fairly good pier is now on each side of the river. A few years ago a shallow cut was dredged to the mouth of the river. No other dredging has been done here for many years.

Coal, Lumber and Building Material.

People here use Natural Gas. Very little coal is brought in. Not only this but coal boats draw more than 10feet of water and could not enter the harbor when improved. We have one lumber yard here. They get most of their lumber from British Columbia. They have not sufficient business t o order a boat load at the time even though it might be brought in by boat. Practically all brick that is used here comes from brick yards in this vicinity.

Fishing Industry.

Three fishermen ship from this point. The fishing is so poor that they can not make a living at fishing alone. One of them is engaged in the ice business. Another has a hardware store. The other does such work around the village as he can procure. The water here is generally shallow early in the spring and late in the fall. I do not suppose there is over a foot of water at the present time at the shallowest point a short distance out from the end of the present pier. If the present pier were extended out on each side a distance of three or four hundred feet the fishermen would have no further trouble getting in and out of this harbor at any time of the year. Except when their boats are heavy loaded they have no trouble going in and out of this harbor when the water is low.

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034834

Sand and Gravel.

I believe it will be a number of years before any further concrete road building will be done in this section. The gravel used for gravelling roads comes from the county pit situated inland and must be brought by rail. Lake gravel does not make good gravel road. Felix Sauve & Son have a small plant for manufacturing cement tile. They with one man whom they employ do all the work. I believe he could procure his sand cheaper if the harbor were made deeper and in my opinion they would benefit more than all the rest of the village if the proposed improvement should be completed.

Sugar-Beets.

Between thirty-five (35) and fourty (40) cars of sugar-beets were shipped from here to Chatham last year. They were shipped late in the fall and could not very well be shipped by boat at that time. Mr. Stokes of Chatham, who has charge of all the shipping informed the writer that no matter how good a harbor we might have here that they would not ship any beets by boat.

Gasoline Launches.

Of course the fishermen use gasoline launches. There is only one other gasoline launch owned in this village. Practically the only gasoline launches that use this harbor are rum runners. Last year very few rum running launches were seen here. If the harbor should be improved undoubtedly greater quantities of liquor will be shipped from this point. It is well know what class of men engage in rum running and the people of this village do not wish to have them come here.

This Municipality recommended work be done.

Any municipality would recommend any work be done. It would not cost them anything and it is or might be some benefit. I am positive however that if this village had to pay $1.000 towards this improvement in order to have the work done and it were submitted to a vote of the people whether or not they would pay $1.000 towards such work it would be defeated five to one.

$60.000 would have been saved in building concrete roads.

This statement is ridiculous but even if true would be no argument in favor of the proposed breakwater as no more concrete roads will be built here for many years.

Ontario Navigation Company.

Last fall this company attempted to get from Mr. Stover the right to use part of his property along the lake and adjoining the river for a park but Mr. Stover refused to allow his property to be used for such purposed and as no other property would be suitable for such purpose, the company dropped the matter and will not again take it up unless the village will provide a park for such purposes. The village will not do anything further towards this matter.

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Brick and Tile business.

A plant was built near here last year. A spur from the C.P.R. runs into their plant. All tile manufactured is used in this section. Some brick may be shipped to Windsor. It would be cheaper to ship by rail than to haul it to the mouth of the river and ship by boat.

Boats larger than gasoline launches.

Years ago several scows were used for hauling sand, lumber and wood from this section, but as their owners have been prevented from taking sand from the shore and as there is no more lumber or wood to be had and nothing else to ship from this point all scows have been disposed of so that now not one scow remains in this harbor.

Dredging yearly.

I remember that a little bit of dredging was done three or four years ago. This is the only dredging I can recall for many years.

In conclusion I would say that personally I feel that if the government would extend the pier about four hundred (400) feet on each side and dredge a cut of four (4) or five (5) feet in depth between these piers that it would furnish a channel for all gasoline launches except the deep draught one's used in rum running and the people of this village would be entirely satisfied. We know that the business here will not warrant any any greater expenditure. In fact, as a strictly business proposition, the government would not be warranted in building four-hundred (400) feet. If in the future the business here should require a much better harbor I do not believe any government would refuse to give it to us.

I was well pleased with the speech which you made in this village but regret that I did not have the pleasure of meeting you at that time. I hope however to have the honor of being introduced to you in the near future.

Yours very sincerely,

Wm Fullerton

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Ottawa, April 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stuart:

I have received a letter dated 4th April from Mr. Wm. Fullerton. This letter covers the ground well. Would you please ask Mr. Fullerton if he has any objection to my using the letter or his name in connection with the discussion in the House. I know of no reason at all why he should object.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Stuart, Esquire,
Belle River,
Ontario.

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(c

WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

April 7. 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

House of Commons,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your letter inquiring about Mr. Felix Sauve of this village was duly received. Mr. Sauve has generally voted with the Conservative party. About a year ago at our annual meeting Mr. Sauve was elected as one of the executive to represent Belle River. The executive has not been elected for the present year. He holds no other office that I am aware of with the Conservative party. It is many years since the Conservative party have had an organization in the village of Belle River, although we are preparing to organize at the present time.

About a year ago James Cooper announced that he was going to build a brick and tile plant near this village. The plant has since been completed. Mr. Sauve is engaged in the manufacture of cement tile and since Cooper commenced the erection of his plant Mr. Sauve has taken no active interest in politics. We have felt for many months back that Mr. Sauve feels that if he takes an active interest in behalf of the Conservative party that Cooper would sell his tile at such a low price that it would drive Mr. Sauve out of business. The President of the Liberal Association in this village intimated some time ago that Sauve would not do anything more for the Conservative party. For some months past the Conservatives here have not consulted with Mr. Sauve in matters pertaining to the party.

Mr. Sauve would be able to get his sand for making tile cheaper if the proposed breakwater is built, in fact he is the only one engaged in business, in this village who would receive more than a nominal advantage therefrom. He, his son and one employee manufacture all the tile manufactured by them and as their plant is small you can readily see the amount he would save by being able to bring in more sand to the load, would be small.

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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034838

126

Ottawa, April 8th, 1924.

Wm. C. Stuart, Esq.,
Belle River,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Stuart:

Many thanks for yours of the 7th inst., with information as to Mr. Felix Sauve.

Yours very truly,

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D34839

WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

April 19, 192 .

Rt. Hon. Arthue Meighen,

House of Commons,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The pile driver landed in Belle River the early part of this week and already piles have been driven for a distance of about 300 feet into the lake. I suspect that it is the intention of the Liberal party to delay bringing up the matter again until the work has so far advanced that it would have to be completed. The breakwater which they are now building extends from the easterly side of the river and as the prevailing and heavy winds are westerly the sand will be driven in along this breakwater by such winds and constantly keep the mouth of the river blocked. It would then become absolutely necessary to build a breakwater from the westerly side of the river in order to have any use whatever of the river. If the contractors continue rushing the work in the manner in which they have this week, by the end of next week the piles will be all driven on the easterly side and it would be too late then to object to the work being completed and I would feel compelled to request of you that after the completion of the breakwater on the easterly side, you do not object to the building of a breakwater on the west side.

It seems to me that inasmuch as the work is now under way that it might be well for you to insist upon building 700 feet on both sides of the river instead of 1400 feet on one side. Then if no further grant is made the work which will be done will be of some benefit and not a detriment and obstruction.

It would probably amuse you to learn that already two docks are being constructed in the river for the purpose of shipping beer or liquor across the border. A number of persons are now negotiating with owners of property along the river to lease the same for similar purposes.

I had a party see Mr. Sauve about the letter which he sent you and Mr. Sauve admitted that after giving the matter consideration he had made a mistake in writing you the letter. Personally I beleive he wrote the letter at the request of one of the leading Liberals here as I know that such party had a long talk with Mr. Sauve about the matter and is very active in trying to get persons to write the department or Mr. Healy that the breakwater will be a benefit to this village.

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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CANADA

034840

126

Ottawa, Apr. 21, 1924.

Wm. C. Stuart, Esq.,
Belle River,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Stuart:

I have your letter of the 19th April, and note that already operations are under way at Belle River. I catch the drift of your argument as to the drift of the sand, and will keep this in mind in the discussions. Any information you can send me as to who are putting up these docks or leasing them, with a view to showing the purpose they are to be used for will be appreciated.

Yours very truly.

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CANADA

034841

WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

April 21, 1924.

Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Yesterday I had a man go with me to look over the timber which is being used in the breakwater here. This man has been engaged in the timber business a great many years and is well posted on the kinds of timber that should be used in building docks and the like. We found about 50% of the piles were composed of hickory, white ash hard maple and other kinds not specified in the contract. This man informed me that these kinds of timber if used in piling would rot above the water very quickly and that they were practically useless for a breakwater. These piles are not according to the specifications and contractors in this section, who put in a bid on this work have informed me that had they known the government would allow the kind of pileing and sheeting that they have here to complete the job that their bid would have been very much lower as such pileing and sheeting could be purchased at a very much lower price. I wish you would make inquiries as to why these timbers are allowed on the job and if you have the right to do so insist upon the contractors living up to the specifications. In looking over my former letters I noticed that I neglected to call your attention to the ~~fact~~ cause of the low water in this lake during the past three years. It is supposed to be caused by the diversion of water into the Chicago drainage system. When the height of the water is nearly normal gasoline launches have no difficulty getting in and out of the river.

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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CANADA

034842

126

Ottawa, April 22, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stuart:

I have received your letter of the 21st. I will probably mention this phase when the subject is under discussion. I presume the whole scheme is more for the purpose of making money for somebody than anything else.

Yours very truly,

William C. Stuart, Esquire,
Belle River,
Ontario.

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Bell River Wharf
126

034843

The figures are in error here, My recollection is that Mr. Kennedy's majority was 7,195 and that the reduction must be reduced accordingly. Also I would not make reference to Mr. Healey agreeing to reduce the amount from $86,000 down. Also I think the appropriation last year, as well as this year, was $35,000 - from memory.

We should state that the amount is up for revote this year and without Parliament passing on it the Government is already at work. I could show you correspondence which will establish that there is no hope of this being used at all except for bootleggers, indeed I understand three wharves are already under preparation for that purpose only. We should also mention that our attack is not limited to the House of Commons and far away points. I went right into the riding and nearby in the City of Windsor attacked the expenditure as wanton waste and a mere political and did so to the applause of an immense audience on April 5th.

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WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

126

April 23, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I met Mr. Healy to-day and informed him what kind of timbers were being used in building the breakwater here. He informed me that he would take the matter up with Mr. Craig at once and insist upon the specifications being carried out.

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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034845

ONTARIO

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

April 30th, 1925.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen: Re: Belle River Dock

I don't know when Mr. Henry returned from Ottawa but late yesterday morning he gave me your message. Of course, as Mr. Boys wanted the material for yesterday morning this did not help any.

I was away from my office from late Friday night last until late in the morning of Tuesday of this week. On getting back I found the letter from Mr. Boys. I immediately wired him regarding the delay in seeing his letter, and asked him for instructions accordingly. In the meantime I gathered what information I could and sent it right over by letter.

It is unfortunate that this matter worked out as it did.

Yours sincerely

G. W. Wilson

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034846

126

Ottawa, May 4, 1935.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Many thanks for yours of the 30th, explaining the delay in getting the information to Mr. Boys. I have shown him your letter and he quite understands.

Yours very truly,

F.W. Wilson, Esq., M.P.P.,
Legislative Assembly,
Toronto, Ontario.

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034847

WILLIAM C. STUART
BELLE RIVER
ONTARIO

126

May 6, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The piles have all been driven along the east side of the Belle River breakwater and I presume they will commence the driving of the sheet piling to-day. The depth of the water at the end of the sheet piling is between seven and eight feet and it is some distance beyond this before ten feet of water is reached and in order to make it safe for boats to come in which would draw say nine feet of water it would be necessary to remove a number of rocks beyond the ten foot depth as rocks are found on the bottom of the lake all through this section. I beleive it is now too late to object to the squandering of money in building this breakwater and after it is built on the east side it will in my opinion become absolutely necessary to build one on the west side for the reason that the sand will fill in the mouth of the river at the end of the present pier on the west side so that not even a row boat will be able to get in and out of the river.

Three buildings have already been constructed from which to export beer and liquor and I am informed that at least three more will be built in the near future. One carload of beer reached here yesterday and another is expected to-morrow. The beer is taken out to deep water in small launches or row-boats where it is loaded into larger boats. During the last two nights I could see from my summer home lights along the shore signalling the rum runners and I now look forward to some of the conditions that existed two and three years ago. Most if not all of the persons who intend to ship from here have been convicted of bootlegging but of course it is difficult to find out who is behind them furnishing the money.

Apparently Mr. Healy was unable to prevent piles and sheet piling which were not the kind required by the specifications, from being used. As soon as the Conservatives come into power I intend to ask a thorough investigation of this matter.

It was with deep sorrow that I heard of the death of your father and I assure you you have the sincere sympathy not only of myself and wife but also all other persons who so greatly admired you when you were here. It seems too bad that he could not have lived a few more months to see you elected as the leader of our country.

Yours very truly,

Wm. C. Stuart.

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126

ROBERT HENRY & SON

GENERAL SALES AGENTS
BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHING AND PACKING CO. LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

OFFICES
CAPITOL THEATRE BUILDING

WINDSOR, ONT.

May 20th, 1925.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

On Wednesday, May 13th, Mr. W. Tomlinson of Belle River, appeared before the Public Accounts Committee to give evidence in connection with the Belle River Harbour Improvement, and I understand did exceptionally well, and has in his possession a letter from Mr. W. A. Boys congratulating him upon the exceedingly capable manner in which he gave his evidence, and also the effective way his answers were given when under cross-examination by Dr. Martel.

Upon Mr. Tomlinson's return to Belle River, he had indeed a warm reception, and was practically run out of Belle River, as all work that he had on hand was immediately cancelled by the Liberals of Belle River, and it was impossible for him to remain a citizen of that village especially when his bread and butter was taken from him for doing his duty. On his return from Ottawa, he found under his front door a poster printed in red ink, about thirty inches long and fourteen inches wide, which read as follows: "Tomlinson - Traitor - Tramp and Sucker for W. A. Boys." This poster, however, I do not think was distributed around town, but he has the one that was under his door in his possession, and to say the least, it was a most disgraceful thing for the Liberals of Belle River to do such a thing, but, I presume, we must expect such rotten tactics from especially the Liberals Party of the East Essex constituency.

However, the fact remains that Mr. Tomlinson is out of a position, He is a painter by trade, and as things are slack in Windsor, he has been unable to find employment here. He is a valuable man, and one that I would be sorry to see leave the County, but unless he can secure employment before long, it will be necessary for him to leave this part of the Province altogether. I am asking Mr. Tomlinson to go down to Amherstburg this afternoon and see Mr. Gott as well as Mr. Inch, and probably they can help him secure work down there.

I have discussed this matter very carefully with Col. Robinson, and I thought it best that you should know just what went on after Mr. Tomlinson's return after

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ROBERT HENRY & SON

GENERAL SALES AGENTS
BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHING AND PACKING CO. LIMITED
VANCOUVER, B.C.

OFFICES
CAPITOL THEATRE BUILDING

WINDSOR, ONT.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, - 2 -

giving his evidence at Ottawa. I remain, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

Stuart M. Henry

SMH/DT

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034850

Bell River Wharf.

See Col. S.C. Robertson's letter. 2.2.24. File 40

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CANADA

034851

Copy

1605 Nelson Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
August 7th.1926.

The Right Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Premier of Canada,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

Herewith I am enclosing copies of a brief outline of Plan for the establishment of a Chilled or Fresh Meat Export trade from the Dominion, together with covering letter which is being sent to every Conservative and Progressive Candidate throughout the Dominion, also, a copy of a letter addressed to the Editors of the principal Conservative and Independent papers in all the Provinces, and to whom was also sent a copy of the matter being forwarded to the Conservative and Progressive Candidates.

It was felt that this material would make both the Candidates and also the Editors more au fait with the scheme, and could not be other than exceedingly helpful in the Campaign.

I am hoping that I may have an opportunity of meeting you when in Vancouver, even if only to wish you a most successful outcome next month.

If there is anything further I can do to assist, please command me.

With kind regards and the very best of good wishes.

Yours Sincerely,

Sgd. E.G.Palmer

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034852

COPY.

1605 Nelson Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
August 7th.1926.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Premier of Canada,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

Herewith I am enclosing copies of a brief outline of Plan for the establishment of a CHILLED or FRESH Meat Export Trade from the Dominion, together with covering letter which is being sent to every Conservative and Progressive Candidate throughout the Dominion, also, a copy of a letter addressed to the Editors of the principal Conservative and Independent papers in all the Provinces, and to whom was also sent a copy of the matter being forwarded to the Conservative and Progressive Candidates.

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034853

Quadra Club
VANCOUVER
B.C.

August 8th 1916

Dear Mr. Meighen.

The originals of the enclosed were posted to you at Ottawa Yesterday. These are addressed c/o of my friend Col. Weaver Edmonton feeling sure he will have an opportunity of handing them to you when passing through Edmonton for Prince Rupert

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Beef Exports

034855

Quadra Club
VANCOUVER
B.C.

August 10th 1916

Dear Mr. Meighen

Matter Similar to the Enclosed was addressed to you at Ottawa & also C/o my friend Col. Lowson, Edmonton in the hopes that he would have an opportunity of handing it to you when passing through on your way to Prince Rupert, & this is being sent to Prince Rupert in case Colonel Lowson missed seeing you in Edmonton.

Yours Sincerely

A. Palmer

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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034854

Regards.
Yours Sincerely
T. Palmer

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Beef Exports

034855

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VANCOUVER
B.C.

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Matter referred to the enclosed was addressed to you at Ottawa & also c/o my friend Col. Lawson, Edmonton in the hopes that he would have an opportunity of handing it to you when passing through on your way to Prince Rupert, & this is being sent to Prince Rupert in case Colonel Lawson missed seeing you in Edmonton.

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This Covering letter (together with Leaflet) sent to each Conservative and Progressive Candidate throughout the Dominion

034856

This Company has been f... ...ing out the nec... ...sary preliminary work es... ...d on a sound and permanent basis with the ... ...k of the country and stimulate a greater p...

M... LIMITED

VANCOUVER, B.C.

August 10th, 1926.

Dear Sir:

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Needless to say the Imperial authorities are keenly desirous of doing everything possible towards assisting the production of Food Stuffs, and especially Meat Animals, within the EMPIRE, and that the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, if returned to power, would give the necessary Government assistance towards establishing the industry on sound and permanent lines was repeatedly emphasized by him during the 1925 Elections; for instance at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, on August the 7th, he is reported as follows:-

> "During his two hours' speech, Mr. Meighen said that Agriculture is one of the basic industries of the Country, but not the only one that must be considered. He thought that one chief thing to be considered for the Farmer was a CHILLED MEAT TRADE; so that they can get their cattle to the export market on the HOOK and not on the HOOF. He pledged that if he was again called upon to administer the Country he would lend Government financial aid to this great economic problem. He thought it could be accomplished with a minimum of Government support."

The scheme is in no way antagonistic to existing Packing Plants, in fact it could not be other than exceedingly helpful to them, as it would be the means of stimulating the production and proper finishing of thousands of both cattle and hogs where NOT ONE is forthcoming to-day, and further, the Government assistance granted to this scheme could be extended to any existing concerns giving similar quid pro quo, and those at present shipping alive, on the hoof, would quickly avail themselves of the more modern, scientific, up-to-date and humane method just as soon as

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That shipping on the hoof is not only wasteful, but exceedingly inhumane, it is only necessary to point to the intense feeling of abhorrence which existed both in Canada and Great Britain in connection with the shipment of cattle on board the "MANCHESTER PRODUCER" last March. Owing to rough weather, over 300 head of the poor beasts were days without either food or water and then eventually had to be forced overboard ALIVE with the aid of pitchforks and other instruments and those that were not flung overboard in this way by the roll of the boat, were hitched up to one of the ship's winches and dragged ALIVE along the side of the vessel and put overboard where they were left plunging and floundering in the

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This Company has been formed by men interested in live stock pursuits in the Western Provinces, for the express purpose of carrying out the necessary preliminary work essential to the inauguration of a thoroughly organized system of Chilling, Packing and Exporting, established on a sound and permanent basis with the interests of the Producers adequately protected, and thus provide a better and more stable market for the stock of the country and stimulate a greater production of all kinds of meat animals.

MEAT EXPORTS LIMITED

CANADIAN NATIONAL DOCK
VANCOUVER, B.C.

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sea to drown. Could anything more horrible or inhumane be imagined? It is surely about time that the Government stepped in and assisted in providing a more modern, profitable and less barbarous method of marketing our cattle.

When pointing out to your constituents what this comprehensive and far-reaching scheme will mean to the farming industry of the country and also to the whole of the Dominion, you may have the question thrown at you, as to how we can compete with Australia and New Zealand. There would be NO competition with these Countries, as owing to their great distance from Great Britain and the long time it takes to make the voyage, everything has to be HARD FROZEN, and which upon arrival in Great Britain has to cater to a lower class of trade and which is entirely different from that of the CHILLED or FRESH meats. CANADA is the ONLY part of the EMPIRE capable of producing meat animals of the finest quality in excess of the Home requirements and able to market the surplus in Great Britain in a CHILLED or FRESH state, owing to its nearness. Just think what that means, or should and will mean when this industry is established and well on its feet. The only competitor is the Argentine, and ere long we can safely look forward to obtaining a preference in Great Britain for meat produced within the EMPIRE.

Business, Industrial and also Political Leaders have been slow to recognize that there is a direct relation between the well-being of the Farmers and general prosperity. There has been a disposition to regard the discontent of the Farmers as a form of political agitation, and to combat it by political means, when it could not be ignored. It is impossible to do too much (in reason) to make the lot of the Farmer more happy, contented and prosperous, a prosperous farming community is a prosperous CANADA. A stable and profitable market for meat animals and other perishable products of the farm, such as this sound and extensive scheme will provide, would materially assist in bestowing not not only more happiness, contentment and prosperity, but also to a better and more permanent form of agriculture, (REAL AGRICULTURE).

Perhaps I may be permitted to point out, and in which I feel sure you will agree, that although the incompetency of the late Government may be laid bare, still, a really sound constructive policy of development is, however, what the great bulk of the people so keenly desire and would like to have placed before them. A Policy that means action and progress is what the ELECTORS are hungrily awaiting, and markets, permanent and payable, and the most scientific and up-to-date method of reaching them, are what agriculture is most urgently in need of.

To STRONGLY feature this project will be exceedingly helpful to you, as it cannot do other than appeal to EVERY THINKING person, no matter what his calling or affiliation.

With all good wishes for your success,

Yours very truly,

Sgd. E.J. Palmer

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034858

BRIEF OUTLINE

OF

PLAN TO DEVELOP

and Increase the Production of Foodstuffs and Especially

MEAT ANIMALS

Throughout the Dominion

By MAJOR E. G. PALMER

Vancouver, B. C.

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PLAN TO DEVELOP AND INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND ESPECIALLY MEAT ANIMALS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

This plan is the outcome of practical tests carried on for some years in Western Canada under expert supervision, to determine the feasibility of establishing a MEAT CHILLING and EXPORTING business from Canada, with a view to supplying Great Britain with some portion of her FRESH foodstuffs.

That the establishment of such an industry is timely, is emphasized by the following points:

1. **The necessity for a closer bond between Canada and the Mother Country.**
2. **The urgent necessity for the development of wider markets within the Empire.**
3. **The necessity for emigration of surplus population from the Old Country and the desirability of keeping our own people within the Empire.**
4. **The desire to make the lot of those on the land so happy, contented and prosperous as to be the means of absorbing and also retaining the greater portion of these newcomers on the land, together with those already more or less settled.**
5. **The further desire to make love of Canada and ownership more and more permanent, by not only encouraging mixed farming, but by the making of it a more profitable, desirable and lasting pursuit.**
6. **The laudable object to make this Dominion—which has the capabilities and enormous advantage of nearness—the larder in addition to the granary of Great Britain.**
7. **The fact that a constructive programme for real agricultural development such as this plan embraces is the logical project for the Government to be associated with, especially in view of its appeal to all Parties, supplying as it does mutual ground on which they can meet in a practical method of furthering the interests of what undoubtedly is the main and permanent foundation upon which the future progress and prosperity of the Dominion entirely depends.**

The primary object of this scheme is to stimulate the production and proper finishing of meat animals, especially cattle and hogs, throughout the Dominion, by the providing of a stable and remunerative outlet.

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To treat the finished stock in the most scientific and up-to-date manner and export and market same in retail shops in and throughout Great Britain as CANADIAN produce, thus demonstrating in the most convincing and practical manner what Canada is capable of producing and in this way, not only attract the kind of immigrant the country is most in need of, but also be the means of making the present and future settlers more happy and contented on the land.

The crying need of the Dominion is for more and more happy, contented and prosperous farmers, real farmers, not merely miners of the soil, as constant grain growing can only be classed. The greatest obstacle to this has been the lack of a steady and profitable outlet for both cattle and hogs (which this project would provide), prices in the past have been governed entirely by local supply and demand, with its wide fluctuations and consequent depressing effect upon all those embarking in the industry of raising stock.

The present packing houses of Canada have all originated as merely wholesale and retail butchers supplying local needs, exporting being quite a secondary matter and only resorted to in the case of a surplus.

This scheme would have entirely different aims and objects, the EXPORT TRADE, with its ever-increasing volume, would be the main and principal raison d'etre, the local trade of quite secondary importance, and only used as a possible profitable means for disposing of rejects, or that which was unsuitable for export purposes.

I may point out that the information in my possession and forming the basis of this scheme has not been acquired theoretically, or obtained at second hand. It is the result of a thorough knowledge of the stock raising industry, combined with actual experience gained in the management of works, where the operations of slaughtering, chilling, freezing, meat exporting and packing in all its branches, handling the by-products, and transporting and marketing the finished commodities are carried on, and from a personal acquaintance with, and supervision of, all the details of the business.

With this knowledge of the industry as outlined above, and with a full appreciation of the existing methods in this Country, I feel that we are in an exceptionally strong position to bring forward a scheme for adoption in Canada, which is of practical value, and which if carried out, would prove of great and permanent benefit to agricultural and pastoral industries throughout the Dominion.

Giving due consideration to the quantity and quality of stock at present in the country, and its distribution over the various Provinces; keeping in mind the increased quantities of stock of improved quality that would soon be forthcoming, and considering also the vast extent of the Country, the necessity of developing on an equitable basis all the various stock-raising districts, with the greatest benefit to the whole country, thus assisting to the fullest possible extent the agricultural and pastoral industries throughout the Dominion, the scheme, which we consider as the best plan for adoption for Canada, consists

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of several large establishments working in conjunction with a considerable number of smaller works, or FEEDERS, distributed as widely as possible throughout the stock-raising portions of the country.

By adopting this method, the necessary capital would be distributed and employed to the best advantage, and an even balance maintained between excessive centralization on the one hand, and too wide a distribution of independent works, resulting in lack of cohesion, on the other. The large central works would be provided with complete appliances for handling stock for export, and also for turning out all the various products of modern Packing Houses, including chilled meat, bacon, hams, canned meats, lard, lard compounds, oleo and other oils, cured and salted beef and pork, tallow, fertilizers, etc., etc.

They would draw some of their supplies of the raw materials from the surrounding country, but would also be largely supplied from the smaller works or FEEDERS. The smaller works or FEEDERS would be supplied with appliances for slaughtering, chilling, tallow making, and working up certain of the by-products. They would be located in any district where sufficient cattle and hogs were obtainable, or likely to be forthcoming in the near future, thus providing a ready market, and enabling stock to be slaughtered and handled near their own pastures, and so obviating transporting long distances on the hoof. From the FEEDERS refrigerated meats would be exported directly to Great Britain, or transported in refrigerator cars to the central establishments for further conversion into the various products of the Packing House.

By adopting this method, the large works, where the bulk of the skilled labor would be concentrated, would be kept going almost continuously, and the FEEDERS, should sufficient stock at any time not be available, as would undoubtedly be the case with some of them at certain seasons, could be closed down, with comparatively slight expense and without disorganizing the supply of the more highly skilled labor.

These FEEDERS would be so designed that they could be readily extended and increased with the growth of the business in any one district, or be converted into large central establishments, to be themselves supplied, in a supplementary way, from other FEEDERS, as rendered necessary to keep pace with the opening up and development of the Country.

In order to establish at once a thoroughly organized system of Chilling and Meat Packing on the above lines, the following works would be required:

Say 30 FEEDERS distributed over the following Provinces: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, each Feeder being capable of slaughtering, chilling and the handling of the principal by-products of 25 head of cattle and 250 hogs daily (the exact proportions to be varied to meet local conditions).

SIX (6) CENTRAL DEPOTS, one in each of the above Provinces, located at suitable points of railway convergence, and one at VANCOUVER, B. C., as the opening of the Panama Canal has changed the

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viewpoint for the development of this particular CHILLED MEAT industry from the West, and although the boats at present plying between this port and the Old Country via the Panama take rather a long time, owing to calls and delays at U. S. A. Ports, still ordinary cargo boats have made the journey in under a month, and doubtless ere long, with fuller cargoes, the journey will be made direct in less time.

The average capacity of the CENTRAL DEPOTS to be equal to slaughtering and treating 100 head of cattle and 500 hogs daily, in addition to handling the output from SIX FEEDERS. The exact proportions both as regards cattle and hogs treated, and also as regards supplies from FEEDERS, to be varied to meet the requirements and producing power of the different Provinces.

General Cold Storage accommodation for various other perishable products to be provided at each CENTRAL DEPOT, and at each FEEDER.

In order to make the scheme thoroughly complete, it would be necessary to have in addition to the foregoing works, cold storage facilities at say Montreal and an OPEN WINTER PORT on the EAST COAST, equipped, not only for storing the export output from the INLAND WORKS, but also furnished with the necessary COLD STORAGE accommodation for all other kinds of perishable products.

With regard to Cold Storage transportation across the Atlantic, we have satisfied ourselves that the necessary accommodation can be obtained to meet present requirements, and that additional shipping space would be readily forthcoming to meet further developments. The same applies to Cold Storage accommodation at the Ports of Great Britain.

In order to control, in the best and most perfect manner, the handling and transportation of refrigerated meats, etc., it may be essential for such an organization to own and operate a thoroughly equipped and modern refrigerator car service.

It may, perhaps, be as well to point out that nothing short of a complete and comprehensive scheme can prove a thorough success, achieve the desired results, and be the means of conferring the benefits aimed at. In order to conduct the business properly, and maintain the high order of quality, and uniformity in the finished article, whether chilled beef or other products of the Packing House, essential for building up a sound trade, it is absolutely essential to control the whole of the operations from start to finish.

The benefits resulting from a large number of comparatively small works, providing a ready market in all stock-raising districts, avoiding the transportation of stock long distances, and possessing the inestimable advantage of forming the NUCLEUS of COMPLETE PACKING PLANTS in the near future, as the particular districts developed, and proved themselves capable of supporting a larger establishment, could not be secured in any other way, than by a thorough and complete system such as I have outlined in as brief a manner as possible, without going into too many details, and even

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without touching upon many obvious matters in connection with such an undertaking.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF WORKS, AND CAPITAL REQUIRED TO OPERATE SAME

30 FEEDERS—cost complete, say $50,000 each	$1,500,000.00
6 CENTRAL DEPOTS, cost complete, say $300,000.00 each	1,800,000.00
1 COLD STORAGE DEPOT (say at Montreal), say	200,000.00
1 COLD STORAGE DEPOT, smaller (at open winter port, East Coast), say	100,000.00
Land for 30 Feeders, say 30 Quarter Sections, at $50.00 per acre	240,000.00
Land for 6 Central Plants, average, say, $50,000.00	300,000.00
Land for Depots at Ports on the East Coast, say	200,000.00
Railway Sidings, water supply, yards, drainage, etc., etc.	325,000.00
Refrigerator Cars, say 500, at $1,500.00 each	750,000.00
Fitting up say 100 RETAIL DEPOTS in Great Britain for the disposal of CANADIAN Chilled meat and other Produce	200,000.00
WORKING CAPITAL, Preliminary Expenses, Interest upon, say a part of the Capital prior to commencing operations, say	4,000,000.00
TOTAL	$9,615,000.00

A further somewhat similar amount of Capital would be required for extensions and further works, etc. WITHIN FIVE (5) YEARS, due to the stimulus such an outlet would give to the stock-raising industry.

In order to obtain the necessary Capital as cheaply as possible, and also to allow of the business becoming thoroughly established, Imperial or Dominion assistance, or preferably both, is essential, and this could readily take the form of a subsidy on all the Company exported for, say, the first 10 years, with, of course, the representation of these Governments on the Board, and any other quid pro quo considered desirable.

The desirability for prompt action in connection with this plan has been outlined in the introduction, and I await the opportunity to amplify the above brief outline, and personally submit further data, so that the formation of an organization to handle the matter can be facilitated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) E. G. PALMER.

From—MAJOR E. G. PALMER,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
July 22nd, 1925.

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This Company has been formed by men interested in live stock pursuits in the Western Provinces, for the express purpose of carrying out the necessary preliminary work essential to the inauguration of a thoroughly organized system of Chilling, Packing and Exporting, established on a sound and permanent basis with the interests of the Producers adequately protected, and thus provide a better and more stable market for the stock of the country and stimulate a greater production of all kinds of meat animals.

MEAT EXPORTS LIMITED

CANADIAN NATIONAL DOCK
VANCOUVER, B.C.

August 10th, 1926.

Fred Davis Esq.M.P.
Irricana, Alta.

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When pointing out to your constituents what this comprehensive and far-reaching scheme will mean to the farming industry of the country and also to the whole of the Dominion, you may have the question thrown at you, as to how we can compete with Australia and New Zealand. There would be NO competition with these Countries, as owing to their great distance from Great Britain and the long time it takes to make the voyage, everything has to be HARD FROZEN, and which upon arrival in Great Britain has to cater to a lower class of trade and which is entirely different from that of the CHILLED or FRESH meats. CANADA is the ONLY part of the EMPIRE capable of producing meat animals of the finest quality in excess of the Home requirements and able to market the surplus in Great Britain in a CHILLED or FRESH state, owing to its nearness. Just think what that means, or should and will mean when this industry is established and well on its feet. The only competitor is the Argentine, and ere long we can safely look forward to obtaining a preference in Great Britain for meat produced within the EMPIRE.

Business, Industrial and also Political Leaders have been slow to recognize that there is a direct relation between the well-being of the Farmers and general prosperity. There has been a disposition to regard the discontent of the Farmers as a form of political agitation, and to combat it by political means, when it could not be ignored. It is impossible to do too much (in reason) to make the lot of the Farmer more happy, contented and prosperous, a prosperous farming community is a prosperous CANADA. A stable and profitable market for meat animals and other perishable products of the farm, such as this sound and extensive scheme will provide, would materially assist in bestowing not ~~not~~ only more happiness, contentment and prosperity, but also to a better and more permanent form of agriculture, (REAL AGRICULTURE).

Perhaps I may be permitted to point out, and in which I feel sure you will agree, that although the incompetency of the late Government may be laid bare, still, a really sound constructive policy of development is, however, what the great bulk of the people so keenly desire and would like to have placed before them. A Policy that means action and progress is what the ELECTORS are hungrily awaiting, and markets, permanent and payable, and the most scientific and up-to-date method of reaching them, are what agriculture is most urgently in need of.

To STRONGLY feature this project will be exceedingly helpful to you, as it cannot do other than appeal to EVERY THINKING person, no matter what his calling or affiliation.

With all good wishes for your success,

Yours very truly,

E. G. Palmer

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034866

Copy of letter sent to the Editors of the principal Conservative and Independent papers in Each Province, together with a copy of the covering letter and Leaflet being sent to each Conservative and Progressive Candidate.

The Editor,
"_____"
_____

Dear Sir:-

You will recall, no doubt, that some months ago, the Canadian Press carried a dispatch which was featured in a number of the leading newspapers throughout the Dominion, referring to proposals which had been made by Major E.G.Palmer of this City, for developing the CHILLED, or FRESH meat trade of the Dominion on a large and comprehensive scale. The matter was referred to and given cordial support by the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in more than one speech.

Its importance, as Mr. Meighen pointed out, cannot be overestimated, and in order that every Conservative and Progressive Candidate throughout the Dominion may be in possession of the details of the scheme, the enclosed covering letter and brief outline of the Plan has been sent to each, in the hopes that it may be helpful to them, as illustrating one, at least, of the progressive and far-reaching measures Mr.Meighen intends to inaugurate.

In view of its importance, you may feel disposed to give some publicity to the Plan, which is put forward, not from motives of self-profit, but because it is believed that in it lies the germ of enormous benefit to all Canada.

Yours Very Truly,

Sgd. E.J.Greenstreet,

Secretary.

Enclo.2.
E.J.G./GN.

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This Company has been formed by men interested in live stock pursuits in the Western Provinces, for the express purpose of carrying out the necessary preliminary work essential to the inauguration of a thoroughly organized system of Chilling, Packing and Exporting, established on a sound and permanent basis with the interests of the Producers adequately protected, and thus provide a better and more stable market for the stock of the country and stimulate a greater production of all kinds of meat animals.

MEAT EXPORTS LIMITED

CANADIAN NATIONAL DOCK
VANCOUVER, B.C.

COPY.

August 10th.1926.

The Editor,
"_____"
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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034867

This Covering letter together with LEAFLET is being forwarded to every Conservative and Progressive Candidate throughout the Dominion.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

August 10th, 1926.

have t address of Candidates

Dear Sir:

We are taking the liberty of forwarding you a copy of a plan submitted to Premier Baldwin, The Imperial Economic Committee of Great Britain and also to the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen and the Agricultural Enquiry Committee, Ontario Legislature.

Needless to say the Imperial authorities are keenly desirous of doing everything possible towards assisting the production of Food Stuffs, and especially Meat Animals, within the EMPIRE, and that the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, if returned to power, would give the necessary Government assistance towards establishing the industry on sound and permanent lines was repeatedly emphasized by him during the 1925 Elections; for instance at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, on August the 7th, he is reported as follows:-

> "During his two hours' speech, Mr. Meighen said that Agriculture is one of the basic industries of the Country, but not the only one that must be considered. He thought that one chief thing to be considered for the Farmer was a CHILLED MEAT TRADE; so that they can get their cattle to the export market on the HOOK and not on the HOOF. He pledged that if he was again called upon to administer the Country he would lend Government financial aid to this great economic problem. He thought it could be accomplished with a minimum of Government support."

The scheme is in no way antagonistic to existing Packing Plants, in fact it could not be other than exceedingly helpful to them, as it would be the means of stimulating the production and proper finishing of thousands of both cattle and hogs where NOT ONE is forthcoming to-day, and further, the Government assistance granted to this scheme could be extended to any existing concerns giving similar quid pro quo, and those at present shipping alive, on the hoof, would quickly avail themselves of the more modern, scientific, up-to-date and humane method just as soon as the necessary facilities existed and which this plan embraces.

That shipping on the hoof is not only wasteful, but exceedingly inhumane, it is only necessary to point to the intense feeling of abhorrence which existed both in Canada and Great Britain in connection with the shipment of cattle on board the "MANCHESTER PRODUCER" last March. Owing to rough weather, over 300 head of the poor beasts were days without either food or water and then eventually had to be forced overboard ALIVE with the aid of pitchforks and other instruments and those that were not flung overboard in this way by the roll of the boat, were hitched up to one of the ship's winches and dragged ALIVE along the side of the vessel and put overboard where they were left plunging and floundering in the

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To STRONGLY feature this project will be exceedingly helpful to you, as it cannot do other than appeal to EVERY THINKING person, no matter what his calling or affiliation.

With all good wishes for your success,

Yours very truly,

Sgd. E.G. Palmer

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034868

BRIEF OUTLINE

OF

PLAN TO DEVELOP

and Increase the Production of Foodstuffs and Especially

MEAT ANIMALS

Throughout the Dominion

By MAJOR E. G. PALMER

Vancouver, B. C.

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PLAN TO DEVELOP AND INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND ESPECIALLY MEAT ANIMALS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

This plan is the outcome of practical tests carried on for some years in Western Canada under expert supervision, to determine the feasibility of establishing a MEAT CHILLING and EXPORTING business from Canada, with a view to supplying Great Britain with some portion of her FRESH foodstuffs.

That the establishment of such an industry is timely, is emphasized by the following points:

1. The necessity for a closer bond between Canada and the Mother Country.

2. The urgent necessity for the development of wider markets within the Empire.

3. The necessity for emigration of surplus population from the Old Country and the desirability of keeping our own people within the Empire.

4. The desire to make the lot of those on the land so happy, contented and prosperous as to be the means of absorbing and also retaining the greater portion of these newcomers on the land, together with those already more or less settled.

5. The further desire to make love of Canada and ownership more and more permanent, by not only encouraging mixed farming, but by the making of it a more profitable, desirable and lasting pursuit.

6. The laudable object to make this Dominion—which has the capabilities and enormous advantage of nearness—the larder in addition to the granary of Great Britain.

7. The fact that a constructive programme for real agricultural development such as this plan embraces is the logical project for the Government to be associated with, especially in view of its appeal to all Parties, supplying as it does mutual ground on which they can meet in a practical method of furthering the interests of what undoubtedly is the main and permanent foundation upon which the future progress and prosperity of the Dominion entirely depends.

The primary object of this scheme is to stimulate the production and proper finishing of meat animals, especially cattle and hogs, throughout the Dominion, by the providing of a stable and remunerative outlet.

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To treat the finished stock in the most scientific and up-to-date manner and export and market same in retail shops in and throughout Great Britain as CANADIAN produce, thus demonstrating in the most convincing and practical manner what Canada is capable of producing and in this way, not only attract the kind of immigrant the country is most in need of, but also be the means of making the present and future settlers more happy and contented on the land.

The crying need of the Dominion is for more and more happy, contented and prosperous farmers, real farmers, not merely miners of the soil, as constant grain growing can only be classed. The greatest obstacle to this has been the lack of a steady and profitable outlet for both cattle and hogs (which this project would provide), prices in the past have been governed entirely by local supply and demand, with its wide fluctuations and consequent depressing effect upon all those embarking in the industry of raising stock.

The present packing houses of Canada have all originated as merely wholesale and retail butchers supplying local needs, exporting being quite a secondary matter and only resorted to in the case of a surplus.

This scheme would have entirely different aims and objects, the EXPORT TRADE, with its ever-increasing volume, would be the main and principal raison d'etre, the local trade of quite secondary importance, and only used as a possible profitable means for disposing of rejects, or that which was unsuitable for export purposes.

I may point out that the information in my possession and forming the basis of this scheme has not been acquired theoretically, or obtained at second hand. It is the result of a thorough knowledge of the stock raising industry, combined with actual experience gained in the management of works, where the operations of slaughtering, chilling, freezing, meat exporting and packing in all its branches, handling the by-products, and transporting and marketing the finished commodities are carried on, and from a personal acquaintance with, and supervision of, all the details of the business.

With this knowledge of the industry as outlined above, and with a full appreciation of the existing methods in this Country, I feel that we are in an exceptionally strong position to bring forward a scheme for adoption in Canada, which is of practical value, and which if carried out, would prove of great and permanent benefit to agricultural and pastoral industries throughout the Dominion.

Giving due consideration to the quantity and quality of stock at present in the country, and its distribution over the various Provinces; keeping in mind the increased quantities of stock of improved quality that would soon be forthcoming, and considering also the vast extent of the Country, the necessity of developing on an equitable basis all the various stock-raising districts, with the greatest benefit to the whole country, thus assisting to the fullest possible extent the agricultural and pastoral industries throughout the Dominion, the scheme, which we consider as the best plan for adoption for Canada, consists

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of several large establishments working in conjunction with a considerable number of smaller works, or FEEDERS, distributed as widely as possible throughout the stock-raising portions of the country.

By adopting this method, the necessary capital would be distributed and employed to the best advantage, and an even balance maintained between excessive centralization on the one hand, and too wide a distribution of independent works, resulting in lack of cohesion, on the other. The large central works would be provided with complete appliances for handling stock for export, and also for turning out all the various products of modern Packing Houses, including chilled meat, bacon, hams, canned meats, lard, lard compounds, oleo and other oils, cured and salted beef and pork, tallow, fertilizers, etc., etc.

They would draw some of their supplies of the raw materials from the surrounding country, but would also be largely supplied from the smaller works or FEEDERS. The smaller works or FEEDERS would be supplied with appliances for slaughtering, chilling, tallow making, and working up certain of the by-products. They would be located in any district where sufficient cattle and hogs were obtainable, or likely to be forthcoming in the near future, thus providing a ready market, and enabling stock to be slaughtered and handled near their own pastures, and so obviating transporting long distances on the hoof. From the FEEDERS refrigerated meats would be exported directly to Great Britain, or transported in refrigerator cars to the central establishments for further conversion into the various products of the Packing House.

By adopting this method, the large works, where the bulk of the skilled labor would be concentrated, would be kept going almost continuously, and the FEEDERS, should sufficient stock at any time not be available, as would undoubtedly be the case with some of them at certain seasons, could be closed down, with comparatively slight expense and without disorganizing the supply of the more highly skilled labor.

These FEEDERS would be so designed that they could be readily extended and increased with the growth of the business in any one district, or be converted into large central establishments, to be themselves supplied, in a supplementary way, from other FEEDERS, as rendered necessary to keep pace with the opening up and development of the Country.

In order to establish at once a thoroughly organized system of Chilling and Meat Packing on the above lines, the following works would be required:

Say 30 FEEDERS distributed over the following Provinces: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, each Feeder being capable of slaughtering, chilling and the handling of the principal by-products of 25 head of cattle and 250 hogs daily (the exact proportions to be varied to meet local conditions).

SIX (6) CENTRAL DEPOTS, one in each of the above Provinces, located at suitable points of railway convergence, and one at VANCOUVER, B. C., as the opening of the Panama Canal has changed the

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viewpoint for the development of this particular CHILLED MEAT industry from the West, and although the boats at present plying between this port and the Old Country via the Panama take rather a long time, owing to calls and delays at U. S. A. Ports, still ordinary cargo boats have made the journey in under a month, and doubtless ere long, with fuller cargoes, the journey will be made direct in less time.

The average capacity of the CENTRAL DEPOTS to be equal to slaughtering and treating 100 head of cattle and 500 hogs daily, in addition to handling the output from SIX FEEDERS. The exact proportions both as regards cattle and hogs treated, and also as regards supplies from FEEDERS, to be varied to meet the requirements and producing power of the different Provinces.

General Cold Storage accommodation for various other perishable products to be provided at each CENTRAL DEPOT, and at each FEEDER.

In order to make the scheme thoroughly complete, it would be necessary to have in addition to the foregoing works, cold storage facilities at say Montreal and an OPEN WINTER PORT on the EAST COAST, equipped, not only for storing the export output from the INLAND WORKS, but also furnished with the necessary COLD STORAGE accommodation for all other kinds of perishable products.

With regard to Cold Storage transportation across the Atlantic, we have satisfied ourselves that the necessary accommodation can be obtained to meet present requirements, and that additional shipping space would be readily forthcoming to meet further developments. The same applies to Cold Storage accommodation at the Ports of Great Britain.

In order to control, in the best and most perfect manner, the handling and transportation of refrigerated meats, etc., it may be essential for such an organization to own and operate a thoroughly equipped and modern refrigerator car service.

It may, perhaps, be as well to point out that nothing short of a complete and comprehensive scheme can prove a thorough success, achieve the desired results, and be the means of conferring the benefits aimed at. In order to conduct the business properly, and maintain the high order of quality, and uniformity in the finished article, whether chilled beef or other products of the Packing House, essential for building up a sound trade, it is absolutely essential to control the whole of the operations from start to finish.

The benefits resulting from a large number of comparatively small works, providing a ready market in all stock-raising districts, avoiding the transportation of stock long distances, and possessing the inestimable advantage of forming the NUCLEUS of COMPLETE PACKING PLANTS in the near future, as the particular districts developed, and proved themselves capable of supporting a larger establishment, could not be secured in any other way, than by a thorough and complete system such as I have outlined in as brief a manner as possible, without going into too many details, and even

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without touching upon many obvious matters in connection with such an undertaking.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF WORKS, AND CAPITAL REQUIRED TO OPERATE SAME

30 FEEDERS—cost complete, say $50,000 each	$1,500,000.00
6 CENTRAL DEPOTS, cost complete, say $300,000.00 each	1,800,000.00
1 COLD STORAGE DEPOT (say at Montreal), say	200,000.00
1 COLD STORAGE DEPOT, smaller (at open winter port, East Coast), say	100,000.00
Land for 30 Feeders, say 30 Quarter Sections, at $50.00 per acre	240,000.00
Land for 6 Central Plants, average, say, $50,000.00	300,000.00
Land for Depots at Ports on the East Coast, say	200,000.00
Railway Sidings, water supply, yards, drainage, etc., etc.	325,000.00
Refrigerator Cars, say 500, at $1,500.00 each	750,000.00
Fitting up say 100 RETAIL DEPOTS in Great Britain for the disposal of CANADIAN Chilled meat and other Produce	200,000.00
WORKING CAPITAL, Preliminary Expenses, Interest upon, say a part of the Capital prior to commencing operations, say	4,000,000.00
TOTAL	$9,615,000.00

A further somewhat similar amount of Capital would be required for extensions and further works, etc. WITHIN FIVE (5) YEARS, due to the stimulus such an outlet would give to the stock-raising industry.

In order to obtain the necessary Capital as cheaply as possible, and also to allow of the business becoming thoroughly established, Imperial or Dominion assistance, or preferably both, is essential, and this could readily take the form of a subsidy on all the Company exported for, say, the first 10 years, with, of course, the representation of these Governments on the Board, and any other quid pro quo considered desirable.

The desirability for prompt action in connection with this plan has been outlined in the introduction, and I await the opportunity to amplify the above brief outline, and personally submit further data, so that the formation of an organization to handle the matter can be facilitated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) E. G. PALMER.

From—MAJOR E. G. PALMER,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
July 22nd, 1925.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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034874

The Editor,
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Dear Sir:-

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Yours Very Truly,

Sgd. E.J.G.

Secretary.

Enclo. 2.
EJG/GN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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COPY.

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034875

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

Confidential.

January 30, 1923.

My dear Mr. Meighen,-

As my appointment as delegate at the Washington Conference was made by you, and ~~whereas~~ my report was made to your successor, I am sending both to you and to him the accompanying memorandum which sufficiently explains itself.

I remain,

Faithfully yours,

R. L. Borden.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
O t t a w a.

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034876

Ottawa, Ont. February 3rd. 1923.

My dear Sir Robert:

I thank you for your letter of the 30th. ultimo, with accompanying memorandum. I will read Sir John B~~[illegible]~~ Salmond's report.

Yours very truly,

The Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Ottawa, Ont. February 5th. 1923.

My dear Sir Robert:

I thank you for sending me full transcript of your recent address at New Haven. I had read fairly complete accounts, but this will be much more useful.

Yours very truly,

Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Yours very truly,

Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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Marlborough-Blenheim
Atlantic City, N.J.

21 March/23

Private

My dear Meighen,

When Hazen and Redfield negotiated a fisheries treaty about five years ago, we asked for the necessary authority to enable Hazen to sign. The authority was given to Hazen and Geddes. There seemed no particular reason for excluding

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the latter; and if I had not been engrossed in other matters and about at the end of my strength, I would probably have raised a question upon it. Of course the treaty was fully explained to the British Government and they thoroughly understood that it had relation solely to Canadian interests.

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Mr. King's pronouncement at Montreal easily lends itself to attack. If Canada is to stand on the position that she will take no part in any war that does not concern her special interests, then every other self-governing nation of the British Commonwealth may properly assert adopt the same position. Thus when

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Canada's special interests are alone involved, she will stand alone. This, ~~if carried~~ if carried into practice, means disintegration of the Empire. I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my meaning, but of course the result is quite obvious.

Faithfully yours,

R. L. Borden.

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034882

March 27th. 1923.

My dear Sir Robert:

I received your letter of the 21st. instant.

I am sorry to hold a different view as respects the participation of the British Ambassador in a treaty executed by a Canadian Minister on behalf of Canada. It seems to me, in the common interest of the Empire, that all treaties, whether made by Great Britain, or by any Dominion, should be in harmony with general Empire interests, and, as well, that treaties negotiated by dominions should show on the face of them the approval of the British Government.

I must say I did not like the exclusion of the British Ambassador at the

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hands of Messrs. King and Lapointe. The execution of treaties is historically the invariable function of an Ambassador when the treaty is made with the country to which he is accredited. I know of no reason why, from the standpoint of courtesy, Canada should have taken this step.

Mr. King's pronouncement in Montreal was, of course, indefensible.

Yesterday Power moved his resolution. His speech was anti-British from beginning to end; in fact, it was received with applause from the Government benches, that is, from the bulk of them. When he and the seconder got through, the adjournment was suddenly moved and carried.

Yours very truly,

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
G.C.M.G., P.C., K.C.,
Marlborough-Blenheim,
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CANADA

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Ottawa, Aug. 22, 1923.

Sir Robert Borden,
c/o Mr. Alex Smallian,
Blanche P.O.,
Que.

My dear Sir Robert:

I am enclosing herewith a letter directed to you by Erwin Hilliard. Mr. Hilliard has been up from Morrisburg to urge this invitation upon you a couple of times, and has asked me to write to supplement the request. I do not recall just how long you purpose being at Echo Beach, but told Mr. Hilliard I was under the impression you would probably return before the 9th September.

I will be leaving Ottawa on the 31st inst., not to return until about the middle of October.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

034085
p. 1-16

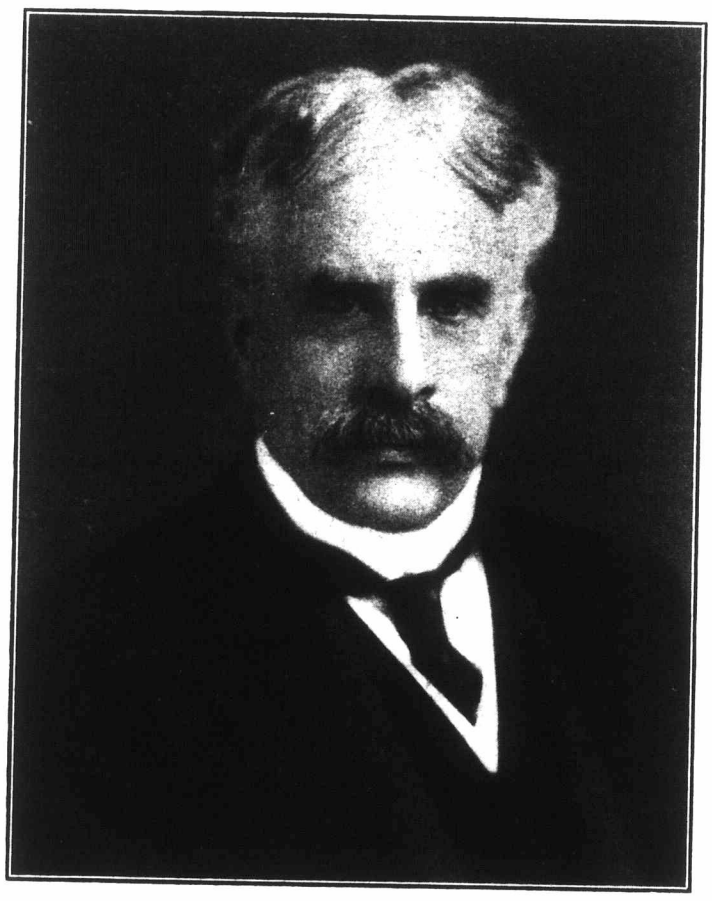
The Canadian Red Cross

HEALTH FOR ALL—HEALTH FOR ALL

VOL. II. TORONTO, MAY, 1923 No. 4

THE NEW PRESIDENT

THE Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, at its Annual Meeting held at Toronto, April 4th, 5th and 6th, elected as its President, the Right Honourable Sir Robert L. Borden. The choice is regarded by all the members of the Council as a most happy one. They feel that it is fortunate for the Society to have the service and influence of a man whose name is so well known and highly esteemed, both nationally and internationally. It is unnecessary to give in detail, for the benefit of our members, the long and honourable record of Sir Robert Borden. Suffice it to say that during the years 1911 to 1920 he was Prime Minister of the Dominion and through all the trying years of war guided the affairs of the country with a statesmanship that helped to place Canada among the peoples of the world as a virile, dependable young nation of immense potentiality for good.



The Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P. C., G. C. M. G., K. C., LL. D.

After the war, Sir Robert Borden headed the Canadian delegation to the Peace Conference. There his sagacity and ability, his high standing as a statesman, and his prudent counsels, were responsible to a large extent for obtaining recognition of the national status of Canada.

Sir Robert Borden is thoroughly conversant with the spirit and objects of the League of Nations, out of whose Covenant came the continuation of the Red Cross Society with a new purpose as a national voluntary agency to render service for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering. His advice and influence will be of very real value to the Canadian Red Cross in carrying forward the great work which has been placed in its hands.

Sir Robert is President of the League of Nations Society in Canada. Its objects are:

1. To promote international peace;
2. To furnish information about the League of Nations, its principles, organization work;
3. To study international problems and Canada's relation thereto as a member of the British Commonwealth and of the League of Nations.
4. To foster mutual understanding, goodwill, and the habits of co-operation between the people of Canada and of other countries, in accordance with the spirit of the League of Nations.
5. To promote the establishment of provincial or local associations, clubs, or other bodies having like objects, and to co-operate with any existing organizations for such purposes.

As President of the two Societies, whose fundamental purposes are on parallel lines for the well-being of all the people, the Red Cross wishes Sir Robert Borden health, happiness and many years of success in further service.

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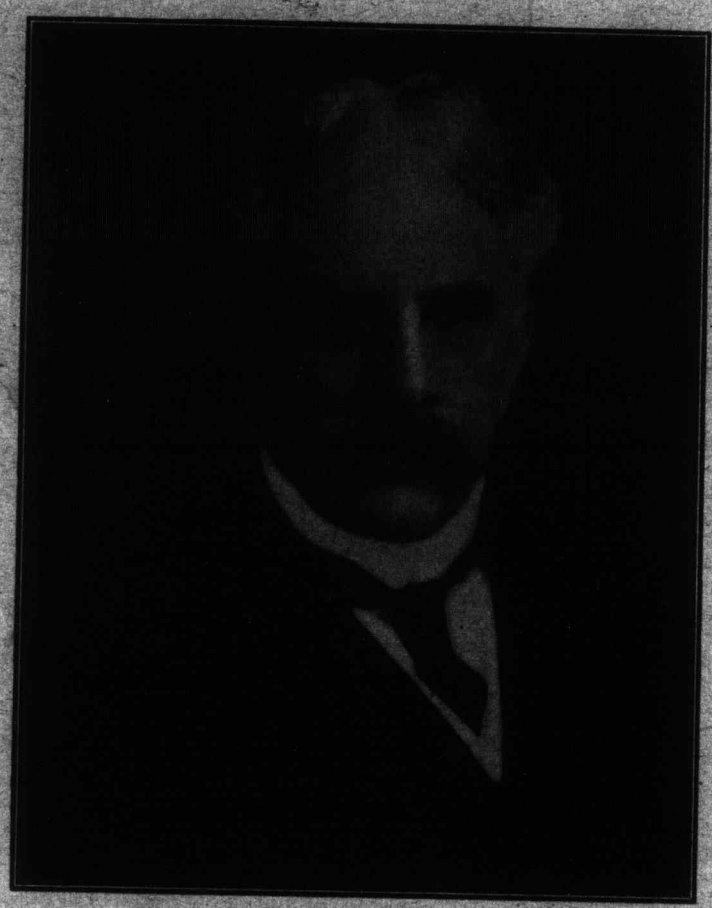

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His Excellency was deeply moved by the warm-hearted reception given to the toast. He said:

"Sir Arthur Currie and brother officers: Government House has this evening been put to its proper use. I thank you so much for coming here to celebrate Vimy. How could Vimy have been possible without the determination, without the will to do, without the leadership and the notable co-operation of minds, bodies, and souls? It was you who made that co-operation and combination possible and gave your determination to accomplish it. You spread it through the Canadian Corps; you made it that harmonious whole it became. I led the Corps by your help. I want your help still. I want it in the same way. I want to see the Dominion of Canada the same harmonious whole as was the Canadian Corps. Think of the whole nation working for the same end! Co-operation! Combination! It is the spirit of the Corps that knew no denying. I can only say to you, my old friends, my brother officers. God bless you all."

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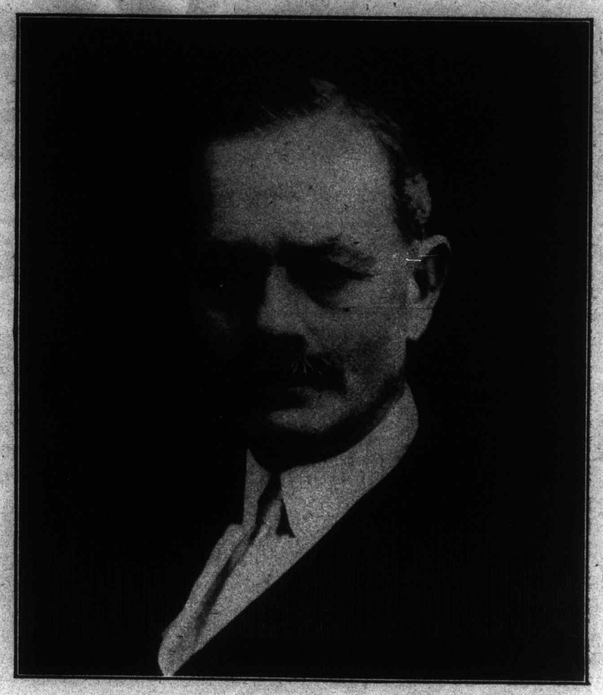

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Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden

The Chairman of the Council and Executive: Dr. Jas. W. Robertson.

The Honorary Secretary: A. H. Campbell, Esq.

The Honorary Treasurer: F. Gordon Osler, Esq.

Apointed by the Provincial Divisions: British Columbia: *1925, A. P. Black, Esq.; *1926, Mrs. M. E. Fleming; *1924, A. J. Forsyth, Esq.

Alberta: His Honour Lieut.-Governor R. Brett, M. D.; Hon. R. B. Bennett, K. C.; Mrs. C. B. Waagen.

Saskatchewan: *1925, Mrs. Thomas Dowrick Brown; *1924, Mrs. Wm. Graham; *1926, Judge Reginald Rimmer.

Manitoba: *1924, M. F. Christie, Esq.; *1925, J. A. Machray, Esq.; *1926, J. C. Waugh, Esq.

Ontario: *1924, A. H. Campbell, Esq.; *1925, Professor J. A. Dale; *1926, Mrs. H. P. Plumtre.

Quebec: *1926, David Law, Esq.; *1924, W. R. Miller, Esq.; *1925, Mrs. Colin Sewell.

New Brunswick: *1925, C. B. Allan, Esq.; *1926, R. T. Hayes, Esq., M. L. A.; *1924, Mrs. Charles Sargeant.

Nova Scotia: *1924, Mrs. P. H. Fielding; *1925, J. L. Hetherington, Esq.; *1926, H. E. Mahon, Esq.

Prince Edward Island: *1924, Hon. Mr. Justice F. L. Haszard; *1925, Dr. S. R. Jenkins; *1926, Dr. H. D. Johnson.

ELECTED BY THE COUNCIL

*1924: D. H. McDonald, Esq.; Dr. C. D. Parfitt; W. S. Carter.

*1925: Sir Richard Lake, K. C. M. G.; Rev. Charles A. Seager, M. A., D. D., L.L. D., Provost Trinity College; J. J. M. Pangman, Esq.

*1926: Lady Drummond; Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, C. M. G.; Norman Sommerville, Esq., K. C.; Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Leonard.

This completes the central Council.

The Executive Committee is as follows:

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The President: The Right Honorable Sir Robert L. Borden, G. C. M. G.

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*Indicates the year in which the member retires.

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Ex-Officio: The Past Presidents of the Society: Brig.-General Sir John M. Gibson, K. C. M. G.; Major-General G. Sterling Ryerson, M. D.,C. A. M. S.; Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire; Lieutenant-Colonel Noel G. L. Marshall.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY

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NOVA SCOTIA

ADDRESSING the Central Council, Mr. H. E. Mahon spoke on behalf of the Nova Scotia Division of the work it had done during the year 1922. He stated that negotiations had begun with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment with a view to opening a workshop for partially disabled soldiers in Halifax. It was hoped to make arrangements for accommodation of about fifty men.

With regard to public health work, he stated that the work of the Society had created the impression that there are many things in the matter of health conditions and provisions which the people need and which it is the duty of the Government to supply. The people, therefore, are demanding such public health service and the Government is increasing its assistance for public health work. The interest of the people in the important matter of health had been aroused and Mr. Mahon felt sure that the results already seen more than justified the expenditure in demonstrations and teaching that the Canadian Red Cross has made.

CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL

The Central Council received an invitation from the Canadian Council on Child Welfare to appoint delegates to a conference which is to be held in Winnipeg. After considering the matter, the Council decided that the Executive Committee should be instructed to refer the matter to the Manitoba Division and ask it to represent the Society at this Conference.

MANITOBA

Mr. J. A. Machray, president of the Manitoba Division, reporting at the Central Council upon the work done by his Division during the year 1922, said that in the Manitoba Division War Service Department financial assistance had been given to 1434 cases and guidance and advice to over 3500 others. The Manitoba Division, he said, was not merely to help soldiers but rather to study their cases and endeavor to put them in a position to help themselves.

The Division had undertaken the operation of a workshop for partially disabled soldiers and had been fortunate in securing upon their Workshop Committee leaders who should be able to make the work a success.

The Division had taken advantage of Dr. Banting's discovery of insulin and a certain sum had been set aside to assist in its production. But it was found that the preparation could be purchased and the money was being used for this purpose. Treatment was given principally to children. Mr. Machray reported that the Junior Red Cross was to assist in this work.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Speaking upon the Red Cross work in the Division of New Brunswick, C. B. Allan reported that the Junior Red Cross had been received with great enthusiasm and was making good progress.

Besides the Junior Red Cross activity the Division had conducted provincial clinics and 652 cases of preventable ailments had been treated.

Public health nursing demonstrations had been given in sixteen places and in four of these the local authorities had permanently adopted the nursing work.

QUEBEC

Making a statement on behalf of the work of the Quebec Division of the Society for the year 1922, Colonel J. F. Buckley stated that relief had been given to over 6,000 cases of needy ex-service men. Colonel Buckley stated that the Patriotic Fund assistance would cease on May 1st and the Committee of that fund had suggested that the Red Cross should take over all the Patriotic Fund cases except such as were regarded as permanent. This, however, would mean a very heavy financial burden on the Society.

Colonel Buckley said that the Memorial Workshops which had been operated by the Red Cross in co-operation with other bodies prior to January 1st, 1923, had now been taken over by the Red Cross entirely. During the three years in which the workshops had been conducted over 200 men had availed themselves of the opportunity it afforded. Of those, 130 were so much improved in health that they were able to take full-time positions. In January of this year the workshops employed 27 men, in February 38 men. Arrangements were being made to employ as many as 75 men.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Speaking on behalf of the Island Province, Dr. H. D. Johnson stated that the Public Health Nurses employed had made over 24,000 visits. These visits are largely educational although the examinations made had resulted in the discovery among other matters of 316 cases of tuberculosis. Petitions signed by many people in different parts of the Island had been presented to the Government for public health services.

The Society had enrolled over 1,100 new members and the Junior Red Cross had established thirty-one branches.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

The Committee upon Junior Red Cross again called the attention of the Council to the importance of the Junior Red Cross movement and emphasized the need of not allowing the Junior Red Cross organization to stagnate either in aim or in methods.

The Committee reported that the National Office was supplying literature designed to forward the movement and was developing new ways and means of adopting and adapting such publications as come from other countries for use in Canada. It was noted that the Society could assist the Junior Red Cross movement greatly by eliciting the interest of teachers and by linking up the Junior Red Cross with dental clinics, rural Red Cross hospitals, and other of the forward health movements.

It was stated that the Junior Red Cross membership for the whole of Canada at present is about 70,000. This is the result of about two years organization work and judging by the progress that is being made from coast to coast it is not unreasonable to expect that the membership will be double next year.

It was stated that the Junior Red Cross is the most wide-spread and promising educational movement for the betterment to child health, and the development of good citizens and the building of good character ever conceived or practised. It is of international character and the teacher may usually adapt it to use in the classroom no matter what the educational system, or language or race may be.

JUNIOR RED CROSS IN SASKATCHEWAN

In its report to the Central Council upon the Junior Red Cross the Saskatchewan Division states:

"The growth of the Junior Red Cross continues in a most satisfactory manner with a total of 1,200 schools organized and an approximate Junior membership of 45,000. Cases of crippled children or those requiring the services of specialists, but whose parents could not afford to obtain required treatment for them, were reported on an average of two a day, the total number reported since the inauguration of the Crippled Children's Fund reaching 1,127. Of these, 732 have received treatment under the Junior Red Cross and arrangements made for 222 others.

"Seven clinics were held in isolated rural districts for the removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids among children who otherwise could not have received needed attention. A total of 133 children were successfully operated on, the number varying at the clinics from 12 to 41. Children from as many as five or six school districts attended each clinic.

"The two Junior Dental Cars operated throughout the year, traveling 15,767 miles, visiting 284 school districts, treating 3,877 children, performing 7,438 operations, and distributing at cost 1,200 tooth brushes and tubes of tooth paste. Addresses on Oral Hygiene were given in each school visited with a total of 8,250 pupils present.

"Very successful Good Health Poster competitions were held among the students attending the Provincial Normal Schools, and much interest thereby developed.

"The Red Cross Junior" magazine was splendidly received and is becoming very popular. The paid-in-advance subscription list now totals 1,130, and is steadily increasing.

"Reports from the Junior Branches reveal an increasing interest in the work of the Red Cross and along sound Good Health lines."

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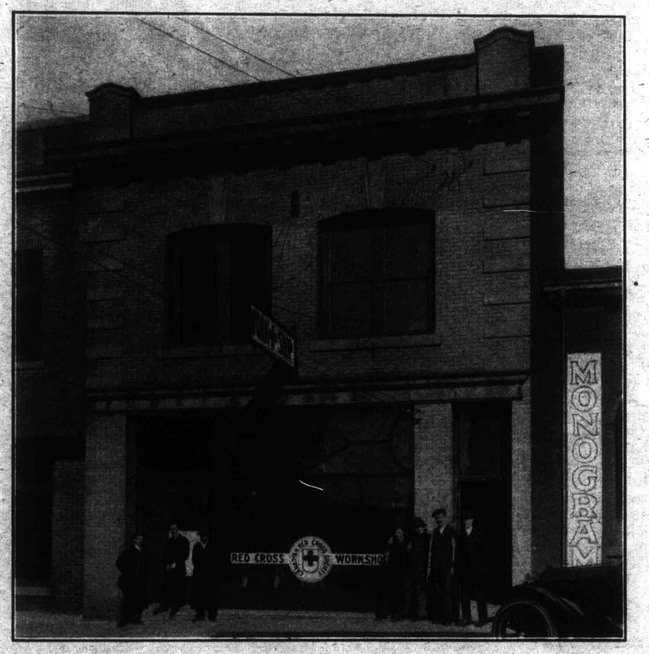

THE VICTORIA WORKSHOPS

The photograph here reproduced is that of the first Canadian all-Red-Cross workshop for partially disabled soldiers, whose war disabilities handicap them in the labor market.

It was begun as a Canadian Red Cross enterprise on April 15th 1921, in Victoria, British Columbia. Its earlier workers were nearly all soldiers suffering from injury which qualified them to receive 50 per cent or more pension.

A similiar workshop was begun in the Quebec division at an earlier date but at first was not operated solely under the auspices of the Canadian Red Cross. It was under the joint management of the Canadian Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus and the Khaki League. The Quebec division of the Red Cross now has full sharge.

Last year, as we have informed our readers, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment approached the Red Cross and requested that it take over the management of its workshops throughout the Dominion. The Central Council after a thorough deliberation of the matter, passed a resolution saying that it would approve the action of any of its provincial divisions in negotiating with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the purpose of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the problem in their respective localities.

Under an arrangement with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Red Cross is now supervising the operation of the following workshops of this character: British Columbia, two; Manitoba, one; Quebec, one; New Brunswick, one.

The Divisions of Nova Scotia and Ontario have the matter under consideration.

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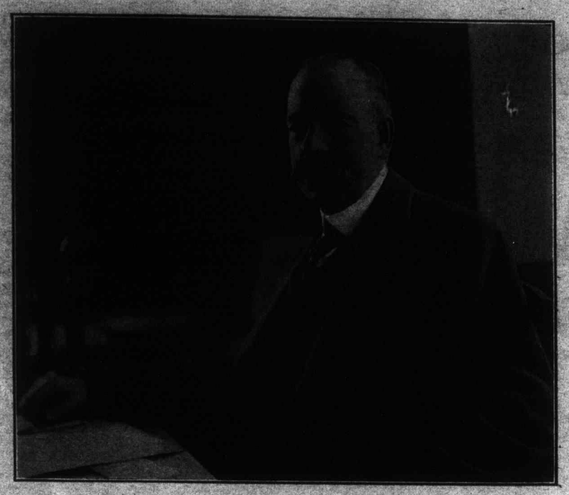

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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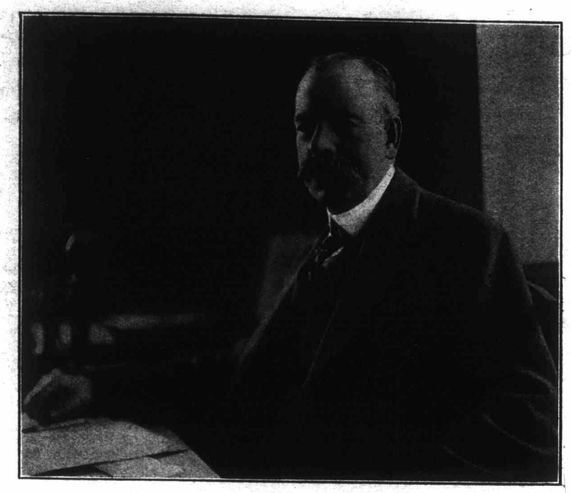

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HOME NURSING

British Columbia Division Testified to Great Value of Classes in This Subject. Central Council Urged to Prepare a Work for Guidance of Instructors.

AT THE recent meeting of the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society the question of publishing material to serve as a guide to nurses and doctors in giving instruction in Hygiene and Home Nursing was discussed. A resolution was passed by Council authorizing the perparation of such material at National Headquarters.

Mr. A. P. Black, British Columbia, one of the British Columbia representatives on the Council, professed himself a complete convert to such teaching and said that the classes formed in British Columbia had been of lasting benefit to the Society. He said that classes have been formed in Vancouver and also in outlying districts. Organizations such as the Girl Guides, the Young Women's Christian Association and others have co-operated, and it has been evident that many women feel the need of such instruction. Through the classes, also, a number of people have learned that the Red Cross has a definite peace-time programme and its intent and purposes. Seven hundred women have taken the course and have successfully passed the examination.

ALBERTA

His Honour, Lieut.-Governor R. G. Brett one of the representatives of the Alberta Division, said that he would heartily support any movement for the teaching of Home Nursing. He pointed out that the teaching should be directed towards preventing disease. He also called attention to the importance of preventive work in the realm of medicine today.

ONTARIO

Dr. Routley, one of the alternate representatives of the Ontario Division, agreed with the previous speakers. He said that the great need of the teaching of Home Nursing was evidenced by the ready response when such was offered.

The course itself, he said, should teach the better methods of advancing health If people understood the care of those who are sick there would be less serious illness and a lower death rate.

The report of the Chairman of the Junior Red Cross Committee, showed that Home Nursing Classes for Juniors had received attention from that Committee.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Junior Red Cross Committee that this short course would be an important means of holding the interest of the adolescent girls of the Junior Red Cross. It was also the opinion of the Committee that the voluntary services of a sufficient number of registered nurses and doctors could be obtained to make this work a success, but that it would be necessary to supply them with a booklet giving a detailed outline of instructions. It is significant to note that a somewhat similar course which has been given by the Red Cross in the High Schools of New York has now been taken over by the City Board of Education and incorporated in the curriculum.

OH, EASILY!

At the end of a lesson dwelling on the roles played by carbohydrates, proteids and fats in the building up and maintenance of the human body, the nutrition teacher asked the usual questions.

"Can any one tell me the three kinds of food required for a nutritious balance of diet?"

"Yes, teacher," piped a confident one, "yer breakfast, yer dinner and yer supper."

SAVE THIS ONE FOR NEXT WINTER

Shivering Apartment Tenant—Don't you know that a room is not healthful unless the thermometer registers sixty-five degrees?

Janitor—An' I suppose you think I ain't got anything else to do but go around and shake thermometers up!—*Judge.*

THE RED CROSS WELCOME

Department of Immigration Representative Testified to Society's Valuable Work at the Ports.

A VERY acceptable testimony to the value of the port work of the Canadian Red Cross was given by Miss. M. V. Burnham, one of the port officials of the Dominion Department of Immigration. Miss Burnham said:

"I am glad to have this opportunity to speak to the National Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society of the work that the Society is doing at the ports. We cannot realize fully how good this work is and how important it is without seeing it as it is in progress. The results have been quite wonderful. Women arrive from the ships, sometimes with two babies in their arms, and often with many other children. The foreigners among them are suspicious and in a state of wonderment as to what is going to happen to them. Almost immediately upon landing, they see the big Red Cross flag flying and are shown the way to the Nursery, where the nurses in charge help them with their children, give them light refreshments and attend to any small injuries or ailments in which a little skilled help will bring about an improvement.

"Immediately the people realize how much is being done for them, their confidence is gained. Our conductresses in going through the trains while the land journey is in progress, hear on every hand from the immigrants themselves expressions of approval of what the Red Cross has done for them.

"I wish to speak highly, also of the follow-up work which is being done by Provincial Divisions. If any child requires attention or if the parents would like to be visited upon their arrival at their destination by a public health or a Red Cross nurse, a card is given them and information is forwarded to the Red Cross Division to which they are proceeding.

"Last year I travelled across Canada and heard many reports of how well this plan was working. Let me assure you that it gives the Department a feeling of confidence to know that this work is being so well done. No matter how good our immigration policy may be, we feel that unless we can make the settler contented and happy we cannot keep him. The women of the families are very important factors in this regard and whatever can be done to help them also helps to retain their families in the Dominion.

"I would like to speak also of the excellent work that is being done by the Red Cross nurse in charge, Miss Tremaine. The co-operation between her and the Department's officials is most cordial.

"Again let me assure you of the great pleasure I have had at this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the Department of Immigration of the good work which the Canadian Red Cross Society is doing."

Of all speech, the most important for us is the mother tongue.—*Newbolt.*

NOTES ON CURRENT HEALTH LITERATURE

The following interesting articles on public health have appeared in recent periodicals. Health Officers, Public Health workers, teachers and clergymen, may borrow any of these upon application to the Health Information Service, Canadian Red Cross, 410 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Please mention the month of this magazine and the marginal numbers of the articles desired.

1. **Health Education:**

Dr. J. F. Williams, of Columbia University, calls the attention of health workers to some of the most frequent errors in health education. "The Public Health Nurse," February, 1923, page 56.

2. **Industrial Hygiene:**

The Bulletin of the Department of Health of New York City for December, 1922, contains an address by the Deputy Commissioner of Health, on facts that should be known by the public regarding industrial hygiene.

3. **Dental Hygiene:**

In 1921 the British Medical Research Council appointed a committee to investigate the causes of dental disease. This committee has recently issued a report on the structure of teeth in relation to dental disease. Other reports on different phases of the subject will be issued from time to time.

4. **Social Hygiene:**

The Canadian Social Hygiene Council publishes a series of introductory studies in social hygiene. These studies are reprints of a series of lectures arranged by the Social Service Department of the University of Toronto. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from 207 York Building, Toronto.

5. **Pre-School Children:**

A report on the physical status of pre-school children has recently been issued by the United States Children's Bureau. (Bureau publication No. 111.)

6. **Prenatal Hygiene:**

A lecture on prenatal hygiene and problems of maternity and child welfare, delivered by Dr. W. M. Feldman before the Royal Institute of Public Health. "The Journal of State Medicine," January, 1923, page 3.

7. **School Lunches:**

"A Penny Lunch" is the title of a useful booklet giving directions for starting and conducting school lunches for children.

8. **Nutrition of School Children:**

The report of the U. S. P. H. S. for January 12th contains the result of an investigation of the height and weight of school children as an index of nutrition. The results of this investigation will be of interest to those who use height and weight tables in school health work.

9. **Food for the Family:**

A revision of the booklet issued by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

10. **Public Health Nursing:**

Nursing organization as developed in Toronto—by Dr. C. J. Hastings. "The Nation's Health," February 15th, 1923, page 61.

11. **American Red Cross Publications:**

The American Red Cross has recently issued the following new leaflets:—

(a) Manual of Organized Volunteer Service.—A. R. C. 415.

(b) Red Cross Instruction in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick for Girl Scouts.—A. R. C. 719

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY

12. **"Food Health and Growth,"** by L. Emmett Holt, M. D., LL.D. Cloth. $1.65. Pp. 273. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1922.

13. **"The Healthy Child from Two to Seven,"** by F. H. MacCarthy, M. D., Cloth. $1.75. Pp. 235. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1922.

A handbook for parents, nurses and workers for child welfare.

14. **"Making the Most of Life,"** by M. V. O'Shea and J. H. Kellogg. Cloth. $1.05. Pp. 298. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1919.

15. **"Health and Cleanliness,"** by M. V. O'Shea and J. H. Kellogg. Cloth. 95 cents. Pp. 297. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1921.

NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION

Dr. Smith L. Walker Appointed Acting Commissioner. Some Notes on the Division's Services.

AS THE Membership Enrollment of the Nova Scotia Division was held in the late Fall of 1921, no organized enrollment was made in 1922. The Division, however, united with the Public Health Department and the medical profession and carried out a week's campaign dealing with Red Cross activities, Public Health matters generally and the Control of Cancer in particular. During this week the Red Cross arranged for meetings to be held in forty-seven towns and villages, provided speakers and distributed Health literature.

PORT COMMITTEE

As Halifax is one of the winter ports the work of the Red Cross may be mentioned, especially the work of the Port Committee. The work of the Port Committee, under the direction of its convenor, Mrs. McManus, has been of a splendid character. This port is a winter port and Red Cross activities in this direction are for five or six months. In 1922, thirty ships were met, five hundred and fourteen women and five hundred children cared for. One boat arrived on Christmas day, and the nursery was decorated appropriately. A large Christmas tree was a feature of the decorations, and a bag of candy was given to each child; all apparently seemed to enjoy this Christmas greeting.

Health educational work has been carried on during the year by means of Public Health talks, Health Moving Pictures and Health Exhibits. These exhibits were used at several of the County Fairs throughout the Province and also at the armouries, Halifax, during Home Week. Health Posters were used, health literature freely distributed and talks were given on health subjects.

JUNIOR WORK

The importance of Junior Red Cross work was recognized and Miss F. C. Liggett, County Health nurse for Colchester, was appointed in September, 1922, to direct these activities. This work has been very successful. In March, 1923, there were sixty-one active junior organizations with thirteen hundred members.

A constitution for the Nova Scotia Division was considered at the annual meeting. It outlined the proposed work of the Division, and provided for a more representative provincial organization.

The total expenditure for the fourteen months ending December 31st, 1922, ($24,079.66). The proposed expenditure for 1923 is ($25,000.00).

IMPROVING ORGANIZATION

The outline of work for 1923 provides for the continuation of scholarships for public health nurses and the furnishing of a nurse for counties that have not yet had them. Medical and dental clinics are also proposed. It is planned to perfect the provincial organization, so that each county will share in the general work. Besides the usual aid to ex-soldiers and their dependents, it is hoped that the Nova Scotia Division will be successful in starting sheltered employment workshops for handicapped ex-service men.

Dr. D. A. Craig having resigned as commissioner, December 31st, 1922, in order to accept a responsible position with the American College of Surgeons, Dr. S. L. Walker was appointed acting commissioner. Dr. Walker had four years overseas service and was for three years and a half assistant medical director in the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment. He formerly practised in Truro, and has always been actively engaged in public health work. He is also secretary of the medical society of Nova Scotia, and it is thus felt that he will be especially qualified to carry on the work of directing the public health activities of the Nova Scotia Division.

STRATEGY

A tramp stopped at a farmhouse one evening and asked for a job in return for a night's lodging and meals. The farmer put him to milking the cows, but a few moments later the tramp reported that the flies were so bad that the cows would not stand still long enough to be milked.

The farmer looked at his watch and replied: "Wait about half an hour, till supper time. The flies will all be in the dining room then and you can milk in peace."—*Judge.*

THE INFERENCE IS OBVIOUS

A motorist, John Henry Hatch,
Examined his tank with a match.
Though deploring his fate,
We are glad to relate,
The insurance was paid with despatch.
—*Highway Guidance.*

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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LISTENING—IN

Leaves from a Note-Book Made at the Alberta Provincial Division Health Display. Sidelights on Arrangement of Exhibits and the Public Interest Aroused.

THE windows of the Health Centre in Calgary had never looked more attractive, and that is saying quite a lot. It was the week of the Junior Red Cross Display. The piece-de-resistance was a large globe of the world, with tiny Red Cross flags dotted all round. This was arranged in the place of honour in the centre of the window. Standing round in a circle were models of the children of the various nations, each in native dress, with hands outstretched to one another, they held a chain which went right round the globe—each child representing a link in the Chain of Devoted Service which, through the Red Cross, unites the children of all the earth.

Each child wore the Red Cross emblem—the fairhaired little Scandinavian, the dark-eyed Japanese, the rosycheeked Canadian and the olive-tinted Italian. Overhead hung the slogan, "Junior Red Cross the world over."

At one end of the window at a tiny desk sat a model of a Canadian Junior, busily engaged in writing a letter. Across an imaginary sea sat a little New Zealander, opening her correspondence, and between these two was stretched a chain to symbolise the kindly thoughts engendered in the minds of the nations' childhood by letters written by Red Cross Juniors, who all the wide world over are imbued with the same spirit—the Spirit of Unselfish Service.

At the other end of the window was a tiny bench with a model of a Home-Nursing Class in the country. Beside them in bed lay a mother and babe. Standing by was the Red Cross Health Nurse, demonstrating the right kind of Baby-care. Every inch of space in that large Health-Centre window seemed to be utilized for the display of Health-Literature of one kind or another. Prominence was given to the little white cards with the red printing, called "Rules of the Health Game."

Invitation cards were here and there and everywhere asking the public to come inside, and make selections at the literature tables within the office. Many and varied were the callers, each interested in some special phase of health knowledge, and generous was the supply of pamphlets of one kind or another given free, gratis, and for nothing to those who, coming from a distance, wished to take back to their own special local organization samples for distribution.

There was always a crowd at the window, for the intimate personal touch proved an irresistible attraction to the passers-by, to whom the system of Health-Teaching by Visual Instruction was new.

Two small boys came in together to join up and wear a button. They went on their way rejoicing with a Health Game Card in each small chubby fist. The rules had been read to them by the Red Cross worker, and a promise extracted that they would shew them to Mamma, and ask her to help them keep them, and to pin them over their bed.

In less than ten minutes the older lad returned with a serious look on his face. "If you please, my little brother can't keep these Rules."

He pointed with anxiety to the rule which reads, "Drink at least four glasses of water every day."

"My brother's on his *third* glass now and he says he *can't hold no more*." With smiles the boy learned that there was a whole day to keep the rule in and away he went to pass the word along.

One afternoon a lady entered and with a determined air strode forward to the literature table. Her voice had a hard, defiant ring, coming from lips which in the battle of life had been reduced to a thin red line.

"You may think it strange for me to ask for these Rules, seeing I have no children," she said, picking up the Health Cards, "but these are for my husband. For years I have been preaching to him to do these very things, and he takes no notice of me whatever! You know what some men are! It's just in at one ear and out at the other with him."

Here the voice grew harder and more threatening:

"Now I mean to go home and pin these cards up on the wall, and I will talk to him about his health no more. No! I won't waste any more words on him, but I'll just point to the cards, and perhaps it'll convince him he ought to go early to bed and sleep with the windows open, when he sees it in print." The voice died down to a tragic finish, as the lady reviewed with a despairing shake of the head the years of good advice she had wasted on his ungrateful head.

"I think this is a most sensible thing for the Red Cross to do," she remarked waving her hand over the pamphletted table, "and just to let you see I am grateful here's a contribution for your box."

Out she bustled with an air of one who sees duty ahead and is determined to do it, leaving the Red Cross worker wondering just what special brand of curtain lecture the little Health Cards would be responsible for, if like the little lad and the water, her obstinate husband refused to keep the Rule on Sleep and Windows.

While much of the Red Cross worker's routine necessarily deals with the serious and sad side of life, still there comes occasionally the spice of humor of subtle kind to flavour the daily round.—*M. H. Conquest.*

WISER THAN THE JUDGE

A colored woman brought before a magistrate on a charge of being cruel in her punishment of her boy, asked:

"Judge, have you ever been the father of a troublesome nigger boy?"

The judge said that he had not.

"Then you don't know nothin' about it," she replied triumphantly.

EFFECTS OF COLOR

SOME conclusions of a Central European Society which has made studies of the effects of color have been quoted in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Among them are the following:

In order to comprehend thoroughly the psychology of colours and to use that knowledge for the decoration of interiors and exteriors of dwelling places, one should familiarize himself with the effect on the mind and the emotions of the various colours.

WHITE makes a room appear brighter and larger but it gives a sense of coldness and emptiness.

SCARLET gives an impression of delicacy. In a room in which the walls and the curtains are scarlet, children work better than usual.

YELLOW suggests warmth and the light of the sun and produces a feeling of comfort. Yellow paper renders a dark room bright and habitable.

ORANGE has the same qualities as yellow. Curtains of this colour in a bedroom have a stimulating effect on the nerves.

RED is the colour which represents the spontaneous joy of youth but it is also a colour most hard on the eye. A neutral red causes a feeling of enervation. Persons subject to melancholia under the influence of red have their dark thoughts dissipated, but nervous people should avoid this colour.

VIOLET is depressing.

BLUE is calm and comforting. Those who are sick sleep better with a dim blue lamp or a blue lamp shade in their room.

GREEN has also a calming effect.

GRAY, employed upon walls which are very large, produces a sensation of desolation and emptiness.

The sick are always depressed by obscurity and somber decorations.

While the conclusions of the Munich Association may not be altogether true they are interesting and can possibly furnish valuable indications for the interior decoration of houses, and of rooms in hospitals.

These of course are general conclusions and may not prove true in all cases. Reactions to colour vary with individuals and depend to some extent upon one's previous association and experiences with colour. But as a general rule bright colors excite and stimulate and dark ones depress.

THE OBEDIENT BOY

A lady in a trolley car displayed the wrong spirit recently. She stared at a ragged urchin across the aisle with unspeakable disgust. Then she said:

"Have you a pocket handkerchief, boy?"

The ragged urchin snuffed. Then he answered with a grin:

"Yes'm, but I ain't allowed to lend it."

—*Publisher Unknown.*

GOAT'S MILK

Believed by Authorities to be of Great Value in Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis. Some Practical Observations by a Red Cross Member in British Columbia.

WE HAVE received from Mr. E. Theodore Fowler, a Red Cross member of long standing at Fort George, British Columbia, a very interesting and comprehensive letter upon the value of goats' milk as a food calculated to aid in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Unfortunately we have not space to print all of Mr. Fowler's letter. We give some of its most striking paragraphs. He says:

"Having in mind the principal objects of the Red Cross Society, namely, the improvement of health and the prevention of disease. I feel it a moral duty as a member of some years standing, to call the attention of your readers to the manifold service to humanity to be derived from a most valuable and lovable (although a much despised) little creature, the Swiss Milch Goat.

"Both the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government are already making a brave struggle in advocating the use of goat's milk, especially for infants and invalids, whose physical susceptibility is not sufficient to guard them against the attack of malignant germs. Unfortunately much ignorance and prejudice exists upon this question and it is only by individual and community effort that it will be overcome.

"The Government and people of the United States, the Hospitals and Sanitaria, are already alive to the fact of the beneficial effects of goat's milk and large importations of goats have been made during the past few years. Goat's milk is finding its way into the infant's bottle or to the breakfast table. It is interesting to note that eleven millionaires, including such well known names as Wm. Wrigley, Chas. A. Stevens, A. W. Armour and Robert McCormick, some of them owning herds of prize Jersey cows, sent a buyer last June to California for goats and procured two carloads.

"It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the ravages of tuberculosis more than to point out the fact that it is responsible for 11,000 deaths annually in Canada alone. Sir William H. Broadbent, Bart., late Physician in Ordinary to the King, states that there are only two sources of the disease, viz., sputum of diseased persons and cow's milk.

"That great physician further states that 'it is interesting to note that asses and goats do not suffer from tuberculosis and that in past days, shrewd physicians ordered or prescribed asses and goat's milk for persons suffering from consumption.'

"The United States Government completely verify this statement in the experiments that were carried out during the years 1907 to 1914 when 579,617 goats were slaughtered for meat and inspected for T. B. and not one, I repeat, not one single animal was condemned, whereas, in the year 1914 alone, 29,788 cows were condemned for tuberculosis in the States. In a further test of 45,000 goats again not a single trace was found, whereas 40 to 45% of cows are known to be tubercular. Also in Manitoba recently 3,000 cattle, dairy cattle, reacted to the test and were slaughtered accordingly. Now such a record surely speaks for itself: the U. S. authorities are taking no chances. Their statistics showed that 300,000 babies died annually through either tuberculosis or malnutrition, so its no wonder that everything possible is being done to build up healthy communities by the use of goat's milk.

"In Europe where the goat is generally recognized as a part of the home, recent investigations have disclosed the remarkable fact that in those districts where most goats are kept, the death rate is proportionately low. It is hardly necessary for me here to quote the figures and percentages of the different countries in which these investigations were carried out; suffice it to say that such a fact is very significant.

"The economical side of the question is obvious. The Medical Association of the United States, having a membership of over 60,000 physicians, pronounce goat's milk the most perfect food known. It follows therefore that the consumption of such must materially reduce the consumption of other foodstuffs; that is my experience.

"Furthermore the little animal can be tethered or fenced in any vacant lot or garden which she alone will fertilize for her own maintainance. A fair sized packing case made weather proof is all she needs for shelter, and she will come and lick your hand when it is time to be milked. Scrupulously clean, nanny would starve rather than eat bad or tainted food, and there are some authorities who claim that it is these natural habits which cause the goat to be immune from tuberculosis. An average goat will yield about two quarts of milk a day, more or less, probably more, for 10 months of the year, and that should satisfy the requirements of any small family. It costs only two cents per quart to produce, and her keep amounts to about $86.00 per year, varying with the locality.

Figure it out and a handsome balance will always be found in favor of the goat, and you will always have plenty of pure, fresh, clean and wholesome milk. When the ground is covered with snow, a little good wild hay, a few willow shoots, and a little bran or cracked oats will be all that nanny will need. Confinement is not necessary. Even at zero weather my own two goats love to frisk about in the snow and bask in the sunshine and will come to the porch to be milked. What a contrast to the poor cow! I quote the following from a Vancouver paper:—

" 'Other residents have bought goats and find that by doing so they can cut out the cost of milk entirely, as there is plenty of pasture available on the vacant lots and the cost of extra feed is very small. Goat's milk is considered very nutritious and is much sought after for invalids and small children.'

"Bulletins and literature about the feeding and management of milch goats can be obtained free by application to the Canadian Goat Society at either Ottawa or Victoria, B. C."

FRIENDS IN S. AMERICA

Chilean Red Cross Acknowledges Assistance Given by Sister Canadian Society to Mitigate Suffering Caused by Great Earthquake.

RECOGNITION of the assistance given by the Canadian Red Cross to the sufferers from the Chilean earthquake has been received in a letter of which the following is a translation. Our readers will easily note that the habitual courtesy of Spanish speaking people is transmitted to some extent in the translation:

CHILEAN RED CROSS,
Santiago de Chile.
Santiago, January 5, 1923.

To the General Secretary,
Canadian Red Cross:

Dear Sir:

The Central Committee of the Chilean Red Cross has the honour to acknowledge receipt of your welcome communication of the 26th of November as well as the postal note for $2,500 which your sister Society has kindly contributed to the help of the victims of the earthquake which has destroyed several cities in the region north of our country.

We make it our duty to manifest to your noble and generous association our most profound gratitude for your valuable aid and sincere proofs of sympathy for our compatriots in misfortune. This very estimable manifestation of solidarity will tighten the bonds of fraternal union between the Red Cross Societies of North and South America.

Present through the medium of your Society to your great nation, our most heartfelt condolence for the disaster which was caused by the forest fire in New Ontario on which occasion your Society fulfilled its fine mission in aid and protection of the victims.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary General, these expressions of our profound esteem.

FOR THE GENERAL COMMITTEE
OF THE CHILEAN RED CROSS.

(Sgd.) M. Martinez de Ferrari,
President.

(Sgd.) P. L. Ferrer,
Secretary General.

"SHELL SHOCK" DROPPED

It is reported that the British government has decided to drop from all official literature the term "shell shock."

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THE

Canadian Red Cross

A national journal published monthly by the Canadian Red Cross Society, to place before the people of Canada information concerning its program and activities, and to assist in carrying out the purpose of national Red Cross Societies of the world as set forth in Article XXV of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes, the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
National Office:
410 Sherbourne Street — Toronto, Ontario.

Vol. II. TORONTO, MAY, 1923 No. 4

CHILDREN AND STREET ACCIDENTS

ONE day a big policeman came into the National Office of the Canadian Red Cross. In his arms he carried a crying child, a sturdy little fair-haired boy of about five.

A man with a strong honest face followed the policeman in. He was the driver of the truck which had knocked the little boy down. It was an accident and no blame could possibly be charged to him.

The big truck was rolling down the incline of the street at somewhat less than normal speed when the little boy, apparently intending to cross the street, darted out from behind a tree right in front of the truck. It was only by a very rapid turn of the steering wheel that the driver was able to avoid running over the boy.

Fortunately the lad's injury was only slight. That fact was as much an accident as the occurrence itself. Only a slight difference in his approach or the slightest lack of alacrity on the part of the driver made the difference between a slight injury and instant death.

This particular incident came to our attention because it happened just outside the office. Other accidents of a similar character, often much more severe, are occurring daily in any big city as any reader of current news may know.

There is a big lesson for us in this frequent injury and sometimes killing of children on the public streets. It is a serious reflection upon our civilization that it happens so frequently. It is so serious that we cannot too early begin to consider the causes. That the causes are many there is no doubt. Sometimes a serious accident is the result of a driver's carelessness; sometimes it is the child's carelessness, or, more often, inexperience. Sometimes, as in the case cited, it is pure accident without blame attaching to anyone.

But this fact is quite plain—if there were no children playing on the busy streets there would be no such accidents to children.

To all who know the nature of child life and all the factors that go towards making up healthy manhood and womanhood, this fact is indisputable, namely, that children *must* have opportunity to play and a safe place in which to play. Parents are not always able to provide it. Is this highly important matter considered in the planning of our rapidly growing towns and cities? Very seldom can that question be answered with a "yes." In general our towns and cities are *not* planned. They just grow.

It appears only too true that we, as a people, attach too much importance to the getting of money and not enough to getting the best out of life. This is strongly exemplified in the manner in which our cities expand. A city's business and population begins to increase. Small dwellings stretch out beyond the city's boundaries. An alert syndicate notices the trend of growth of the city, picks out a considerable acreage of ground, secures options to purchase upon it, and immediately places it upon the market, divided into lots—generally small ones—for city homes.

Such a syndicate is interested, as a rule, in only one object, namely, to make as much profit as possible out of its transaction. It has no interest whatever in the conditions under which the new residents of the sub-division are likely to live. To propose that it set aside in perpetuity a number of plots for the children of the new residents to play in would be regarded as an idea of a very simple person, or at worst, one bordering on insanity. It is perhaps too much to expect that land speculators should be so philanthropic. Sometimes they cannot afford to.

Such a matter should be settled by the city itself by adopting a definite policy of acquiring such rights and powers as will enable it to insure that all new additions to its area shall be made in such a way that the living conditions for men, women and children shall be the best that it is possible to have. This means town planning, and town planning, while it confers blessings for all time, once it is well done, requires often a certain amount of self-sacrifice on the part of many before it is accomplished. But it is worth while from all viewpoints and among the latter the welfare of children is not by any means the least important.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC

At the time of going to press we were advised of two typhoid epidemics of considerable magnitude. One of them is at Cochrane in Ontario and the other at Masonville in Quebec. In both places the number of sufferers has been proportionately so great that local aid was taxed beyond its power and outside help had to be sought.

In both places the Emergency Disaster Relief organization of the Canadian Red Cross has been called upon and in both places it has readily responded. We hope to give our readers fuller details in our next issue.

In the meantime it seems opportune, in view of these outbreaks, to again call attention to the fact that typhoid is regarded by practically all health exports as a preventable disease. Water contaminated by sewage is one of the chief means by which it is transmitted. Flies also carry it. Prevent the contamination of water and suppress the breeding of flies and there would be but little typhoid. If all our members keep this in mind and use their influence in the right direction it will be a powerful aid in the work of prevention.

Current Red Cross News from Canada's Press

TRAIL, B. C.—The local branch of the Red Cross held its annual meeting Tuesday. The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary president, S. G. Blaylock; president, Mrs. W. R. Baxendale; vice-president, Mrs. S. J. Meighton; second vice-president, Mrs. Newell; honorary secretary-treasurer, Mrs. R. S. Francis; committee, Mesdames Ollis, Meighton, Himmell, Hopkins, Wade, Yolland, Morris, and Caldecoff. —*Nelson News, B. C.*

* * * *

NORTHERN ONTARIO.—That the hospitals at Englehart and Haileybury and at Wilberforce have been meeting a very real need and have been practically filled to capacity since being opened, was shown in reports given at the meeting of the Red Cross Committee on Outposts, held at Red Cross Headquarters, 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Many cases of severe pneumonia and other critical conditions have been treated which could not have been cared for in the small shacks which the sufferers in the burned areas have been obliged to live in during the winter months. Within the last few days a little lad was driven 32 miles to the Haileybury Hospital and operated on for acute appendicitis. The expert nursing care at the emergency hospital and the right equipment at hand, has probably meant a life saved in this instance.

From the chairman of the Wilberforce Hospital Committee came a letter which was read at the meeting and which expressed appreciation of the value of the outpost to the community.—*Toronto Telegram.*

* * * *

KAMLOOPS, B. C.—The increasing popularity of the Junior Red Cross in this province is shown by the fact that, although the junior society has been organized only since December last, it already numbers some three thousand members, and new branches are being formed each week.—*Kamloops Sentinel, B. C.*

* * * *

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—During the month of February sixty-four soldiers' families, representing approximately 192 persons, were assisted with clothing by the Calgary branch of the Red Cross, according to the secretary, Mr. Tomlinson, at the executive meeting held in the depot Friday afternoon. In the supply department 40 lbs. of wool, 108 balls of cotton were given out to be made up and 235 completed garments returned to the depot. The personal service report showed that seven persons were granted relief and eleven articles of clothing distributed. Through the efforts of the branch the special case of a man in dire need was given supplies by Sunshine and received clothing from the Red Cross Society.

The Junior Branch reports for February show this active department to be in a flourishing state, six new auxiliaries having been organized and 98 new members enrolled in the auxiliaries in both grade VII Mount Royal school and in the North Mount Pleasant boasting a hundred per cent. membership.—*Calgary Herald, Alta.*

* * *

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA.—At the annual meeting of the Fort Saskatchewan branch of the Red Cross the following officers were elected for the year 1923: Honorary-president, Mrs. T. Montgomery; president, Mrs. F. A. Walker; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Geo. Turner; 2nd vice-president, Miss Minnie Simmons; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Wilmeroth. —*Fort Saskatchewan Record.*

* * * *

WYNYARD, SASK.—At a meeting of the Wynyard branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society it was decided to send to the headquarters of the Division the sum of $250.00. The Executive Committee was requested to report any necessitous cases—especially of crippled children so that they might be brought before the society and help extended to them.

The following officers were elected for the year 1923: President, B. D. Branscombe; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Brawley; Executive Committee, Mrs. T. Dickson, Mr. E. G. Brand and Mr. R. H. Mawby.
—*Wynyard Advance*

* * * *

TORONTO, ONT. — During the war, everybody knew about the Red Cross and its wonderful work of help and healing. But after the Armistice many people seemed to forget the great society, which, as soon as the "cease fire" had sounded, set out on a worldwide campaign against disease, planning for its peace-time programme something far greater than ever it did in time of war.

Canada has been sharing the programme to an extent that few realize. Who knows, for instance, that from one little corner of the province, the fire-swept regions of the North, the Junior Branch of the Red Cross, and its Crippled Children's Fund, has brought to Toronto, for hospital treatment, six children who without its aid would still be enduring the most intense suffering, and facing a future full of pain.
—*The Mail & Empire.*

* * * *

AMHERST, N.S.—Ex-soldiers discharged from military hospitals but still physically unfit to enter into competition with other workers will be pleased to learn that the Nova Scotia Division of the Canadian Red Cross is about to erect sheltered workshops for their benefit. Such was decided upon at a meeting of the Provincial Executive held in Halifax recently.
—*Amherst News.*

* * * *

Happiness, pleasure and efficiency depend on health.

CRANBROOK, B. C.—The Junior Red Cross has been organizing in this province only since December last yet it already numbers more than 3,000 members and new branches are being formed every week.
—*Cranbrook Courier*

* * * *

A meeting of the Red Cross Committee on Outposts was held recently, when reports were given of the Wilberforce Outpost, which has already completed its first year and has shown exceedingly good results in rural work. A letter was read from the Chairman of the local Hospital Committee asking that the work be continued.

Reports also were given of the work being done in other outposts, including the emergency outposts at Englehart and at Haileybury in the fire zone. These hospitals have been meeting a real need in that area, as they have practically been filled to capacity since being opened. Many cases of severe pneumonia and other critical conditions have been treated which could not have been properly cared for in the small shacks which the fire sufferers are obliged to live in during the winter months.
—*Minden Echo, Ont.*

SPRING FLOODS

At High Water Time There is Danger of Some Wells and Springs Becoming Contaminated.

People who draw their drinking water from the ground or from streams should be on their guard during the late winter and early spring against the danger of contamination of water supplies arising from freshets and flood conditions.

Floods in streams used as sources of water supply soon result from spring rains and melting snow and ice. During these flood periods the contamination of streams is relatively more serious than at seasons of low flow. Accumulations of filth and washings from privy vaults, cesspools, and animal enclosures may be carried by surface wash into the watercourses. Rapid stream flow will carry such contamination to water supply intakes comparatively quickly and consequently the danger of contamination is correspondingly greater, especially if the reservoirs are low or nearly empty. In the case of ground water supplies unusual hydrostatic conditions may bring about contamination of springs or wells unless precautions are taken to guard against pollution.

Sound health is a great human need and of all of the organizations endeavoring to promote it none is better fitted for the purpose than the Red Cross.

IN PASSING

Humpty Dumpty sat at the wheel
Of a wicked looking automobile.
He gave her the gas instead of the brakes—
But he won't make any more mistakes.
—*Highway Guidance.*

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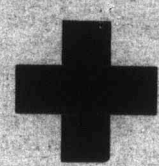

To Members!

Help the Canadian Red Cross in its good work by enlisting the support of your friends.

Annual membership costs One Dollar. Have it sent with coupon filled in to your Provincial Division. These are the addresses:

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:
Dr. S. R. Jenkins,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

QUEBEC:
Lieut.-Col. J. F. Buckley,
45 Belmont Park,
Montreal, Que.

SASKATCHEWAN:
W. F. Kerr,
2331 Victoria Avenue,
Regina, Sask.

NOVA SCOTIA:
Dr. Smith L. Walker,
63 Metropole Bldg.,
Halifax, N. S.

ONTARIO:
Dr. Fred W. Routley,
410 Sherbourne St.,
Toronto, Ont.

ALBERTA:
Mrs. C. B. Waagen.
O'Sullivan Block,
Calgary, Alta.

NEW BRUNSWICK:
Miss Ethel Jarvis,
160 Prince William St.,
St. John, N.B.

MANITOBA:
G. J. Seale,
187 Kennedy St.,
Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:
A. J. Forsyth,
626 Pender St. West,
Vancouver, B. C.

To .....

.....

.....

(Name of Provincial Division of Canadian Red Cross)

Herewith enclosed is the sum of One Dollar as a contribution to the Canadian Red Cross Society, which sum includes twenty-five cents per annum ($0.25) as subscription to the magazine, "The Canadian Red Cross."

Date ..... Signed .....

Address .....

.....

IN THE WEST

Saskatchewan's Minister of Health Pays a Parliamentary Tribute to Work of the Canadian Red Cross.

THE following is an extract from the official Hansard Report of the proceedings, of an address delivered by Hon. J. H. Uhrich, Minister of Public Health, in the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, on February 27, 1923.

"I also wish to draw to the attention of this House the magnificient work done by the Red Cross Society of Saskatchewan, not only with regard to the prevention of tuberculosis, but in any way that makes for advance in public health. An association with a budget of $130,000 a year, with $1,000 a month being devoted to the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, the whole budget being spent in the relief of the sick and destitute, an organization of this kind deserves the appreciation and recognition not only of the Government, but of every person in the Province.

"Particularly do I wish to draw the attention of the House to the work performed by the Junior Red Cross. They have brought expert medical service in the correction of correctible defects to over 1,000 boys and girls in the Province. They have fully equipped two auto dental cars in charge of two qualified dentists who have brought dental service to over 3,000 children in the Province during the past year. That they are abreast with modern advance in medicine may be recognized from the fact that they have made a grant of $5,000 towards the procuring of insulin for the treatment of diabetes in this Province.

"I would ask my Honourable friend, the Member for South Qu'Appelle, who is President of the Red Cross Society in Saskatchewan, kindly to convey the appreciation and gratitude of this Government to the Society and to assure them that the Bureau of Public Health values very highly the splendid work they are doing."

THE BETTER TELLER

Student—"A fortune-teller told me that I had a lot of money coming to me."

Sportsman—"I had rather hear a paying teller say that!"—*Judge.*

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
has an Office in
London, England
at the Bank of Montreal
9 Waterloo Place

Information and advice are given at this office to enable Canadian pilgrims visiting war graves in France to make their arrangements with comfort and satisfaction.

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THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

BY

SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

BY SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN

IN the development of constitutional relations within the British Commonwealth of Nations one finds an interesting and highly instructive story. Only a glance at it is possible in this article.

During the early part of the nineteenth century as is well known, there was a struggle in both Great Britain and Canada for democratic government. Great Britain had enjoyed representative institutions and responsible government in a certain measure during the eighteenth century; but the franchise was narrowly restricted, and the great mass of the people was not represented in the House of Commons, whose personnel was largely determined by the territorial influence of members of the House of Lords. Canada had acquired representative institutions during the latter half of the eighteenth century; the franchise was much wider than in Great Britain, but the Executive was responsible to the Governor rather than to the people. In Canada, therefore, the fight was for political responsibility of the Executive to the elective Assembly and thus ultimately to the people; in Great Britain, for such representation of the people as would vest political control in them through the acknowledged responsibility of the Executive to the House of Commons.

In both countries the cause of democracy triumphed; in Great Britain through the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832; in Canada, not through the enactment of any statute, but through the definite acceptance of a constitutional principle in 1848. The sovereignty of the Canadian people in respect

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of their domestic affairs was once for all acknowledged in the recognized convention that the Governor-General's advisers cannot remain in office unless they possess the confidence of the people's representatives in the elective branch of the Legislature.

The British North America Act of 1867, which united the present provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into one confederation, did not define future constitutional relations but wisely left them to develop according to the need arising from the growing influence and importance of the new Dominion. It was recited in the preamble that the four provinces had expressed their desire to be united federally into one Dominion under the Crown "with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom." In the division of executive and legislative power between the federal and provincial governments, the framers of the constitution undoubtedly received direct inspiration from the Constitution of the United States.

At the time of confederation the British Government controlled and directed foreign relations without formal or effective consultation with the self-governing colonies. Apparently it determined those relations under a theory of trusteeship; the external interests of the colonies were held in trust for their due protection in the direction of foreign relations.

Although the Constitution of the United States is set forth in a written document, the influence of usage and convention has in more than one respect made itself manifest. Of this the method of electing the President is the most striking illustration. That the Government of Great Britain is carried on by a system of understandings or informal conventions which have not acquired the force of positive law, is thoroughly recognized alike by statesmen and by constitutional students. The development of Cabinet Government, the transfer of power from the Crown to the Cabinet, the outstanding authority and pre-eminence of the Prime Min-

ister, the theory and practice of ministerial responsibility, the relation of the Cabinet to the Crown on the one hand and to Parliament on the other, the exercise of the Crown's prerogatives by the ministry, although in the name of the Crown, so that these prerogatives through control by the House of Commons have in fact become the liberties of the people — all this, and much more, rests upon convention and not upon legal enactment.

The constitution of the British Commonwealth of Nations (if such a designation can properly be applied to its system of governance) began to assume its modern form with the development of responsible or democratic government in the Dominions. The political relations of its self-governing nations are of modern growth, and they are not yet fully developed. For the most part, they are not set forth in any written document, but they are expressed in constitutional conventions which have not the force of law although they effectually control the exercise of legal power, and which rest as truly upon custom, usage, and understandings as those that determine methods of government in the domestic affairs of the United Kingdom. They are not to be considered as depending upon concession by a paramount authority, but they are rather to be regarded as having grown out of inherent right.

During the fifty years preceding the great war, there was notable progress in the status of the Dominions. It is convenient to illustrate this progress by special reference to Canada:

1. The Governor-General had lost the quality of imperial officer, through which at first he exercised a distinct influence upon public affairs, and he had become in effect a nominated President whose duties and powers in relation to Canada were practically the same as those appertaining to the Crown in the British Islands. In his selection, it became the established practice to consult the wishes of the Canadian Government.

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2. The Dominions had been called into consultation at periodical conferences for the consideration, and if possible, the determination of policy in regard to matters affecting the entire Commonwealth. At first these conferences, originally termed Colonial Conferences, were between a department of the British Government and the Governments of the Dominions. In 1907 it was determined that future conferences, designated as Imperial Conferences, were to be held between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Governments of the Dominions. This notable advance was achieved through firm insistence by Canada and Australia that the Governments of the Dominions must in such conferences be received on terms of equality and that the British Government was merely *primus inter pares*.

3. At the beginning of the period the Dominions were included in commercial treaties without special regard for their wishes or interests. Eventually they were not bound by or included in any such treaty except with their consent.

4. In the first instance, negotiation of a commercial treaty between Canada and a foreign country had to be conducted altogether by a British plenipotentiary, usually an ambassador. Subsequently the right of Canada to be represented by a second plenipotentiary of her own nomination was admitted; and eventually the negotiation of such treaties was carried on between Canadian plenipotentiaries and those representing the foreign country in question. As a matter of constitutional propriety or duty the terms of each treaty were communicated to the British Government and its formal approval obtained.

5. In negotiating political treaties and international conventions regarding war and peace, the interests of the Dominions began to receive special recognition. Their nationals were appointed upon international delegations and tribunals dealing with their particular rights or obligations. Arbitration treaties did not bind them without their adherence. Canada negotiated a far-reaching convention with the

United States, primarily relating to differences respecting boundary waters and establishing a permanent international tribunal.

6. While the legal power to withhold assent to Dominion statutes still continued in form, its exercise fell into practical desuetude.

7. Canada's complete control of her fiscal system and of immigration was recognized; absolute right to determine her own policy in respect of naval and military affairs was acknowledged; her voice and influence in external relations began to make itself felt in the Imperial Conferences.

Thus complete autonomy and full control in domestic affairs were established; the principle of consultation and co-operation in external affairs had made distinct progress; the original theory of central control and colonial subordination in the fifty years before the great war was giving way to the new conception of Dominion nationhood.

In 1912, for the first time, a Dominion Prime Minister as a member of the Privy Council was invited to sit in the British Cabinet. The event was regarded as noteworthy, but war brought about further developments with unexpected rapidity. In the ordinary course the Imperial Conference should have been summoned in 1915, but owing to the anxieties and labors incident to the war it was postponed. It met, however, in 1917 when a notable departure took place. In the autumn of 1916 a new Government had been formed in Great Britain; it was composed of but five members, and it was known as the War Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George, the new Prime Minister, summoned the Prime Ministers of the Dominions as members of this Cabinet, and, thus constituted, it was termed the Imperial War Cabinet. While the designation did not strictly conform to constitutional analogy, it was found convenient and useful. In reality it was the Imperial Conference differently constituted and with distinctive functions to meet the needs of a new and greater occasion. The meetings of the British War Cabinet and of the

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Imperial War Cabinet were quite distinct, as the Dominion Prime Ministers did not attend the former. In addition there was the Imperial War Conference which consisted of the Dominion Prime Ministers and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was elected Chairman. The Imperial War Cabinet devoted itself exclusively to matters relating to the war, and especially to effective co-operation in war effort and policy. British Ministers who were not of the Cabinet attended from time to time upon summons as their presence was required; in like manner they attended meetings of the Imperial War Conference when matters affecting their departments were under consideration.

Little more than half a century had passed since the assumption of self-government by Canadian provinces was believed to herald the early disruption of the Empire. Now the self-governing nations with powerful armies faced the Empire's foes on the battlefields of Europe and Asia, and their statesmen sat at the Commonwealth's council board on equal terms with their colleagues of Great Britain.

As the national consciousness of each Dominion had been deeply stirred by its participation in the war, constitutional relations were considered by the Dominion representatives at the Imperial War Conference of 1917. The conclusion reached was presented to the British Government in a draft resolution which that Government accepted in the precise terms submitted, and which was passed by the Conference accordingly in the following words:

"The Imperial War Conference are of opinion that the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to be dealt with during the war, and that it should form the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

"They deem it their duty, however, to place on record their view that any such readjustment, while thoroughly

preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognize the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments may determine."

Now, the constitutional conference which was alluded to in this resolution has not yet been held, and at a meeting of the Prime Ministers in London in 1921, the surprising conclusion was reached that it was no longer necessary. It would be difficult to suggest any substantial reason for this determination.

As the war swept towards its end in the autumn of 1918, public opinion in the Dominions became more and more insistent that their Governments should have a recognized voice and influence in determining the conditions of peace. They had made enormous sacrifices; they had raised powerful armies; they numbered their dead and wounded by the ten thousand. The Imperial War Cabinet discussed the subject with great thoroughness, and conferences took place in London with representatives of the Allied and Associated powers. These discussions were resumed at Paris where the Imperial War Cabinet continued its deliberations as the "British Empire Delegation." Eventually, a formula was devised by which each Dominion became entitled to the representation accorded to the smaller Allied powers, whose war effort in many instances had been inconsiderable. It was not without much discussion and strong insistence that this result was attained. As a natural sequence it was determined upon the initiative of the Dominions that the consent of the Crown to the various treaties should in respect of the

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Dominions be expressed by the signature of their plenipotentiaries, and that the preamble and other formal parts of the treaties should be prepared accordingly. Thus the Dominions as signatories of the Peace Treaty became members of the League of Nations and acquired (at least *vis-à-vis* the other members of the League) a distinctive international status that they had not previously possessed. In accordance with constitutional usage the Peace Treaties were submitted to the Parliament of each Dominion for ratification, which did not take place until after the approval of each Parliament had been secured.

At London and in Paris during 1918 and 1919 the Canadian Prime Minister had discussed with the British Prime Minister, as well as with the Foreign and Colonial Secretary, the importance and desirability of direct diplomatic representation of Canada at Washington. The subject was surrounded with certain difficulties of international import, and there was a possible danger that such a step might be taken to imply a lessening of the ties which connected Canada with Great Britain and her sister nations. Apprehension on this subject was eventually removed, and finally an arrangement was reached in May, 1920, which was announced to the Canadian Parliament in the following terms:

"As a result of recent discussions an arrangement has been concluded between the British and Canadian Governments to provide more complete representation at Washington of Canadian interests than hitherto existed. Accordingly, it has been agreed that His Majesty, on advice of his Canadian Ministers, shall appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary who will have charge of Canadian affairs and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from, and reporting direct to, the Canadian Government. In the absence of the Ambassador, the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole embassy and of the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian

interests. He will be accredited by His Majesty to the President with the necessary powers for the purpose.

"This new arrangement will not denote any departure either on the part of the British Government or of the Canadian Government from the principle of the diplomatic unity of the British Empire.

"The need for this important step has been fully realized by both Governments for some time. For a good many years there has been direct communication between Washington and Ottawa, but the constantly increasing importance of Canadian interests in the United States had made it apparent that Canada should be represented there in some distinctive manner, for this would doubtless tend to expedite negotiations, and naturally first-hand acquaintance with Canadian conditions would promote good understanding. In view of the peculiarly close relations that have always existed between the people of Canada and those of the United States, it is confidently expected as well that this new step will have the very desirable result of maintaining and strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between the British Empire and the United States."

Debates in the Canadian Parliament followed, the most important taking place on April 21, 1921. In support of the proposal it was pointed out, *inter alia*, that for many years Canadian Ministers, acting virtually as diplomatic representatives, had been in the habit of conferring and negotiating with the American Government. If such temporary representation was sound in principle, as well as advantageous, there could be no serious objection to permanent diplomatic representation. Moreover, the principle was actually in operation, as the members of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission were appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Canadian Government. That Commission comprising two sections, one Canadian, the other American, is empowered to deal with many questions formerly referred to diplomatic representatives.

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When the President of the United States in the autumn of 1921 issued the invitations to the Disarmament Conference at Washington, regret was expressed in one Dominion, at least, that an invitation had been extended to the Government of the United Kingdom alone, and that the status of the self-governing Dominions had not received due consideration. There were precedents for extending separate invitations to the Dominions. For example, in July, 1911, an International Conference was summoned by the United States for revision of the International Convention respecting protection of industrial property. A special invitation to be present at that Conference was conveyed to the Government of Canada through the Ambassador at Washington and the Governor-General. However, in 1921 no such invitation was sent, and there was serious consideration as to whether certain Dominions would not stand aloof from the Conference, and decline to be bound by any treaty or convention there concluded. Having regard to the importance and significance of the Conference, it was wisely decided that the absence of a special invitation should be overlooked and that the Dominions should be represented at Washington by plenipotentiaries nominated on their behalf, to whom full powers should be issued under the same practice that had prevailed at Paris in 1919. In the result the wisdom of this course was entirely apparent. The status and distinctive consideration that the Dominions had received at Paris were accorded to them at Washington. There were regular meetings of the Commonwealth's delegates at which all important questions were discussed and determined in advance. In the formal parts of the treaties special representation of each Dominion was recognized, and each plenipotentiary of the Commonwealth signed on behalf of the Government that he represented.

On December 6, 1921, an instrument of high constitutional significance was signed at London by the British Prime Minister and six of his colleagues on behalf of Great

Britain and by Arthur Griffith and four of his colleagues on behalf of Ireland. It bears the title "Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland." The first four Articles are in the following terms:

1. "Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the Community of Nations known as the British Empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, with a Parliament having powers to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland and an Executive responsible to that Parliament, and shall be styled and known as the Irish Free State.

2. Subject to the provisions hereinafter set out, the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government and otherwise shall be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the Crown or the representative of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament to the Dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State.

3. The representative of the Crown in Ireland shall be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada, and in accordance with the practice observed in the making of such appointments.

4. The oath to be taken by Members of the Parliament of the Irish Free State shall be in the following terms:

I . . . do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established and that I will be faithful to H. M. King George V., his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

It was provided in the Eighteenth Article that the instrument should be submitted for approval to Parliament, and for the approval of the members elected to sit in the House of Commons of Southern Ireland. The necessary approval

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The following paragraph was inadvertedly omitted by the Yale Review. It should appear on Page 12 at the place indicated.

Since the beginning of the present century, Canada has in many instances negotiated treaties that concerned her special interests. In such cases the diplomatic unity of the Commonwealth is preserved by the form of the treaty and by the method of execution and ratification.

The King is named in the treaty as the High Contracting Party and the execution is under Powers issued by him upon the recommendation of the Dominion Government. Ratification takes place also upon the recommendation of the Dominion Government; but any relevant question as to the effect of the treaty upon the Commonwealth as a whole must naturally be the subject of consultation between the Governments concerned, prior to ratification. It is not improbable that in this respect usage, arising out of practice and experience as to the proper character method and extent of such consultation, will develop into a recognized Convention. There seems no reason to desire or to anticipate any modification in the form of such treaties. The ancient formula, by which the King is designated as the enacting authority, still subsists in the Statutes of each Dominion and in those of Great Britain; in form the King, in reality the Legislative, enacts.

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was given, and subsequently the draft Constitution of the Irish Free State was found to be in accordance with the agreement and received parliamentary sanction. It has now gone into effect, the legislature has been constituted, the Governor-General appointed, and legislation enacted. Several Articles of the Constitution are noteworthy, especially Article I which is as follows: "The Irish Free State/Saorstat Eireann is a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

As a co-equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Irish Free State has the right to apply for membership in the League of Nations, and doubtless its application would immediately be granted. From press reports it would appear that it proposes to exercise the right of legation, and to have diplomatic representation at more than one capital. The new state begins its task of self-government with high hopes for the future and with warm wishes for fullest success from all the nations of the Commonwealth. While the constitutional powers conferred upon the Irish Free State are defined in several instances by reference to the political relations of the Dominions, and especially of Canada, it is not improbable, on the other hand, that the status of Ireland will have a certain influence upon constitutional development in the other self-governing nations.

Thus at the end of this period we find the situation in the British Commonwealth of Nations as I have described it. There has been subtle analysis of the conception of sovereignty and much philosophical speculation as to its actual abiding-place. For my purpose, it is sufficient to consider that in countries enjoying democratic government, political power, that is to say, sovereignty, is vested in the people, while its immediate exercise rests with the legislature. In federal systems each government is sovereign within its ambit. Constitutional writers have declared that the Parliament of the United Kingdom is the only legislative body

in the world which is without limits in respect of its legal power. Even a legislature of this legal omnipotence (or to use a term employed by some modern writers "omnicompetence") is limited in its authority by internal and external political forces. Leslie Stephen puts this point briefly and cogently:

"Lawyers are apt to speak as though the legislature were omnipotent, as they do not require to go beyond its decisions. It is, of course, omnipotent in the sense that it can make whatever laws it pleases — inasmuch as a law means any rule which has been made by the legislature. But from the scientific point of view, the power of the legislature is of course strictly limited. It is limited, so to speak, both from within and without; from within, because the legislature is the product of certain social conditions, and determined by whatever determines the society; and from without, because the power of imposing laws is dependent upon the instinct of subordination which is itself limited."

While it must be admitted that no one of the Dominions is sovereign in the full sense of the term, so the British Parliament in the same sense is not sovereign in respect of the whole Commonwealth. It was once, but it is not now "Imperial"; by so much legislative and executive authority as is now vested in the co-equal nations of the Commonwealth and by virtue of unwritten constitutional limitations that control the exercise of legal powers, the British Parliament is less than sovereign in a political sense. To illustrate, that Parliament has absolutely no constitutional right to legislate respecting Canada's domestic affairs; the exercise of its naked legal power for that purpose is as dead as the King's veto.

I am of those who believe that the essential unity of the Commonwealth has in no sense been diminished by its development into an organization which is virtually a Britannic League of Nations. Some years ago I referred to it as a disorganization rather than an organization, but I empha-

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sized the fact that it was capable of being extremely effective in united action at time of need. The ties, "light as air but strong as links of iron," that hold its autonomous communities together are of far deeper significance than could be found in any written document or formal constitution. As Professor Pollard has well said, political unity is a thing of the spirit and not a bond of parchment. The Commonwealth is not held together by legalistic theories. It seems paradoxical to affirm that as its ties have in form become looser, they have in truth become stronger; yet this was demonstrated beyond question when the storm of war broke upon the world in 1914.

By means of the system employed at Paris in 1919, and at Washington in 1921, the Dominions enjoyed and exercised an adequate voice and influence in the determination of policy. The delegates of the whole Commonwealth met at frequent intervals to discuss all important questions as they arose; and, while there were strong, sometimes vehement, differences of opinion, it was realized that in matters of vital concern, and especially those involving its political unity, the Commonwealth must speak with one voice. In this respect, the function of the British Empire Delegation, as it was designated, was not unlike that of a Cabinet which must speak with unanimity. On no occasion was there any idea or suggestion of subordination of the Dominion delegates to those of the United Kingdom; all met upon an equal footing, and each had an equal voice.

But serious questions of foreign policy frequently arise when no such conference is in session. In what manner, by what method, and by what authority shall the external policy of the Commonwealth be determined and announced? Often there is need of prompt and firm decision. How shall the voice of the Commonwealth be ascertained when the delegates have scattered from the council table? Here we encounter difficulties of great seriousness and complexity which, notwithstanding the contrary decision reached in

1921, must eventually be met and solved at a constitutional conference as was unanimously agreed in 1917. The failure of the Dominions to accept and support a policy of vital concern would seriously affect the Commonwealth's influence and prestige. It is essential as much for Great Britain as for her sister nations that the voice of the whole Commonwealth shall speak; it is mightier than the voice of the United Kingdom alone. While the present condition continues, the best that can be hoped for is a system of frequent consultation by cable, and occasional consultation and discussion by conference whenever domestic political duties permit the Dominion Ministers to attend.

Canada has always sent delegates of high position and experience, including one or more members of the Government, to the Assembly of the League of Nations. It is to be anticipated that the Dominions will continue to follow this course. There seems no reason why their delegates should not meet annually with the British Government, either in advance of or subsequent to the League Assembly, for consultation upon important problems of foreign relations. While it is highly desirable that any divergence of opinion at Geneva on questions not affecting the political unity of the Empire should be openly and frankly expressed, yet in vital matters confusion or worse can only be avoided by discussion and determination in advance.

With increasing voice and influence in external relations the Dominions must necessarily accept and realize their wider responsibilities. It is impossible for them to assert a national status unless they are prepared to assume corresponding national obligation for the Commonwealth's safety. It cannot be doubted that within the British League of Nations their security is far greater, and their responsibilities in this respect much less burdensome, than if they should withdraw.

Within that League there are six nations under a single allegiance and with a developing status in their political

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relationship. Their unity rests upon the ideals of liberty, autonomy, and co-operation. In like manner the world's unity for peace must be found in the realization of public right and international justice and in the understanding and co-operation that can only be gained around a common council board; and these essentials cannot be secured without a recognized system of periodical international conferences at which representatives of the nations shall meet upon equal footing. Although denied the powerful aid of the United States, the League of Nations has accomplished great things for the world's peace during the past three years. Never before has the habit of international consultation and co-operation so impressed itself upon the nations. On at least four occasions the League has prevented the outbreak of war in Europe. It has settled more than one difficult and dangerous question after the Supreme Allied Council had abandoned the task; it has established a great Court of International Justice; and it is continually exercising a potent influence for the determination of international differences by peaceful means. No one claims that it can absolutely prevent war; but along the path to which it points, peace will be found, if at all. In the world community, as in each national sphere, peace and good government rest ultimately upon enlightened and active public opinion upholding ordered justice and restraining lawless violence.

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(Will Mr. Meighen please submit this to Mr. Meighen upon his return & if he agrees please strike off three copies on plain paper)

OK

D.34887

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

28 Oct. 1923

Dear Sir William MacKenzie,

You have asked me to give you my recollection as to the arrangement for transportation ~~and~~ storage and maintenance of your private car. The subject was discussed after ~~the~~ the agreement had been prepared under which the Dominion was to acquire, at a price to be fixed by arbitration, the shares held by MacKenzie Mann & Co and others in the Canadian Northern Railway Enterprise. ~~The~~ You ~~suggested that~~ desired that the arrangement as to your car ~~should be~~ embodied in that agreement. I ~~pointed~~ made the suggestion to which you eventually assented, ~~that this was~~ that this was

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TOBACCO

D.34888

unnecessary ~~as~~ since you would receive as a past President of the Canadian Northern System the courtesy of transportation for ~~your~~ ~~self and family~~ your car. As to storage and maintenance I agreed that these should be provided without cost to you, and I told you that I would give a written statement to that effect. It has been my impression, until our recent interview, that I had already done so. ~~You seemed to my question~~

Faithfully yours,

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034889

Ottawa, Ont. October 30th. 1923.

Sir William MacKenzie, K.B.,

TORONTO,

Ont.

Dear Sir William MacKenzie:

You have asked me to give you my recollection as to the arrangement for transportation, storage and maintenance of your private car. The subject was discussed after the agreement had been prepared under which the Dominion was to acquire, at a price to be fixed by arbitration, the shares held by MacKenzie, Mann & Co., and others on the Canadian Northern Railway Enterprize. You desired to have the arrangement as to your car embodied in that agreement. I made the suggestion, to which you eventually assented, that this was unnecessary since you would receive as a past president of the Canadian Northern System the courtesy of transportation for your car. As to storage and maintenance I agreed that these should be provided without cost to you, and I told you that I would give a written statement to that effect. It has been my impression, until our recent interview, that I had already done so.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd) R. L. Borden

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 1)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034890

Joe Mackenzie

Toronto, Ontario

Ottawa, December 5, 1923

Have heard with deep sorrow the tidings of your father's death and send to you an d all members of the family my heartfelt sympathy in this sad bereavement.

R.L.Borden

Charge Sir Robert Borden

BORDEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 5)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034891

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

Room #410, Booth Building,

Sparks Street, OTTAWA.

22nd April, 1925.

419

PERSONAL.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

The subject to which I alluded on the telephone yesterday is to be found in Hansard, 1917, Vol. 1, pages 392-413, both inclusive. You will also find observations which I interpolated in the discussion on pages 417 (both columns), 418, 419, 422 (both columns), 423 (both columns), 424, 425, 426 (both columns), 427 (both columns), 430 (both columns), 431, 433, 477-8, 482 (both columns), 483 (second column), 484 (first column), 515 (first column), 519 (second column), 522 (second column).

In these references I think you will find material fully adequate to answer the criticisms raised by Mr. Archambault or by Sir Arthur Currie with respect to our action. I have not had an opportunity of re-reading the whole debate, but at the time I was satisfied that we had made a just and convincing defence to all attacks put forward.

With respect to the jibe that neither you nor I made any reply to Sir Arthur Currie's criticism, it is sufficient to observe that he was answered completely and convincingly in the press at the time. I refer especially to editorials in the Toronto Star and in the Ottawa Journal, particularly the latter, for which I supplied some data.

Faithfully yours,

R L Borden.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., M.P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
O T T A W A.

P.S. Tomorrow I shall send you additional material. R.L.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034892

Ottawa, April 23, 1925.

Sir R.L. Borden,
410 Booth Bldg.,
Ottawa.

not attached when filed

My dear Sir Robert:

Many thanks for yours of the 22nd. I will get time to look these references up to-day or to-morrow. I do not think it would be wise to make too much of Archambault's adventure but will make a short reply chiefly with a view to showing Sir Arthur Currie that we have something to say for ourselves.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034893

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

Room #410, Booth Building,

Sparks Street, O T T A W A.

8th May, 1925.

Personal -

not attached when filed

My dear Meighen,-

The enclosed speech by M. Charles Mignault, C.R. impressed me as very cogent and as indicating a broad spirit. Doubtless it has already come to your attention.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. Baden.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., M.P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
O T T A W A.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034894

Echo Beach Fishing Club

Blanche, Que.

419

15 May 1925.

My dear Meighen.

Please keep both these letters for me; I mean the Enclosed and that sent to you yesterday. Best wishes.

Faithfully Yours

R. L. Borden.

Only one letter attached when filed 19-5-25 W.H.S.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume (1)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034895

419

From Sir Robert Borden

POLITICS IN CANADA.

AN UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK.

THE TARIFF AND OCEAN RATES.

(FROM OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is the common expectation that the Mackenzie King Government will appeal to the country in the autumn. As yet, however, the Prime Minister insists that dissolution has not been considered by the Cabinet. Much may depend upon the result of impending Provincial General Elections in Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In the Western Provinces a contest in June is expected. The Dunning Government will be opposed by both the Conservative and Progressive Parties. There is, however, no natural bond of alliance between the two groups, and it is not unlikely, therefore, that they will fight each other as strongly as they will fight the Government. Indeed, there is no manifest reason why the Progressives should oppose Mr. Dunning except the desire to preserve a separate identity and to maintain the Progressive organization for the Federal General Election. There is no general expectation that the Dunning Cabinet will be defeated. A Conservative victory is out of the question. Nor is it believed that Conservatives and Progressives combined can carry a majority of the constituencies. If Mr. Dunning does not secure an actual majority, he will have such an advantage over either of the other groups as should ensure Liberal control of the next Legislature.

FORTY YEARS OF OFFICE.

There is a far more uncertain situation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. For more than 40 years the Liberals have controlled the Nova Scotia Legislature. They have been fortunate in their leaders and, for the most part, have had a good understanding with the coal and steel companies and other powerful industrial interests. It is not suggested that these alliances have been maintained by improper concessions, but only that through the large revenues derived from mining royalties cooperation between the Government and the companies has been a natural condition. Furthermore, a Government in Nova Scotia controls so much local and municipal patronage that the Opposition is at a peculiar disadvantage in the constituencies. It is not denied that under successive Liberal Governments the Province has had thrifty and economical administration of its affairs, but it is not unreasonable for Conservatives to feel that 42 years of continuous office is a fair discharge of the obligation of Nova Scotia to the Liberal Party. Whether or not there will now be a change of Government is uncertain, but Conservatives are hopeful, and the situation may be vitally affected by the bitter struggle between the miners and the British Empire Steel Corporation. In Cape Breton, where there has been almost continual industrial conflict for a long period, relief may be sought in a change of Government at Halifax. The Conservatives, too, have been industriously exploiting the grievances of Nova Scotia under Confederation, and the Provincial Liberal Government may be made to suffer for the alleged shortcomings of the Liberal Government at Ottawa. At least, there are conditions in the Province unfavourable for an appeal to the people by any Government. If, however, the destructive quarrel between the miners and the Steel Corporation should be satisfactorily adjusted, Conservatives may find that the Promised Land still lies in the distance.

In New Brunswick changes of Government are not infrequent, and there is a good deal of confidence among Conservatives that they can defeat the Venio' Administration. There is no particular issue between the parties, but New Brunswick, like the other Atlantic Provinces, never fails to find material for an acute political conflict. Possibly there will be a plebiscite on the question of prohibition, with the uncertainties which always attend political dealing with the liquor problem. In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the Progressive Party has substantially disappeared. The contests, therefore, will be between the old parties, with perhaps a group of Labour candidates in Nova Scotia. If the Conservatives poll strongly in the two Eastern Provinces, and make any impression in Saskatchewan, there will perhaps be less prospect of a Federal General Election in the immediate future.

GOVERNMENT POSITION.

The Mackenzie King Government is finding the Parliamentary Session more difficult and perplexing than was anticipated. The Prime Minister has not been too successful in the endeavour to effect an alliance with the Progressives. Mr. Forke, the official leader of the Progressives, is less somnolent than he was a year ago. This is not difficult to understand. As the General Election approaches, the Western Progressive members have found it necessary to consider their relation to their constituents. The Budget was a practical intimation to the country that no further tariff changes were contemplated. Indeed, Mr. King made this definite promise to the industrial interests in a speech at Toronto. He realized that the prevailing commercial depression was accentuated by apprehension of further concessions to the Progressives. There was danger that even in Quebec his position would be imperilled if he could not give assurances of a stable tariff. Hence a Budget which, if it failed to satisfy, did not excite further alarm among manufacturers. On the other hand, many Western Progressives felt that they could not go back to their constituencies as the allies of a Government which had exhausted its challenge to the protectionists. They knew that they would be rejected by Progressive nominating conventions and would disappear from Parliament. Nor was there much comfort in the suspicion that their successors in the new Parliament would probably be absorbed by the Liberal Party upon the almost inevitable disappearance of the Progressives as a separate political organization. In short, an alliance with Liberals which might be risked with an election four or five years in the future became a hazardous venture with a contest imminent and constituents unprepared for a fusion involving acceptance of a fiscal policy which by no means met the demands of the Progressive platform. Whatever may be the attitude of the bulk of Western Progressives, the Budget has now been accepted by a majority of 37. It is too soon, therefore, to say positively that there will not be practical cooperation between Liberals and Progressives in the General Election.

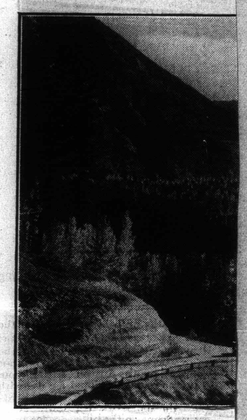
CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS.

The chances are that three-cornered contests which would leave the advantage to the Conservative candidate will not be numerous. It is generally believed that in Ontario the Conservatives will make substantial gains, mainly at the expense of the Progressives. If they could also carry ten or 15 seats in Quebec, the Conservative group might be the strongest in the new House of Commons. If that should happen, the Governor-General would have no alternative but to call upon Mr. Meighen to form a Government, as he called upon Mr. King in 1921, although there was no actual Liberal majority in Parliament. To avoid such a situation will be the aim of both the other rival groups, and, therefore, considerations of safety may assist towards an accommodation between Liberals and Progressives in many constituencies. However dissatisfied Western Progressives may be with the fiscal policy of the Mackenzie King Government, they are still more strongly opposed to the aggressive protectionism of the Conservatives. They will be reluctant, therefore, to produce a situation which would give Mr. Meighen the position of advantage in Parliament. Altogether, the political outlook is more uncertain than the Government would admit, although only the most sanguine of Conservatives profess to believe that they will control the new House of Commons.

Apparently, the chief issues in the General Election will be the tariff and the Petersen shipping contract. There is a general conviction that ocean rates are excessive, and that some degree of public control should be established. But there is grave doubt even among Liberals whether any substantial relief could be secured through the ten vessels for which the Petersen contract provides. Not a few Liberals, and most of the Progressives also, dislike the annual subsidy of $1,340,000. It is realized that any reduction in rates may be offset by direct payments from the public Treasury, and that coercion of the shipping companies through the Petersen contract may have unexpected results for Canadian ports and Canadian shippers. The Government's attempt two years ago to compel United States vessels engaged in the carriage of grain from Port Arthur and Fort William to disclose their charter rates before obtaining clearance failed because the American vessel owners refused to submit. There is fear that the attempt to fix ocean rates by subsidy through a few vessels may have a like result. It has to be admitted, however, that the Government is now moving with caution and discretion. The Petersen contract, and the whole question of ocean rates, have been referred to a Select Parliamentary Committee, by which the Preston report and the contract will be examined and the case for the shipping companies fully presented. Thus the actual situation will be disclosed to the country, and, conceivably, the Government's policy may be substantially modified. There can be no doubt that the reference to Committee has strengthened the position of the Government and created an impression that its only desire is to protect Canadian shippers without injustice to the shipping companies. If the facts brought out by the Committee should in any considerable degree justify the Preston report, there will be a disposition to experiment with the Petersen vessels unless concessions are offered which will enable the Government to withdraw from the contract without loss of credit.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

There is still a degree of commercial depression in the industrial centres. Through higher grain prices, however, the position of agriculture has been improved, and thousands of Western farmers have reduced their obligations. Many Canadians are returning from the United States, but until there is a revival in manufacturing and in the building trades the movement northward may not be greatly accelerated. Again, however, farmers from the Western States are turning towards the Canadian prairie country, and there seems to be a good prospect that immigration from Great Britain and from Europe will increase. Apparently there is to be no reduction of the taxes on income, although the high rates levied in Canada, as compared with those prevailing in the United States, restrict the reserves of capital required for investment in commercial and industrial enterprises. There is at last a movement for cooperation between the railways to lessen wasteful competition and duplication of services, but little prospect that the heavy deficits on the National Railways will soon be overcome. Increased population continues to be the supreme need of Canada, but not even yet are the immigration policies of the Government as bold or as vigorous as the national situation imperatively demands.



MOTORING IN THE ROCKIES.
all-Canadian highway through the Nationa

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Athelstan

letter 12.5.25 X
patenaude one given
Sir Robt in Mr Meighen's
office today 28/5/25

WHS.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034897

3 419

Memo for Mr. A.W.Merriam.

Sir Robert Borden desires Mr. Merriam to bring the accompanying correspondence to the attention of Mr. Meighen.

Ottawa, 22nd June, 1925

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034898

Room #410, Booth Building,
Sparks Street, O T T A W A.
22nd June, 1925.

My dear Prime Minister,-

Mr. J. E. Macpherson, Montreal, has sent to me a copy of his recent letter to you respecting the public service of the late Mr. W. J. Stewart and the circumstances which relate to his widow's pension. While I was Prime Minister I entertained, and frequently expressed, my very warm appreciation of Mr. Stewart's services to our country. He possessed high ability and a broad outlook; and he was always animated by a most conscientious devotion to duty.

I venture to hope that the circumstances set forth in Mr. Macpherson's letter may be taken into favourable consideration.

Faithfully yours,

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Prime Minister,
O T T A W A.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034899

Room #410, Booth Building.
Sparks Street, O T T A W A
22nd June, 1925.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Macpherson,-

I have your letter of the 17th instant. Mr. Stewart undoubtedly gave very valuable service to our country, and while I was Prime Minister I entertained and expressed a very warm appreciation of his ability, foresight and devotion to duty.

While I cannot claim to have any influence with the present administration, I shall be very glad to express to the Prime Minister the view which I entertained of Mr. Stewart's services, and my hope that the circumstances mentioned in your letter will be taken into favourable consideration.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. Macpherson, Esq.,
The Bell Telephone Company of Canada,
Montreal, P.Q.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

SUBJECT

034900

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

J. E. MACPHERSON,
VICE-PRESIDENT

MONTREAL. 17th June, 1925.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, P.C.,
Ottawa,
Ont.

Dear Sir Robert:-

I enclose a copy of a letter written today to the Rt. Hon. Mr. King with reference to the late W. J. Stewart, my brother-in-law.

I think you share in the opinion that his special services to this country were of great value and moderately paid. The unfortunate circumstance that he received part salary and part special grant has told severely gainst the pension income of his widow, and I think the only comment on remedying this would be favorable in all the circumstances.

I know that Mrs. Stewart, with whose permission I write, would appreciate very deeply your offices with the Prime Minister and others whose good word would mean the carrying out of the proposal.

Yours very truly,

J E Macpherson

Enclosure.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

POOR
COPY

034901

17th June, 1925.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. King:-

Because of your personal direction of international matters and external affairs, you doubtless have knowledge of the excellent work done during his lifetime by my brother-in-law, Mr. W. J. Stewart. Your kindly reference to it at the time of his death was a very great comfort to his widow.

Mr. Stewart drew for many years a very moderate salary: for his services as Chief Hydrographer he draw $4,800 annually at the time of his death. In addition to the hydrographic work, he devoted much time and his great abilitiesto international matters, for which he received annually the special vote of $1,000. This sum was not included in the calculation of the pension received by his wife under the new Superannuation Act, that pension being based merely on the $4,800. Moreover, as this was a special vote, there was not even the two months' grant which is made on account of regular salary, but payment ended in the month of Mr. Stewart's death.

While his widow is not in destitute circumstances, her means are decidedly straitened. It seems to me to be a case for recognition of services to Canada and to the Crown, on which there could be no criticism, either on account of economy or for lack of valuable consideration given by Mr. Stewart.

If favorable consideration and action are given at all, I would suggest as perhaps the easiest way that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Superannuation Act, the amount of the special vote of $1,000 a year which Mr. Stewart received over quite a number of years should be included in the calculation of the pension to be paid to his widow. As Mr. Stewart had, I believe, the full period of thirty-five years' service, this would make a substantial increase in income and not involve the immediate expenditure of the larger capital sum which would be required as a gratuity.

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034902

I feel sure that your colleague, the Hon. Mr. Stewart, would agree in this view.

I am quite sure that the official Opposition would not be hostile to such a vote. Mr. Stewart's work, under whatever Government was in power, was for Canada at all times and is well known to Sir Robert Borden and to Mr. Meighen.

Yours very truly,

J. Ewing Cameron

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CANADA

034903 Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	X
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, June 25, 1925.

419

Honourable E.N. Rhodes, M.P.P.,
c/o W.H. Dennis, Esq.,
Halifax Herald,
Halifax, N.S.

Warmest congratulations upon your wonderful victory. Congratulations also to all our friends and especially to the splendid body of Liberals who placed the interest of country above party in this contest.

R.L. Borden.

Chg. a/c
Sir. Robt Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034904

Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	X
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Frank Stanfield, Esq.,
Truro, N.S.

Ottawa, June 25, 1925.

Warmest congratulations upon wonderful victory which is due in no small measure to your splendid courage, tenacity and foresight.

R.L. Borden.

Charge to account
Sir Robert L. Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 41)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034905

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1925. VOL. CLIV. No. 283

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The French Press

The Late Queen Alexandra.

L'Action Catholique: "Queen Alexandra, daughter of a king, wife and mother of kings, had a career of remarkable dignity. Living under conditions where the smallest of her acts could not fail to be known and open to comment, she has now passed away, her reputation above reproach, and her example one which has been and will continue to be a model. Her influence, as powerful as it was discreet, was not only exercised in social centres, through a Court to which she gave a tone, but in every field of benevolence and everywhere where the influence of a woman of her merit and tact could be felt. Britain has lost a great Queen, and the whole British Empire is associated in the mourning of the King and the Royal Family."

For the Bonne Entente.

La Presse: "Mr. Frank Wise, of Toronto, who is one of the instigators of the movement for a better understanding between the different provinces of the Dominion, sounds the right note when he proclaims the necessity for a closer union between Ontario and Quebec. The day on which these two provinces acknowledge this in a practical manner, Canada will have made a great step forward in the way of prosperity. The task certainly is not an easy one. There must be cast out that ferment of hostility which still remains in the heart of a good number of us, and which we have inherited from ancestors of the time of the wars between France and England. There must be an effort on the part of all of us, whether we are of English or French origin, to realize that our aspirations are inevitably the same, and that our interests are identical."

Will be Glad to Hear Mr. Meighen.

Le Devoir: "Mr. Meighen is to visit the province of Quebec where he will speak in the county of Bagot in support of the candidature of Mr. Andre Fauteux, chosen on Tuesday as Conservative candidate in the pending by-election. One thing is certain: It is that the people of that county will be glad to hear Mr. Meighen and will receive him politely. It is not necessary that they should share his political opinions before they will allow him to speak and listen to him. Even if Mr. Meighen is not very popular in this province, he may appear when and wherever he desires, without running any risk of being insulted."

Twenty-five Years Ago

(The Gazette, November 26, 1900.)

Quebec—During the raging snowstorm of Wednesday night, the coasting steamer St. Olaf crashed on the jagged rocks of Boule Island, and it is feared that all on board, being a crew of thirty and an unknown number of passengers, have perished. The wreck was broken into four parts. So far only one body, that of a girl passenger, has been found. It is thought that others are under several feet of snow which has since fallen. Several mail bags have been found on the beach.

J. Ross Robertson, proprietor of the Toronto Telegram, registered at the Windsor yesterday.

The Nondescript Players will give their second performance of the season at St. Stephen's Church, Lachine, tonight, the bill being "A Pair of Lunatics" and "Uncle."

Rev. Professor Ross preached the annual sermon to members of St. Andrew's Society at St. Paul's Church yesterday. As usual in late years, the attendance was small.

The funeral of the late William Evans, of the William Evans Seed Company, took place yesterday from his late residence, 377 Wellington street, to Grace Church, where the service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Ker. The funeral was one of the largest seen in Point St. Charles for many years.

The opening services of the new Point St. Charles Baptist Church, at Wellington and Liverpool streets, took place yesterday. Rev. Charles A. Eaton, D.D., of Toronto, preached in the morning and evening, and in the afternoon Rev. Melvin Taylor, of Centenary Methodist Church, addressed the congregation. Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor of the new church, assisted at all three services.

MAIRE OF MAGDALA.

In this place of little stone hills
The trees cry and I hear
Seas whitening on moon-flat granite,
With a taste of the rising year
Flung on those marsh birds talking
Of things in the rain-washed air—
The hunger of wings for summer
With the lone reindeer.

Hill-wise on a bird's way the half light
Walks swiftly through gappy crab-trees;
And netted in this lost brightness
A woman in Galway frieze—
Pale featured and yellow headed
Smelling of eastern seas—
Smiles and the lonely graces
On the dark thoughts arise.

These crab-trees twist out their wild branches;
But the unpruned ways sprung behind
Her eyes (pooled in nuggets and quivered
To fire by each perilous wind)
Still shoot from wild days in Magdala—
Ways lopped by her gentle Friend,
When she heard the young summer crying
Through the marsh bird's mind.

She of the many strong lovers,
She who now snares me to her,
O would she could hold me to true love—
For see as she wanders from here,
Through the oyster pools our green evening
Wades by the crane and the stare
And away, for the Great Bear goes climbing
The rain-washed air.

—F. R. Higgins.

Utopia.

Tramp (to kind-looking gentleman): "Can you spare me a little money, sir?"

The gentleman gave him a dime and asked what he would do with it. "Well," said the tramp, "I shall have a bath first, then get a good suit of clothes, then a good breakfast, and I shall put the rest in the bank."—Good Hardware.

LETTERS FROM READERS

About Notre Dame de Grace Building.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—In connection with the latest effusion of Mr. Allan L. Smith, I wish to say that for fifteen years I have lived in a cottage in N.D.G. and am willing to compare my paid tax bills with almost any of the newer population of this attractive suburb. I might also add that we have tried in a modest way to, at least, not detract from the natural beauty of the ward, and in this respect I am only like all my good neighbors; but when I read Mr. Smith's article, patience ceased to be a virtue with me on this subject.

Anyone who would make such a wild statement as that "the ward is already ruined for residential purposes other than the cheapest class of house," must surely have been "asleep at the switch" as he puts it, and, just awakened from a bad dream, he seized his pen and rushed into the conflict to smite with might and main to rescue, if it is not yet too late, the ward from the toils of those terrible "speculators," even if he had to besmirch the name of the ward in doing so.

While I have no more sympathy for those "speculators" than for any other class of business men; yet who developed Notre Dame de Grace to its present stage if not "speculators" who had enterprise enough to take a chance and buy land at a price they could afford, and build upon it a class of residence that would appeal to and be within the reach of people who, while not in the millionaire class, yet their sense of beauty in all its phases and the fitness of things in general, is as keen and sometimes more so, than those who can afford more expensive homes? Nor do I think that because people live in a little cottage, a duplex or flat, those who live in more pretentious homes should feel that they would be contaminated by the proximity of the former. And yet this condition has obtained for years on Marcil avenue, above Monkland, where we have been prevented from building duplex homes which would cost $17,000 or $18,000 for one upper and one lower alone, simply because a small group of cottage owners on Oxford avenue object to having "common" people living on the street to the rear of them. They forget that as the by-law is now, two semi-detached cottages with a frontage of 21 feet each can be built on each 50-foot front lot, leaving a space of 8 feet between each pair, and which could be sold for around $9,000 each. Which would be more attractive, the duplex above referred to with a clear space of 20 to 30 feet between each pair, or the cottages that are now permitted?

Is the man who puts possibly all his available cash into a vacant lot and, after working hard to build on it, sells his property for a fair or even a small profit, any more of a "speculator" than the man who manufactures, say jewellery or any other luxury, and sells it for a big profit? Are not all kinds of business more or less speculative?

The Notre Dame de Grace Citizens' Association, Section "C," which has for directors and members some men who are happily able and big enough to view matters on their merits, in a spirit of justice passed a resolution approving of a change of by-law on Marcil and Oxford avenues above Monkland, last winter, recognizing that this is an exceptional case, and that the by-law should be restored to its original lines in that locality to permit the building of duplex homes on these streets the same as all the other streets above Monkland, but so far no change has been made, although the sewer was put in four years ago and we are paying for it with our other taxes.

It is funny how some people once they invest from $1,000 to $6,000 in a property costing from $7,000 to $12,000 immediately become so filled with zeal in the public interest that they are anxious to spend a lot of talk in reforming and regulating other people in the ward, and particularly in streets where they have no vested rights at stake. It's so easy to be generous with other people's property.

With regard to the commercialization of Monkland avenue, suffice it to say that I do not perhaps feel so keenly about it as some of my neighbors, still I joined them in opposing it, because I know them to be fair-minded men whose judgment I respect and which is probably better than mine in this case.

I for one never knew before I read Mr. Smith's letter just where Minto avenue is, but I did often notice the strip of land in rear of the lots on Addington avenue, with its tangled mass of weeds and rubbish, which is the greatest eyesore in the locality. Now, it seems, there is a hint that another "outrage" is about to be perpetrated and something done with this unsightly mess to improve its appearance, and Mr. Smith is greatly worried lest there be some houses built on this one-sided street, the fronts of which would overlook the backyards of those on Addington; and the idea seems preposterous to him because the lots are assessed by the city at only $200 each. Will he, whose eye is so attuned to the artistic and the beautiful, take another look at Minto avenue and tell us what could be done to it to make it look any worse than it is? Even if houses were built on it and people lived in them, it should not matter so much to him as if he had to live in one of them and have his aesthetic feelings ruffled every time he looked out the window. If he has any better suggestion up his sleeve, why doesn't he bring it out?

The people who live in Notre Dame de Grace, and those who will make their homes there in future, are those who live as nicely and as decently as they can afford for the sake of their families; and builders know this and try to provide as attractive homes as they can build for the money. As a matter of fact, 90 per cent. of the newer residents of this delightful suburb are now able to live here because "speculators" have built homes and made it possible for home seekers to finance them with the means at their disposal, otherwise they never could have done so themselves. Constructive criticism is to be welcomed at all times, but we have had enough of the thoughtless kind, which does more harm than good.

P. E. O'BRIEN.

Montreal, November 21, 1925.

The Political Situation.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—The result of recent elections has created a very critical situation in Canada. The province of Quebec has for the second time gone almost unanimously Liberal. At least the French constituencies have all voted that way, and the English-speaking counties, with the exception of three commercial seats in Montreal, and Argenteuil, which re-elected its old favorite, Sir Geo. Perley, after his long absence, have, as usual, sided with their French fellow citizens. Ontario has gone the other way, though not to the same extent.

What is the significance of this very unmistakable verdict by our province? Is it that the people are such confirmed Liberals that they will not hear of anything else? Have the clever people of the Eastern Townships, who, since the creation of Confederation, have been considered as ranking in brain power with the men of Nova Scotia, and have been represented by such strong men as Galt, Huntington, Pope, Irvine and Robb—have these people lost their political acumen?

May I hazard a guess? It is that the people of this province are no longer Liberals or Conservatives. They have come to look upon the political parties as the ins and the outs. They see no difference between them, except this: The farmer of this province is extremely economical. Its rigorous climate compels this. He has a horror of debt. The war debt galls him. It is a mortgage of his property. But it galls him ten times more to find that another debt has been created, greater than the war debt, and the money wasted in useless public works, in which he has no interest whatever. That is what he wants to vote against. He reluctantly consented to the building of railways to the prairies, on the solemn promise, by Cartier, by Laurier, and by Parliament, that their trade would come to his province, and be shipped at Montreal and Quebec by his own River St. Lawrence. He now sees two-thirds of that trade carried away to New York for export, and our railways, built at such terrible sacrifice of his money, deliberately prevented from carrying the grain to our seaports, and a trade as great as the whole trade of Montreal taken away from us, whilst the spendid harbors of Quebec, Halifax and St. John are practically empty.

He consented, with hesitation, to the policy of protection, and he sees that it has done his province good, and has furnished a home market for his foodstuffs. And yet he also sees an annual drain on the vitality of the country of one hundred million dollars for United States coal, for Ontario factories, which has to be paid by the consumer of the goods in all the provinces, whilst the Nova Scotia coal miner claims that he is unable to get enough wages to keep his family. And the farmer also sees an annual deficit of fifty millions in operating the Government railways, which has to be paid by extra taxation or else added to the public debt.

These are some of the arguments that are to be heard at every corner, and they indicate that there has got to be a new accounting, and a new policy, and reliable guarantees for the future, before there can be peace in the family of Confederation.

Don't frighten the farmer any more. There is talk of a vast expenditure on the St. Lawrence canals and on the adjacent water powers. Quebec and the Maritimes were cajoled into consenting to building a new Welland canal which it now proves will be very useful in allowing the large boats of the upper lakes to run to Oswego. But we do hesitate to pay the unknown cost of sending the ocean steamer to Chicago. We are not clever enough to go into partnership with Uncle Sam, even if we are delighted to see his private capital help to develop our country, as it is doing. There is also talk of extravagant railway stations at Toronto, at Montreal, and even a trifle for Quebec.

Can it be that these are some of the "capital expenditures and betterments," which Sir Thomas White told the convention at Winnipeg, a few days ago, would involve "a further expenditure of many millions," and which, he frankly admitted, would not earn sufficient to pay interest on their cost?

Was he lifting the curtain to give us a glimpse of what has been prearranged for us—at Toronto? Can it be that the ghosts of twenty years ago are not yet laid?

If so, don't be surprised if the Quebec farmer follows the example of the Maritime delegate at Winnipeg, who said that, if not satisfied, the Maritime Provinces might ask to be allowed to retire from the Confederation, and suggested a compensation of fifty millions. And if the Quebec man gets the panic, he will probably be willing to dissolve the partnership without compensation. The pace of his partners is too fast for him.

The Gazette has always done justice to the French-Canadian people, and has gained their confidence as well as that of all its readers. The public look to The Gazette for inspiration in this emergency, for it is an emergency. We English-speaking people have had the control of Canadian Government finances. It must be confessed that during the last twenty years we have made a horrible mess of them, with the result that the Dominion and all the provinces except Quebec are loaded down with debt, whilst this province under French management, with good help from its English minority, has combined economy with progress, so that it is almost free from debt, has wonderful industries, and has become the banner province of the Dominion. The result of the elections shows that the French people are unanimous in expressing their dread of a revulsion to former conditions. Should we not listen to them? They have always been fair to us. They are economical. They are great colonizers. They are good citizens. Canada cannot be governed without the province of Quebec. So it would seem reasonable that they who have shown that they control the province should be consulted as to the best means to be taken to get the country out of the deadlock in which the elections have placed us. It is not a question of political parties. It is a question of following the example of the United States and trying to reduce our terrible debt and thus to keep our dollar at par. It is a question of safety and sanity, of a rigid suspension of new public works, and an avoidance of the repetition of the frenzied finance of the last twenty years, which has brought this wonderful land of great resources into its present plight. In short, what we need most of all is a return to

COMMON SENSE.

The People's Forum.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Academe," accuses me of begging the question in my letter regarding the People's Forum meeting in the Church of the Messiah. May I, then, ask him what about Jesus' own definition of worship which he gave to the woman of Samaria, and what about Paul, who may, surely, with justice, be named the founder of all Christian churches, "the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are?"

IRENE HYDE CLARKE.

Montreal, November 23, 1925.

034906

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

419

Room #410, Booth Building,

Sparks Street, OTTAWA.

26 November, 1925.

PERSONAL.

My dear Meighen,-

The enclosed clipping from the Ottawa Journal of the 25th instant indicates that Premier Taschereau proposes replying to me at a later date. His present statement is rather mild considering the charge of deception which he has formulated.

The Conservative press have had appreciative references to my letter, and I think it may do something to clear the air. Mr. Fauteux has announced that you are to speak in Bagot during the election campaign, and your intention in that respect is receiving commendation.

Faithfully yours,

R L Borden

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.
Hotel Roosevelt,
New York City, N.Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

TASCHEREAU HAS NO REPLY FOR BORDEN

034907

Quebec Premier Now Qualifies His First Statement.

QUEBEC, Que., Nov. 24. — No answer will be made by Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, to the statement of Sir Robert Borden, contained in the letter to Sir Thomas White on the subject of conscription, until the Quebec provincial elections are over. Hon. Mr. Taschereau said tonight that he had not formulated any reply and would await the wind-up of the provincial campaign. However, he added that in his previous statement in response to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen he had not argued whether conscription was or was not necessary, but had simply referred to the promises not to impose it and the subsequent alteration of the Government's policy.

EVENING REPORT, Series 2 (1.0.24, I, [illegible])

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034908

419

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA
Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, December 4, 1925.

Dear Sir Robert:

Perhaps you would like to read the enclosed letter from Mr. Patenaude. Please return. I saw him yesterday in Montreal and we had a long chat.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

Sir Robert Borden,
Booth Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Meighen,
I have read it with much interest. There is much encouragement in his resumé and his comments.

R L B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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CANADA

The Bon Air-Vanderbilt. Augusta, Ga.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Bonair - Vanderbilt.

18 Feby/26.

Snow as far South as Washington but here it is altogether spring with shrubs and flowers in bloom. - The mm. stood at 60 at 8 am. Both golf links well occupied but not unduly crowded. Kind regards and best wishes to you, Mrs. M. and family.

A.L.B.

POSTCARD

PUBLISHED BY N. F. SHEA, AUGUSTA, GA.

Post Cards of Quality. — The Albertype Co., Brooklyn

THIS SPACE FOR MESSAGE.

AUGUSTA GA. FEB 18 7 30 AM 1926

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa,
Canada.

THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS.

OTTAWA CANADA 16 FE 20 26

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034910

419

Ottawa, February 22, 1926.

Dear Sir Robert Borden:

Thanks for your very welcome remembrance. Have been quite envious of the holiday you are enjoying at Augusta because I know the company going down is just about as companionable and interesting as one could wish for. Give my best regards to Mr. Ballantyne, who, I understand is there already.

We are pounding away here. Uncertainty from day to day adds to the interest but at the same time so far as a leader is concerned adds to the anxiety.

Yours very truly,

Sir Robert L. Borden,
The Bonair Vanderbilt,
Augusta, Ga.,
U.S.A.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034911

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

Room #410, Booth Building,
Sparks Street, O t t a w a.
14th April, 1926.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,-

Herewith is a clipping from The New York Times which Hon. Wallace Hesbitt brought to my attention while I was at Augusta. He is greatly concerned with regard to the attitude of the United States in this matter, as well as with regard to the Chicago diversion. In the present instance he observes, with a good deal of force, that the United States seems to consider it quite feasible to divert water from the St. Lawrence for the proposed All-America canal without even considering the effect of such diversion upon the St. Lawrence waterway.

With respect to the Chicago diversion, he outlined a proposal with which I did not agree, and as to which I think he is not so confident since he has read your recent speech in the House of Commons on that subject. At some convenient opportunity I shall tell you what his proposal was.

Faithfully yours,

R. L. Borden.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
O t t a w a.

encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

New York Times
March 9, 1926

034912

WILBUR ENDORSES ALL-AMERICA CANAL

Secretary of Navy Approves the Barge Waterway Route From Hudson to Great Lakes.

AID TO "NATIONAL DEFENSE"

Captain Crowley of Fleet Corporation Favors Project in Letter to Representative Dempsey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Endorsement of the proposed all-American canal across New York State to provide passage for ocean-going vessels from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, by way of the Barge Canal and the Hudson River, has been given by Secretary Wilbur on the ground that such a waterway would be an important asset to he "national defense."

Captain Elmer C. Crowley, President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, also favors the all-American route, declaring that "its usefulness would be almost unlimited."

Support by these two officials of the All-American route in preference to a waterway that would traverse Canadian territory is outlined in letters just received by Representative S. Wallace Dempsey of New York, Chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee. The letters of Secretary Wilbur and Captain Crowley, together with one written by the Secretary of War, Mr. Davis approving the all-American canal, will be submitted to the River and Harbor Board of the War Department with a view to persuading it to overrule the Army Survey Board which rejected the route on economic grounds.

Secretary Wilbur's Endorsement.

Secretary Wilbur's letter follows:

Department of the Navy,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1926.

My Dear Mr. Dempsey:

Your letter of March 2, 1926, is received in which you request my opinion as to the importance of an all-American deeper waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Hudson River.

I am of the opinion that the proposed "all-American deeper waterway," connecting the Hudson River with the Great Lakes, would be a very important addition to the transportation system of the country and would be, therefore, an important asset to the national defense.

In time of war or emergency the railroads and motor transportation are generally taxed to the limit and any additional communication such as this proposed canal would greatly relieve such a situation and facilitate transportation of supplies to the seaboard and overseas.

It is understood that this canal is to have a depth of twenty-five feet and a width of 200 feet, which would enable ocean-going vessels to load at the big centres of supply on the Great Lakes and proceed directly to ports overseas without the delay and expense of trans-shipping the cargo. This would be a decided advantage in time of war in saving time of shipments, reducing cost of handling and relieving congestion at seaboard terminals.

From an available point of view, the advantage of this proposed canal consists almost entirely in the transportation of supplies, as it is not probable that it would be used for the passage of armed naval vessels.

A waterway of this type, to be an asset to the national defense, must be entirely within the limits of the United States.

Very respectfully,
CURTIS D. WILBUR,
Secretary of the Navy.

President Crowley's Letter.

President Crowley's letter read:

Fleet Corporation,
New Navy Building.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1926.
Hon. S. Wallace Dempsey,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman—

Your letter of the 2d instant, relative to the proposal to develop an "all-American route" by water between the Great Lakes and the Hudson River, has been received and read with great interest.

I understand the suggestion you have in view is deepening and otherwise improving the Erie Canal so as to make it usable by ocean-going vessels, thus making it possible for vessels operating in our ocean-going foreign trade to include Great Lakes ports in their routes.

Your reference to the matter as an "all-American route" has in view, of course, its contrast with the proposed improvement of the St. Lawrence River by the joint action of the United States and Canada, so as to make the Great Lakes accessible by ocean-going craft by that route.

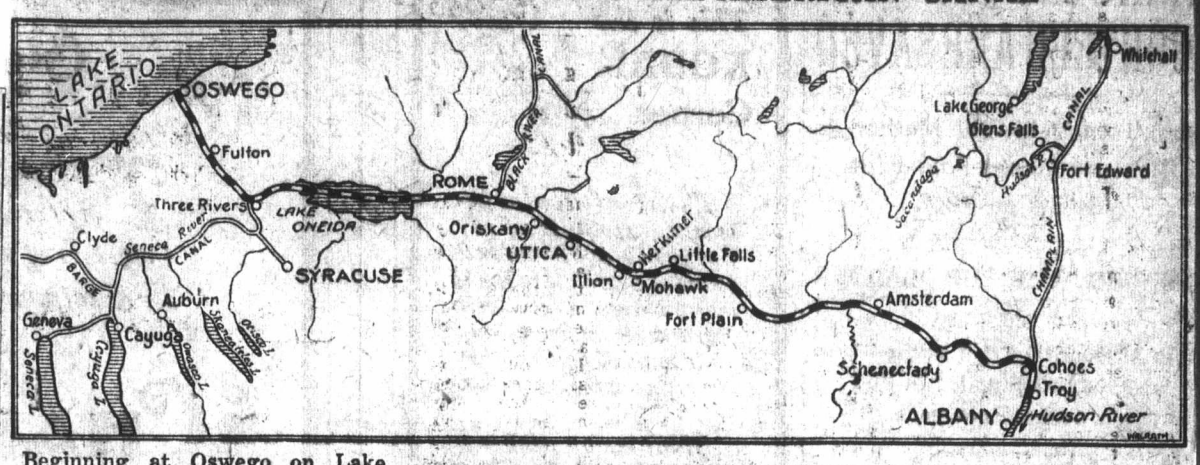
As between the two routes it seems to me that the American people should be more intreested in developing that one which is wholly within their own territory and which therefore will be exclusively under their own control, in preference to the expenditure of millions of dollars on an improvement which will not only be very largely in foreign territory but which will probably contribute more to the development of Canadian ports than ports of the United States.

I am sorry that I cannot give you any estimates which would deserve serious consideration as to the probable tonnage which will move through the Erie canal if extended and improved as proposed. I have no reluctance, however, in saying if the project is feasible from an engineering and financial point of view, the usefulness of such a waterway would be almost unlimited.

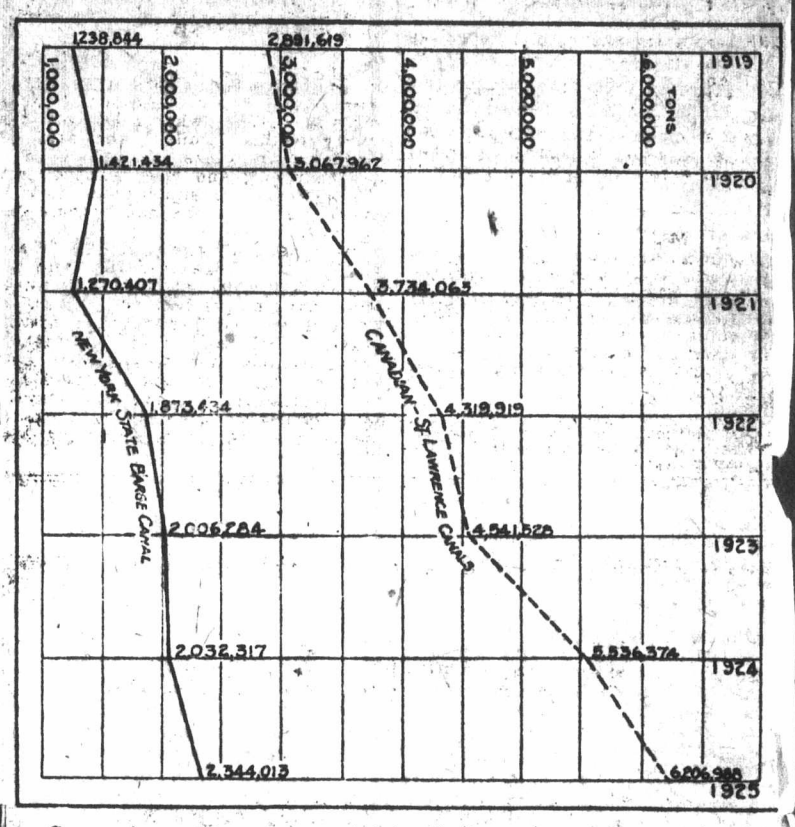
Very respectfully,
ELMER C. CROWLEY."

Chairman Dempsey and other members of the New York deleg ation will appear before the River and Harbor Board tomorrow to present the case of the all-American route. They are hopeful that the board will overrule the conclusions of the Army Survey Board in order that a favorable report on the project may be submitted to Congress by the Chief of the Corps of Engineers before the current session ends.

PROPOSED ROUTE FOR THE ALL-AMERICAN CANAL



Beginning at Oswego on Lake Ontario, the waterway would run to the Hudson River and include the State Barge Canal.



Comparison of tonnage carried in the last seven years on the Canadian-St. Lawrence and New Pork State Barge Canal.

MITCHELL PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 24, I, Volume [illegible])

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034913

419

Ottawa, April 15, 1926.

Dear Sir Robert Borden:

Thanks for your letter of the 14th. I have read the newspaper extract given you by the Honourable Wallace Nesbitt. Would be glad indeed to have a talk any time at your convenience, and to get your thoughts on this subject.

Yours very truly,

Sir Robert Borden,
Room 410, Booth Bldg.,
Sparks St.,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

034914

419

Ottawa, April 26, 1926.

Dear Sir Robert Borden:

Attached is a letter received from Mr. Schuyler Woodhull, of Minneapolis, and as well, enclosures to which he refers. These enclosures are his pamphlet on the League of Nations as a basis for affiliation by the United States, and an editorial from the Minneapolis Tribune. I thought you would be interested to read these.

on file 330

Yours very truly,

Sir Robert Borden, K.C.M.G.,
The Booth Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034915

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

Room #410, Booth Building,
Sparks Street, O t t a w a.

28th April, 1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Many thanks for your kindness in forwarding me the letter from Mr. Schuyler Woodhull with enclosures. His pamphlet is quite interesting. Do you wish me to return them.

Faithfully yours,

R L Borden.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
O t t a w a.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034916

419

Ottawa, May 4, 1926.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have your letter of the 28th April. If you would like to keep Mr. Schuyler Woodhull's letter and pamphlet you may do so as it really does not matter about returning them.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. L. Borden, K.C.M.G.,
Booth Bldg., Sparks St., Room 410,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 61)

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H. H. Stevens D.34917

List of prominent and fluential workers in Vancouver Centre.

Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J.L.G.	1559 Beach Ave.,
Addison, Miss	2586 - 5th Ave. West,
Aivazoff, Mr. & Mrs. M.	510 Hastings St. West
Allan, Mrs. W.J.	Washington Court
Angus, Mrs. W.R.	748 Bute Street,
Austin, Mr. & Mrs. A.E.	847 Denman St.
Bancroft, Mr. & Mrs. Peter L.	58 6th Ave. West
Banfield, Mr. & Mrs. J.J.	644 Bute St.
Barlow, Capt. & Mrs. J.	1648 Hastings St. East.
Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. T.S.	2740 Yukon St.
Beattie, Mrs. G.	1166 Pacific Street
Beattie, Mrs. G.W.	306 Kamloops Street
Beck, Mrs. J.E.	1356 Barclay Street
Bell-Irving, Miss	1210 Harwood St.,
Bell-Irving, Mr. & Mrs.H.	1210 Harwood St.
Bonnycastle, Mrs. R.N.	1950 Haro Street.
Borland, Mr. & Mrs. James	1934 Nelson Street
Bruce, Mr. & Mrs. Cosmo	1265 15th Ave. West
Bull, Mr. & Mrs. A.E.	1375 Burnaby Street
Burnett, Dr. & Mrs. W.B.	1301 Comox Street
Burns, Mr. W.E.	Standard Bank Building.
Buscombe, Mr. Fred	2020 Barclay St.
Buscombe, Mr. & Mrs. Geo.	2050 Comox Street.
Byrne, Mr. & Mrs. J.D.	1201 Georgia Street
Campbell, Capt. Angus	1805 2nd Ave. West
Campion, Mr. & Mrs. J.W.	748 Thurlow Street,
Cantelon, Mrs. D.	1217 Burrard Street
Cantelon, Mrs. & Mr. W.A.	4150 Angus Ave.
Carpenter, Mr. & Mrs. J.E.	2237 Victoria Drive.
Chaffey, Mr. & Mrs. G.E.	1147 Bidwell Street
Clark, Mr. & Mrs.	837 Broughton Street
Copp, Capt. W. Harvey,	1110 Victoria Drive
Cowan, Mr. & Mrs. Geo. H.	1225 Davie Street
Cramer, Mr. Donald	4051 Cypress Street
Crehan, Major and Mrs.	1952 Alberni Street
Crosfield, Mrs.	4540 Queens Ave. Point Grey
Crysdale, Mr. & Mrs. B.F.	1237 Cadero Street,
Cunningham, Mr. & Mrs. J.A.	1043 Hamilton Street
Dawe, Mrs. W.	503 Howe Street
Dence, Mrs. & Mrs. Wilfred L.	3681 McGill Street
DePencier, Bishop and Mrs.	1346 Pendrell Street
Devine, Mr. & Mrs. H.T.	525 Seymour Street
Dick, Mr. & Mrs. William ~~Di~~	601 Bute Street
Ditmars, Mr. & Mrs. W.C.	3637 Pine Crescent, Pt. Grey.
Dockrill, Mr. & Mrs. W.R.	1386 Nicola Street
Drinnan, Mr. & Mrs. Walter	5651 Balsam Street
Dunlop, Mr. & Mrs. J.R.V.	2209 Dunbar Street
Dyke, Mr. Fred W.	679 Granville Street

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

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CANADA

034918

Elkins, Mr. & Mrs. J.E.	968 Bidwell Street
Ellis, Miss M.	342 Garden Drive
Endacott, Mrs. G.M.	2564 - Pt. Grey Road.
Erskine, Mr. & Mrs. A.B.	1435 Pendrell Street
Evans, Miss A.K.	1446 5th Ave. West
Falkner, Mr. & Mrs.	1433 Barclay Street
Findlay, Mr. & Mrs. James	1230 Nelson Street
Fisher, Mrs. & Mr. Rigby	1183 Pacific Street
Fitch, Mrs. Thos.	3732 St. George St.
Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Clare,	1426 14th Ave. West,
Forsyth, Mrs. J.	1350 Howe Street
Foster, Lt-Col. & Mrs. W.W.	6450 Elm Street, Pt. Grey
~~Goodman, Mrs. G.~~	~~removed - do not include~~
Gordon, Mrs. Geo. R.	1109 Barclay Street
Graham, Mr. & Mrs. W.J.	54 14th Ave. West
Griffith, Mrs. Julius,	1230 Comox Street
Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. Robt.	1243 Thurlow Street
Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. W.R.	525 Seymour Street
Harris, Mr. & Mrs. Grant	2150 Lakewood Drive
Henderson, Mrs. Stanley	901 Chilco Street
Higginbottom Mr. & Mrs. F.	2139 Alberta Street
Hodges, Mr. & Mrs. W.E.	1558 Harwood St.
Hodgson, Mr. & Mrs. R. C.	1654 15th Ave. East
Holland, Mrs.	916 Hornby Street
Hoskins, Mr. & Mrs. J.	1850 2nd Ave. East
Housser, Mr. & Mrs. Geo. E.	1092 Wolfe Ave.
Howe, Mr. S.L.	2045 Nelson Street
Kearns, Mr. & Mrs. J.D.	1460 Bute St.
Kemp, Mrs. J.C.	23 Broadway W.
King-Mason, Mrs.	1138 Nelson Street
Kirkpatrick, Mr. & Mrs. T.H.	2164 Dundas Street
Leckie, Mr. & Mrs. G.	1209 Jarvis Street
Leckie, Maj/Gen & Mrs. R.G.E.	1209 Jaris Street
Leckie, Mr. & Mrs. W.H.	1176 Burnaby Street
Leckie, Mrs. R.J.	1787 Haro Street
Leek, Mr. & Mrs. Walter	1114 Pacific Street
Lees, Mr. & Mrs. A.E.	1270 Nelson Street
Leeson, Mrs. E.W.	1430 Haro Street
Leggat, Mr. & Mrs. M.H.	1363, The Crescent,
Lipsett, Mr. & Mrs. Edward	1166 Pender St. W.
Lockyer, Mr. & Mrs. H.T.	1436 Burnaby St.,
Logan, Mr. M.S.	2530 Point Grey Road
McCandless, Mr. & Mrs. A.G.	1251 Cadero Street
Macaulay, Mr. & Mrs. C.H.	3590 Hudson St. Point Grey,
McClay, Mr. & Mrs. Sam	314 12th Ave. West
MacDonald, Mrs. J.A.	2640 Trinity Street
Macdonald, Mrs. L.E.	1013 Nelson Street,
McFarlane, Miss	1133 Melville Street
McFeely, Mr. & Mrs. E.J.	1218 Burnaby Street
McGillvray, Mrs. D.	647 Bute Street,
McGillvray, Mrs. D.	1310 Howe Street
McGovern, Mrs. A.	2209 Stephen Street
McIntosh Dr. & Mrs. J.W.	718 Granville Street.

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McIntyre, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.	679 Granville St.
McKee, Mrs. & Mrs. Robt.	1575 12th Ave. West
MacKenzie, Mrs. J.H.	2216 Cambridge Street
McLean, Mr. & Mrs. Norman	3851 Pine Crescent
McMillan, Lt-Col. J.M. and Mrs.	1867 Nelson Street
McNair, Mrs.	1862 Parker Street
McNair, Mrs. Robt.	1070 Melville Street
Macneill, Mr. & Mrs. C.B.	3738 Angus Ave.
McPhatter, Capt. & Mrs.	1866 2nd Ave. East
McPhillips, Mr. & Mrs. L.G.	2045 Barclay Street
McRae, General and Mrs. A.D.	1489 McRae Street
McSpadden, Mrs. Geo.	49th & Granville St., Pt. Grey,
McSpadden, Mr. Cecil,	49th & Granville St., Pt. Grey
McTaggart, Mr. & Mrs. D.E.	931 Nicola Street
Mackin, Mrs.	1975 15th Ave. West,
Mahon, Mr. & Mrs. C.E.	45 13th Ave. West,
Maitland, Mr. & Mrs. R.L.	2036 Haro Street
Manuel, Mr. & Mrs. A.L.	1709 Cotton Drive
Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. D.G.	1370 Burnaby Street
Mathers, Mr. & Mrs. J.B.	1306 Haro Street
Matthews, Mr. A.	1203 Seymour Street
Miller, Mr. & Mrs. J.J.	1015 Salsbury Drive
Morris, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph F.	1386 Nicole St.
Mowat, Mrs. A.S.	1052 Burnaby Street
Newmarch, Mrs. Henry	1439 Comox Street
Nicolls, Mr. & Mrs. J.P.	1281 Broughton Street
Nickson, Mr. & Mrs. T.R.	1437 Georgia St. West.
Noble, Mr. & Mrs. J.F.	51st Ave. & West Blvd. Pt. Grey.
Paxton, Mr. & Mrs. E.	1366 Kingsway
Penwill, Mr. & Mrs. W.F.	1035 13th Ave. West.
Perdue, Mr. & Mrs. J.A.	962 14th Ave. East
Procter, dr. and Mrs. A.P.	3637 Angus Ave.
Pyke, Mr. & Mrs. R.S.	1114 Haro Street
Raines, Mr. & Mrs. F.N.	1936 Graveley Street
Rankin, Mrs.	1456 10th Ave. West.
Reid, Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm R.J.	2215 7th Ave. West
Reid, Mr. & Mrs. R.L.	1333 Pacific Street
Renwick, Mr. & Mrs. A.H.	2034 36th Ave. W. Point Grey.
Riggs, Dr. H.W. & Mrs.	59 and Oak St. Pt. Grey
Risk, Mr. & Mrs. W.J.	2165 7th Ave. West.
Rita, Mr. & Mrs. N.	1104 Cotton Drive
Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Perry D.	Port Moody, B.C.
Rogers, Mrs. B.T.	1531 Davie Street,
Rogers, Mr. & Mrs. Jonathan	2050 Nelson Street
Rounsefell, Mr. & Mrs. F.W.	3737 Agnus Ave.
Savage, Mr. & Mrs. William	602 Hastings St. West.
Sawers, Mrs. C.W.	Blenheim Court
Scharschmidt, Dr. & Mrs.	1190 Salsbury Drive
Schooley, Mrs. F.T.	610 Jarvis Street,
Scott, Mr. & Mrs. Oliver	382 Kingsway
Senkler, Mr. & Mrs. J.H.	1889 Haro Street

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Seymour, Mrs. J.R.	1059 Robson Street,
Shelly, Mr. & Mrs.	1104 15th Ave. West
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. Fyfe	6263 Carnarvon St.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Robt.	1529 Comox Street
Smith, Mrs. W. J.	Washington Court.
Stearman, Mr. & Mrs. W.C.	1531 Balsam Street
Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. J.R.	2260 3rd Ave. West
Stewart, Gen. and Mrs. J.W.	1675 Angus Ave.
Stirrett, Mrs. A.C.	1091 Broughton Street
Stone, Mr. and Mrs. H.A.	2537 - 49th Ave. W. Point Grey.
Tennant, Mrs.	1215 Pacific Street.
Tepoorten, Mr. & Mrs. J.A.	855 Nicola Street
Thompson, Mr. Nicol	3256 1st Ave. West
Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. J.B.	4000 11th Ave. West
Thorn, Major and Mrs. J.C.	1925 Whyte Ave.
Tisdall, Mr. & Mrs. C.E.	1252 Georgia St. West.
Tracey, Col. and Mrs. Thos. H.	744 Bute Street
Tucker, Mr. & Mrs. H.J.	1714 Alberni Street
Tupper, Sir Charles and Lady	2050 Barclay Street
Tupper, Mrs. R.H. & Major	1955 Haro Street
Tweedale, Capt. Cyril	1901 Pendrell Street
Twiss, Mr. & Mrs. W.J.	401 Pender St. West.
Urquhart, Mrs.	1754 Pendrell Street
Vance, Rev. W.H. and Mrs.	1637 Haro Street
Walkem, Mr. & Mrs. Knox	1550 Angus Ave.
Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence	4306 Angus Ave.
Warden, Mrs.	2237 Victoria Drive.
Warden, Mrs. J.W.	1644 Woodland Drive
Warden, Mrs. J.W.	1644 Woodland Drive
Watson, Mr. & Mrs. H.H.	4th Ave. and Trimble
Weart, Mrs. J.W.	1508 Standard Bank Building.
Weeks, Mr. & Mrs. A.J.C.	923 Pender St. West
Whalen, Mr. & Mrs. J.J.	2036 15th Ave. W.
Whiteside, Mr. & Mrs. A.M.	1937 Hosmer Ave.
Wickens, Mr. & Mrs. Chas. A.	4662 Angus Street.
Wiggins, Mrs. R.	1836 1st Ave. East
Winch, Mr. & Mrs. R.V.	1205 Comox Street
Woodside, Mr. & Mrs. Frank E.	2594 Eton Street

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List sumbitted by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver Centre.

Armstrong, Mrs.	1288 Comox Street
Black, Mrs. A.P.	1233 18th Ave. East
Bagley, Mrs. A.C.	1428 Beach Ave.
Blackmere, Mrs. E.	880 Cadero Street
Boultbee, Mrs. Alice,	1636 Victoria Drive
Cooper, Mrs. R.C.	1243 Thurlow St.
Chambers, Mrs. J.A.	1835 Nelson Street
Cave, Mrs. H.J.	1320 Comox Street
Fewster, Miss Eva	1408 Georgia Street
Foster, Mrs. C.F.	1975 Charles St.
Gintsberger, Mrs.	1075 Harwood Street
Gaisford, Mrs. A.S.	1940 Lakewood Drive.
Hammond, Mrs. E.	1771 5th Ave. East
Haslam, Mrs.	3568 Pender St. East
Knox, Miss M.	1542 Robson Street
Kendall, Mrs. A.L.	1629 Comox Street
Laurie, Miss A.	C/o Mrs. Shipton, 1146 Pendrell
Mason, Mrs. H. Miller	1230 Lakewood Drive
Newman, Mrs. J.W.	1154 Gilford St.
Noble, Mrs. J.B.	1335 Comox St.
Shoebotham, Mrs. T.B.	787 Bute St.
Scott, Mrs. David	1019 Bute Street
Tulk, Mrs. J.J.	601 Bute Street
Tait, Mrs. J.S.	1531 Beach Ave.
Winch, Mrs. R.V.	1205 Comox Street
Whitaker, Mrs. J.H.	1425 Burrard Street.

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CANADA

034922 Gen. Clerk

NORTH VANCOUVER CITY AND DISTRICT DIVISION.

Allan, Thos.,	Lynn Valley,	Lynn Creek P.O.
Bartholemew, F.J.,	9th and Hendry,	North Vancouver.
Baxter, Mrs. E.J.G.,	535 - 19th St. E.,	"
Bridgman, E.H.,	Sutherland Ave.,	"
Chance, R.,	206-12th St. E.,	"
Carson, W.J.	155-11th St. E.,	"
Campbell, Mrs. G.W.,	242-11th St. E.,	"
Cameron, J.D.	353-16th St. W.,	"
Crickmay, A.E.	234-15th St. E.,	"
Cornish, B.J.,	Windsor Rd. W.,	"
Cardinall, E.J.,	8th and Hendry,	"
Cantelon, D.,	237-4th St. E.,	"
Dickinson, Ed.,	C/o Burrard Fuel,	"
Diplock, F.L.	Capilano P.O.,	"
Diplock, T.B.	Carisbrook Rd. E.,	"
Denny, Thos.	217-9th St. E.,	"
Dodds, J.L.,	217-9th St. E.,	"
Grahame, Mrs. W.T.,	C/o City Hall,	"
Gilbert, S.A.M.,	650-17th St. W.,	"
Hutcheson, Thos.,	241-Keith Rd. W.,	"
Hutcheson, R.,	446 Keith Rd. E.,	"
Holland, H.	Lynn Cr. P.O.,	"
Hay, John M.,	9th and Ridgeway,	"
Illingsworth, Mrs. W.S.,	139-19th W.,	"
Irwin, Mrs. W.J.,	1500 Lonsdale Av.,	"
Irwing, Capt. A.E.,	1500 Londsale Av.,	"
Jackson, Wm.,	123-14th St. E.,	"
Kirkland, Wm.,	Lynn Creek O.O.,	"
Keene, W.L.,	1500 St.Georges Av.,	"
King, Harold,	Lynn Creek P.O.,	"
King, Percy,	2529 Western Ave.,	"
Kittson, C.M.,	389-10th St. E.,	"

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Lawson, C.E.,	C/o Irwin Billings,	North Vancouver.
Lees, Harold,	499-15th St.E.,	"
Lawrence, R.C.,	657-3rd St. E.,	"
Paine, J.B.,	C/o Paine Hardware,	"
Loutet, J.	61 Lonsdale,	"
McDonell, Mrs. C.,	248-27th St. E.,	"
McLennon, Don.,	C/o N.V.Cartafe,	"
McBain, G.A?,	518 Lonsdale Ave.,	"
McDowell, M.S.,	Cor 1st & Lonsdale,	"
McGowan, A.,	275 Kings Rd. W.,	"
Magnall, Mrs. B.,	238-3rd St. W.,	"
Morden, G.H.,	C/o North Shore Press,	"
Mosher, R.F.,	321-9th St. E.,	"
Nutt, J.W.,	518-8th St. E.,	"
Peers, Ed.,	513 Keith Rd. E.,	"
Rowe, W.G.,	733-11th St. E.,	"
Rose, J.,	225-15th St. E.,	"
Reed, W.F.,	1 Cambourne Terrace,	"
Rogers, J.S.,	128-13th St. E.,	"
Sutton, A.C.,	Osborne Rd.,	"
Shakespeare, W.B.,	1350-St.Andrews Av.,	"
Steacey, A.R.,	357 Lonsdale Av.,	"
Stonehouse, C.L.,	134-19th E.,	"
Salter, R.W.,	James Road W.,	"
White, J.N.,	263-4th St. E.,	"
Woods, J.J.,	C/o City Hall,	"
Walsh, E.C.,	C/o Walsh Lumber Co.,	"
Worth H.,	Lynn Creek P.O.,	"
Young, E.V.,	522-6th St. E.,	"

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WARD 5.

T. S. Baxter,	2740 Yukon St.,	Vancouver, B.C
W. E. Law,	1051-16th A. W.,	"
J. M. White,	#226nKingsway,	"
W. R. Owen,	344 Kingsway,	"
C. E. Mahon,	45-13th Av. West,	
Chas. Olts,	15-13th Av., West,	
S. B. Redburn,	314-7th Av. East,	
H. W. White,	376-10th Ave. West,	
Dr. G.A.McGuire,	2720 Yukon St.	
Dr. V.E.D.Casselman,	510-12th Av. West.	
W. E. Pinchin,	3106 Alberta St.,	
Nye Percival,	2228 Cambie St.,	
O. W. Rafuse,	135-11 Av. E.,	
Thomas Duke,	163-8th Av. West,	
G. Bower,	25-11th Av. West,	
Wm. Poupore,	5-11th Av. West,	
Wm. Gawne,	203-6th Av. East,	
W. J. Allen,	35-12th Av. West,	
James L. Lougheed,	415-7th Av. East,	
Dr. Swenerton,	500-8th East,	
R. L. Wilson,		
C. Whitworth,	2911 Ontario St.	
Edw. Gibson,	1074-12th Av. East,	
R. J. Hopper,	1115-14th Av. West,	
GeraldMcClay,	314-12th Av. West,	
F. W. Welsh,	140-10th Av. West,	
Wm. Hutchison,	743-15th Av. East,	
W. H. Day,	354-15th Av. West,	
Edw. Caspell,	344-14th Av. West,	
S. D. Scott, Mrs.,	395-14th Av. West,	
Mrs. Forgie,	200-15th Av. East,	
Mrs. Hislip,	1539-14th Av. East,	
E. S. Eaton,	3044 Ontario St.	
George Dearing,	47-12th Av. West,	
J. R. Cameron,	621-7th Ave. East,	

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WARD 5 - Continued. (2)

P. G. Drost,	74-10th Av. West,	Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. Gregg,	5041 St. Catherine,	
J. A. MacKichan,	2718 Main Street,	
Miss Ternan,	335-13th Av. West,	
Miss Howie,	829-14th Av. East,	
C. Thompson,	133 N. Templeton Drive,	
H. M. Drost,	74-10th Ave. West.,	
K. F. Oxley,	2536 Guelph Ave.	
P. A. White,	376-10th Av. West,	
A. Ewart,	1666-6th Av. West,	
C. G. Beeston,	101-7th Av. East,	
Mrs. Hutchison,	155-6th Av. West,	
H.C.N.McKim,	325-12th A. West,	
Mrs. Dinsmore,	5-6th Av. West,	
Mrs. Mahon,	2, 156-8th Av. East,	
Mrs. Caspell,	344-14th Av. West,	
Mr. Ogden,	1018-8th Av. East;	
Mrs. Ternan,	335-13th Av. West,	
Arch. Campbell,	675-65 Ave. East.	
James Shields,	2875 St. George St.	
M. J. Beck,		
Mrs. Whitworth,	816-8th Av. West,	
Mrs. McQueen,	196-7th Ave. West,	
F. Domoney,	236-12th Ave. East,	
T. A. Morris,	630-11th Av. East,	
E. A. Boyle,	2930 Woodland Drive,	
John Moodie,	3101 Main St.	
Dr. Hanna,	2575-1st Av. West	
T. J. Beatty,	14 East Broadway,	
R. W. Williamson,	501-12th Av. West,	
F. W. Bentley,		
J. A. McFarlane,		
W. E. Baxter,		
Mrs. Kirkwood,	220-15th Av. East,	
T. A. Turnbull,	26-14th Av. East,	

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WARD 5 - Continued (3)

J. Mulholland,	416-7th Av. East,	Vancouver, B.C
James Hart,	3372 Knight Rd.	
R. S. Squarebriggs,	2230 Columbia,	
J. Briggs,	214-11th Av. West,	
Mrs. Kemp,	1876-33rd Av. East,	
T. J. Whiteside,	334-12th Av. West,	
H. H. Gregg,	86-14th Av. West,	
Mrs. Baxter,	2, 2653 Commercial,	
Mrs. Rafuse,	135-11th Av. East,	
Mrs. Shields,	101 Dufferin East,	
E. L. Thompson,	1085-15th Av. West,	
R. Mills,	2522 Ontario St.	

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WARD 6.

Wilson, C.J.,	1884-14th Av. West,	Vancouver, B.C.
Kyer, C.L.,	2446-3rd "	
Black, W.A.,	2037 McDonald St.	
Armstrong, T.,	2565-10th Av. West,	
Elliott, C.,	1636-8th Ave. West.	
Spencer, J.M.,	2640 Hemlock.	
Birch, S.J.,	1834-8th Ave. West,	
Mahan, J.W.,	1086-12th Ave. West,	
Blair, Major R.W.C.,	1274-10t Ave. West,	
Couzens, Fred,	2422 Cedar Street,	
Dunning, J.,	1615-7th Ave. West,	
Ardell, J.E.,	1805 Blenheim St.,	
Taylor, J.J.,	1631-8th Ave. West,	
Stewart, J.J.	2260-3rd Ave. West,	
Banton, W.E.,	1286-14th Ave. West,	
Tysoe, C.W.,	2446-6th Ave. West,	
Madell, F.W.,	976-7th Ave. West,	
Johanson, A.L.	1075-11th Ave. West,	
Boyd, J.H.,	1200 Broadway Westm	
Manson, W.,	3049 Hemlock St.	
Merryfield, J.E.,	2739 Granville St.,	
Milne, A.S.	2515 Vine St.,	
G. T. Graves,	1106-11th Ave. West,	
Fenety, G.L.,	1446-5th Ave. West,	
Nelson, J.,	2560 York Street,	
Darnell, A. F.,	2313 Granville St,	
Yardley, H.,	2225 Cypress St.	
Cornish, W.,	2300 Pine St.	
McQuag, J.H.,	1203-11th Ave. West,	
Bradley, W.W.	3424-5th Ave. West,	
Walker, G. M.,	1854-5th Ave. West,	
Delmadge, A.E.,	1201-8th Ave. W.	
Endacott, Capt, G.M.,	2564 Pt. Grey Rd.	
Hamilton, R.,	3421 Broadway West,	
Keen, Col. J.F.,	2566-7th Ave. West,	

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WARD 6 - Continued (2)

Thorne, Major J.C.,	Whyte Ave.	Vancouver, B.C.
Duncan, R.J.	2281 Cedar St.	
Mrs. Fitzgibbon,	1426-14th Av. West,	
Mrs. J.C.Thorne,	Whyte Ave.	
Mrs. F. Paterson,	2300-2nd Ave. West,	
Mrs. H.M.Smith,	1844 View St.	
Mrs. V. Watt,	2036-8th Av. West,	
Mrs. Morrison,	3741-6th Av. West,	
Miss R.L.Harrison,	2234-1st Av. West,	
Mrs. O. B. Leslie,	2379-2nd Av. West,	
Mrs. K. Kingdon,	2333 Granville St.	
Mrs. Daniell,	2313 " "	
Mrs. Alice Alton,	1550-7th Av. West,	
Mrs. May Jarrett,	1943 Broadway West,	
Mrs. R. Reid,	1612-7th Ave. West,	
Mrs. W. Edwards,	1985 Broadway West,	
Mrs. N.S. Ross,	3431 "	
Mrs. A. White,	2100-1st Ave. West,	
Mrs. R. Mitchell,	Lynn Valley	
Miss Cistlay,	"	
Mrs. H. P. Tucker,	1906-1st Ave. West,	
Mrs. H. O. Beale,	1735 Cypress St.	
Mrs. Sunderland,	2100-1st Ave. West,	
Mrs. C.L.Craigie,	1793-7th Ave. West,	
Mrs. A. S. Milne,	2515 Vine St.	
Mrs. John Gillies,	1944-5th Ave. West,	
Mrs. C. A? Smith,	1510-12th Ave. West,	
Miss Blair,	1570-12th Ave. West,	
Mrs. E. Johnston,	2260-3rd Ave. West,	
Mrs. Helen Stewart,	2260-3rd Ave. West,	
Mrs. G. H. Harrison,	2234-1st Ave. West,	
Mrs. D. E. Humphrie,	1900-1st Ave. West,	
Mrs. E. H. Halliwell,	2100-1st Ave. West,	
Mrs. E. H. McLennan,	2554 Cornwall St.	
E. B. Morgan,	2449-3rd Ave. West,	

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Elmer Bolton,	2582-5th Ave. West, Vancouver, B.C.
F. Henderson,	1734 Collingwood,
R.J.Hamilton,	3421 Broadway,West,
N.S.Ross,	"
L. C. Kyle,	2446-3rd Ave. West,
T.S.Smith,	2486-3rd Ave. West,
O.J.Fox,	2657-3rd Ave, West,
Chadney, R.W.S.,	2485-5th Ave. West,
Marsh, A.J.,	3627-1st Ave. West,
Sheard, Henry,	2834-7th Ave. West,
Mrs. A.E.Bolton,	1847 Larch St.
W. A. Fisher,	3419 Broadway West,
Dan Stewart,	2022 Dunbar Street,
Frank Haine,	2637-4th Ave. West,
C.J.White,	2864-5th Ave. West,
Capt. J.R.Stewart,	2260-3rd Ave. West,
J.W.Shortt,	2546-3rd Ave. West,

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WARD 7.

D. B. Webster,	3252-26th Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C.
F. Pickles,	3100-20th Ave. East,
Mrs. M. Walker,	Strathcona Road,
F. P. Sorge,	2908 Slocan St.
A. J. Ball,	3035-29th Ave. East,
Mrs. R. Stevens,	3201-26th Ave. East,
M. J. Puce,	3093-17th Ave. East,
Peter Stewart,	1020 Nanaimo St.
Peter Stewart, Jr.,	"
Hector Stewart,	"
Adam J. Sloan,	228 Nanaimo St.
John Blyth,	3649 Dundas,
W. J. Pascal,	No. 4 Sloan
William Newton,	1175 Nootka St.,
A. W. Wenlock,	2459 Parker St.,
J. J. Marks,	2736 Cambridge St.
Arthur Hinkley,	909 Broadway East,

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WARD 8.

Prout, W.J.,	1517-211 East,	Vancouver, B.C.
Pottenger, J.J.,	727-20th Ave. East,	
Hamilton, Wm.,	876-20th Ave. East,	
Burt, Peter,	1134 Kingsway,	
Brook, Chas. Edward,	1005 "	
" Eleanor,	1005 Kingsway	
" Ernest Greville,	1005 "	
Gordon, John,	1267 Kingsway	
Stephens, G.A.,	1135 "	
Niat, J.H.,	1121 "	
Donnelly, R.,	1123 "	
McDonald, D.W.F., Barrister.	163 Hastings St. West,	
Adam Frederick,	724-15th Ave. East,	
Russell, Marion F.S.,	1129-15th Ave. East,	
Holliday, Alfred,	1135-19th Ave. East,	
Holliday, Ellen,	1135-19th Ave. East,	
Rogers, Frederick,	1167-19th Ave. East,	
Whitney, Harry S.	1234-17th Ave. East,	
Shields, James,	2875 St. Georges,	
Elliott, Aibrey Geo.	347-20th Ave. East,	
Hunter, Frank,	1333-19th Ave. East,	
Ward, Thomas,	1030-20th Ave. East,	
Jolliffe, Edgar Thomas,	1217-20th Ave. East,	
Blatchford, Ellen Sarah,	734-19th Ave. East,	
Black, Harry Alexander,	3350 Inverness St.,	
Brown, Joseph,	271-24th Ave. East,	
Swarbrick, Annie,	3545 Fraser	
Taylor, Percy Dudley,	1066 Kingsway,	
Ash, Wm.	3525 Fraser,	
Turner, Wm.,	1055-17th Ave. East,	
Neal, J.H.(Star Realty)	1121 Kingsway,	
Hamilton, Ella Jane,	876-2nd Ave. East,	
Stephens, Mrs. G.A.,	1135 Kingsway,	
Moore, James,	853-25th Ave. East,	
Shore, Richard,	835-24th Ave. East,	

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WARD 8 - Continued (2)

McDonagh, Johnston E.	763-23rd Ave. East, Vancouver B.C.
Shore, Oswald,	643-24th Ave. East,
Salmon, Frank Geo.,	956-23rd Ave. East,
Wagstaff, Joseph,	248-17th Ave. East,
Lang, Marion,	1035-25th Ave. East,
Lang, William,	1035-25th Ave. East,
Black, A.F.,	1233-18th Ave. East,
Douglas, H.F.,	1264-23rd Ave. East,
Dewar, Lena A.,	1249-18th Ave. East,
Smith, P.J.,	3643 Clark Drive,
McBeathm Harry L.,	434-19th Ave. East,
Elmer, Edwin G.,	1028-15th Ave. East,
Fyffe, Jean F.,	273-14th Ave. East,
Thompson, Steve,	4015 Clark Drive,
Lang, Wm.,	1035-25th Ave. East,
Lang, Marion,	1035-25th Ave. East,
Mackie, George,	1323-24th Ave. East,
Fyffe, A.W.,	1323-24th Ave. East.,
Eppinger, Mabel J.,	2820 Scott
Grill, A.,	858-15th E. Sheet Metal,

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WEST VANCOUVER.

Adams, Frank R.,	Caulfields.
Leslie, Capt. T. H.,	Dundarave.
Terry, A,	"
Poisson, Claude,	"
Yates, T. S.	Hollyburn,
Edelston, Major I.,	Dundarave.
Anderson, P.S.,Mrs.	Ambleside.
Hamilton, Mrs. W.,	Weston.
Speck, Mrs. J.,	Ambleside
Speck, -	"
Almas, A. L.,	"
Almas, Miss Marion,	"
Alexander, Mrs. James,	Dundarave.
Alexander, J.,	"
O'Neill, J. A. W.,	Altamont.
Proctor, R. C.,	"
Leyland, Mrs. J. B.,	"
Black, Capt. Geo.,	"
McGowan, Mrs. H.,	Ambleside.
Small, W. B.,	Hollyburn.
Alexander, John,	Dundarave.
Alexander, Miss G.,	"
Harris, Fred.,	"
Harris, Mrs. Catherine,	"
Young, Mrs. A. E.	Ambleside.
Young, -	"
Hamilton, Walter R.,	Weston.
Hamilton, Mrs. G. A.,	"
Harrison, Ben.,	Dundarave.
Marshall, Major C.J.,	Altamont.
Howarth, Major J. H.,	Dundarave.
Lauce, Mrs. James,	"
Black, Edward,	"
Nesbitt, -	Hollyburn.
Williamson, Geo.,	Dundarave.

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Major A.D.Wilson,	Rogers Building.
F. Pate,	119 Pender St. W.
H. E. Bond,	1546 Comox St.
J. H. McGill,	350 Pender West,
W. W. McEwanm	607-40th Ave. East,
J. Wellburn,	4505 George St., (South Vancouver)
W. C. Ross,	510 Hastings Street West.
E. H. Lytle,	2031-43rd Ave. West.
Cliff Davis,	2174-4th Ave. West,
Stanley Kappell,	851 Pender St. West,
S. MacGuire,	607-59th Ave. East,
R. M. Blair,	1550 Harwood St.,
Mr. Hearne,	
W. Wilson,	837-15th Ave. East,
Cliff T. Welsh,	1557-11th Ave. West,
R. S. Arnott,	1137 Semlin Drive,
E. Morrison,	3120 Prince Edward St.
Thomas S. Leslie,	West Vancouver.
J. Garrod,	6251 Windsor St.,
R.J.C.Ralston,	2020 Vine St.,
H. Jones,	1268 Keefer St.,
W. G. Bissell,	2636 Hemlock St.
A. E. Gamwill,	1344-7th Ave. West,
H. Duffield,	1133 Bute St.,
F. T. Pearce,	2333-1st Ave. West,

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Banton, W.E.,	102 London Bldg.
Beeston, C. H.,	739 Hastings St. W.
Baxter, W. E.,	126 Hastings St. E.
Boyle, E . A.,	411 Bank of Nova Scotia,
Brown, Miss S.,	1034-7th Ave. West
Chutler, Gordon,	838 Cambie St.
Caple, Montague,	597 Hastings St. W.
Carson, E.R.,	1665-12th Ave. West,
Dalton, Hugh,	705 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Davidson, E. S.,	701 Birks Bldg.,
Drost, H. M.,	510 Hastings St. W.
Eaton, E. Scott,	10th and Main.
Ewart, Austin,	C/o W.H.Malkin Co.,Ltd.
Fired, Fred,	510 Hastings St. W.
Gill, H. C.,	2346-2nd Ave. W.
Gregg, H. H.,	533 Pender W.,
Gray, A. A.,	640 Pender St. W.,
Hatt, L. M.,	R.G.Dunn & Co.,
Harrison, Miss L.,	Daily Sun,
Hopper, W. G.,	513 Pender West
Ingram, G.A.W.,	C/o Dodwell & Co., Yorkshire Bldg.
Johnson, Lukin,	C/o Daily Province.
Kirkpatrick, R. H.,	2164 Dundas St.
Kemp, H.,	206 Mercantile Bldg.
Kyle, L. C.,	434 Pender St.
Lamb, T. A.,	208 Bk. Nova Scotia Bldg.
Laidler, G. W.,	C/o W.H.Malkin, Ltd.
Lord, A.E.,	701 Birks Bldg.,
McDermid, Dr. C. A.,	718 Granville St.
McBride, A. D.,	161 Alexander St.
Moore, Dr. E. W.,	198 Hastings St. West,
Mounce, Miss M. J.,	1276 - 14th Ave. W.
Neish, W. G.,	Union Bank,
O'Neill, J. A. W.,	209 Rogers Bldg.,

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BURRARD DISTRICT Continued (2)

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Oxley, K. L.	2536 Guelph,
Phillips, S. S.,	13 Broadway West,
Pye, W. J.,	2575 - 5th Av. West,
Poupore, W. E.,	1016 Standard Bank Bldg.,
Rand, W. M.,	1301 Granville St.
Rowe, W. G.,	1122 Standard Bank Bldg.,
Stenson, J. E.,	308 Georgia St.
Steacy, M. P.,	57 Water St.,
Tom, E. F.,	432 Richards St.
Tysol, C. W.,	C/o Craig & Parkes, 445 Granville St.
Thompson, C. A.,	511 Rogers Building,
Wainwright, L. C.,	804 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Warwick, K. P.,	799 Granville St.
Whittaker, Capt. C.W.	150-14th Ave. West,
Whitworth, Miss M.,	2911 Ontario St.
Williams, R. W.,	448 Seymour Street,
Hoy, G. C.,	470 Granville St.
Richards, R.J.G.,	501 London Bldg.
Hunt, G. H.,	421-4th Ave. East,
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Cloverdale
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Douglas
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Hall's Prairie
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N. Abbott
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Kensington Prairie
J. Keery
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W. Hall

Sullivan
J. Johnston
Mrs. C. Wilson

Strawberry Hill
Edward King

Tynehead
Mrs. R.S. Inglis
J. Ross

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George Troughton

White Rock
David Hughes
Mrs. A.W. Woods.

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NEW WESTMINSTER.

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Allison, John A.	715 Royal Ave.
Andrews, ~~Dick~~ Vic	~~Y.M.C.A.~~ Columbia Office
Annandale, T.S.	428 - 4th Street
Appleton, Geo. M.	319 - 6th Ave.
Askwith, Major L.	12 Granville Street
Askew, W.T.	516 - 8th Street
Atkinson, C.E.	347 Cumberland
Atkinson, G.	Hospital Street

Beattie, Thos.	Commercial Hotel
Blaine, W.B.	1016 - 7th Ave.
~~Blaine, Mrs. Ira A.~~	~~1016 - 7th Ave.~~
Blair, James A.	1016 Cornwall Street
Braden, R.A.	28 Lorne Street
Bray, E.R.	410 - 8th Street
Brien, H.O.	39 Albert Crescent
Brown, J.E.	611 Columbia Street
Buchanan, G.O.	338 - 8th Street
Burnett, D.	206 - 6th Ave.
Blakeley, G.	332 - 11th Street
Bowell, S.	66 - 6th Street

Cassady, G.	325 - 6th Street
Cave-Brown-Cave, ~~Capt.~~ E.J.C.	114 - 1st Street
Chapman, R.K.	227 - 3rd Ave.
Chapple, E.N.	121 - 2nd Street
Chesterfield, E.J.	234 - 4th Ave.
Charlson, A.C.	217 Queens Ave.
Clark, A.A.	118 Regina Street
Clarke, D.	4 Ashton Block
Clute, J.S.	212 - 3rd Street
Corbould, Major G.B.	217 Queens Ave.
Cooke, Geo.	531 - 9th Street
Coughlin, Mrs. Amelia	611 - 3rd Ave.
Coulthard, F.J.	211 Queens Ave.
Croft, T.	118 Sussex
Cunningham, F.	901 St.Andrew Street
Cunningham, J.W.	620 - 5th Street
Curtis, D.S.	125 - 1st Street

Dashwood-Jones, W.A.	627 - 6th Street
Dashwood-Jones, Kathleen	627 - 6th Street
Dashwood-Jones, ~~Mrs.~~ Miss V.	627 - 6th Street
Davis, Arthur	520 - 4th Street
Dransfield, J.D.	Y.M.C.A.
Draper, N.	410 - 8th Street

Eagles, J.E.	115 - 5th Ave.
Eden, A.R.	211 Columbia Street
Edmonds, Henry L.	443 - 5th Street
Edmonds, R.H.F.	52 Blackwood Street
Eichoff, A.W.	725Carnarvan Street
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Ellison, Joseph	816 Kennedy Street

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NEW WESTMINSTER. 2.

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Findlay, E.J.	1012 - 5th Ave.
Ford, J.J.	R.R. 2, Cloverdale
Foster, H.A.	Barnston Island
Foster, J.H.	502 - 1st Street
Foster, Thomas C.E.	512 - 10th Street
Fulton, R.	328 - 9th Street
Gifford, Ja mes	c/o Webb & Gifford
Gifford, John J.	510 - 3rd Street
Gifford, T.	216 - 3rd Street
Gifford, W.	237 Queens Ave.
Gilchrist, W.	817 Royal Ave.
Gordon, Mrs. Edith S.	413 Queens Ave.
Grant, J.R.	211 Royal Ave.
Gra nt, T.H.	
Gray, J.P. Myers	
Griffiths, W.	968 Edmonds Street
Griffith, L.H.	310 - 10th Street
Gunn, D.B.	219 Princess Street
Hall, H.W.	227 - 3rd Street
Hardy, Mrs. E.	212 - 9th Street
Harvey, R.W.	57 Columbia Street E.
Haslem, T.W.	P.O. Box 417
Heaps, John	406 - 3rd
Hibbert, Rev. R.W.	
Hogg, A.	362 Hospital Street
Holmes, A.J.	35 Columbia Street
House, W.F.	Sapperton
Hopkins, J.B.	Clinton Place
Hunt, Percy	824 Brunette Street
Hurry, G.W.	522 Victoria Street
Hutton, H.R.	Cor. 5th Street & 6th Ave.
Jagger, Mrs.	1009 St.Andrew Street
Johns, E.W.	420 St.George Street
Jones, R.E.	232 - 10th Street
Kennedy, James	518 Fader Street
Kirkland, R.	815 St.Andrew Street
Lennie, H.H.	725 Carnarvan Street
Lewis, L.A.	26 Granville Street
Lidster, H.N.	1404 Dublin Street
Logan, H.	210 Agnes Street
Lyman, H.H. Jr.	210 Agnew Street
Lyman, Bert	544 Carnarvan Street

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MacDonald, A.P.G.	315 - 6th Street
Macgowan, D.H.	316 - 2nd Street
Macgowan, K.C.	922 - 5th Street
MacIntosh, A.N.	717 - 2nd Street
MacKenzie, D.E.	103 - 3rd Ave.
McCloy, Wm.	438 - 4th Street
McCormick, T.H.	621 - 4th Street
McGillvray, A.	510 - 6th Street
McKenzie, A.V.	104 Harvey Street
McKenzie, D.	452 Columbia Street
McLean, D.M.	605 - 1st Street
McMartin, J.A.	509 Agnes Street
McMillan, E.R.	216 St.Patrick Street
McRuzie, C.H.	131 Dickinson Street
McQuarrie,N.H.	1103 - 7th Avenue
Mahoney, J.J.	313 - 5th Street
Mathias, G.R.	737 - 4th Street
Major, C.G.	501 Queens Ave.
Martin, R.H.	49 Albert Crescent
~~Mascall, Mrs. Ann~~	~~205 Clinton Place~~
Mascall, W.W.	205 Clinton Place
Maxwell, F.P.	702 - 4th Ave.
Mead, F.	641 - 10th Ave.
Milledge, A.A.	1019 Nanaimo Street
Miller, A.W.	612 Agnes Street
Moffatt, R.H.	917 - 14th Street
Monk, A.J.	531 Front Street
Morrisson, W.E.	1316 Caribou Street
Munday, C.	306 - 7th Ave.
Munday, M.R.	327 Columbia Street
Nesbitt, W.H.	627 Agnes Street
Pearce, Mrs. Elizabeth	310 - 7th Ave.
Pearce, Mrs. Ida Mary	815 Milton Street
Pedner, John	366 Simpson Street, Sapperton
Peebles, P.	410 - 3rd Ave.
Peele, C.D.	31 Albert Crescent
Peele, Mrs. Katherine R.	31 Albert Crescent
Phillips, R.E.	345 Buchanan Street
Phipps, W.S.	109 Park Row
Poinedestre, J.H.	220 Manitoba Street
Pope, Mrs. Mary E.	905 Queens Ave.
Pope, Samuel	310 - 6th Ave.
Pope, Wm.	905 Queens Ave.
Purkiss, Mrs. Eileen L.	209 Blackman Street
Radcliff, Frank	430 Fader Street
Rattray, N.S.	732 - 12th Street
Reid, J.A.	226 Sanderingham Ave.
Rand, C.H.	922 - 5th Street
Rennie, J.A.	501 - 5th Street
Riddell, E.A.	310 - 3rd Ave.
Rhodes, W.	6th Street

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Ross, R.S.	506 Royal Ave.
Sanford, Dr. A.M.	Columbia College
Saudners, G.L.	226 Sandringham Ave.
Scott, Mrs. Rita E.	220 Queens Ave.
Scragg, R.	41 Dufferin Street
Sheppard, F.W.	330 Pine
Shuttleworth, R.	305 Liverpool Street
Sloan, W.	208 - 4th Ave.
Small, Geo.	619 - 3rd Ave.
Smith, Ridgeway	237 - 5th Ave.
Smith, T.H.	901 St.Andrew Street
Smith, James A.	28 Lorne Street
Smith, Mrs. T.H.	
Smith, John W.	227 - 7th Ave.
Spring, A.G.	1420 - 7th Ave.
Stewart, W.E.	211 Carnarvan Street
Stewartson, H.	109 Regina Street
~~Sullivan, Harry~~	~~39 Agnes Street~~
Sutherland, E.N.	65 Merivale Street
Taylor, C.D.	212 - 3rd Ave.
~~Taylor, W.H.~~	~~212 - 3rd Ave.~~
Thompson, John	108 - 7th Ave.
Trapp, T.D.	229 - 3rd Ave.
Trewartha, J.	831 Royal Ave.
Tupper, Fred	Y.M.C.A.
Vidal, J.H.	Manitoba Street
Welsh, C.A.	6th Street
Welsh,H.	523 Sherbrooke Street
William, E.	702 Royal Ave.
Wilkie, Walter	504 St.George Street
Williams, Gordon	722 - 3rd Ave.
Wilson, J.R.	Edmonds
Winn, F.J.	G.W.V.A.
White, L.A.	522 - 9th Street
Whitaker, W.	729 - 2nd Street
Whiteside, W.J.	501 St.George Street
Whiteside, Mrs. W.J.	501 St.George Street
Whitaker, Harry	516 - 8th Street
Whiteley, W.T.	K. of P. Hall
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Banton, E.	Edmonds
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Bell, C.C.	Central Park
Bell, Rev. W.	4124 Smith Ave., Central Park
Brockhouse, A.A.	Jubilee
Browne, P.E.	Box 974, New Westminster
Buckpitt, G.M.	E. Burnaby
Buckpitt, T.C.	E. Burnaby
Bulkeley, H.	
Chacey, Mrs. Anna	Burnaby Lake
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Cunningham, J.A.	Burnaby Lake
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Hazelton, E.H.	3813 Inman Ave., Central Pk.
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Hann, Geo.	McKay
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Holmes, W.A.	Burquitlam
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Lewis, V.L.	Jubilee
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MacDonald, Angus	Vancouver Hts.
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MacDonald, A.	3814 Oxford St., Burnaby
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Morrison, Douglas	Vancouver Hts.
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Mowatt, Major	McKay P.O.
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~~Mrs.~~ Knox Walkem(~~& Mr.~~)	1550 Angus Ave.	Point Grey, B.C.
Mrs. McGovern	2209 Stephens St.	"
Mr. & Mrs. Lembke	2129 41st Ave. W.	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. W.J. Baird	1263 Balfour Ave	Kerrisdale, B.C.
		Shaughnessy Heights

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Mrs. Nora Leavy	~~650 Kingsway~~ Wynona Block	Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. Powell	42nd & Wales 1/2 Ann Cream	South Vancouver
Dr. & Mrs. R.C. Boyle	Sea Island,	Sea Island, B.C.
R. Madden	4504 Walden St.	South Vancouver BC
Wm. Ross	6824 Culloden	"
S. Vickers	5631 Lancaster	"
Mr. & Mrs. S.R. Bonner	985 66th Ave. E.	"
G.A.H. Grass	2545 Main St.	"
C.W. Twiddy	Victoria Road	"
F.W. Tucker	5685 Victoria Rd.	"
Mrs. R.C. Hodgson	1654 15th Ave. E.	"
Miss Hazel McArthur	156 Fairmont St.	"
Mrs. H. Barlow	2408 45th Ave. W.	Kerrisdale, B.C.
Mrs. W. Rose	1105 Park Drive	Vancouver
Mrs. W. Sherwood	1233 Matthews Ave.	Shaughnessy Hts., Van. BC.
A.C.W. Gage	5871 Argyle St.	South Vancouver
Capt. C. Carmichael	1914 Robson St.	Vancouver, B.C.
Miss McNeish	1135 26th Ave. E.	South Vancouver, B.C.
F.W. Walsh (Mr. & Mrs.)	4473 13th Ave. W.	Point Grey, B.C.
S. VanWyck (Mr. & Mrs.)	170 50th Ave. E.	South Vancouver
J.T. Armstrong	c/o Macaulay Nichols,	Hastings St., Vancouver
S.T. Frost	185 46th Ave. E.	South Vancouver
J.A. Paton	Dominion Bldg.	Vancouver, B.C.
Dr. O. Large	1351 Laurier Ave.	Shaughnessy Htd., Van.
Evan T. Jones	4213 11th Ave. W.	Vancouver, B.C.
F.G.S. Lucas	1971 36th Ave. W.	Pt. Grey, B.C.
Ben. A. Cunliffe	2495 49th Ave. W.	"
Sam Churchill	1134 72 Ave.	Vancouver, B.C.
E.E. Clugston	1378 71st Ave. W.	Marpole, B.C.
P. Vickerstaff	1571 64th Ave. W.	Point Grey, B.C.
James Rowling	89 63rd Ave. W.	South Vancouver
Mr. & Mrs. J.W. Cornett	4431 Quebec St.	"
H. Blair	c/o Vancouver General Hospital,	Vancouver, B.C.
F.E. Mitchell	363 Spencer St.	South Vancouver, B.C.
H. Foster	665 Rupert St.	"
Mr. & Mrs. W. Drinnan	5651 Balsam St.	Pt. Grey, B.C.
W.R. Rutledge	373 Manor St.	South Vancouver
Thos. Toderick	2758 45th Ave. E.	"
H.H. Flowerdew	3492 Bella Vista St.	"
G.W.B. Hubbard	1226 20th Ave. E.	"
Reeve W.F. McClintock	3484 Flemming St.	"
Wm. McKinstry	5363 Clarendon St.	"
Wm. Tipton	5735 Inverness St.	"
W.D.D. Agnew	448 17th Ave. W.	Vancouver, B.C.
R. Cook	740 29th Ave. E.	South Vancouver, B.C.
C. Stuart Campbell	449 30th Ave. E.	"
Mr. & Miss Perkins	1375 27th Ave. W.	Point Grey, B.C.
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A.G. Creelman	1675 Laurier Ave.	Shaughnessy Htd. Van.
E.A. Earle	1375 King Edward Ave.	"
Miss Bud W. Swanson	[redacted]	1259 Keefer St., Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Sheriff	5545 Inverness St	South Vancouver - B.C.
C.B. Stear	5859 Prince Edward	"
~~W. D. McClintock~~		
J. A Westman	4697 Belmont St	South Vancouver BC.
J. J. Gadd	890 - 64th ave W	Pt Grey B.C.
Mrs Stevens	445 Alma St	Collingwood South Vancouver B.C.
Jas Rutherford	2022 - 42nd ave W	Point Grey B.C.
W. G. Harvey	5725 W. Boulevard	" "
G. D. Boulton	2925 - 37th ave W	" "
A.H. Walsh	2691 - 43rd ave W	" "

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B.C.

H. M. Abray 215 – 34th Ave E. South Vancouver
B.C.

W. C. Dittmars 3637 Pine Crescent
Shaughnessy Hts
Vancouver B.C.

~~H. Hunter~~ ~~6 [illegible] South Vancouver~~
~~B.C.~~

L. R. Bell 1607 Vanness Ave South Vancouver
B.C.

H. J. Maxwell 4793 Commercial Drive
South Vancouver
B.C.

Major Geo. Chaffey 410 Seymour St
Vancouver B.C.

J. Bouck C/o W.H. Lembke
2131 – 41st Ave W.
Point Grey B.C.

Mrs. J. Treavors 5808 Draper St
South Vancouver B.C.

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034965

J. T. ROBINSON
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKER
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

June 21st. 1922.

W. A. Boys, Esq., M.P.
Chief Whip,
Liberal Conservative Party,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir :-

In response to the circular letter over the signature of Mr Meighen, I am forwarding herewith list of names of residents in the Cariboo Riding of British Columbia, each of whom I consider should be supplied with such literature as may be circulated in the near future.

Yours truly,

J. T. Robinson

Encl.

JTR/PS

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034966

MAILING LIST

"CARIBOO RIDING"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

D. W. Rowlands, Pres. Conservative Association, Kamloops.
A.E. Meighen, Sec'y. " " "
J.A. Gill, Kamloops.
S.C.Burton, "
W. Frost, "
Mrs A.M.Tyrell, "
" F.E. Simpson, "
" R.H.Lee. "
Mrs C.M.Waggett, "
" J.W.Hall, "
F.J.Fulton, K.C. "
C.H.Dunbar "
G.W.Black, "
V.D.Curry, "
Robt. Bell "
Dr. M.G.Archibald, "
L.T.Blair, "
J.R.Michell, "
Dr. J.E.L.Richmond "
R.M.Turner "
A.E.Shaw, "
Bert Ames, "
Wm. Lyones, "
Geo. MacBeth, "

W. H. Johnston, Blackpool, B.C.

A.W. Duck, Monte Creek, B.C.
A.R. Goodwin, " "

Wm. P. Pritchard, Pritchard, B.C.
Fred Bell, "
R.H. Brett "

G. B. Talbot, Shuswap, B.C.

Geo. Coburn, Chase, B.C.
A. McConnell, "
Louis Cumming, "
Dr. Scatchard, "

F.R. MacDonald, Auldgirth, B.C.

W.W. Paling, Heffley Creek, B.C.

Roland P. Salt, Eagle Bay, via Notch Hill, B.C.

A.D.E. Timmins, Barnhart Vale B.C.

Frank Seager, Lucerne, B.C.

Jacob Goodman, McBridge, B.C.

W. W. White, Fort Fraser, B.C.

W.R. Peacock, Notch Hill, B.C.

H.C.Burrell, Paxton Valley, B.C.

W. C. Fowler, Avola, B.C.

J.J. Smith, Chinook Cove, B.C.

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034967

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C. C. Davidson, SORRENTO.B.C.
J.R.Kinghorn, "

John Riley, CELISTA B.C.
Wm. Thompson, "

F. Barnard, BLIND BAY
J. Reedman, "

J.Z Richards, SALMON ARM.
J.E.Lacey, "
Jas. Evans, "
Dr.Connolly "
W.J.Kew, "
A.P.Suckling, Sec'y. "

S. L. Hilborne, QUESNEL.
Mrs J.G.Hutchcroft "
A.S. Vaughan "
J.C.V. Johnson "
Mrs Allan, "
J.A.Fraser "
E.J.Avison, "
Mrs J.S.Foster, "

G. Goodrich, WILLIAMS LAKE.
J.K. McLean " "

Gavin Hamilton, BEAVER LAKE.

W.E. Fish, NICOLA .

Jas. Smith, LOWER NICOLA.

W. Corkle, " "

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P. McLean, "
A. Jackson, "
R. Baxter, "
H.C. Meeker, "
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W.C.Parker, "
Wm. Cranna "

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Phil Parks " "

F. Wellington, CRISS CREEK
K. Fessenden, " ".

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A. Haggstrom "
A.C. Carr, "

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R. Fraser, "
A. McDonald,M.L.A. "

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R.C. Randall, " "
Hugh Cochrane, " "
H.A. Carney, " "
Mrs F.P. Burden " "
P.E.Wilson, " "
R. Renwick " "

W.H. Jones, Grand Prairie.
Percy Cotton, " "

H. Finlayson, SICAMOUS.
R.W.Bruhn, "

John Mikkelson, CARLIN.

F. Kappel, CELISTA.

Wm. Adams, LILOOET.
A.J. Martley, "
H. Boothman, "
A.W.A.Phair, "
W. Haylmore, "
Chas. McGillvry "

J.G. Burkholder, MOHA.

E. Carson, PAVILLION.

H.L. Walters, HARPERS CAMP.

J. Hargraves, SODA CREEK.

Tom Lee, CHILCOTEN.

C.E. Reeves, FORT FRASER.

J.H.Anthony, LYTTON.
J.A.Brown, "
A.W. Parker, "
G.W.S. Blue "

J. Christian, PRITCHARD
A. Holland, "

J. W. Ashdown, NOTCH HILL.

S.D.H. Chiswell, ASHCROFT
T.J. Richards, "
A.W. Haddock, "
J.C. Smith, "
Isaac Lehman, "

Charles F. Lallemande, NICOLA.

Rev. Thompson, NICOLA LAKE,

F. B. Ward, DOUGLAS LAKE.

Geo. A. Borthwick, BARRIERE.
J.H.H.Nelson, "

J. Christian, SAVONA.
W. Margetts, "
Mrs Booth, "
Al. Fehr, "
H. Ferguson, "

J. Gardner, STANLEY.

D. McLaren, BLUE RIVER.

D.H. Hoy, FORT ST. JAMES.

R. R. Watt, ROLLA, B.C.

R.M. Strange, VANDERHOOF.
Sam Cocker, "
W.J. Rimes, "

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034968

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F.F. Haskins, " "

Walter C. Keeble, GANG RANCH B.C.

W.R. Porter, NORTH BONAPARTE B.C.
Li
Lieut. Richardson, FAWN P.O. B.C.

J. Hanson, BRIDGE LAKE B.C.

Roy Thompson, FAWN P.O. Lone Bute,
83 Mile House , B.C.

R.D. Cummings, 70 MILE HOUSE B.C.
Cariboo Roard.

J. Templeman, 83 MILE HOUSE, B.C.
Cariboo.

J.R. Bryant, 141 Mile House,
Cariboo Road, B.C.

J.A. Todd, SQUAM BAY B.C.

J. Cahilty, CAHILTY P.O. B.C.

W.W. Shaw, R.R. Nol. HEFFLEY CREEK.

Wm. White, McCLURE P.O. B.C.

J.H. Latremoille, MOUNT OLIE B.C.
W.H. Gainer, " "

Desmond Vicars, BESTWICK P.O. B.C.

Mrs N. Moore, NEWLANDS B.C

Miss Drina Fraser, FORT
FRASER,

Harry Parke,
UPPER HAT CREEK B.C.

Thos. Clemes, SPENCES BRIDGE.

T.R.Young, ALEXIS CREEK.

C.W.Grain, BEAVER LAKE.

Anderson Bros, STUMP LAKE

E.C.Wallender, IRON MASK MINE
KAMLOOPS B.C.

W.H. Loughton, BLACKPOOL.

T.J. McCracken, CHU CHUA.

R. Alexander, Birch Island
B.C.

A. McCorvie, XXXX
VAVENBY B.C.

W.C. Fowler, AVOLA.

R. McLennan, RAFT RIVER.

Donald Fraser,
BLUCHER HALL.

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CANADA

034969

LIST SUBMITTED BY J.T. ROBINSON (Kamloops, B.C.) for

CARIBOO, B.C. Constituency.

D.W. Rowlands,	Pres. Conservative Association	Kamloops
A.E. Meighen,	Secty. do	"
J.A. Gill		"
S.C. Burton		"
W. Frost		"
Mrs. A.M. Tyrell		"
" F.E. Simpson		"
" R.H. Lee		"
" C.M. Waggett		"
" J.W. Hall		"
F.J. Fulton, K.C.		Kamloops
C.H. Dunbar		
G.W. Black		
V.D. Curry		
Robt. Beller		
Dr. M.G. Archibald		
L.T. Blair		
J.R. Michell		
Dr. J.E.L. Richmond		
R.M. Turner		
A.E. Shaw		
Bert Ames		
Wm. Lyones		
Geo. MacBeth		
W.H. Johnston,		Blackpool, B.C.
A.W. Duck		Monte Creek
A.R. Goodwin		do
Wm. P. Pritchard		Pritchard
Fred Bell		do
R.H. Brett		do
G.B. Talbot		Shuswap
Geo. Coburn		Chase
A. McConnell		do
Louise Cumming		do
Dr. Scatchard		do
F.R. MacDonald		Auldgirth
W.W. Paling		Heffley Creek
Roland P. Salt		Eagle Bay, (via Notch Hill)
A.D.E. Timmins		Barnhart Vale
Frank Seager		Lucerne
Jacob Goodman		McBride
W.W. White		Ft. Fraser
W.R. Peacock		Notch Hill
H.C. Burrell		Paxton Valley
W.C. Fowler		Avola

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034970

J.J. Smith	Chinook Cove
W.S. Mitchell	Sorrento
C.C. Davidson	"
J.R. Kinghorn	"
W.H. Jones	Grand Prairie
Percy Cotton	do
John Riley	Celista
Wm. Thompson	do
H. Finlayson	Sicamous
R.W. Bruhn	do
F. Barnard	Blind Bay
J. Reedman	do
John Mikkelson	Carlin
F. Kappel	Celista
J. Richards	Salmon Arm
J.E. Lacey	do
Jas. Evans	do
Dr. Connolly	do
W.J. Kew	do
A.P. Suckling	do
Wm. Adams	Lillooet
A.J. Martley	do
H. Boothman	do
A.W.A. Phair	do
W. Haylmore	do
Chas. McGillvry	do
J.G. Burkholder	Moha
E. Carson	Pavillion
H.L. Walters	Harpers Camp
J. Hargraves	Soda Creek
S.L. Hilborne	Quesnel
Mrs. J.G. Hutchcroft	do
A.S. Vaughan	do
J.C.V. Johnson	do
Mrs. Allan	do
J.A. Fraser	do
E.J. Avison	do
Mrs. J.S. Foster	
G. Goodrich	Williams Lake
J.K. McLean	do
C.E. Reeves	Fort Fraser
G. Hamilton	Beaver Lake
Jas. Smith	Lower Nicola
J.H. Anthony	Lytton
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A.W. Parker	do
G.W.S. Blue	do

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A.W. Haddock	do
J.C. Smith	do
I. Lehman	do
C.R. Ransome	Merritt
J.W. North	do
J.P. Boyd	do
P. McLean	do
A. Jackson	do
R. Baxter	do
H.C. Meeker	do
Dr. G.H. Tuthill	do
W.C. Parker	do
Wm. Cranna	do
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C. Phil Parks	do
Chas. F. Lallemande	Nicola
Rev. Thompson	Nicola Lake
F.B. Ward	Douglas Lake
F. Wellington	Criss Creek
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J.J. McGlone	Malakwa
J. Johnson	do
E. Tredget	do
A. Haggstrom	do
A.C. Carr	do
J. Christian	Savona
W. Margetts	do
Mrs. Booth	do
Al. Fehr	do
H. Ferguson	do
J. Gardner	Stanley
Sam Cocker	Vanderhoof
R.M. Strange	do
W.J. Rimes	do
D. McLaren	Blue River
A.F. Burns	Clinton
R. Fraser	do
A. McDonald, M.L.A.	do
D.H. Hoy	Fort St. James
R.R. Watt	Rolla

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034972

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P.E. Wilson	do
R. Renwick	do
D.A. McPhee	Dunster
Thos. Jamieson	Pouce Coupe
F.F. Haskins	do
W.C. Keeble	Gang Ranch
W.R. Porter	North Bonaparte
~~Lieut.-Richardson~~	~~do~~
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J. Hanson	Bridge Lake
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J. Templeman	83 Mile House, B.C. Cariboo
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J. Cahilty	Cahilty P.O.
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Wm. White	McClure P.O.
J.H. Latremoille	Mount Olie
W.H. Gainer	do
Desmond Vicars	Bestwick P.O.
Mrs. N. Moore	Newlands
Miss Drina Fraser	Fort Fraser
Harry Parke	Upper Hat Creek
Thos. Clemes	Spences Bridge
T.R. Young	Alexis Creek
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Anderson Bros.	Stump Lake
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Donald Fraser	Blucher Hall

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CANADA

034973

Chilliwack, B.C.
June 21/22

Dear Mr Boyd

In response to letter from the Chief Enclose some addresses which may answer for the present purpose you have in view.

Very truly yours
F. B. Stacey.

Westminster Constituency

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034974

House of Commons
Canada

Weir's Drug Store, - Abbotsford
Bank of Montreal, "
Thos Delair, "
H. A. Harrop, "
Alex McCallum, "
J. A. Mahowan, "
A. McPhee, "
Dr Swift, "
T. H. York, "

Bella Vista Hotel - Agassiz
H. Hooks - "
J. J. Logan - "
D. McCaffrey - "

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034975

House of Commons
Canada

F. Shook - Hatzic
Sam Smith - Dewdney
E. W. Bigelow - Port Coquitlam
A. Marx — "
P. D. Roe - Port Moody
F. J. Thurston — " "
J. J. Lyle — " "
Walter Grey - Hope
Wm McRae — "
A. R. Forrest - Laidlaw
Dr White - Sardis
C. H. Evans "
H. Jos. Thompson - "
L. A. Thornton — "
Wm J. Grossman - Chilliwack
Christ M. Dunn — "
Wm Lucas - Hope
Wm Heal - Rosedale

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034976

House of Commons
Canada

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W. L. Macken - "
Chas. Kerr - "
J. P. Knight - "
Jas. Munro - "
W. R. Theal - "
W. Woodworth - "

W. S. Lougheed - Port Haney
E. E. Adair - "
E. Selkirk - "
W. J. Sparling - "
W. L. Abbott - Mission
E. Bush - "
A. B. Catherwood - "
Alex. Cruickshank - Clayburn
R. P. King - Mission
Jas. McLurrir - "

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034977

House of Commons
Canada

J. A. McRae, Agassiz
Jas. A. Morrow - "
E. J. Webb - "
Mr Macken - Walsach
A. E. Kledhill - Aldergrove
Mr Cresswell - Atchelitz
A. A. Barlee - Chilliwack
H. J. Barlee - "
J. H. Bowes - "
R. Brett - "
S. Ch. Carson - "
Jos. Burton - "
E. J. Campbell - "
J. Dr. Carmichael - "
C. H. Cowen - "
H. B. Cusack - "
A. H. Lurry - "
A. E. J. Farrow - Sardis
Mrs Will Farough - Chilliwack

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034978

House of Commons
Canada

Chilliwack, B.C.
June 26/22

Dear Mr. Boyce,

Please add the following names to the list I sent you last week.

J. W. Winson - Huntingdon
W. R. Theal - Chilliwack
J. A. MacLeod (Reeve) - "
E. C. Smith, "

Very truly yours
H. B. Stacey

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

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034979

House of Commons

OTTAWA

1014-1015 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Vancouver, B. C.,
June 26th, 1922.

W. A. Bois, Esq., M. P.,
Chief Whip, Conservative Party,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa.

My dear Bois:

I enclose you mailing list for my old constituency setting out the prominent workers. I may say that B. C. is badly in need or organization today.

I have no regrets at not being at Ottawa during the past session. With very kindest remembrances,

I am,
Truly yours,

HSC/MA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Vancouver, B. C., June 26th, 1922. 034980

LIST OF PROMINENT WORKERS IN COMOX-ALBERNI DISTRICT, B. C.

Roland Malpass	Wellington, B. C.	Thomas McKee	Green Point Rapids
Charles Hardy	Nanoose, B. C.	P.MacDonald	Shoal Bay,B.C.
W. G. Brice	Parksville, B.C.	Bert Ward	Bold Point,
Percy Rhuston	do	Joe Dick	Heriot Bay,
W. Fraser	Coombs, B. C.	Wm. Law	do
Geo. Buttery,	Errington, B. C.	George Bruce	Stuart Island,B.C
A. H. Wilson	Qualicum, B. C.	N. Thompson	Whaletown,B.C.
John Holt,	Bowser, B. C.	J. Manson	Cortez Island,B.C
John Fraser	Union Bay, B. C.	H. Keefer	Savory Island,B.C
Ed. Bickle	Cumberland, B.C.	J.P.Caldicott	Stillwater, B.C.
D. R. MacDonald	do	W.B.T.Grant	Van Anda,B.C.
Charles Graham	do	Wm. Harwood	Hornby Island,B.C
Charles Beasley	Courtenay,B.C.	Abraham Pickles	Denman Is.,B.C.
Wm. Duncan	Sanwick, B.C.	M.K.Morrison	Pender Harbour,
Dr. Millard	Courtenay, B. C.	Arthur Newlands	Half Moon Bay,
J. McLeod	do	Bert Whittaker	Sechelt,B.C.
J. H. Glanville	Campbell River, B.C.	R.A.Robbins	Gibson's Landing
Sam Vanstone	do	Fred Gosby	Grace Harbour,
Wm. Bond	Rock Bay , B. C.	George Miller	Bowen Island,B.C.
L. Cote	Port Kusam, B. C.	John Collignet	Wood Fibre, B.C.
W. A. Milne	Sayward, B.C.	Wm.Mashiter	Squamish, B.C.
A. M. Lyons	Port Hardy, B.C.	Robt. Ross	do
A. M. Wastell	Alert Bay, B.C.	Alex.Phillip	Alta Lake,B.C.
Murray C. Potts	do	Chas. Barbour	Pemberton Meadows
W. J. Dunseith	Simoon Sound, B.C.	J.H.K.Varno	Ucluelet,B.C.
Thos. E. Badger	do	Richard Johnson	do
Thos. Bennett	Port Harvey, B.C.	Jas. MacKay	Bamfield,B.C.
W. C. Conant	Jackson Bay, B.C.	H.H.Browne,	Alberni,B.C.
Ralph C. Berteaux	do	Dr. Morgan	do
O.H.Sherberg	Quatsino , B. C.	Sam Roseborough	Port Alberni,B.C.
A.O. Jones	San Josef, B. C.	Alex McIntyre	do
L. Clark	Cape Scott, B.C.	Pearce	do
W. E. Anderson	Quathiaski, B.C.	Stone Bros.,Boat Builders	do
Geo. Whipple	do		
Harry Roberts	Roberts Creek,B.C.	Gus.Cox,Indian Agent	Alberni,B.C
Jas. Carthew	Comox, B. C.	Mike Manson	Hornando Island,
Chas. Reynolds	Simoon Sound,B.C.	J.J.Medham	Port Alice ,B.C.
Rev. Mr. Croker	Alert Bay, B.C.	W. Lord	Nootka, B.C.
Fred Clulow	Hardy Bay, B. C.	Major R.F.Hickey	Parksville,B.C.
Thos. Medforth	Powell River,B.C.	A.E.Hole	Coal Harbour,B.C.
Dr. Henderson	do	H. Bentley	Wyatt Bay, B.C.
C. Lett	Gambier Island,B.C.	Herb Glover,	Union Bay,B.C.
Chas. Graham	Cumberland,B.C.	David Roy	Royston, B.C.
Wm. Merrifield,	do	Dan.Kirpatrick	Courtenay,B.C.
Robert Simpkins	Lang Bay,B.C.	Fred Field	do
Jas. Strachan	Hornby Island,B.C.		
Geo. Beadnell,	Denman Island, B.C.		
E. Clayton,	Little River, B.C.		
Thos. McBey	Cameron Lake, B.C.		
Milo Chambers	Alert Bay,		
John McKenzie	Comox, B. C.		

(Orig & copy sent by Clements — orig. forwarded S. Charters - dup. herewith)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

034981

House of Commons
Canada

OTTAWA, June 29, 1922.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

ENCL.

Please find enclosed list of one hundred names of supporters of the party in my constituency which should be placed on your mailing list.

Yours faithfully,

D. S. Donnell

JD

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100 names of Voters in Victoria B.C. Constituency for Mailing list as requested by the Rt Hon Arthur Meighen in letter of June 10th 1922

S. J. Johnson

C 34982

WARD I.

Name	Street	Occupation
Angus, James Kerr	1414 Bowlsby Place	Painter
Armstrong, W.H.	402 Jessie Street	Master Mechanic
Barnard, Sir F.S.	"Clovelly", Sea Terrace	Retired
Davey, Fred	2070 Washington Ave.	Secretary
Fowler, Jasper	572 John Street	Engineer
Hurst, Florence Corrine	2535 Government St.	Housewife
Leigh, John Llewellyn	409 Dunedin Street	Lumber merchant.
Maynard, Harry	313 Esquimalt Rd.	Manager - Brewery.
O'Kell, George Arthur	702 Wilson St.	Salesman
O'Reilly, Francis Joseph	2616 Pleasant St.	Civil Engineer
Popham, Fred Jas.	720 Wilson St.	Confectioner
Price, William Henry	424 Skinner Street	Notary Public
Ridgway, Wilson, Wm.	31 Gorge Rd.	Architect
Seabrook, Jos. Ivan	402 John Street	Landlord
Sinnott, Patrick John	1114 Alston St.	Barrister
Walker, Frances Ann	3153 Delta Street	Married woman
Mitchell, Wesley N.	Gorge Road, 242	-
Monteith, Mrs. Alex.	~~Burnside Road~~, Victoria	West, 549 Selkirk A.
Wilson, James	649 Langford Street,	Forman, Silver Spring Brewery.
Otto, James	Gorge Rd.	City Forman
Stewart, E.O.	525 William Street,	Engineer
Fairall, Wm.	508 Springfield Ave.	-

WARD II.

Campbell, Annie Munro	Field Apts.	Married woman
Essler, Rachael	1308 Merritt St.	Housewife
Essler, Harry	1308 Merritt St.	Fireman
Gilson, Sarah Jane	740 Hillside Ave.	Butcher
Gaugh, Thomas	2309 Quadra St.	Tobacconist
Harrison, Robert	C/o B.C.Electric Co.	Store Dept.
Hammond, John	2648 Wark Street	Joiner
Jeeves, George	2531 Blanchard St.	Contractor
Hanburry, D.Wm.	Quadra St.&.Princess A.	Bread Manuf.
Jones, Ernest Brierley	1804 Cook St.	Grocer
Maclean, Wm.	G.A.W.V.	Langley St. Secy.
Merryfield, Frank T.J.	1023 North Park St.	Fireman
Miller, George	923 Kings Road	Harness-maker
Penketh, George	2517 Blanchard St.	Boiler-maker
Sproat-Balcolm, G.W.	2842 Douglas St.	-
Wallis, H.E.	2667 Quadra St.	Druggist
Wrigleswarth, W.J.	1024 Pembroke St;	Storekeeper
Wynne, Geo. Wm.	1126 Pandora Ave.	Merchant
Witty, Johanna	1024 Caledonia Ave.	Housewife

WARD III.

Andrews, Frank	1358 Pandora Ave.	Teacher
Bowron, Lattie Mabel	Balmoral Hotel	Stenographer
Cole, Emma	1353 Pembroke St.	Housewife
Cookson, Chas. M.	1051 Yates St.	Hotel Keeper
Denham, Clifford	1723 Lee Ave.	Theatre Manager
Dunford, John O.	1845 Fern St.	Real Estate
Ella, Henry R.	1156 Fort Street	Accountant
Elliott, R.T.	1150 Summit Ave.	Solicitor
Fuller, Harry	1425 Elford Street	Clothier
Garland, Fred Wm.	2740 Gosworth Rd.	Waiter
Gonnason, Alvin B.	1390 Sea View Ave.	Mill worker
Hamilton, Robt.	1420 Fort Street	Veterinary Surgeon
Harte, Wm. Henry	1243 Johnson St.	Paint Manufacturer
Heisterman, H.G.S.	1616 Belmont Ave.	Barrister
Jamieson, Robt.	New England Hotel	Theatre Manager
Keith, J.C.M.	1702 Derman St.	Architect
Petch, Alfred	1904 Davie St.	Retired
Roper, Mary	812 Fort Street	Housewife

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WARD IV.

Name	Street	Occupation
Agnew, Wm.	1322 Rockland Ave.	Retired
Aikman, James Allan	Metropolis Hotel	Barrister
Andros, Edwyn, B.	644 Linden Ave.	Retired
Angus, James D.	1617 Rockland Ave.	Retired
Arbuthnot, John	1337 Rockland Ave.	"
Barnard, Geo. Hy.	1462 Rockland Ave.	Barrister
Beasley, Harry E.	943 St. Charles St.	Supt. E.&.N.Ry.
Brett, Robt. E.	1016 Carberry Gardens	Insurance
Bullock-Webster, W.H.	1073 Davie Street	Barrister
Burdick, A.C.	1031 Terrace Ave.	Broker
Crease, Lindley	1201 Fort Street	Barrister
Cross, Chas. T.	809 Linden Ave.	Accountant
Conacher, Sheilla M.	Strathcona Hotel	Widow
Day, John	880 Madison Street	Poultry man
Flumerfelt, A.C.	835 Pemberton Rd.	Retired
Gore, Arthur S.	1005 Belmont Ave.	Draughtsman
Gravlin, Herbert T.	1937 Oak Bay Ave.	Painter
Hughes, Jacob McD.	1033 Burdette Ave.	Salesman
Luney, Wm. A. Sr.	630 Foul Bay Rd.	Contractor
Lyons, Allan	Union Club	Broker

WARD V.

Allan, Wm. M.	29 Dallas Rd.	Shipping Agent
Chetham, Leonard D.	Glenshiel Inn	C.P.R. Ticket Agt.
Child, Sydney	522 Simcoe St.	Barrister
Dilworth, Ira	570 Simcoe St.	School Teacher
Duck, Wm.	24 Government St.	Barrister
Dyke, Geo J.	302 Douglas St.	Concert Manager
Elworthy, Fred	59 Menzies St.	Secretary
Gaunce, Wm. G.	143 Government St.	Notary Public
Hunter, Joseph	514 Government St.	Retired
Kent, Georgina S.	228 Douglas St.	Housewife
Kirkpatrick, A.I.	218 Cross St.	Merchant
Mowat, Mrs. I.	665 Niagara St.	Houswwife
Northcott, W.W.	239 Menzies St.	Retired
Redfern, Chas. E.	648 St. Johns St.	Retired
Roberts, Mary J.	321 Michigan St.	Married woman
Robinson, J.W.	933 Collinson St.	Caterer
Sargison, A.G.	233 Menzies St.	"Press"
Vincent, Chas. D.	35 Erie St.	Shipping Agent
Winkel, Wm. Chas.	218 Simcoe St.	Agent
Pendray, Carl	Belleville St.	Manufacturer.

Victoria, B.C.
June 24th, 1922.

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034984

Ottawa, July 19, 1922.

Honorable Dr. S. F. Tolmie,
Vancouver,
B. C.

Dear Dr. Tolmie:

Your letter of June 29th enclosing list, addressed to W.A. Boys, has been handed to this office for attention.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Dict. by Rex Crossdell.

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034985

~~W. C. Woodward, Esq.~~ (2)

Bryan	188
Cruise	25
Hanes	24
Deacon	15
Orchard	3
Spoiled	15
	270

(2) These 270 absentee voters were circularized and according to their statements up to August 4

75	voted for	Hanes
53	voted for	Cruise
30	voted for	Deacon
14	voted for	Bryan
168		

On polling day s[illegible] very ten votes in a [illegible] Cruise, Deacon or

[illegible] ut of

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Mr. Meighen -

034987

Please see Sec. 11A.
page 55. 1919. (2nd sess) statutes

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CANADA

Mr. Crossdell:

034986

Please look into this.
Mr. Meighen says he knows that there is such a clause in the Dominion Elections Act.

R.R.

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Mr. Meighen -

034987

Please see Sec. 11A.
page 55. 1919. (2nd sess) statutes

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CANADA

Please look into this. V.C. 10 C. 10 Geo. 5.

034988

THE SENATE
CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C.
October 23, 1922.

Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader, Liberal-Conservative Party,
O T T A W A.

My dear Arthur,-

Statutes 1919. Second Session Chap 18. 10. Geo. V. Sec. 11 A. "An act to amend the House of Commons Act."

Some of our friends here are anxious to bring in an Amendment to our Provincial Statutes making it necessary to hold By-Elections within a specified time after the vacancy has occurred, and they do not seem able to find any Federal Legislation on this subject, but I am quite sure that we made some provision that By-Elections must be held within six months after the vacancy occurred and I wish that you would be good enough to tell me where it can be found in the Statutes.

Things are going along out here about as usual and I am thoroughly convinced that we did the proper thing in our Convention in re-electing Bowser as our Leader and I believe that the Party are now fairly well united and will be found to be solidly behind him when the Election comes on.

Trusting that you and your family are in the best of health, and with kind regards from Mrs. Green and myself,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R F Green

RFG*HJ

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CANADA

034989

Ottawa, Ont. October 31st. 1922.

My dear Senator:

Referring to yours of the 23rd. instant. The law is to be found in Section 11A, Chapter 18, Statutes of 1919, an Act to Amend the House of Commons Act. I think myself matters went pretty fortunately at the Convention.

I sincerely hope the campaign is going well for Mr. Bowser.

I saw a sister of yours down at Belleville some weeks ago, and had a short talk with her.

Kind regards.

Yours very truly.

Senator R. F. Green,
Victoria,
B.C.

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CANADA

034990

THE SENATE CANADA

Victoria.B.C.Nov 29th/22

My dear Arthur

Strictly Confidential

There is a situation arising here that I do not like at all as far as federal matters are concerned.You know how our friend Stevens acted over the Leadership contest and that he demonstrated that he did not let his ambition stand in the way when he thought that he could land the plum nor did the fact that we would certainly have lost the Federal seat stop him.Well there is a more or less strong agitation to have him come into the Local field and of course into the Ministry if we should win out and I am afraid that he is working it up himself;there is a story going the rounds that Olliver will at the close of this Session take Mary Ellen Smith into the Cabinet and then open the other Vancouver seat expecting that Mary Ellen with her portfolio will be able to carry the two seats which would of course be a calamity locally but there is a strong Grit namely Dr Mc Kechnie who is very bitter with the Olliver crowd of whom it is said that he would run on our ticket with Stevens and they would very likely be able to beat Mary Ellen and her colleague therefore the boys are naturally anxious to poke Stevens into the breach and as I said he seems to be ready to quit the federal ship and make the run if the seats are opened.We would undoubtedly lose Vancouver federally should this happen;there-

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CANADA

D34991

THE SENATE
CANADA

I thought you should know just what was going on in case you felt that you cared to get in touch with Harry and try and get him to keep out.You might appeal to his loyalty (a commodity which he knows nothing of) and the harm it would do to the federal cause.Of course I do not presume to advise you in the matter but I did think that you should know what was going on.I think Tolmie will also desert the federal field for the local but not until we have a general election when it probably wont matter so much.I trust that yourself and family are in the best of health and that you are in good fighting trim for the coming session.With warmest personal regards

Yours faithfully

Bob

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CANADA

034992

Ottawa, Ont. December 4th. 1922.

Dear Bob:

I have just received yours of the 29th. November.

To me it is very unlikely, if not inconceivable, that Harry Stevens should resign to contest a provincial seat. There probably would be strong local pressure, but I feel sure he is a better judge of his own and the party's best interest than to yield. I am however, writing him. Fortunately I have a good opportunity to do so having received a letter from him to-day. He makes no reference to anything in this letter except federal matters and is pressing for some new federal organization.

The move for Vancouver centre, as suggested in your letter, is very like the Honourable John.

I have just finished the Lanark by-election. Do not think I ever remember a more bitterly contested contest. The Government had a man at every gate-post and a woman in every kitchen. Government motor cars and all sorts of importations did duty. This election must have cost them in the neighbourhood of $40,000 which for an Ontario country seat is unprecedented.

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I found the general feeling better than I expected so soon after a disastrous defeat. I will be surprised if we do not win by 500. The normal majority for North and South Lanark together is about 600.

As to Doctor Tolmie, I have no fear whatever. He will, I feel absolutely certain, not do anything without my approval, and I have no thought of approving at the present time or without consulting our leaders in B. C.

Yours very truly,

Senator R. F. Green,
Victoria, B. C.

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CANADA

COPY

034994

301

Penticton,B.C., May 9th, 1924.

Dear Dr.,

Your letter of the 30th ult. reached me just before Leaving Vancouver last night. If I knew your advisers I could much more readily decide whether their opinions are worth anything but I rather think they belong to what is known in Church circles as adherents of "higher criticism" and they stop there and as practical politicians they know but little about the masses who control elections.

Everything is looking fine-this is my guess. McCrae wont win a seat unless Dr. Paul wins the new riding of Lillovet; he will take votes- no one will know until the ballots are counted which party will be hurt most but would rather judge from the "frenzied" speeches made by Oliver, Manson et all against McCrae that they evidently think he is hurting the Liberals. Col. Foster was nominated in Richmond last night, this is the worst blow McCrae has received to date. His followers are dropping away from him every day and the last week will see the line up either for Oliver or against him. There is very little- "anti Bowser" now. The excitment of the election and following orders will dissipate that. I will enclose you a list of candidates to date and those likely to be nominated. We never had such candidates and Oh! those asking for a cabinet promise are like sands on the sea shore. What does this all prove! They certainly think I am going to form one. John is still keeping his secret about the election. Likely May 31st will be nomination day and June 21st election day. But that is the day the Fleet arrives in Vancouver and there is a big row about that.

I am speaking at Keremos tonight; then at Oliver Saturday, Penticton on Monday, Greenwood Tuesday, Grand Forks Wednesday, Nelson on Thursday, arriving back in Vancouver on the 17th to look after Vancouver convention and then over to see about Victoria one. We will have a strong ticket in Vancouver and I hope three of the six will be big business men. Victoria will likely be Hinchcliffe, Reggie Hayward, Lindley Crease and perhaps Dr. Hunter. I don't think Gus will make it. Everyone would of course love to see you head the ticket there but we all feel that it would be impossible for you to leave where you are now doing such excellent work.

I think....

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I think J.B.Thomson, head of B.C.Manufacturers Association will be one of our Vancouver men.

We just want two things now --ASSISTANCE-- from the east and yourself in the campaign. When can you come? You should be here the last three weeks. It means an awful lot to you to win, also the future of Meighen will be settled by this victory here. Surely the eastern people must see that. How many of the Federal fellows can you get to come and give me a hand? You must act quickly-there is no time to lose. Dr.Sanford is the biggest find we have got. Excellent speaker and in demand everywhere and after all that is the test.

I am meeting a committee of hotel men in Vancouver on my return. I rather think I am going to swing that whole vote away from Farris.

If we get the right ticket in Vancouver we will sweep the city as we did in days gone by. Take this prophecy from me. McCrae wont be elected. His candidates are all "dubs", and after all sensible serious people will not vote for "soreheads" and disgruntled ex party men from the two old parties. You give me the assistance at once and I can win. The people are through with Oliver but we have to put on the front, enthusiasm and noise and what is best of all, we have the candidates this time. Meighen will win Kamloops. I am purposely holding back Vancouver and Victoria Conventions to just before nomination so it will be "cip-bang" for the last three weeks-never let up. I am now covering the country and the last ten days will give to Vancouver and vicinity and want you to do the same on the Island.

We have put a city organizer to work in Vancouver. Merryfield is doing great work but he has had to organize from the ground up and he found some of the ridings terribly disorganized. He goes to Yale tomorrow-after that Cariboo, then Prince George and Prince Rupert.

The "reds" belonging to the Kettle Valley took charge of McCrae party here and elected the delegates for the Convention to be held next week in Keremos. Five of McCrae's six candidates are ex-Grits. We have 25 men in the field-we are ahead of all. Write me care Hotel Vancouver.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd.W.J.Bowser,

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B.C. CANDIDATES TO DATE (W.J.BOWSER)

Grand Forks-.....John McKie (Prop. B.C. Foundry)

Trail.....J.H.Schofield, M.P.P.,

Nelson.....Probably C.F. McHardy,

Creston.....Col. Lister, M.P.P.

Slocan.....Probably Capt. Fitzsimmons

Cranbrook..... N.A.Wallinger,M.P.P.,

Fernie..... Dr. Bonwell ex M.P.

Columbia..... A.M.Chisholm (short story writer) son of first Lady Foster.

Revelstoke..... Adrian Bell (C.P.R. Machinist)

Richmond.....Col. Foster, ex M.P.P.

Lillooet.....(not yet nominated)

Cariboo.....(" " ")

Fort George.....(" " ")

Onnenca.....S.Cocker of Vanderhoof (Farmer)

Skeena.....R.S.Sargent of Haxelton (Merchant)

Vancouver.....Not yet nonimated

Victoria..... " " "

Atlin.....Will probably be Geo. Clothier (one of Sloans mining engineers)

Rupert.....Jim Thompson (brother of Dr.Thompson) Hardware men, or Jack Kirkpatrick)

MacKenzie.....Mike Manson, ex M.P.P.,

Comox.....Wm. Duncan of Courtenay (farmer)

Alberni..... Major Johnston (ex City Engineer Port Alberni)

Nanimo..... probably Mayor Bushby

Cowichan..... C.F.Davie, Barrister

Islands..... Cy. Peck, Ex M.P.

Saanich..... Hon. T.G.Coverntry,

Esquimalt..... probably Pooley (Lockley after nomination)

Delti..... Col. McLellan of Cloverdale, (farmer)

Chilliwak..... J.L.McPhee of Abbottsford (merchant)

Westminster..... Rev. Dr. Sanford (President Columbia Methodist College)

Burnaby..... Ex Reeve Sanderson (Chief Acct. B.C.Mills,Vancouver)

S.Vancouver..... Ex.Ald. Cornett (merchant)

N.Vancouver..... either Col. Dorvell and Dave Langlin (late of Ottawa)

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Dudney

Dewdney.....J.N. Catherwood, M.P. P. of Mission City

Yale.....either John McCrae M.P.P. of Agga Agassiz (farmer)
of Mayor Boyd of Merrit,B.C.

Kamloops.....A.E.Meighen, city alderman

Salmon Arm.....D.H.Bruhee, (contractor (tie) Sicamous

N. Okanagan.....A.T. Howe, Pres. United Fruit Growers' Association

S. Okanagan.....J.W.Jones, M.P.P.

Similkameen.....W.A.McKenzie, M.P.

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FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

B.C. Elections 301

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED 034998

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

99RA JA 69 NL 542

A copy of this telegram had been sent to our office at Parliament Buildings, for delivery.

C. P. R. Telegraph, Dawson City, Y.T.

VANCOUVER BC MAY 11 24

DR S F TOLMIE,

M. P. HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA ONT.

HAVE MR MEIGHEN WIRE DR ALFRED THOMPSON TO ADVISE HIS BROTHER JAMES H THOMPSON TO GO UP FOR NOMINATION FOR THE CONSTITUENCY PRINCERUPERT THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT HE WAITING THIS ADVISE STOP SEE SECRETARY MANUFACTURERS AND HAVE HIM WIRE JAMES B THOMPSON VANCOUVER TO INTEREST HIMSELF OUR BEHALF AND ALLOW HIS NAME GO BEFORE CONVENTION WE WANT HIM BADLY PLEASE ACT QUICKLY CONDITIONS LOOKING EXCELLENT BUT CANNOT TAKE CHANCES.

J E MERRYFIELD

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034999

House of Commons
Canada

May 12,1924.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MEIGHEN

Please wire Dr. Alfred Thompson to advise his brother James H. Thompson to offer his name for nomination for the constituency of Prince Rupert.

.....

Copy of Howe wire;

"Provincial election June 20th. Vacant offices Hotel Vancouver required. Hotel manager unable get approval Montreal. Very essential our party occupy these premises. Kindly interview necessary party. Have manager here officially notified.

Sgd.S.L.Howe...."

.....

NOTE; These matters are very urgent. Would like action taken tonight if possible.

Tolmie.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035000

Ottawa, May 12, 1924.

Dear Mr. Beatty:

I am informed by Dr. Tolmie that the Provincial Conservatives desire to take offices in the Vancouver Hotel to be in charge, as I understand, of Mr. S.L. Howe. It is represented to me that the offices desired are vacant and that it is very important that they be secured. Unless there is some insurmountable objection to renting these offices I hope the request can be granted. As I understand, it has so far been denied.

Yours very truly,

E.W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.,
President, Can. Pacific Rly.,
Montreal, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

235001

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CO.

TELEGRAPH CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS AND CABLE

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CONDITIONS.—Approved by Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, under Order 162, dated March 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200.00, due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding one thousand miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE-PRES'T AND GENERAL MANAGER

Send the following message, subject to the above Terms which are hereby agreed to.	COUNTER NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

301

12/5/24

Night Letter.

Dr. Alfred Thompson,
Dawson City,
Yukon.

Friends here hope you can induce your brother ,

Prince Rupert to accept provincial nomination.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 72)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035002

DR. ALFRED THOMPSON
DAWSON
YUKON TERRITORY

May 24th.1924.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen
Ottawa,Ontario.

My Dear Arthur:

This will acknowledge you telegram,regarding my brother at Prince Rupert.Acting on your suggestion,I sent my brother a telegram,consenting to his candidature.I am interested in the business with him,and was not keen about him making the sacrifice at this time;but on receipt of your wire,I reconsidered the whole situation,and not only withdrew any opposition,but advised him to accept. Have not heard since whether he was nominated or not.

Am glad to see a revival of interest in matters Conservative,in Quebec.There is where our hope lies;and you do well to cultivate that Province.Judging from this distance,Ont/ is safe for us,the Maritimes hopeful,and B.C. almost solid.But I have little faith in the support of the Prarie Provinces.You will of course know better as to this.Any change in Quebec,must better our standing there,and it looks as if they were ripe for a change.And the budget,as well as the Western orientation of the Govt's policy,gives them at the same time,a reason,and an excuse.

You may consider the Yukon a safe seat,as Black can win again.

With my kindest personal regards,
Faithfully yours,

Alfred Thompson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035003

301
B36

Ottawa, Ont., May 30, 1924.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Bowser,

Dr. Tolmie is leaving tonight to assist the Conservative Party in the provincial contest in British Columbia. I am taking advantage of the opportunity to send this note to you. First of all it is unnecessary for me to assure you that we wish you all success in the present campaign. The federal Members from British Columbia will be well represented and will assist you all in their power.

We are naturally anxious for the reunion of the Conservative forces there which are now divided to some degree at least because of the formation and campaign of the Provincial Party. Nevertheless the Conservative party, in my judgment, owes you support, you being the regularly consituted Leader and having carried the burden and discharged the duties of leadership for many years. I suppose the above statement might be subject in individual to any objection that would arise because of differences on some point of policy subsequent to the Convention, but so far as I am aware such differences have not arisen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035004

My purpose in this letter is to make a request, which I advance in all good faith, and in the belief that its adoption will benefit the Conservative Party not only provincially but federally. It is this: that you should at once publicly declare

(1) that as chosen and rightful leader of the Conservative Party in the Province of British Columbia you propose to discharge those duties and to lead the fight right through to success

(2) that after the contest is over if, as you believe will be the case, the Oliver Party is in a minority in the House you will ask all opponents of that Government who are elected to meet and select from their supporters the man whom they desire chosen as Prime Minister.

As closely as I can view the situation this would very greatly help you in the contest. Also it would in the event of the Oliver Government landing in a minority enable you to constitute a stable and efficient government adequately supported. Having made such a statement

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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035005

it sptrongly appeals to me that if you emerge in a position where you will be called upon to comply, the result would be the selection of yourself and the strengthening of your personal position. I ask you to receive this suggestion in the spirit in which I give it. You are on the ground, and I am not, but at the same time I have considerable opportunity of measuring the forces that have been and are now at play in your Province. Necessarily I am extremely anxious to strengthen the Conservative position and unite its forces.

The suggestion has not been made to me by any friend of the Provincial Party, and has been discussed only with three or four all of whom are your strong supporters.

Yours very truly,

The Honourable,
W.J.Bowser,
Victoria, B.C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS AND BOATS — GUEST PHONES SEYMOUR 7890

Chas Mac Lubosh 035006

Rec. Mar 1924

ELYSIUM HOTEL

1140 PENDER STREET WEST

VANCOUVER, B. C.
CANADA

June 4th 1924

My dear Sir:-

I enclose extracts from two newspapers here, which, read side by side, are peculiarly suggestive and certainly indicative of "Liberal" duplicity.

You will remember how Edward Blake and some of his colleagues denounced Sir John Macdonald and Hon Sandfield Macdonald (Federal and Provincial Premiers) for "hunting in couples" during the first Ontario Provincial elections. Subsequently other attacks were launched in other elections too, the Liberals at all times proclaiming the doctrine

"There should be neither alliance nor hostility between Federal and Provincial Governments"

The "Liberals" of to day improve upon the situation: they violate the Sandfield aphorism and celebrate the execution by proclaiming through a Provincial Premier, who whispers it to Patullo (his Minister of land and works and who is a candidate in the Prince Rupert District - that

"Provision will be made in forthcoming estimates of Manitoba - for a Terminal Elevator at Prince Rupert!"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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"Provision will be made in Portland Canal estimates of Monday - for a Terminal Elevator at Prince Rupert!"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035007

Memo

I do not imagine that publicity or criticism or denunciation will effect much at present – but for future use, it may fill an argumentative point or nail the truth of any charge.

One can imagine how these gentlemen here are driven when resorting to such bare faced tactics. I do not think it will save Oliver, judging from general appearances.

H.H. Strain & Dr. Tolmie would have had a walk over – but Bowser has to be carried – although I know no reason why he should be such a heavy load.

I enclose this for your information. If you no use, drop it in the waste basket, after being reduced to scraps.

Even partially commendatory...

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS AND BOATS

035008

GUEST PHONE: SEYMOUR 7390

ELYSIUM HOTEL

1140 PENDER STREET WEST
VANCOUVER, B. C.
CANADA

June 19th 1924

Sey. 2444

COMING WEST

Government Leaders Will Confine Attention to Departments

There will be no Federal cabinet ministers from Ottawa taking part in the present provincial campaign.

This is the definite announcement from Liberal headquarters, and it is qualified only by the possibility that Hon. E. M. Macdonald, Minister of Defence, who plans to come west on departmental business in the near future, may arrive by the 18th or 19th and address one or two meetings.

Pressure of duties at Ottawa and a desire to remain at the helm in their departments at the present time is the chief reason why tentative plans of some of the ministers to take part in the campaign have been abandoned.

Their decision to remain in Ottawa was probably largely influenced by the receipt of advice from J. G. Turgeon, Liberal organizer, that campaign reports from all parts of the province were so favorable that he could not be urgent in requesting their help.

116

Vancouver "Sun"
(Supporting Liberal)
Wed. Issued 20th June

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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035008

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Vancouver "Sun"
(Supporting Liberal)
W. Elected 20th June

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 19)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

35009
0350

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

5 VI Z. 6AM JUNE 5TH.

596

26 NL.,

VICTORIA BC JUNE 4-5-24.

RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN, HOUSE OF COMMONS,

OTTAWA---

MESSAGE DELIVERED NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION BOWSER VERY ANXIOUS TO HAVE LADNER AND MCQUARRIE COME; PLEASE SEE THEM BOTH DEEPLY REGRET TO HEAR SAD NEWS RE MCKELVIE

S. F. TOLMIE.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035010

TELEPHONE: REGENT 738.

CABLE & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
CAMERGOT, LONDON.

CODE: WESTERN UNION.

83, PALL MALL,
LONDON, S.W. I.

June 4th 1924

The Rt Hon Arthur Meighen, P.C, K.C, M.P,
OTTAWA.
Canada.

My dear Mr Meighen:

RE EMPIRE TIMBER AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Ever since the inception of this project there has been a lot of friction and work on behalf of the Overseas Representatives to have Empire Timber used in the structures ~~of~~ buildings ~~etc~~. Mr F. C. Wade, the Agent-General for British Columbia, has been indefatigable in working for this end and, although they were not interested, Australia and New Zealand High Commissioners particularly supported him, and it was owing to their attitude that a promise was obtained from the Exhibition authorities that in future all timber would be Empire Timber.

It now transpires that and the particulars are in existence showing that 90 % of this was foreign timber. Mr Wade, having to work through the High Commissioner, had a tremendous amount of correspondence and work with him in this connection, Mr Wade rightfully pressing his point to maintain the position and have the promise fulfilled; but, owing to an entire lack of conception and ability on the High Commissioner's part, the situation was allowed to slide and drift, so much so that even the King's Pavilion at the Stadium towards the end of construction was built almost entirely of timber from Finland and the United States. When the particular row started in connection with this serious oversight I understand a couple of sticks of British Columbia Fir were rushed up and the arms of the King's chair were made out of this. However, I need not bother you with details as it is entirely covered by correspondence between the Agent-General for British Columbia and the High Commissioner.

The situation became so strained that although Mr Wade's correspondence was couched in the ordinary business terms setting forth facts as they were the High Commissioner instructed one of his clerks to write to Mr Wade informing him that he would no

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

035011

longer communicate with him or receive communications from him, whereupon Mr Wade has since been corresponding with the Prime Minister direct and has sent him in particular the entire correspondence as between himself and the High Commissioner upon this Timber question.

I have read the correspondence myself and so have many others. I am giving you this information as I think it might be useful and if necessary at your own discretion it might be possible to call for the Prime Minister's file on the subject which would be very edifying to the people of Canada.

I hope I have not bored you with too much of this subject but I have no personal interest whatever except to try and let some daylight into the situation as it exists here and I feel satisfied you will find it is confirmed by any intelligent Canadians returning from London.

Yours faithfully,

Henry B. Thomson

Henry B. Thomson

HBT/GK

P.S. Fred Wade has been doing all he can for the Empire & Canada and he is the brightest spot in this regards in Canadian official circles here & the way John Oliver & his gang have treated him is a shame - but it is illogical to expect anything but grunts from pigs.

The Toronto Telegram ~~man~~ was just in and dictated the enclosed memo re Cox bank site.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035012

TELEPHONE: REGENT 738.

CABLE & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
CAMERGOT, LONDON.

CODE: WESTERN UNION.

83, PALL MALL,
LONDON, S.W. I.

June 4th 1924

The Rt Hon Arthur Meighen, P.C, K.C, M.P,
OTTAWA,
Canada.

My dear Mr Meighen:

Many thanks for your last two letters. I am glad you got the stuff and hope it may be of some service to you.

I wrote you some days ago relative to the purchase of the Canadian site here. If this matter could be pressed for investigation I think it would be an eye-opener to the people of Canada particularly when they find what the Cox Bank building could have been bought for prior to the purchase of the Union Club site. From what I know at present the first real move in this connection will be made by "The Toronto Telegram" and when this is done you need not be afraid to push the matter for all you are worth as they will be in possession of the material, correspondence etc, which I understand is very clear and in perfect shape, and will clearly demonstrate to the people of Canada what a poor performer to say the least of it old Larkin is.

I am writing you another letter which you could give to Harry Stevens as it is relative to Timber, particularly as regards British Columbia. Of course it may be difficult to extract the correspondence from the Premier, but he has it in full and this also will prove an eye-opener to the fatuous methods of the High Commissioner.

I have just been round the newspapers lads doping them up relative to the item in today's "Times" re Canada and Japan. Of course I know this is a difficult question politically to tackle, but it gives an opportunity of poking fun at Mackenzie King and making him appear in a ridiculous attitude. I am also doping them up on several other more trivial items which all tend to the one conclusion of bringing home Mackenzie King's attitude of pulling away from the Empire whenever he sees a good chance. One of these relates to the pushing and sale of Apples and Agricultural Produce here and the other relative to the lack of interest or encouragement in getting the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides over here, as the gathering of these people at Wembley

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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035013

from all parts of the Empire should be a great and liberal education to the kids.

I am also giving our old friend Duncan Marshall a dig at the disappointment felt here that he will not appear at the Cowboy Rodeo at the British Empire Exhibition in his ~~famous~~ one-act stunt "Shooting the Bull." Our mutual friend Simon ~~Reid~~ will appreciate this, particularly as he is well acquainted with Duncan's lurid performances over here on the cattle question.

Tolmie

With kind regards to Mrs Meighen and yourself, and hoping that things are coming along in good shape,

Yours sincerely,

Henry B. Thomson

Henry B. Thomson.

P.S. I was rather pleased to see what a roasting our mutual friend Tom Crearer got in connection with the Home Bank case. Some day soon the farmers and the people at the best will get on to his curves.

HBT/GK

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035014

June 4th 1924

MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO PURCHASE OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BUILDING SITE IN LONDON

John Howard, Agent-General for Novia Scotia, while looking for a site for Novia Scotia Offices, became aware of the fact that Cox's new bank in Waterloo Place was available for purchase. It has just been completed and was said to have cost a million pounds to build.

As the building was too large for his needs, Mr Howard communicated the fact of its availability to P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, as he understood that the High Commissioner was desirous of purchasing a building as he declared which would be for the use of ~~the~~ all the Provincial Governments.

Mr Larkin promised to take up the matter. This was in April 1922. As matters dragged and as Cox's were in a precarious position and very desirous of selling the building they came to Howard and asked him whether there was anything in the way of his accepting a commission for negotiating the sale of the building. Howard replied that there was not and a commission note was made out which was to give Howard a minimum commission of £10,000 in case the building was sold for £500,000 or less, with an addition of 20 % on any excess over £500,000. Before arriving at these terms they had stated their sale price to be £750,000. Howard replied that it would be impossible to do business at that figure and that they must be prepared to accept something in the neighbourhood of £500,000. The commission note was then made out.

The reason that Cox's preferred to deal through Howard was because he had friends in Cox's Bank who vouched for him and because on account of their precarious position at the time they did not wish to deal through the ordinary agents and give the deal any publicity.

Howard arranged an interview between Mr Larkin and Mr Hoare, one of the Directors of Cox's Bank, and the negotiations dragged over several months. At one time the negotiations reached the stage where the building could have been purchased for £450,000.

Subsequently, the deal not having gone through with Cox's, the Bank was acquired by Lloyds Bank Limited. Mr Larkin continued to negotiate with Lloyds, the new owners, and appointed Col Read Hyde as his agent to look after the purchase of the building. Lloyds, however, being in a stronger position than Cox's were able to wait and increased the price to £650,000.

Mr Larkin was rumoured to be about to purchase at this price

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035015

June 4th 1924

and Mr Howard visited him with the idea of being protected for his commission if the sale went through. Mr Larkin took alarm at this fearing that if the deal went through Mr Howard would press his claim for commission and told him that he would not carry the deal through unless Howard received some paper from a responsible official of Lloyds settling the matter of his commission.

Mr Howard applied and obtained from Lloyds a paper certifying that whatever arrangements Cox's had made with Howard they would adopt. On subsequent interviews Lloyds attempted to evade this arrangement and tried to settle with Howard for £10,000. This Howard refused to take, standing on his rights for the £10,000 plus 20 % of £150,000 the surplus over the £500,000 which was Mr Larkin's proposed figure.

Mr Howard made application to Mr Fielding when he was in London for protection for his commission, but Mr Fielding shied off and professed to prefer the purchase of the Grand Hotel.

In the long run a definite offer of £650,000 was made by Mr Larkin to Lloyds but no deposit money was paid, although the agents whom Lloyds had appointed told Howard that they had sold the building and Mr Larking also wrote him that it had been bought. On Howard having a stormy interview with Lloyds in which he stood firm for his commission Mr Larking took advantage of a long term mortgage which was on the property and which would cause difficulty in getting discharged to crawl out of the agreement.

The purchase of the Canadian site was finally concluded by the acquiring of the Union Club in Trafalgar Square, the details of which have been published.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BBC 301

035016

VOTERS

PUBLIC MEETING

AT

CAPITOL THEATRE

Thursday, June 5th, at 8 p. m.

GEO. BLACK, M.P.

Yukon Territories
Will Address the Electors in the Interest of the Candidature of

F. P. BURDEN

Conservative Candidate
for the Fort George Riding

Everybody Welcome

over

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

035018

TELEGRAM

All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message. This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender under these conditions.

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

10 WA NR 12 COLLECT

VICTORIA BC JUNE 5-24

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA.

BOWSER AND VANCOUVER LEADER DESIRE ASSISTANCE GENERAL CLARK PLEASE SEE HIM

TOLMIE.

336PM

clerk

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

B&C 301
035016

VOTERS

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F. P. BURDEN

Conservative Candidate
for the Fort George Riding

Everybody Welcome

over

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

This Constituency (Fort George) looks like a cinch for our candidate —
Moving further west today where I hear the Scrip is not so good —
So sorry about poor McVeigh

EAGLEDOM MAGICOLG
CONSTIPATION CONQUERED
E. L. BORDEN
GEO. BRYAN
CABINET LIEVAIN
MELLING BUBBLING
AOLLING
035017

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

035018

FORM T.D. 1 M.

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J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

10 WA NR 12 COLLECT

VICTORIA BC JUNE 5-24

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA.

BOWSER AND VANCOUVER LEADER DESIRE ASSISTANCE GENERAL CLARK PLEASE SEE HIM

TOLMIE.

336PM

clerk

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 72)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035020

B6 b 301

Ottawa, June 5, 1924.

Honourable S.F. Tolmie,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Dr. Tolmie:

Your telegram of the 4th reached me this morning. I have urged upon Mr. Ladner to go and he tells me this afternoon that he has also received a wire and is replying by wire. His intention is to finish up his work in the Banking and Commerce Committee, and then leave for British Columbia. This would bring him out there for the last few days of the campaign.

McQuarrie's position is rather difficult as you know he is carrying ~~on~~ Redistribution for us, but I have placed your telegram before him.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035021

CABLE ADDRESS "HARRISBULL". PHONE SEY. 8895

Harris, Bull & Mason

Barristers, Solicitors
Notaries, Etc.

Robert Wilson Harris, K.C. Alfred Edwin Bull
Percival George Mason T. Edgar Wilson

Offices. Bank of B.N.A. Building
505 Hastings St. West

Vancouver, Canada

June 7th 1924.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

On Thursday the 5th instant I received a letter from the Honourable Mr. Stevens dated the 29th May referring to a telegram which he had received from a number of friends and supporters in Vancouver, among which my name appeared. As Mr. Stevens was leaving Ottawa the same evening for Vancouver I was unable to answer it by wire so that today I have written to him at his residence here.

As Mr. Stevens mentioned in his letter to me that he had consulted you with reference to the telegram I am therefore enclosing you copy of my letter to him explaining that there must be some mistake as I had not signed nor authorized any person to sign my name to the telegram and knew nothing of it and that I am Election Agent for Mr. Bowser and the other five Conservatives in Vancouver and am heartily in favor of Mr. Stevens coming to British Columbia to give all the assistance he can in support of the ConservativesParty in the present Election.

Yours very truly,

A E Bull

AEB/C
ENC.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 72)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

035022

CABLE ADDRESS "HARRISBULL" PHONE SEY. 8895

Harris, Bull & Mason

Barristers, Solicitors
Notaries, Etc.

Robert Wilson Harris, K.C.
Percival George Mason
Alfred Edwin Bull
T. Edgar Wilson

Offices, Bank B.N.A. Building
505 Hastings St. West

Vancouver, Canada

June 7th 1924.

Honourable H. H. Stevens, M. P. ,
1101 Nicola Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Stevens:-

On Thursday the 5th instant I received your letter of the 29th of May and would have wired you a reply at once but I understood that you were leaving Ottawa that night for Vancouver, so I hasten to reply by letter which I trust you will receive immediately upon your arrival here.

There must be some mistake with reference to the telegram you mention, as I did not sign or authorise anyone to affix my name to the telegram, and your letter was the first I had heard of it.

I am Election Agent for Mr. Bowser and the other five Conservative Candidates running for Vancouver in the pending Provincial Election, and I am whole heartedly supporting them and in favor of your coming back to the Province and doing all in your power to assist in the Election of Mr. Bowser and all the Conservative Candidates in the Province.

This is a very peculiar action on the part of the people who sent you the telegram (whoever they may be) and to put it in the mildest way it is in very bad taste.

Yours very sincerely,

A E Bull

AEB/C.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035023

B 6 D
501

Ottawa, June 13, 1934.

Dear Mr. Bull:

I have yours of the 7th and I am pleased indeed to have the misapprehension corrected. I wish all success to the Conservative Party in British Columbia.

Yours very truly,

A.E. Bull, Esquire,
Barrister, etc.,
Bank of B.N.A. Building,
505 Hastings St. West,
Vancouver, B.C.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D35024

B6 U
301

Ottawa, June 10, 1924.

Honourable S.F. Tolmie,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Dr. Tolmie:

Your wire of the 5th June with regard to General Clark reached me in due course and I have placed it before him. As you know, I have urged all who have already gone to make the decision, and have not said a word to withhold anyone. It would seem to me though that some of the Senators could go out to Victoria.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035025

301

Ottawa, June 16, 1934.

Dear Mr. Thomson:

I have your two letters of June 4th, have also read the memorandum from the Toronto Telegram man, which is attached to one of your letters.

The facts herein disclosed came to my knowledge first from the lips of Mr. Howard himself. The Government evidently let an excellent opportunity go by and in the end, behind the back of parliament, bought extravagantly. I am going to have Mr. Stevens take up the matter of the use of Canadian timber at Wembley just as soon as he returns from British Columbia.

It is very interesting indeed to get the news about the relations between Mr. Wade and the High Commissioner. I think I shall move for this correspondence very shortly. I would almost guarantee in advance though that the Government will declare it

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CANADA

D35026

confidential in order to avoid bringing it down.

Personally I am not looking for much success in British Columbia owing to the very decisive split which unfortunately has come over the party in that province.

Yours very truly,

Henry B. Thomson, Esquire,
83, Pall Mall,
London, S.W. 1.,
England.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

035027

Motion by Mr.

Cor a copy of all correspondence between the High Commissioner and the Minister of External Affairs or the Department of External Affairs, and, as well, between the British Columbia representative in London, Mr. F.C. Wade, and the Minister of External Affairs, relative to the Wembley Exposition; the use of Canadian materials in the buildings thereof and the relationship of the High Commissioner of Canada thereto.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035028

301
B6 L

Ottawa, June 19, 1924.

Dr. Alfred Thompson,
Dawson City,
Yukon Territory.

Dear Dr. Thompson:

I am indeed pleased to hear from you after many years of silence. May I thank you most heartily for so readily acceding to my request as respects your brother.

Quite clearly your political interest has not wholly subsided, nor has your political acumen been impaired. The second paragraph of your letter is really a precise summary of the situation in Canada as I see it to-day.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

TELEGRAM

035026

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J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

1WAVN 8 RUSH

VICTORIA B C JUNE 20 1924

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA

FIRST REPORTS EXCELLENT SOLID FOUR CONCEDED IN VICTORIA

S F TOLMIE

108A

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 12)

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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

035030

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

124RAJA8 RUSH

301

VICTORIA BC JUNE 20 24

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RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA ONT.

FIRST REPORTS EXCELLENT SOLID FOUR CONCEDED IN VICTORIA.

S F TOLMIE

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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

TELEGRAM

035031

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J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

---

4 WA NR 25 NL.

301

VICTORIA BC JUNE 20-24

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA.

THIRD PARTY IN FIELD MAKES ESTIMATE VERY DIFFICULT POLITICAL PROPSETS PREDICT CONSERVATIVES TWENTY THREE LIBERALS FIFTEEN PROVINCIALS SEVEN LABOR ONE INDEPENDENT TWO LEAVING HERE TWENTIETH.

S.F.TOLMIE.

940AM.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D35032

301 B6.L9

Ottawa, June 23, 1924.

My dear Arthur:

I have been watching with very great interest your Candidature for the British Columbia Legislature and have been very disappointed you failed by a small margin at the election. Evidently the presence of the Provincial candidate took sufficient votes from you to secure your defeat. The story of Kamloops in this regard was manifestly the story of the entire province. I am told, as well, that the Liberal Candidate running against you was rather stronger than the average Liberal candidate. Anyway you have made a good fight and that is next best to a triumph. Possibly now you may have your eye on a Federal nomination. I would think it splendid if you could come down here to give us a hand.

With very kindest regards to you, your wife, and family.

Yours very truly,

Arthur E. Meighen, Esquire,

Kamloops,
B.C.

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CANADA

035033

301/By

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

June 24, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS,CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Congratulations on the result in B. C., for regardless of whether the Liberal party may be able to hold on for a short time longer, it was certainly a very severe defeat for them, and the next appeal to the people will clean them out.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

FJDB/D

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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CANADA

035034

NUMBER 12

"LET JUSTICE BE DONE"

SHARES One

$1.00
PAR VALUE—PRICELESS

Justice Bond

$1.00
PAR VALUE—PRICELESS

LIMITED ISSUE BY THE

Election Petition Campaign Committee of North Vancouver, B.C.

To raise Funds to secure Justice through the Courts in the matter of the North Vancouver Absentee Vote Scandal, July, 1924

This is to Certify that Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen is the recorded holder of One fully paid Justice Bonds, numbered 12 The holder hereof understands that Dividends in Justice, Honour and Political Honesty will be paid in perpetuity; that this Bond is non-negotiable, non-transferable, and that it is merely a Cetificate of the Holder's moral and financial assistance to the Cause of Justice.

In Witness Whereof the four unsuccessful Candidates have affixed their names and seal on this 4th day of August, Nineteen-twenty-four.

R. F. Cruise Provincial Party
W. S. Deacon Conservative
George S. Hanes Independent Liberal
James Orchard Labor

CAPT. R. A. BATCHELOR, Treasurer
DAVID LOUGHNAN, Secretary

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CANADA

035035

NORTH VANCOUVER

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

28 LONSDALE AVENUE

PRESIDENT: - - MR A. E. CRICKMAY
VICE-PRESIDENTS: MRS. GEO. T. FOX
MRS. D. E. HUMPHREY
MR. E. V. YOUNG
MAJOR H. O. ECCLESTON
TREASURER: - - MR. H. A. LEES
SECRETARY: - - MR. E. G. McFEAT

NORTH VANCOUVER, July 1st 1924

Right Hon.Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen:

Perhaps you will remember me in Ottawa as President of the G.W.V.A. after Col Margeson who knows me well.

The purpose of this letter is political: As you know we have just conducted an election in B.C. and in this riding we were licked very badly,partly through the entrance of the third party but chiefly through lack of organization. Two month ago I undertook to serve as Secretary and found conditions very bad,and before I had time to get working the Provincial election was thrust upon us. The result,so far as North Vancouver is concerned,showed me that the riding is Conservative even though we failed to draw the votes to our Candidate. The Provincial Party man who finished second, 14 votes behind the successful (to date) Independent, received 90% Conservative votes.

What concerns me most just now is the Federal situation. Under redistribution,now before the House,this riding becomes "Vancouver North" taking in,I understand,the mainland portion of Comox-Alberni and I am very anxious to make an early start towards creating a strong organization for the new riding. For this purpose I would be glad to receive a copy of the bill after its passage,and any advice from yourself or the Hon Dr Tolmie regarding organization. The experience of the Provincial election has shown the imperative need of immediate action.

It is my sincere wish that yourself and family are enjoying perfect health and that such will continue.

With very kindest regards,

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

E.G. McFeat.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

035036

301

Ottawa, July 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. Bowser:

I have not heard from you in reply to the letter I wrote some weeks before the election in B.C., but nevertheless I feel like writing you again under the changed circumstances that now prevail. I regret very much indeed your personal defeat and, of course, as well, the defeat of the Conservative Party. Under the circumstances though, with so considerable an insurgent section, the showing you made was good and the valour and pluck you displayed is not only creditable but really astonishing. The obstacles which confronted you were all but insuperable and indeed were insuperable.

My object in writing you as I did was precisely as stated in my letter. I thought the suggestion I was making would help you. It was, of course, for you to decide and you decided in the negative. Now that all is over permit me to assure you of my personal friendship and regard and indeed to congratulate you on what you have achieved against insurmountable odds.

Yours very truly,

Hon. W.J. Bowser, Esq.,
Victoria,
B.C.

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035037

Ottawa, July 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. McFeat:

I have just received this morning your letter of the 1st July. I am glad indeed to hear from you especially as you lately filled the position vacated by Colonal Margeson and have been actively identified in G.W.V.A. work.

The lessons of the provincial campaign in British Columbia are so plain and so easily learned that I cannot believe they could be so soon forgotten. You are entirely right as to what is necessary and I am passing your communication on to Dr. Tolmie at once. I believe it is his intention to leave for B.C. immediately the session closes to assist in our work there.

Yours very truly,

E.G. McFeat, Esq.,
Secretary,
North Vancouver, Liberal-Conservative Assn.,
28 Lonsdale Ave.,
North Vancouver, B.C.

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CANADA

035038

336

Ottawa, July 7, 1924.
Ottawa, July 7, 1924.

Dear Dr. Tolmie:
Mr

Dear Dr. Tolmie:

Attached is copy of letter from Mr. E.G. McFeat and copy of my reply thereto.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Dr. S.F. Tolmie, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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035039

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

301

VICTORIA

July 8th,1924

Hon. Arthur Meighen,P.C.M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Meighen;-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. and wish to thank you for your expressions of good-will.

Yours truly,

K. J. Bowser

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CANADA

D35040

348

House of Commons
Canada

CONFIDENTIAL.

Ottawa, July 17, 1924

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

On several occasions I have sought an interview with you to discuss important party matters but, invariably, extreme pressure of duties upon you made it impossible for me to secure a suitable opportunity.

It is my desire to address this to you as leader of the great Conservative Party in Canada, and what follows is said purely and simply in the interest of our party and not with a desire to complain of personal grievances, although the personal note will be very dominant in this letter, and also British Columbia party affairs.

In 1911 I was nominated by an overwhelming majority at a Conservative Convention in spite of the bitter and organized opposition of W. J. Bowser who at the time was supreme in the political machine in B.C. Immediately after my election and for several years, at least four years, I was constantly subjected to the most crude, unfair and unjustifiable interference and propaganda of calumny from within our own party, inspired by Bowser and largely through the medium of Bob Green at this end.

This faction within our party sought by every conceivable means to control the patronage in Vancouver and to discredit me wherever possible in Eastern Canada. I have for the last thirteen years been aware of their efforts and have borne in silence, without complaint, their bitter, underhand methods. I shall not go into detail, but I have absolute knowledge of incident after incident to support what I am saying.

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I will add this, however, that of all the Millions of Dollars spent on the Harbour and City of Vancouver, during our term of office, there has not been one single breath of scandal, nor has my bitterest political enemy been able to point a finger to one single act of malfeasance on my part or any suspicion of it. On the other hand, I cannot help but remember that Bob Green (whose counsel is accepted within the party in preference to my own) has a reputation which was and is one of the greatest detriments to the Conservative party in British Columbia, and furthermore had these men succeeded in securing the patronage in Vancouver, the Conservative party would not have had the clear record it now has. This I say with a measure of pride as to my own record.

You, of course, know the situation regarding the Provincial convention of 1922, how I was importuned and pressed to let my name go forward for leadership, but refused to do so, because of my desire to keep the party united and it was not until the delegation, which met you and myself on the night of the first day of the convention, had declared they would bolt the convention if I would not let my name go forward, that I consented to contest the leadership with Mr. Bowser, and also, you know immediately the decision was favourable to Bowser, I got in behind him, toured the Province at my own expense and gave him my undivided support then and since.

It has also been my duty to preserve a measure of support among the ranks of the Third Party who in Federal matters are thoroughly loyal to the Conservative cause, and include many of the most influential Conservatives in B.C. This has not been a very easy task. Then when the provincial election was called, after full consultation with you, I

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went to B. C. and gave undivided and unqualified support to Bowser.

I am now being subjected to the most invidious propaganda that can be imagined. In Ottawa Senator Green is blackguarding me to the Members of Parliament and Conservatives generally. In British Columbia, under the inspiration of Bowser, a vicious attack is being made upon me in the Victoria Times, charging me with being a traitor to the Conservative cause and having a secret alliance with the Provincial party.

Regarding the latter, you will recall I consulted you and with your help drafted a letter which I sent out in reply to those who resented my participating in the provincial fight.

I have repeated these facts, and now desire to say that although I have been absolutely silent and have made no complaint nor retort to the Bowser-Green faction who control the Conservative machine in B.C., nevertheless, I wish to state if these individuals persist in their crude and unjustifiable attacks upon me, I shall consider myself at liberty to disclose to the public and to the rank and file of the Conservative party the inner story of this long drawn out and malicious campaign on their part.

For twenty years I have given active and undivided and unqualified support to the Conservative Party, perhaps not always slavishly subservient to such politicians as Bowser, Green, Jack Reid, Jim Calder, et al, but I repeat undivided loyalty in my support to the Conservative Party as a party and have borne in silence this persistent attack, But I have come to the point where I do not propose to longer tolerate this condition and my object in now writing you is to warn you that the Federal interests in B.C. are intimately bound up in the provincial situation, and it is about time

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House of Commons
Canada

the Conservative Party shook itself free from these barnacles and bring back into its fold, and to its support, the thousands of responsible and respectable citizens who have been standing aloof because of the control of this faction.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

H. H. Stevens

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CANADA

035044

348

Ottawa, Ont., July 18, 1924.

not attached

Dear Mr. Stevens,

I have just this minute read your letter of yesterday. In the first place I did not know that you had been seeking an interview or I would have given it to you with the least possible delay no matter what the pressure. My Secretary tells me he had no advise that you desired an interview.

Will be glad to see you today at any time we can arrange. The first thing I will want to know is how you support the portion enclosed in brackets on the first paragraph of the second page of your letter. The second thing will be similar reasons for the last five words of your letter. After that we will have no difficulty.

Yours very truly,

Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa

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CANADA

D35045

301

Ottawa, July 23, 1924.

Sir Charles MacIntosh,
Elysium Hotel,
1140 Pender St. W.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir Charles MacIntosh:

Owing to pressure of work during the closing weeks of the session it has been impossible for me to answer your letter. Many thanks for writing me and for sending me newspaper clippings. I am indeed glad to see that you are still taking an interest in public affairs.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

035046

GUARANTY INVESTMENT CORPORATION
LIMITED

OFFICES AT
MONTREAL
TORONTO
NIPIGON

OFFICE OF MANAGING DIRECTOR:
509 FEDERAL BUILDING

TELEPHONE:
ADELAIDE 5317

TORONTO, July 24th, 1924.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Following our discussion, I had a few minutes conversation with Dr. Tolmie, and at his request left McRae's letter with him for careful perusal.

We read the letter over together, and apparently he was in sympathy with the views expressed by McRae insofar as the future was concerned. Personally, I rather thought after my talk with Tolmie that it was questionable as to whether he possessed the necessary "granite" to deal with the somewhat complicated political conditions which exist in British Columbia. My surmise, however, may be quite wrong, as after all I only came to this conclusion after one short interview, and further acquaintance might very easily cause me to come to a different conclusion.

Would you mind asking your secretary to send me a copy of the Bill which defines the boundaries of the New Ontario constituencies under the recent reedistribution bill. I have seen some of our friends during the last couple of days, and all of them appear to be very much upset about the arrangement, and consider that the newer sections of the province have been made the 'goat' for all of Ontario. That is to say that we are called upon to absorb all the unfairness which the Grit majority were able to make effective in the Province as a whole. I will, however, be better able to judge on this when I see the actual bill.

With best wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

DMH.G.

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035047

336

Ottawa, July 29, 1924.

Dear General Hogarth:

I have yours of the 24th instant. The British Columbia people of both sections are quite positive that Dr. Tolmie can unite the forces there. So far as I know nothing but his own inclination to continue his work here stands in the way of his performing this task. I have already discussed the subject with him along the lines of my talk with you and I am to do so again tonight.

I am sending you herewith the new Redistribution Bill. There was a compromise made to our disadvantage in the Algomas, but our men were convinced that in the north we got concessions more in proportion than elsewhere. You will, however, know better when you go through the divisions.

Yours very truly,

Gen. D.M. Hogarth,
Guaranty Investment Corporation,
580 Federal Building,
Toronto, Ont.

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035048

House of Commons
Canada

Vancouver, B. C.,
August 8th, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I was sorry to have missed saying good-bye to you before I left. I called at your office a couple of times but you were out.

You are the holder of a "Justice Bond" of $1.00 which I enclose. It is a unique method of raising a popular subscription and assisting the people generally in the North Vancouver election which the Liberals won by unusually crooked methods. The four opposition candidates have united to upset this election.

In North Vancouver there were five candidates. The Provincial Party man was ahead. There were two hundred and seventy absentee votes, these were counted one month after the election and when counted amazed the people by showing that the Liberal candidate received one hundred and eighty-eight of these votes. The four other candidates united and sent out letters to the absentee voters asking them how they voted. One hundred and seventy replied showing the following:

75.....voted for.....Hanes
53.....voted for.....Cruise
30.....voted for.....Deacon
14.....voted for.....Bryan
172

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035049

In other constituences similar tactics were used by the Liberals. The result is a united opposition and a strong public feeling to overthrow the Liberal Government.

The hand of good fellowship and welcome is now being held out by Conservative leaders all over the Province to that large section of our Party which left us on election day and enabled the Liberals to be elected. You will be interested in learning that the rank and file of the Provincial Party are practically back with the Conservatives. In view of this spirit of uniting the opposing forces to the Liberals here I took the liberty of getting one of these "Justice Bonds" in your name. It is not public but with your permission when the election fight in North Vancouver is written up I would like the privilege of letting the Committee report that you are behind the opposing forces to the Liberals for clean elections. This is a little matter, but sometimes these have a far reaching effect in the public mind. Please let me know as soon as possible if I may let the Committee make this public.

I was in Victoria on Thursday on business which I had with Mr. R. H. Pooley's firm. Harry Pooley is the member for Esquimalt and was today chosen as a House leader by the Committee of Conservative members who met in Vancouver. I had a long talk with him on the Provincial situation. By chance I happened to meet Mr. John Oliver in the Parliament Buildings and he asked me to come to his room. I came back to Vancouver on the boat with Mr. Bowser. I thought you would be interested in getting a fairly first hand idea of the situation. I judged from the conversation with Mr. Oliver that there is a lot of trouble in the Liberal Party, in fact, he told me that his office was one of continuous trouble and he did'nt much care what happened. The Province Newspaper is making a strong drive against him and he was greatly disturbed about that especially the critical cartoons which have been exceedingly effective. I learned from other sources that there was a violent contest in the Liberal ranks and that Mr. Woodward who took the highest vote in Vancouver is already on the point of breaking with the Liberal Party. One would guess this from the newspaper reports.

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CANADA

035050

Mr. Bowser has definitely decided to retire and today is making an announcement. He takes with good spirit the results and is out to help in every way the Party. Some suggest that perhaps he is manoevering to come back but from my talk with him and from the course of action which he and his friends are pursuing I am satisfied that his retirement is definite. It is likely that nothing will be done on the question of leadership for some time unless an election becomes apparent when a convention will be held for that purpose.

Our Party is becoming more united every day and since the retirement of Mr. Bowser you hear on every hand a desire by those who left us and among others to join as a unit in defeating the Liberal Government. The situation is most promising.

With very best wishes to yourself and Mrs. Meighen,

Yours sincerely,

LJL/MA

Leon J. Ladner

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House of Commons

PERSONAL Canada 901 Vancouver Block,
Vancouver, B.C.,
9th August 1924.

Right Honourable,
Arthur Meighen,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I enclose herewith front page of the "Province" newspaper of the 5th inst, which I am sure will interest you. We are going to press this Petition to void the Election of North Vancouver. We have secured letters from 154 out of the 270 absentee voters, all of whom state that they voted for candidates other than Bryan who was declared elected. The official count of absentee voters credited Bryan with 188, whereas if the statements of those who actually voted are true, he could not,possibly have received more than 99.

We are going to have difficulty in introducing this evidence, owing to the decision of Chief Justice Strong in the Haldimand Election Petition, reported in 15 S.C.R. at page 515. The Act says that no person who has voted shall be required to state for whom he voted. At first sight, one would think that this might be waived by the voter himself but Strong, C. J. says: "It is no answer to this to say that secrecy is imposed for the benefit of the voter and that he can waive it, for I hold secrecy to be imposed as an absolute rule of public policy, and that it cannot be waived."

It was not necessary to decide this point, and our argument will be that his decision is mere dicta and not binding on the Courts here. There is a similar decision in the Ontario Court of Appeal, which likewise is not binding on our Courts. Nevertheless, we will have a difficult task to overcome these decisions with Courts that are strongly tainted with Liberalism. In our case, there are four candidates, and there is a slight distinction in

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9th August 1924.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,

that the voter need only say that he did not vote for Bryan.

The Conservative Members of the Legislature are having a meeting this morning to elect a House Leader. Though the papers have stated that Mr. Bowser is definitely determined to retire from the leadership of the Party, I have seen no official announcement to that effect emanating from him. From my observations since returning here, I feel that an announcement from him is a vital matter. The public is bitterly opposed to the present administration and would gladly support the Conservative Party if satisfied that the leadership of the Party has been definitely relinquished by Mr. Bowser. The situation is regrettable, but despite his many good qualities, I fear there is no prospect of a change in Government until we change the Leader.

You might let me have your views regarding the admission of mining machinery, which isnot manufactured in Canada, free of duty. The mining men here seem to be desirous of this.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

J. A. Clark

JAC/MF.

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Ottawa, August 14, 1924.

My dear General Clark:

I am very glad to hear from you this morning. The petition you have entered should certainly be pressed to the limit. I had not known before of the decisions to which you refer, but they do seem to me to be unsupportable. The secrecy of the ballot is undoubtedly imposed in the interests of public policy, but the reason such secrecy is for the good of public policy is to protect the voter against undue influence or penalty and consequently the purpose is wholly served by enabling the voter to refuse information as to how he voted. It is nothing less than absurd to contend that a voter cannot, if he will, tell how he voted. Tens of thousands give this information at every election and to suggest that one can give out at random and cannot give out on oath is grotesque. This is the way the subject appeals to me. Besides, to prevent a man stating how he votes, if he is ready to do so, puts a direct premium upon wrong doing and

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corruption by helping to stifle the truth.

As regards leadership, apparently Mr. Bowser has given his decision and has resigned and Mr. Pooley has been selected. I sincerely hope it will turn out well.

It would be impossible for me to give a definite approval to the placing of mining machinery made in Canada on the Free list without full information as to the raw manufactured material going into the making of such machinery. If this is produced and made in Canada there would be good reason for not exempting the mining machinery itself. If, however, it is not, it should be exempted, pending its manufacture in the Dominion.

Kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

General J.A. Clark,
901 Vancouver Block,
Vancouver, B.C.

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Ottawa, Aug. 18, 1924.

Leon J. Ladner, Esq., M.P.,
Vancouver, B.C.

My dear Mr. Ladner:

I thank you very much for your letter of the 8th. This is really the first account I have had of the trend of events since the provincial elections in British Columbia. General Clark wrote me telling me of the decision to appeal to the courts against the manipulation of absentee votes on the part of the provincial Government, and I wrote him in reply strongly commending the action being taken.

I am now very glad indeed to express approval again of the fight being launched against electoral bedevilment on the part of the Liberal Government of British Columbia. A united front then a stern, unbending resolve will ensure that justice be done.

I am particularly glad to hear of the splendid manly attitude taken by Mr. Bowser, and of the rallying to the Conservative standard which now from all evidences is in progress. Just to make my calling and election sure I enclose one dollar for this bond.

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Have been doing some speaking, but not a great deal, since the House closed, being busy chiefly endeavouring to get unity for the purposes of bye-elections. Have had in St. Antoine the most baffling case of internecine strife which I have yet encountered. Am starting on Tuesday and will be speaking almost continuously until 1st September. I leave the end of the first week in September for Manitoba.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

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Ottawa, Ont., September 6, 1924.

Dear Dr. Tolmie,

By the Chief's direction I am sending you a letter from S.M.Newton, Mayor, Prince Rupert, together with a copy of my reply. Please return it with your suggestions.

Yours faithfully,

Honourable S.F.Tolmie, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa

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Ottawa, October 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. Cochrane:

My congratulations to you are somewhat delayed but they are none the less sincere. Struggling as an opposition must we were unfortunately unable to assist you as we would have liked and the manner in which the Conservatives conducted the struggle against great odds is highly creditable and encouraging and to your own candidature much of the success is due. Your acceptance of nomination itself solved many problems and was a real contribution to the Conservative Party both Provincially and federally.

Most sincerely I wish you abundant success in your public life.

Yours sincerely,

A.C. Cochrane, Esq., M.L.A.,
Vernon, B.C.

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House of Commons
Canada

Vancouver, B. C., November 12, 1924

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I was pleased to receive your letter of the 10th inst. written from the train. I knew that you had overlooked in your speech making reference to the Amputation Association. Mr. Perry, Dominion Vice-President, is a young man whom I know quite well and is a great supporter of ours. I will be able to explain it to him satisfactorily.

I must repeat that your visit here was of the greatest importance. Your speech at the Banquet has been an inspiration to our Conservative workers and I say this without any exaggeration. So many of them have spoken to me since about the good effect of that meeting. Our friend of the "Province" reported it in such a way as to feature the presence of the leaders of the Provincial party and that a family reunion had taken place. This will mean much in Federal as well as in Provincial politics.

May I remark again that in sizing up the Provincial situation, our success is wrapped up with the question of leadership, and from all sources I hear the advice that we should have Dr. Tolmie.

With personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Henry J. Cadman

LJL/F

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Newton Advertising Agency.
Victoria, B.C. Canada.

20th Nov'24

Hon. A. Meighen,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Young People's Lib-Cpn. Assn.
Victoria,B.C.

I take great pleasure in informing you that at a meeting of the Executive of the above Assn., you were elected Hon.President.

Yours faithfully,

G W Newton

GWN.C.

Hon. Sec.Trsr.

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Ottawa, Nov. 25, 1924.

G.W. Newton, Esq.,
Newton Advertising Agency,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Mr. Newton:

Many thanks for your note of the 20th instant which reached me this morning on my return to Ottawa. Needless to say I appreciate the honour done me by the Victoria Young People's Conservative Association in electing me as Honorary President. I send my best wishes that the Club may have continued and increasing success.

Yours very truly,

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Jan 11/25 D35062

My dear Mr. Meighen.

Happy days for you Mr. M — my wife & sincerely wish —!

I was at an Ex. meeting of the P.P. today. I think all who attended were political friends of yours —

I understand Mr Rae will forward a copy of the circular issued upon today.

To my point mind the point involved is very important from a Dom. view.

As I understand it the Cons. Organization in the C. represents (I think universally both "Dom." & "Local" Conservatism — or pretends to do so —

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It is pleasing to support Cons. (lib) members in the Local field or rather their so-called principles.

The vicious personnel (much of it — such as that political parasite Senator Prince) of this organization are objectionable to many of us (P.P. Parks) & why should Conservatives be put in the position in any Dom. election of being outside the [illegible] Dom. organization because [illegible] cannot bend the knee to Local Conservatives?

The last session of the Local Legislature has aggravated the situation. Many of the P.P.P. including some believe the ~~[illegible]~~ vicious tactics in re P.E.I.

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Dictated the conversation between Oliver's men & Pooley! (Bonner's) men to practically secure the giving away of our main and (or a large part of it) in Dublin.

Why sh.d decent conservatives & Unionists of your be tied to such chariot wheels?

You may well say that & others do not — but when it comes to Organisation — Conservatives under the patronage of the so called Cons. Organisation as above know exactly for example appears under their auspices?

Why sh.d you be tied to local issues?

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My reason for combination of Dom. & Local organizations — To show I am not trying to place difficulties in the way of your success, which is devoutly to be desired, I suggest that a representation be reached whereby if the Dom. & Local Organizations are to be combined a policy on both issues can be reached with representation on the Executive of both Cons. & P.P. Conservatives. For myself I wd. not be a member of an Apte. over which such a man as Green is recognized — I also tender Barnard with him for I know this hand in employ.

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For myself it matters little what these local personal emotions amount to save & except I am anxious to see your ~~good~~ merits rewarded. My great regret is that I fail to observe you are wedded to Supt. Prof. Tracy — Surely you are a Protectionist & against wild extravagance that is now resulting in an exodus, when coupled with a loosing of the Tariff.

I observe that the Gov. is preparing to capture disappointed men by large outlays in the Peace River Country as in C.N.R. & G.T.P. wild-cat

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Exp. it is expected the voters lists will be opened again to bring some work not counting on who are in what the Papers.

I write you thus a candidly – The situation from a point of view as to organization in my opinion is deplorable & unless wire pullers prevail a Province normally Conservative will go 'wild'.

Faithfully yours
Charles Robins Devlin

Rt. Hon
Arthur Meighen K.C. M.P.
Ottawa

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PROVINCIAL PARTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

330 CAMBIE STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Jan. 12th, 1925.

To our Members:

Since the election in June, your Executive has been busily employed in many ways, but principally in collecting money for the discharge of election debts of over $32,000; and in trying to secure justice for our candidates in connection with the absentee vote. The final count was not available till late in the fall, and was closely followed by the session, which required much attention. This helps to explain why your Executive has not sooner communicated with the workers on matters in which they have such a deep concern.

The conclusion of the session, however, permits more mature comment than was previously possible.

Though over 23% of the people voted for the Provincial Party, our three members constitute less than 7 % of the legislature. This gives us a group, large enough to express our views, but too small to make them effective excepting through co-operation with others. In this difficult position our members have maintained an independent course. On one or two major matters an attempt was made to reach common ground with the Conservative Opposition in order to prevent pernicious legislation, but without success. It will continue to be our policy to make our principles the touchstone for all legislation brought before future sessions.

Our campaign was noteworthy because of results in such marked contrast with the small number of members elected. This was early seen in the concern shown by the old parties to secure more reputable candidates. It resulted in the definite personal defeats of the two leaders who personified the old machines. The government hastily sought to disarm criticism by tacitly admitting scandalous conditions under the Liquor Board. They called for resignations on the Police Board of Vancouver, and adopted our plan of an independent commissioner for the Liquor Board, though failing to give him the wider powers we recommend BY HOLDING HIM RESPONSIBLE, TO THE GOVERNMENT INSTEAD OF TO THE LEGISLATURE, AS WE SUGGESTED. Their repentance, however, proved short lived. As soon as they were assured of safety in the saddle, the old evils re-appeared in aggravated form.

Towards the close of the session, the government seemed to be mere puppets to register the decrees of powerful outside interests. This was strikingly illustrated in the case of the timber and other legislation, in some of which they had the assistance of the Conserva t ive Opposition.

The public reaction to this condition was remarkable. Thousands who prior to the election discounted as unduly alarming the

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analysis by the Provincial Party of conditions at Victoria, have been disillusioned during the past few weeks. They have been able to interpret the proceedings in the last legislature with a new appreciation of their significance. The government's brazen disregard of public rights and of protests has thoroughly awakened great numbers who were formerly indifferent. This new attitude has been reflected in the press of the country, which, now that the opportune time for action has passed, at last demands a clean-up at Victoria. The session just ended has in itself been sufficient to both justify and vindicate the Provincial Party.

The belated alarm of a large section of the public might well be cynically disregarded by us, if our desire had been simply to attain office. But office in itself was never our objective. We organized as a party only when it was apparent that in no other way could we get both the true conditions, and the remedies for them before the electorate. We always welcomed support, from whatever quarter, that seemed to aid our policies. Thus, immediately after the election, when the senior member for Vancouver, Mr. Chas. Woodward, was suggested for Finance Minister, our local Executive waited on him, and declared that not only would they not oppose him if he ran, but that they would give him their support. This action was dictated by the hope that if he were made a Minister, he would do his best to curtail needless expense and put the finances of the province on a better basis. Any sincere evidence of a similar intention on the part of the Conservative Opposition will meet with the same cordial co-operation. Indeed we stand ready to-day to co-operate with any element, party, or organization which will give us assurance that it will make an effort to bring about the better conditions we desire. We have a small unofficial committee, specially charged with that duty. But we are opposed as uncompromisingly as ever to those whose attitude to our principles is unsympathetic or hostile.

Our great concern, therefore, being to secure good government and not to merely attain office, we are watching developments more hopefully than outward appearances would seem to warrant. We propose to stimulate the spirit of independence and protest, and to encourage pressure of public opinion wherever and whenever there seems a possibility of our principles being incorporated in legislation. This, in our opinion, is the only way to better the serious conditions in B.C. Our future course will be taken in the light of that conviction.

The present government is moribund, with little power, and less disposition for vigorous or constructive action. Being vitally concerned only with retaining office, it is afflicted with the tendency to capitulate to sinister influences, inseparable from weak governments. The Conservative Opposition seems incapable of consolidating the progressive elements in the legislature behind a public spirited policy. Hence it is ineffective. One or two very reputable members whom the government machine was forced to accept on its ticket in order to deodorize it, find themselves, in the

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legislature, not only helpless, but the objects of ridicule and derision by the stand patters, now that the latter feel some security in their indemnities. The whole session has been depressing to friends of good government, and to those anxious for an elevation of political standards and practices.

But with a public exasperated by these things, the future holds possibilities which give us new responsibilities. It is doubly important that for any contingency which may arise, the facilities which the Provincial Party provides for mobilizing public sentiment, should be maintained. Future political developments cannot be forecasted. Your Executive is, however, keeping in close touch with events so that advantage may be taken of every opportunity that arises, to insure the acceptance of our principles. We can do this more effectively if our friends will maintain their local organizations to promote good government, and will co-operate closely with headquarters, that we may render mutual assistance.

In the case of bye-elections developing in any riding, the initiative should rest with the local, action being governed by local conditions following consultation with headquarters. The fullest possible assistance will be given by us consistent with the fact that no funds are available.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS

In view of a Federal election said to be impending, it is well to remind our supporters that as a party we are organized for and concerned only with provincial affairs, and that ordinarily speaking, there should be nothing to prevent any of us following our usual affiliations in Dominion matters. However, owing to the fact that in British Columbia the old parties have common organizations for both Provincial and Dominion affairs, our members, while free to vote as they please, may not feel the same liberty in identifying themselves with the campaign organizations. Here, local conditions must to some extent govern. In some cases it may be desirable, while in others it may prove impossible, according to the wisdom or lack of it which the managers of the Federal campaigns in the various ridings show.

There is a strong feeling among our friends in Vancouver that while as free men they must exercise the franchise, present conditions make any more active part in a federal campaign difficult, if not impracticable. It is within the range of possibility that in the interim between the present, and the date of an election, that situation may change. If so, we will promptly advise you. But it is hard to visualize at the moment any adjustment of Dominion relationships which does not take full cognizance of the impasse which has arisen in the provincial field between those who have clung to the old party machines, and those whose alarm over conditions in the province has led them to put the interests of the country before their instinctive allegiance to old associations which no longer justify their confidence. Needless to say, none of our

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members will wish to thrust their assistance upon any party, even if favoring it, if there is an indication that their aid is neither wanted nor needed. It should never be accorded where it involves any sacrifice of dignity, principle, or self-respect.

To all our loyal friends we have this word of counsel. The conditions in the province to-day are even more grave than when we commenced our campaign. There is therefore continued need of unselfish and patriotic service. There has been no improvement in government; no increase of efficiency in Opposition. There has, instead, been further evidence of the abuses we were organized to remove. Ours is still the only policy before the people which insures the preservation and development of our assets; the adjustment of our desperate financial condition; the reduction of taxes; the restoration of confidence; and the return of prosperity. Our members and candidates are the only ones pledged to carry out that policy. Present vexed conditions form a favorable seedbed for our principles. Every blunder and every act of misgovernment at Victoria only make our activities the more necessary. We call on our friends to patiently and vigilantly hold their ground with the assurance that as an Executive we will faithfully avail ourselves of every opportunity to secure the acceptance of the policies you all fought so well to establish, and which if adopted will mean so much for the rejuvenation of this province.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee
of the
Provincial Party of British Columbia,

A. D. McRAE,

Chairman.

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Ottawa, Jan. 19, 1925.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper,
Vancouver,
B.C.

My dear Sir Charles:

I just returned from the South in time to receive your letter of the 11th. Was sorry not to have seen you when in Vancouver last. I made a request for the privilege at your home but was advised you were too ill to be disturbed at the time. Very glad indeed to know that you have got back to your old form again.

The development to which you refer in organization matters in the West is, of course, not altogether new to me. I see the difficulties that attend the policy of identical provincial and federal organization in British Columbia and have the closest sympathy with your view. At the same time it is in practise a mighty hard thing to make a dual system succeed. We tried that under Union government and it resulted in the paralysis of our organization everywhere. I have been in hopes all along that we were close to the removal of the causes of friction in British Columbia. I had a long talk with General McCrae when I was in Vancouver, and was more than pleased with his disposition and desire to join in presenting a united front federally.

Your letter discloses another cause of division. It is simply deplorable that this occur from time to time because it will simply

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mean the surrender of the territory to the enemy.

After all though ~~it isn't~~ it is not really only a question of organization? Why not let the organization stand and let those who feel they absolutely cannot join provincially refrain from doing so but take part in the federal contest in such a way as they feel they can be most effective. I most earnestly appeal to you not to let the presence of any single individual or half dozen individuals in our organization prevent your co-operation in the contest. This country is confronted with the most serious period in its history. This drifting and the gulf into which we are drifting are on everybody's lips. It is only the Conservative party of Macdonald, Tupper and Cartier that can ever arrest our retrogression and re-establish this Dominion. No one knows better than you that these are not the idle words of the party hustings. They express a potent, indeed a fearful truth.

I am not quite clear as to what meaning you intend by your expression of regret that I am not wedded to Imperial preference. Perhaps I would do best by simply telling you definitely what is my opinion on this question. My opinion is that a protective tariff policy is basic and fundamental, and that no other policies should be permitted seriously to impair the tariff structure. Subject to this I think our tariff arrangements should be inter-Imperial before all else, and that our present offer of reciprocity to the United States should be abandoned, and an offer of "preference for preference" within the Empire substituted in its place.

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This can be done compatibly with retaining reasonable permanent protection for Canadian industries.

Yours very truly,

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JOHN McE. BOWMAN
PRESIDENT
JAMES WOODS
VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES BAAD
MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS
"LOSANGBILT" LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

035075

Los Angeles, Calif.
January 19, 1925.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

My dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am here enroute to Cuba and Florida on a business trip of several months duration and do not expect to be back in Vancouver before May 1st. It was my intention to write you before leaving home on the Federal situation in D.C., but pressure of business prevented my doing so.

Referring to our conversation when you were at the Coast, I feel that you would naturally expect me in view of my long absence, to write you how matters stand at present - hence this letter.

I had a long talk with Dr. Tolmie the first of the month and he is quite familiar with affairs up to that time. Since then, however, and prior to my departure, a couple of very important meetings of the Advisory Board (composed of 100 prominent Vancouver citizens) of the Provincial party were held. These meetings resulted in definite action on the proposal to amalgamate with the Conservative Party. A letter was issued to the members by authority of the executive and with the approval of forty or fifty of the leading Federal Conservatives in the Provincial Party. This letter , I think, very well expresses the attitude of the great majority of the Provincial Party's supporters. I regret that I have not a copy at hand to enclose you, but I am writing my secretary to get a copy and mail same to Dr. Tolmie so that you may see just what the considered position of the Executive

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of the Provincial Party is.

After your banquet at Vancouver, your friends in both the Conservative and Provincial parties appreciating the difficulties facing them in the coming Federal election, took active steps looking towards a re-approachment. The first big advance was made when the Vancouver City Conservative Association at their annual meeting, elected a splendid executive to which no one should object, an executive friendly to the "Get Together Movement".

This executive immediately appointed a committee of five to meet with a similar committee from the Provincial Party. These two committees appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of working out a platform on which all could agree, and I am told that this sub-committee found no difficulty in coming to a unanimous agreement. After all, this is not surprising for when everything is said and done, all right-thinking citizens want about the same thing, which spelled out means "Good Government". So real progress was being made.

The weakness of the Conservative opposition in the session which was then going on in Victoria, was disturbing to Conservatives and Provincials alike. The climax was reached, however, when the Timber Legislature came up. Here the Conservatives with two notable exceptions, passed up the only chance they had of defeating the Government and voted with the Liberals to put over legislation, which a great majority of the people feel, was an unwarranted sacrifice of their rights. The majority of the people in the Province now believe the charge made during the last campaign that both the old parties are "feeding from the same trough".

The weakness of the Conservative opposition at Victoria and their apparent inability form a constructive opposition soured the great majority of the Provincial Executive on the re-approachment idea. At our first Advistory meeting, it was only after much discussion that we got their approval of the committee which had been appointed for that purpose, and as you will note from the letter, this committee is authorized to bring about consolidation with any party that assures good Government.

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An interesting side light on these executive meetings was the fact that those most critical as to the re-approachment, were our Federal Conservatives who had parted with the local Conservative organization on the ground of principle, and are only prepared to return when assured that the principles for which they have made their fight will be given effect. On the other hand, prominent Liberals such as Reve McLean of Burnaby, Reve McCloud of Chilliwack, Mc Naughton of Alberni, E. P. Davis and other Liberals of Vancouver have all expressed themselves as willing to join and vote with the Conservative Party if the principles for which the Provincial Party have made their fight are adopted. So you will see , Mr. Meighen, if the re-approachment can be worked out on the proper basis, the Conservatives will secure not only the return of their former followers, but they are also going to get the support of most of the Liberals, and a very large percentage of the independent voters who rolled up such a large vote for the Provincial Party in the last June election.

With the passing of this resolution and the issuing of the letter, the Provincial Party Executives feel that they have gone about as far as they can in the matter and that it is up to the Conservatives to take the initiative from now on. Many of them say that the Conservatives should put their own House in order first, but it is generally appreciated that to do that successfully, the assistance of their members now in the Provincial Party is sorely needed.

On the other hand, some of the Conservatives feel that if they leave the Provincial Party alone, it will die a natural - though perhaps slow - death. I perhaps have the situation of the Province in hand better than any of them, and I can honestly say, in view of the letters I am receiving almost daily from Provincial Party supporters throughout the Province, that under present conditions at Victoria, there is no demise in sight. With the

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political independence of the people aroused , sentiment is growing rather than diminishing and the people are now appreciating the necessity for the effort put forward by the Provincial Party last year.

When all is said and done, however, the hopelessness of continuing to divide the opposition to the Liberal Government at Victoria must be recognized and that quite aside from the serious effect it is certain to have in the Federal election. My own idea is that the big men in both the Conservative and the Provincial Party must take this matter in hand and quite regardless of party sensitiveness work out a solution which is certain to clean up the Provincial situation, at the first opportunity, and which will give all your friends in the Provincial Party an opportunity to take an active part in a Conservative organization in which they have confidence.

It would be my idea that the two committees of five now in being at Vancouver should form the nucleus of two committees of say twelve each. These committees could be increased by one or two additional members in Vancouver, a couple of members from Victoria, and the balance selected throughout the Province. If the two committees can come to a unanimous agreement on the question of platform principles and procedure, which they will be a unit in supporting, I have not the slightest doubt that their unanimous decision will be accepted by the great majority of both parties.

It would be my idea that this decision should be given effect through a joint convention , or possibly two independent conventions meeting at the same time and joining together in one convention when the actions of the respective executives are duly approved by the delegates for each party. Action of this kind would carry with it a conviction which would be far-reaching throughout the Province. It would absolutely settle the Provincial situation, and I believe, would carry into the ranks of the Conservatives 90% of the followers of the Provincial Party, and in addition, that unfortunately

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large percentage of the electors who can always be depended upon "to climb on the band-wagon".

The effect of such a "Proclamation of Peace" in B.C. would be very far reaching in a Federal election. My own idea is that the Liberal members of our party who burned their bridges behind them in Provincial politics would vote Conservative at the next election, and so will the majority of the Independents who fought under the Provincial banner.

While our Provincial Party was purly provincial in its effort and in no way interferred with the political affiliation of its members federally, nevertheless, a rather difficult situation has developed. I have talked to a great many of our active supporters in Vancouver as to the position which those of us who were active in the Provincial party, could take in the coming Federal election. The general opinion seems to be that it would be most difficult for us to actively support a Conservative organization and work with an organization we are fighting in the local field. If a Federal election was to be called this Summer and no re-approachment between the Conservative and Provincial Parties arrived at before hand, I fear that the great majority of your Federal Conservative friends now in the Provincial Party would feel that they would have to confine their efforts to passive assistance, and while , of course, voting for the Conservative candidates, they would feel that they could not actively cooperate with the present Conservative organization in B. C.

The suggestions I have put forward , if they could be worked out this Summer, should result in the re-approachment becoming effective at the next Conservative Convention, which I believe they propose to hold this coming Fall. At that time, active members of the Provincial Party in various riding could be given representation on the Provincial Executive of the Conservative Party and thus bring into line the Provincial followers in each riding. If an election is to be held this Summer, then no time

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should be lost in working out a consolidation . Otherwise, I fear you will not be able to count on the active participation of many of your good friends now in the Provincial Party who would like to take off their coats and fight for you.

I have written you hurriedly and at much length on this matter. I am confident that if it is taken up energetically and along the lines I have suggested, the solution to your liking can be worked out. It is probably just as well, on account of the active part I have taken in the political affairs of B.C., that I should be absent for several months while this effort at re-approachment is under way.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

REMTICO REGENT CIRN.
MADE IN U.S.A.

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Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1925.

General A.D. McRae,

c/o Los Angeles Biltmore,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear General McRae:

I received this morning your letter of the 19th January. This of mine in reply would be of greater length and interest probably if I were sure it will ever reach you. As you give no address you probably did not intend that I would reply at all.

Permit me to take a chance, though, and say I am delighted with the contents of your letter. Some days ago I had a communication from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper which seemed to me animated too much by personal antipathies, and if expressive of the general attitude of the provincial party supporters did not reassure me much as to the chances of amalgamation.

I want to express frankly and definitely my very great appreciation of the efforts you have made, and as well of the direction those efforts have taken toward bringing about the desired result. It seems to me you have handled the matter splendidly and that the plan you have for completing the work is the right one. I would gain

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nothing by communicating with our friends there at the present because by the time my letter arrived they would be starting for Ottawa. You may depend upon it I will consult with them on their arrival and follow vigorously the efforts you are making. Dr. Tolmie is here and I will ask him to read your letter which I am sure will give him great pleasure.

Yours very truly,

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Ottawa, Ont., 14th February, 1925.

Dear Mrs. Foster,

Your letter of the 8th instant reached me today. The case had not previously been brought to my attention, but I shall be glad to do anything I properly can to assist. Mr. Humphrey has not yet called upon me.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

Mrs. W. Garland Foster,
Box 458,
Nelson, B.C.

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P.O. Box 458,
Nelson, B.C.
Feb. 16. 1925.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Many thanks for your kind acknowledgment of my recent letter. At the time I wrote I was thinking of establishing certain proof from the war record. Intimately we have been able to discover a man who was a stretcher bearer at the time the mental unbalance was supposed to occur. I do not anticipate that Mr. Humphrey will take the matter up as I understand the G.W.V.A. – influenced largely by public opinion I expect – will have nothing to do with the case.

Briefly the facts are these: Lieut. Pat Hanley, (54th or 2nd Cent. Ont.) attempted suicide by shooting, fumbled his own case but shot the nurse who was present. As there were no witnesses – the others being out of the room about ten minutes, it will be hard to get the proof necessary to put the case in the right category. However Mr. H's lawyer and his partner, a son of J.S. Schofield M.P.P. are doing their best.

My letter to you was written immediately after my return from Trail, where I found the Schofields terribly upset and the inhabitants of Trail pouring out a stream of hatred that would in time wreck the Smelter. Knowing the price we pay each day for the hatred generated during the war, naturally it brought back a great deal

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that I supposed was buried. I flattered myself that I had accomplished a better reestablishment than most of the others. When someone told me the other day that I was "extremely cool in judgment, tactful in conduct, but devilish rash in speech", I knew the jamming complet was there! Not many doctors could give a more comprehensive diagnosis, what?

This letter was really to tell you that we hope W.R. Ealing, Rossland will be the West Kootenay Conservative candidate in Federal contest. In my opinion he is the only all round candidate they can put up. Humphrey can only be Liberal candidate, as his organization has been pretty well shot to pieces. May I say I foresaw this when I espoused the Provincial Party? I think from a Federal point of view we did rather a good job — if unappreciated, and it did not cost me as much as I expected!

Shortly, Mr. H's leading man will be in Ottawa. It is understood all off with them. If at all possible I will arrange an introduction to you for Mr. George Turner. There is nothing like personal contact. I know George will not fancy the Liberal ranks, and he is fair and square.

I agree the long screed, but you see the magazines pay for my verbosity, which gives me a certain habit. Very truly, Aime H. Foster.

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TORONTO, Feb. 19th, 1925.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Herewith is a copy of a personal letter received from General A.D. McRae of Vancouver. I presume you have received letter, copy of which he enclosed in his communication to me. In case you should not have received a copy of the letter sent out by the Provincial B.C. Executive, I herewith enclose the copy which was sent to me.

You may possibly remember our conversation in England during the War, during which I expressed the opinion that McRae would be a valuable adjunct to the Party in Canada.

In spite of everything which has occurred in the interval, I am still of the opinion that he possesses qualifications which can be utilized to the advantage of the Conservative Party and the country at large. It may be true that his activities in British Columbia may have been responsible for the return of the Oliver Government; at the same time one should remember that peculiar conditions which obtained in that province, and the mere fact that he succeeded in making the showing which he did is, to my mind, a tribute to his force of character and single mindedness of purpose.

McRae has been in Toronto since the B.C. provincial election and from conversations I had with him at the time I am satisfied that he now realizes that he can never hope to make effective his ideas or to become a force politically unless he becomes associated with one or the other of the old line parties. It was clear to me that he was anxious to tie up with the Conservative Party, but realized that he would meet with difficulties in that regard owing to the stand which he took previous to the B.C. provincial election. In other words, he appreciated the necessity of treading the ground very warily in order to avoid a development which would make his objective impossible.

I know that he is anxious to assist you federally, and is seeking a way out in order that he may be able to do so and carry with him his following in the Province. Outside of my conversations with him, the

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Hon. Arthur Meighen

Feb. 19th, 1925.

letter which I enclose will, I am sure, clearly confirm this viewpoint. I think I know McRae as no other man in this country knows him, and I think also I have some idea of the qualities which go to make for success in a public sense. Taking into consideration these two factors, and being primarily anxious to do anything I can to assist you, I say, without hesitation, that something should be done to make it possible for McRae and his following to join up with your forces in the West. As to his loyalty, do not let any person convince you that he will not stick with you in spirit and letter once he throws in his lot.

I have not as yet acknowledged his letter and would like to get a lead from you before doing so. Will you therefore please read it carefully and let me know confidentially with its return what line of action, if any, you desire me to pursue.

With best wishes, and assuring you that I am following the activities of the Party from day to day, I am,

Yours faithfully,

DMH.G.

P.S. If you care to, I will get in touch with McRae on his arrival in Chicago and arrange to have him come to Toronto, and, if necessary, go to Ottawa to have a talk with you.

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January 26th, 1925.

Dear Don,-

I enclose you a copy of a letter I wrote Mr. Meighen from Los Angeles, I also requested my Secretary to get a copy of the letter sent out by the Executive Committee of the Provincial Party over my signature and mail same to you. These will give you a good idea how things stand with your friends in B.C.

The recent session of the legislature was a dismal failure from the standpoint of the opposition and there is open rebellion among the younger Conservatives as to Pooley Leadership. I think you met Pooley overseas. A very decent fellow, but no force. The recent timber legislation which cancelled the increase in royalty, which was to go into effect this year and giving the lumbermen no increase in the Royalty which has prevailed for the past five years and made this good to 1930, and then only 25¢ per increase from 1930 to 1935 is of course a scandal.

The Conservatives, while agreeing two days previously with the Provincials, at the last minute when the gun was put to their heads, voted with the Government, with two exceptions and put it over. Thus paying their debt to the timber holders for their generous contributions to both parties! Sock, turned out exactly as we warned the electors in the last election.

Now, everyone realises that it was the Provincials who won the North Okanagon By Election for the Conservatives and also the Yale By Election. No one appreciates it more than Mr. Meighen. He came to B.C. thinking the Provincial Party a past issue. He told me personally that he was astounded with our strength in the country, and that most all the best Conservatives were in the P.P. In fact he said a federal campaign under present conditions in B.C. was hopeless and that we must get together. He said so to Pooley and others and held out the Olive Branch at the banquet.

My letter explains the situation.

With such friends as Vic Spencer on our Committee on Reaproachment and Nelson Spencer, now Vice-President of Vancouver Conservative City Association, one of the Committee of five for the Conservatives, the situation is not without hope. One thing to be taken into account is the lasting effect of the campaign we made for good government. Our active supporters to a man almost are insisting that our principles be adopted before they will agree to go back to their old party.

If the Conservatives will meet the situation in a large way, throw out the hangers-on and job seekers, they have a great chance to make their position absolute in B.C.

You will appreciate the difficulty which confronts us now if a federal election were to be called. How could we work with an organization in

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which we have no voice and which we have pretty much discredited throughout the Province at least so far as the provincial affairs are concerned. Of course, the first question with the Conservatives and Provincials and with the public at large is the leader. Oliver is all in. There is no one in the Liberal party to succeed him. The Conservatives are devoid of Leadership material in the House. The Bowserites will not have Stevens. The Conservatives in the Provincial Party are dead sore on him too. The people of the Province appreciate the situation. Everyone worthwhile is disgusted with the last session. Papers throughout the Province are calling it a disgrace. Today there is a growing appreciation of the need of the fight put up by the Prov. Party. I am sure the sentiment is stronger today than in June last.

Now Don, all this leads up to my trouble that I wanted to write you about.

During the 18 months campaign before the last election I spoke on 350 platforms in at least 300 different places. In practically every hamlet in the Province, and the big vote which was rolled up was largely a tribute to me. That I appreciated. The exceptional run I made in Vancouver under the most bitter attacks - Nothing left unsaid - was a great surprise and not only established my strength but cleaned the decks completely and washed me "whiter than snow", so far as my future fight is concerned. God gave me one blessing - I should thank him for - the loyalty of my friends.

I always appreciated, and do today, the loyalty of the old D. of S. & T. staff. The same thing today in the Provincial Party, only increased a thousand fold. They are with me to a man. Not only with me but insisting on me and talking me. Just the same old D. of S. & T. stuff. Then a lot of Conservatives throughout the Province who did not quite leave the Party are talking me and the young Conservatives in Vancouver seem to be about as strong for me as the Provincials. So here I am, the Arch Rebel being talked off to lead the Conservative Party.

Now Don, I am not enthusiastic about this game. It is too costly.to being with and everyone seems to think I have money to burn. Where they get the idea I dont know. I guess its the big house, so they leave it to me. I paid $25,000. of the $32,000. debts the Party had after the June election and as you know many thousands before. Then again I want to go to Victoria for four or five years just as much as I want to go to heaven tonight, so I feel the pressure of a net which seems to be drawing around me.

I am glad to be away for the next three months, things may straighten themselves out, What they need to help them there is not our own kind gentle Tolmie, but rather a go-getter something like yourself, with your bull-dog tenacity, which enables you to hold on until you accomplish what you start out to do.

Now my dilemma Don, is how to keep faith with my friends in B.C. without running the risk of sacrificing five years of what should be the pleasant end of my life in getting British Columbia back on her feet. Five

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years at Victoria, more than two or three days at a time is boredom.

You are wise in these things my friend, I'd like your viewpoint.

Yours sincerely,

"A.D. McRae"

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Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1925.

General D.A. Hogarth,

Toronto, Ont.

not attached when filed

Dear General Hogarth:

I received your letter of the 19th a day or so ago. It is going to take me a little time to send you a well considered reply as I want to consult if possible with all the B.C. members and senators and others acquainted with the situation who may be within range. General McRae assumed a very fair attitude in his conversation with me at Vancouver. I would not, of course, make a statement which placed the value of provincial men ahead of the value of other Conservatives whatever might be my private view, but I have no doubt at all I expressed to him the very strong impression I had received as to the strength of various provincial party leaders throughout the county of Yale, and indeed elsewhere, who co-operated with us in that campaign. I certainly expressed in the strongest terms the absolute necessity for union for federal purposes. I want your help to bring this about.

All I can say just now is the impression I have gained so far is that the members of the joint committee (opened for the purpose of coming to an understanding) who represented the provincial

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party were too insistent on elimination of men who had been prominent supporters of Mr. Bowser. What occurs to me now is that it is not elimination from our organisation or our executive that is necessary so far as former supporters of Mr. Bowser are concerned, but the addition of provincial party leaders to the executive. However, I will write you a more mature opinion later, and if I can make any useful suggestion from this distance I will do so.

Yours very truly,

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Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1925.

Mrs. W. Garland Foster,
P.O. Box 458,
Nelson, B.C.

Dear Mrs. Foster:

Referring to yours of the 16th, Mr. Humphrey has not yet called. I saw him yesterday but he did not mention the matter. Of course, as you know, the administration of law is entirely provincial. The federal authorities only come in in respect of clemency after sentence.

Am very interested in your remarks as to the probable candidate in West Kootenay.

I will be glad indeed to see Mr. Turner if he comes with an introduction from you.

Yours very truly,

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ADELAIDE 5317

TORONTO, Feb. 26th, 1925.

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Acknowledging yours of the 23rd inst, I am hopeful you understand that in sending you McRae's letter (without authority) I was animated solely by the thought that you might be better able after reading it to arrange a satisfactory solution of the B.C. problem. Certainly, as I think you will have understood, nothing was further from my mind than to put McRae's personal interest and possible ambitions before yours and the political interest which you will direct.

There is no doubt of McRae's anxiety to cooperate with the Conservative Party federally. What he appears to desire, as I understand him and his letter, is to be shown a way through which he can with consistency and credit consolidate the forces of the Provincial Party with the Conservative Party. Whether the procedure he has suggested is practicable is, of course, a matter for decision by yourself and your B.C. advisers.

If, after consideration and consultation with your advisers, you can see any way in which I can help, you may rely upon my carrying out your wishes in letter and spirit. It is for that reason I have postponed replying to McRae's letter until such time as I get a lead from you, after which I will send a considered answer, and forward you a copy of same.

Please note that McRae has left the way open for me to arrange a personal interview with you on his return to Canada. I will, of course, be guided by your instructions in this regard.

Hoping to hear from you in the near future, I am,

Yours very truly,

D.M. Howarth

DMH.G.

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NORTH VANCOUVER

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

28 LONSDALE AVENUE

VANCOUVER NORTH CENTRAL EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT: - - MR A. E. CRICKMAY
VICE-PRESIDENTS: MRS. GEO. T. FOX
MRS. D. E. HUMPHREY
MR. E. V. YOUNG
MAJOR H. O. ECCLESTON
TREASURER: - - MR. H. A. LEES
SECRETARY: - - MR. E. G. McFEAT

NORTH VANCOUVER, March 5th 1925

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

At a general convention of the Vancouver North Central Liberal Conservative Association for the new riding of Vancouver North you were unanimously elected Honorary President of the Central Association.

On behalf of the Officers and Members of the Central Executive I take much pleasure in inviting your acceptance of the office.

You may rest assured that everything possible will be done to further the objects of the Party in the new constituency.

With expressions of sincere confidence in the success of the Party under your esteemed leadership,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

E.G. McFeat.

E.G.McFeat.
Secretary.

EGMF/M

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Ottawa, March 6, 1925.

Dear General Clark:

Mr. Meighen asked me to send you the attached correspondence with the request that you speak to him with regard thereto after reading.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Gen. J.A. Clark, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, March 6, 1925.

Dear General Clark:

Mr. Meighen asked me to send you the attached correspondence with the request that you speak to him with regard thereto after reading.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. Merriam

Private Secretary.

Gen. J.A. Clark, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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7-3-25

Complete file 348 handed this date to General J.A. Clark.

WHG

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Ottawa, March 11, 1925.

General D.A. Hogarth,

Toronto.

not attached when filed

My dear General:

Referring further to your communication, I can only say that the way things have been going lately as between the provincial party in British Columbia and the Conservative party is anything at all but encouraging. It seems to me hard to understand why each side cannot see that concession and co-operation is the only possible course. My suggestion is this, and of course I make it in a purely confidential way: If General McRae could see his way to turn his attentions to what is at the present time of paramount consequence in Canada, that is the subject of federal trade policy, and make up his mind to contest a seat in the next federal election as Conservative candidate this action of his in my judgment would tend to reassure those of the party who have not been favourable to him, and would pave the way to the removal of difficulties locally. I know this alone is not sufficient, but I don't feel free to put in writing the other ideas I have in mind. I would like very much to discuss it with General McRae if it is possible for him to come to Ottawa in the near future, and if not with him then with yourself.

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You might let me know what the prospects are of either of you coming down in this direction. I would like very much to see either or both of you.

Yours very truly,

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B6

348

TORONTO, Mar. 14th, 1925.

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Your personal letter of the 11th inst, was received yesterday. I now attach copy of letter I am writing General McRae today.

On receipt of information as to the date he can arrange to visit Ottawa, I will get in touch with you by long distance and arrange the appointment. Personally, I think that you will succeed in securing the assistance of General McRae in some form and that time will prove that he is a valuable adjunct.

Sincerely yours,

DMH.G.

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TORONTO, Mar. 14th, 1925.

General A.D. McRae,
% Putman Lumber Co.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

My dear General,-

Your two letters dated January 26th, were duly received. Since then I have had conversations with our mutual Ottawa friend and have agreed that the subject matter of your letters can be discussed to much better advantage in person than through the medium of correspondence. I therefore suggest that you should take advantage of your presence in Chicago to come to Toronto and from here we could both proceed to Ottawa to discuss the whole political situation with Mr. Meighen.

I can assure you before hand of a hearty welcomeand also express the opinion that you will have no difficulty of reaching conclusions which will be mutually satisfactory.

The economic conditions in the country are showing no improvement and it is now pretty generally recognized that a change of administrations is imperatively necessary. After all, the question of present paramount consequence in Canada is the matter of a sound federal trade policy. Men of ability are required to expound this policy in the different sections of Canada, and, as your friend, I have no hesitancy in advising you to join the movement. Some way or other I can never quite see you within the restricted confines of provincial politics. You belong to the "big ring" not to the "side shows".

It also seems to me that your advent into the federal arena as a candidate of the Conservative Party and what they stand for at this juncture might have the effect of healing the breach which now exists between the two B.C. elements. On receipt, will you please wire the date or approximate date when you can be in Toronto, so that I can arrange to be here and make the necessary appointments in Ottawa.

With best wishes to Mrs. McRae and yourself, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DMH.G.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

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035103

336

Ottawa, March 16, 1925.

E.C. McFeat, Esq.,
Secty., Liberal Conservative Assn.,
28 Lonsdale Ave.,
North Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. McFeat:

May I express my thanks to the members of the Vancouver North Central Liberal Conservative Association for the honour they have done me in my election as Honorary President of the Central Association. It gives me much pleasure indeed to accept.

With kindest regards and every good wish for the success of the Association,

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

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035104

Ottawa, March 24, 1925.

Harry Dubie, Esq.,
Anyox, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 12th instant reached me to-day. Please accept my thanks for your kind offer of service to the Conservative party in the coming election. I am bringing your letter to the attention of the Honourable Dr. Tolmie, who is Chairman of our Organization Committee. You will no doubt hear from the Doctor in the course of a few days telling you how best your services can be utilized in the work you have in mind.

Yours very truly,

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035105

336

Ottawa, March 24, 1925.

Honourable S.F. Tolmie,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Tolmie:

Attached is letter Mr. Meighen received from Mr. Harry Dubie, of Anyox, B.C. Mr. Meighen replied stating he was referring the matter to you. Also enclosed is copy of Mr. Meighen's reply.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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035106

17 9/R

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OFFICE OF MANAGING DIRECTOR: 2 Toronto St.
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ADELAIDE 5317

TORONTO, Mar. 30th, 1925.

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I am today in receipt of advice from General McRae, stating that he plans to reach Toronto on Tuesday, April 21st. I quote a paragraph from his letter, which fairly well sets out McRae's attitude:

"Summed up in a nutshell, Don, without design on my part, I found myself at the head of a movement for better government in B.C., which had the support of the best people in the Province. Now, what I am interested in is bringing that effort to a successful termination. The logical way to do this is through the Conservative Party, and as it will redound greatly to their credit, it should be possible to bring it about! So far as that part of my political effort is concerned, I ask nothing. So far as the Federal situation is concerned, that is another matter, and I want to have a full discussion with you before committing myself to give any great amount of time to the next Federal campaign. Will look forward to seeing you April 21st."

Before McRae arrives here I would like to have opportunity to discuss this whole matter with you. If necessary, I will go to Ottawa, but will, of course, prefer seeing you in Toronto if you are going to be here in the meantime. Will you please let me know whether your itinerary includes a visit to Toronto between now and the 21st prox.

Yours sincerely,

D. M. Hogarth

DMH.G.

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D35107

348

Ottawa, March 31, 1925.

Dear General Hogarth:

Your letter of the 30th instant reached me today. I expect to be in Toronto on the 9th April and will be glad to see you at the Albany Club at, say, 12 o'clock noon, when we can have a quiet talk.

Yours very truly,

General D.M. Hogarth,
Guaranty Investment Corp. Ltd.,
2 Toronto St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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2 TORONTO ST.,

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MAIN 0053

TORONTO, Apr. 2nd, 1925.

348

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Acknowledging receipt of yours of the 31st ult, I confirm appointment for the 9th of April, at the Albany Club, at 12 o'clock noon.

Yours very truly,

Jmstewart

DMH.G.

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PRESIDENT AND MANAGER
CHARLES W. ANDERSON
VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN MCGILL
SECRETARY

April 3rd 1925.

General A. D. McRae
c/o. The New Arlington Hotel.
Hot Springs National Park.
Arkansas - U.S.A.

DEAR GENERAL:- Your letter of 27th ulto. received and I am delighted to learn that you are having such an interesting trip and I am sure that when George & Al. arrive the stage will be properly set for a few strenuous days.

I note with pleasure that your Florida & Texas investments are beginning to flourish, and I sincerely hope that they will advance another 100% before you return.

As to the political situation there is not much change: the young conservatives are pretty sick of the old guard, and they would tender you the Leadership tomorrow, if it was in their power - Bowser - seems to have lost considerable support during the last 60 days - It seems he (Mr. J.B.) made the statement that the "Timber Interests" bought Pooley, & this statement was pretty generally circulated around Victoria. The conservative Executive at Victoria took the subject up & I am told 4 or 5 - meetings were held with the result that Bowser, lost nearly all the Island support, in the House over the controversy.—

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2.

Pooley is a weak sister, and no one takes him seriously. In fact our following won't stand for him, under any circumstances. So you better get your fighting-jacket in shape, before you return. I don't mind telling you that our fellows are still game and will follow on, whenever you say the word.

I called a meeting about a month ago, to ascertain the views of the various members of the Executive, in reference to the approaching Federal election. Every member of the Executive was present and a general discussion lasting 2 hrs. took place. The unanimous opinion was that the Prov. Party should carry on - until such time as a proper amalgamation could be effected, and a recognized Leader appointed - The question of continuing the organization was discussed and I was authorized to appoint a Finance Committee of 3. to secure the sum of Five thousand Dollars. to keep the Organization alive, throughout the Province. I was also instructed to secure the services of J. F. Tener as organizer for the next 12 - months - Fifteen of those present, subscribed $100 - apiece and I have received several promises of assistance since. I am just mentioning this. to show you that the boys are with you to the last ditch.

Letters continue to pour in from outside Districts and it

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3/ Keeps me busy answering them. The main question is - What should our attitude be in the next federal election?

The Young Conservatives are anxious to know if I will undertake the management of the H. H. Stevens campaign for Vancouver Centre. I have replied that while I am sympathetic and would be delighted to see Mr. Meighen win - I could not very well, carry out such a program - while occupying the position of Vice-Pres. of the Prov. Party. - Unless an amalgamation satisfactory to all parties could be arranged. - It seems to me this is the Crux of the whole affair. - a few local conservatives of the old school, who are now in control of the local machine, are afraid they might be jockeyed out of position if such an amalgamation took place. - This is the stumbling Block & I believe its up to Mr. Meighen to tell these fellows exactly where they get off at - My own opinion is that 98% of the conservatives throughout the Province want such a program put through at once & it looks to me as if the Big club will have to be used, if this Election is to be won.

The situation locally is a joke - There is absolutely no one in control and no organization work is being done. Meighen should order a joint Convention of the Conservatives & Provincials within the next 90 days. at which a

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4. permanent leader should be selected. The Provincials to be allowed equal representation at such a convention. I am satisfied such a combination could skin the Liberals to a finish no matter when the election is held.

Jerry McGeer is likely to be the choice of the Liberals for Vancouver Centre & his battle cry will be "Lower Freight Rates" and a lot more trash of this kind – The average man's opinion is – that he will give Harry Stevens – a hard run. –

The Beer Licenses are being handed out pretty freely to the faithful – The only Hotel refused so far, is the "Commercial" and of course when you realize that we are the Agents for this Bldg. you can understand why ~~the~~ no license is being issued to this House – I have been told indirectly that a license can be had if sufficient money is paid to a certain individual, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hugh Davidson told me distinctly that no permit would be given to this House – My own opinion is – that your friend Hugh will do just what the Cabinet ~~say~~ directs.

The Petersen Bill is creating considerable discussion and ~~the~~ while I think its another skin-game, its very doubtful what the average elector will decide when he goes to vote on the merits of the case. You know how much the average fellow knows about Big Business?–

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5.

Conditions in Vancouver are much about the same – the Real Estate market is a little better, and I rather think prices will improve during the next year, unless something unforseen happens. The Merchants are complaining as usual, and if the small-fox scare keeps up. I am afraid – ~~the merchants~~ they will be hard hit this summer.

Let me know definitely when you will return, as some of the boys would like to arrange a little surprise party.

Mr. McNeil, McPhillips & Harold McDonald send best regards. John Nelson is in the East, so you will likely see him – If you are in Toronto ring up Macleans Magazine & the manager will tell you where to see John.

With many kind regards & best wishes

Yours sincerely
Ashworth Anderson

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April 10, 1925.

Major D. M. Hogarth,
#2 Toronto St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Don:-

I am just in receipt of advice from Minneapolis that I must be there in connection with the estate matters on Monday, April 20th, and have made my plans accordingly.

This will put me one day late in coming to Toronto, however, I will be with you Wednesday morning, April 22nd, instead of Tuesday morning as I previously advised you, and I trust this one day delay will make no material difference.

I am enclosing for your information a personal letter I have from Ashworth Anderson of Vancouver. Ashworth is the best political organizer in B.C. Formerly he was a Liberal but he quit the Liberal Party in 1916 when he found them using pluggers. Four years ago he was manager for Harry Stevenson and put up a great organization. He was my right hand bower in our recent campaign and I can say he is without an equal. I send you this letter as it very clearly sets forth the situation in B.C. You will see it is a very bad mix-up and is certain to be most injurious in the Federal election unless the thing is pulled together. The Provincial Executive to which Ashworth refers is comprised of a dozen men, nine of them at least leading Conservatives.

The situation in B.C. is just as Ashworth states: no organization, no one in authority, no one doing any work, and those in authority are afraid to give way to those who can do the job. You may want to get further light on the subject; if so, get in touch with John Nelson, use my name and have a talk with him; in any event, we will see him when I come to Toronto, if he is in the City.

I will take up this letter when I come to Toronto and in the meantime you are at liberty to use it in a semi-confidential way if you desire to do so.

Best regards,

Yours truly,

Enc.

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035115

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2 TORONTO ST.,

TELEPHONE:
MAIN 0053

TORONTO, Apr. 14th, 1925.

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I enclose self explanatory letter from General McRae and also letter from Mr. A. Anderson of Vancouver. After reading both letters I would be glad if you would return same to me.

Please note that McRae plans to arrive in Toronto on Wednesday morning, April 22nd, instead of the morning of the 21st as originally planned. Will you please advise whether you will be in Ottawa on the 23rd and for a few days following. You might also let me know whether you plan to be in Toronto on or about that time.

Yours very truly,

D. M. Hogarth
G.

DMH.G.

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035116

336

Ottawa, April 8, 1925.

Dear Mr. Ealing:

I have been advised today that you have been nominated as Conservative candidate for the riding of West Kootenay. I hasten to send my congratulations of this evidence of your standing in your home community and to express the hope that in the coming general election the riding of West Kootenay will once more swing to the Conservative party.

Yours very truly,

W.K. Ealing, Esq.,
Nelson, B.C.

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April 9th., 1925.

PERSONAL.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan, M.P.

House of Commons,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighan:-

Upon my last visit to Ottawa you told me to drop a few lines once in a while and let you know how the political situation is here.

I saw in the press a couple of days ago that Dr. King had definitely decided to run in Vancouver centre. I am very sorry to hear this on account of Harry Stevens.

Now I am telling you beforehand that if Dr. King runs in Vancouver centre and we don't get the press behind Stevens then Stevens is defeated.

Now I know that perhaps Harry Stevens is going to say he is wrong, but I am sorry to say I am not wrong. Therefore please do all you can someway to secure press for to be behind Harry Stevens.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

M. Y. Anazoff

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CANADA

035118

348

Ottawa, April 16, 1925.

Dear Mr. ~~Avazoff~~ Avazoff

I am indeed grateful to you for sending me the information and the expression of judgment contained in your letter of April 9th.

All our members here agree that you have a very complete grasp of the situation in Vancouver and I realize the importance of the decision on the part of the Minister of Public Works to which you refer.

It is for us to see that no legitimate effort is spared to secure the utmost press assistance we can and in that I am co-operating with the utmost of my power. I would appreciate any information or suggestion from you from time to time.

Yours very truly,

M.Y. ~~Avazoff~~ Avazoff, Esq.,
New Method Coal & Supplies Ltd.,
Grand Trunk Pacific Dock
Foot of Main Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

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CANADA

035119

348

Ottawa, Apr. 17, 1925.

General D.M. Hogarth,
Guaranty Investment Corp.,
2 Toronto St.,
Toronto.

Dear General Hogarth:

Thanks for your letter with enclosures. I am holding these awaiting your arrival on the 23rd with the General.

Yours very truly,

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035120

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, April 21, 1925.

The Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

In reference to our conversation of last night, I enclose herewith a letter from a important North Vancouver chap which is typical of many similar requests I have received.

Please look this over and return it to me. We should try and settle this matter as quickly as possible.

Yours very sincerely,

H. H. Stevens

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035121

348

Ottawa, April 23, 1925.

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Mr. Meighen asked me to return the enclosed letter and to say that he was attending to the matter and would speak to you today.

Yours very truly,

Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

(J. Edelston)

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035122

The Tecumseh

GEO. H. O'NEIL
PROPRIETOR

London, Canada.

Apr 26/75

My Dear McMeighen

Met a mutual friend in Toronto yesterday who told me of an Effort he & a certain Party were making in the interests of the Conservative Party - I discussed with him Encouraging their objection in a way which would be highly Pleasing

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D35123

The Tecumseh
GEO. H. O'NEIL
PROPRIETOR
London, Canada.

to you. As soon as he was
timid yet I am sure
with proper pressure he
would join with 2 or 3
others in the work.
I asked permission to
write you which he did
not think wise, so I took
the liberty of telling General
Hogarth in confidence the
situation and what I had
suggested

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035124

The Tecumseh

GEO. H. O'NEIL
PROPRIETOR

London, Canada.

#3

Hogarth Romieux to go over to Ottawa in the next few days & put before you the situation which may appeal to you as presenting an opportunity to get a much needed matter under way.

Sincerely Yours.

C. A. McRae

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035/25

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OFFICE OF MANAGING DIRECTOR:
2 TORONTO ST.,

TELEPHONE:
MAIN 0053

TORONTO, Apr. 29th, 1925.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

McRae spent a day with me in Toronto before going West, and undoubtedly left for his home perfectly satisfied with the results of his Ottawa visit. Despite anything he may have said to the contrary, I am satisfied he will be available to contest a federal B.C. seat if you want him, and also for less restricted responsibility if his services and organizing capacity should be required in the larger field.

During our conversations he went so far as to make certa in suggestions to me respecting organization, all of which indicated that he was giving the situation serious thought. Among other things (evidently as a result of a talk with Dr. Tolmie) he pointed out the imperative necessity of arranging for ample funds to cover preliminary expenses between now and the start of the actual election campaign, and made certain practical suggestions as to how the necessary arrangements could be made. He also elaborated on the necessity of relieving you of such worries as the B.C. controversy, and propounded an organization theory which would have as its partial object the responsibility to deal with such matters.

The whole point is that he is anxious to help, and I am certain that after the B.C. situation settles a bit, Mr. Stevens would be able to make any arrangements with him which are considered desirable.

Sincerely yours,

DMH.G.

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035126

348

Ottawa, Ont., 2nd May, 1925.

Dear General Hogarth,

I have your letter of the 29th. I am certainly very pleased that General MacRae was so satisfied with his visit here. I am most anxious that there will follow from this practical results, and I intend to follow up most sincerely the understanding arrived at, and impress upon each of our members the urgent wisdom of throwing themselves whole-heartedly into the effort.

I have been anxious to see you personally and expected you for the dinner, and now after receipt of your letter I am still more anxious. Do you expect to be down this way shortly.

Yours very truly,

General D. M. Hogarth,

Toronto, Ont.,

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OFFICE OF MANAGING DIRECTOR:
2 TORONTO ST.,

TELEPHONE:
MAIN 0053

TORONTO, May 4th, 1925.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Your letter of the 2nd inst, received. If your plans do not include a visit to Toronto within the next two weeks, please have your secretary so advise me and I will arrange to see you in Ottawa at an early date.

Sincerely yours,

DMH.G.

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035128

348

Ottawa, May 8, 1925.

General D.M. Hogarth,
Guaranty Investment Corp.,
2 Toronto St.,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 4th May addressed to Mr. Meighen. Mr. Meighen has no present plans to go to Toronto, but he would be very pleased to see you any time you can find it convenient to be in Ottawa.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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546

CRANBROOK, BC JUNE 10-11-25

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
OTTAWA-

WILL YOU ADVISE US IF THERE IS AN ELECTION LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE, PLEASE ADVISE US IMMEDIATELY BY LETTER.

W. STEWARD, SECY CRANBROOK DISTRICT -
CONSERVATIVE ASS'N.

NS

Via C.P.R.
Queen 1070

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035130

336

Ottawa, June 11, 1925.

Dear Mr. Steward:

Your telegram reached me today. In my judgment there will certainly be an election this fall, probably before October and I should think certainly before November. Of course, a lot will depend on the Nova Scotia provincial election which takes place on the 25th of this month. However, in any event I do not think this Government will dare face Parliament in another session. Certainly we should act accordingly and be ready for any eventuality that may arise.

Yours very truly,

W. Steward, Esq.,

Secty., Cranbrook District,
Conservative Assn.,

Cranbrook, B.C.

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035131

348

Ottawa, Ont., 29th June, 1925.

Dear General MacRae,

The session is at last over, and I have a few minutes to think. My mind turns to the occasion of your visit to Ottawa, and the conversation we had as to the situation in British Columbia. The wisdom of the decision we came to has been confirmed in the interim. You will remember what I had in mind as to yourself, and as to the solution of our difficulties in general. Since that time things have gone decidedly our way so far at least as Eastern Canada is concerned. The session has been a failure from the Government's point of view. As a matter of fact they have withdrawn or collapsed in about half the legislation and the other half is inocuous. The result in Nova Scotia is significant, but, of course, we must not assume that it represents the tide of opinion generally. We have much work to do in the other Provinces to bring them anywhere like the position Nova Scotia was in.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 12)

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CANADA

D351.D2

Since the session closed I have had a very interesting talk with Mr. Ladner who has remained over. He is leaving tonight and will be calling upon you in the near future. Dr. Tolmie is still with us, and will not be going west for a little while yet. After you have seen Mr. Ladner please be good enough to send a note analysing the position as fully as you feel like doing.

Yours very truly,

General A. D. MacRae,
Vancouver, B.C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

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CANADA

035133

CHARLES FREDERICK JAMIESON
BARRISTER-AT-LAW
UNION BANK OF CANADA BUILDING
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA
CANADA

Confidential

Lethbridge. July 8th, 1925

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen:-
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr Meighen:-

I happened to get in conversation today with a prominent business man of Victoria, B.C. who has always been a Grit but is perhaps now swinging a bit the other way.

His opinion and that of others, he says, is that if Dr Tolmie could be induced to accept the Conservative leadership in B.C. much could be accomplished.

So I thought I would pass this information on to you.

Very truly,
C F Jamieson

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035134

House of Commons
Canada

901 Vancouver Block,
Vancouver, B.C.,
9th July 1925

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

House of Commons,

OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I was talking to former Commissioner Perry of the R.C.M.P., last evening. He is anxious to do anything he can for the Party in the coming campaign. He opened the subject by telling me he wanted to start right away and do some work for me. If you need him I think he could be persuaded to go back to Regina and contest that seat against Motherwell. You know his standing there better than I do, but I imagine, from his record, that he would stand very high with all classes in Regina.

I think things are looking rather well here. I find members of the Provincial Party extremely friendly though they say they cannot come out and work for us in conjunction with our Central Conservative Executives. I feel sure, nevertheless, that a great many will be found working for our men and with our present executives.

You probably will recall that I filed an Election Petition in the North Vancouver seat just a year ago. We have not allowed it to die; my partner, Mr. Lennie, has been working hard at it since I left and within the last few days we have secured an affidavit from the successful Liberal candidates campaign manager, which discloses serious irregularities that I feel sure will eventually mean the upsetting of the Election on grounds quite apart from the absentee voters question. We applied some time ago for a commission to take the evidence of the absent voters, but our application was dismissed on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to hear the application except on the trial.

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035135

9th July 1925

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

The dismissal of this application on technical grounds has not done the Liberal Party any good. While we lost, it resulted in securing the affidavit above mentioned of the Liberal Campaign Manager.

If we can get a good candidate in the Federal Election in North Vancouver, I feel sure we can win the seat particularly if I get some help from our people and keep the frauds practiced by the Liberal Party in the last Provincial Election well before the Public.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

JAC/MF.

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035136

348

Ottawa, July 14, 1925.

Dear General Clark:

I am indeed happy to have had a letter from you since your return to Vancouver. What you say as to Commissioner Perry is most interesting and I am passing it on to Major MacPherson, our M.L.A. elect for Regina. I am doing so in a confidential way.

It was on my mind many a time to ask you as to what is doing in the Elections Petition action which you had launched as to the North Vancouver seat. Somehow or other it was not in my mind at any time when talking to you. I am very glad it has not been dropped and quite agree with you that any good results from it now will redound to our advantage wholly and I sincerely hope you will be able to continue. Can you make any suggestion as to how I could help?

Expect to leave here early next week for Manitoba to address a few picnics there, returning to Ottawa shortly after.

My kindest regards to Mrs. Clark.

Yours sincerely,

General J.A. Clark, M.P.,
901 Vancouver Block,,
Vancouver, B.C.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

D35137

348

Ottawa, July 13, 1925.

Dear Mr. Jamieson:

I have yours of the 8th. What your friend told you as to British Columbia is entirely right. Dr. Tolmie, however, has not yet finally decided what his course should be.

Yours very truly,

Charles F. Jamieson, Esq.,
Union Bank of Canada Bldg.,
Lethbridge, Alta.

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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 X.

TELEGRAM

035138

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

A8 RA.J. 18 NL NL

CRANBROOK BC JULY 16-1925 489

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA.

EAST-KOOTENAY CONSTITUENCY ENDORSED THE NAME OF DR J W RUTLEDGE AT THEIR CONVENTION HELD HERE YESTERDAY CONDITIONS FAVORABLE.

W STEWART.

5.47AM JULY 17

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

035139

Ottawa, July 17, 1925.

Dear Mr. Rutledge:

I have just been informed that you have been given the Conservative nomination in the riding of East Kootenay. I write to offer a word of congratulation and my best wishes for your success. I am sure that with the mutual co-operation and support of all our friends the riding of East Kootenay will be redeemed for the Conservative party.

Yours very sincerely,

Dr. J.W. Rutledge,
Cranbrook, B.C.

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CANADA

D35140

336

Ottawa, July 17, 1925.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Thanks so much for your telegram of the 16th instant, with regard to the nomination in East Kootenay. I know Dr. Rutledge's family very well and I shall render any co-operation in my power to secure his election.

Yours sincerely,

W. Stewart, Esq.,
Cranbrook, B.C.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035141

Lycroft
Shaughnessy Heights
Vancouver, B. C.

July 20 of 25

Dear Mr Meighen

Your kind letter of the 29th reached here during my absence on the prairies and I delayed answering it on my return until I could see Laurier — I had a long chat with him a couple of days ago. I am more than pleased with the information he gave me the procedure which had been determined upon

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035142

#2

Aycroft
Shaughnessy Heights
Vancouver, B.C.

is the correct one and will get the desired results, such as nothing else can do. I have not the slightest doubt that it can be put through and in a way that will carry conviction. This is absolutely necessary in some constituencies at least and no time should be lost in giving it effect. With the leader definitely decided upon and in the open I see no trouble from my end of the programme. I feel labored to write you that I moved

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3

Hycroft
Shaughnessy Heights
Vancouver, B.C.

to do my utmost to bring the arrangement to a successful conclusion and that following a Convention my full time until Election would be at the Call of the party -

As to the subject we discussed - pertaining to myself - My position is the same as when I saw you in Ottowa - That obligations may devolve on me following the successful welding of the different factions in this Province, into a working Entity - I presume

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CANADA

4

035144

Eycroft
Shaughnessy Heights
Vancouver, B. C.

Will have to discourage
may not let it go
at that. —

With Consolidation you
can depend on ten
of the 14 seats in B.C.

Satisfied today that if
properly approached
Mr. Bride would throw
his hat in with us - that
would make 11 of the 14
Will follow this suggestion
up with Laurier rather
than others - pending
other arrangements

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035145

Hycroft
Shaughnessy Heights
Vancouver, B.C.

5

If later in the summer
I can be of any service
to you in the East by
way of organization
let me know and
I will arrange so as
to spend some time in
the interests of the Canal

Kindest regards

Sincerely Yours

C. W. McRae

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CANADA

D35146

348

Ottawa, July 27, 1925.

General A.D. McRae,

Vancouver, B.C.

Dear General McRae:

Your letter arrived just as I was leaving for the West. It will be my earnest endeavour to have matters worked out as suggested to me. That difficulties will come is inevitable, but we have to be patient and surmount them for they can all be surmounted now. My appeal to you is to exercise tact and patience as never before. This time our friends absolutely must unite.

I am most interested in what you say as to McBride's writing. Do not know who your informant was but it would seem to me not at all unlikely that he has judged rightly. The suggestion should certainly be followed up.

Am leaving for Manitoba to-night but will not be going further West this time. Am returning about the middle of August because it will not be long after that before we know what the Government's mind is on the question of an election.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

035147

748 Bute St
Vancouver Aug 4th 1925

The Hon. Arthur Meighen.
House of Commons.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

no enclosure when filed

The enclosed clipping, which appeared in the "Vancouver Sun" of July 27th will indicate the attitude of mind of some of the old 'die hard' Conservatives in province, the men who are

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criticized in this
letter, as you no doubt
are aware, are the highest
type of men, anxious
t restore good government
to this province.
The best people in this
Province, both men and
women were, and are
still with the provincial
party, and a letter of
this nature will do much
t keep the parties separate.
If expressions of this
nature continue, the

035149

chances for united effort
in the Federal election are
slight.
For myself, I have always
been a staunch supporter
and a great worker in the
conservative party until
our last provincial election
in this province. To be
honest t myself I could
not support our leader
any longer. I joined
forces with the provincials
t try and help clean up
the terrible mess the province

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is in and has been in for years.
Federally I am still a
Conservative, anxious to have
our party, with you as its
Leader, in power in the
near future; but there must
be more unity than at present
to elect a candidate in this
city. If you require
further evidence of good
faith on my part, I may
refer you to Hon. H H Stevens
or General A. D. McRae.

Yours faithfully
'Mrs' Elizabeth A. Angus.

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landers in particular.

544 Burrard Street.

Considers Third Party Leaders 'Political Stinkers,' Not Conservatives; Bowser Leader

Editor The Vancouver Sun: Sir—To 100 per cent Conservatives, in my opinion, Tupper, Cowan, McPhillips, MacNeil et al are political "stinkers" and should not be considered as "Conservatives."

Until a convention decides otherwise, Mr. Bowser is our leader. Hurrah for Bowser!

C. W. SAWYERS.

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CANADA

035152

348

Ottawa, Aug. 15, 1925.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Angus,
748 Bute St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of the 4th instant enclosing clipping from the Vancouver Sun reached me this morning upon my return to the city from Western Canada. I sincerely hope all our friends in British Columbia will get behind our candidates and see that they are elected. The trend of sentiment against this Government is running stronger and stronger, and with mutual co-operation and work they must surely be defeated in the coming campaign.

Yours very truly,

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035152

St. Michael's Hospital

Toronto

Toronto, Aug.4, 1925

Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

We are taking the liberty of sending you, under separate cover, a copy of our recent publication concerning St. Michael's Hospital Memorial Subscription, a matter which we feel will be of deep interest to you and your friends.

As you will see from the contents of the publication, we are offering to all interested in St. Michael's Hospital, this opportunity not only of sharing permanently in the great and noble work of relieving the ills of our fellowmen, but also of having their name indelibly printed on that page of history of those who have done most to help suffering humanity.

The little book will also explain the purpose of the enclosed card, half of which, as you will see, is to be retained by the Subscriber, the other half to be filled in and returned to St. Michael's Hospital, at your earliest convenience. Should any further information be desired, we shall be most happy to furnish you with the same.

Trusting that you will give this matter your careful consideration, and that your desire to share in this great work of charity will prompt you to become a Subscriber, we remain,

Faithfully yours,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,

Phone Secretary, Main 5311.

P.S. - Names and addresses of prospective Memorial Subscribers would be much appreciated.

S.J.C.

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CANADA

035154

J. W. Rutledge
Veterinary Surgeon
Tel. 351

336

Cranbrook, B.C., Aug, 22, 1925. 192

The Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen.

Ottawa Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen.

Your letter of the 17th to hand , and am pleased to get the information in connection with Dr. King and the Home Bank , which is I beleive as I considered it was.

I note your remarks relative to the Home Bank legislation . In refering to your views , I think it only right that I should set before you , the position of most of the depositors in Fernie with whom I have been very close in touch.

In the first place . With the exception of a very few depositors who were business men , the ordinary depositor wheather he had $ 200.00 or $ 12000.00 in the bank had his all on deposit. It is therefore hard to concieve why such depositor who had $ 12000.00 in the band which represented his whole assets should be ignored in favor of the depositor with $500.00 or less , which latter depositor may have had other assets representing many thousands of dollars.

In the second place . The man who saved up say $ 12.000.00 showed a good example of thrift, while the man with $ 500.00 or less may have been a spendthrift ,

I cannot even bring myself to admit that the Senates amendment showed a logical solution of the difficulty.

I am glad you seen my sister Mrs Trimble , while at Portsge and glad to know they are well.

We are doing what we can prior to the announcment of an election but it is very hard to arrouse much ~~enthusiasmm~~ enthusiasm in the workers , so I am

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J. W. Rutledge
Veterinary Surgeon

D 25155 Tel. 351

Cranbrook, B.C., ... 192 .....

am anxously waiting to hear the date , then we can get into the fight in the proper manner , I beleive Dr King will be my opponent , and I hope to defeat him.

Yours very truly.

J. W. Rutledge

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CANADA

035156

348

Ottawa, Sept. 2, 1925.

Honourable S.F. Tolmie,
Victoria, B.C.

not attached when filed

Dear Dr. Tolmie:

Thanks for yours of the 27th ult., enclosing copy of letter you have written to Mr. Chaplin referring to conditions in British Columbia and one or two points on the prairie.

Yours very truly,

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FORM T.B. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TIME FILED 035/57

CHECK

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

348

1. Meeting lately Vancouver excellent one. Hundred thousand outside money necessary British Columbia. Working out details. Money should be available at dissolution. Twenty now for preliminary work bring big return. Excellent prospect unchangeable seat. Local supporters expended heavily during past two years at election and maintaining brisk organization...Sgd.S.F.Tolmie ..rec'd 9.a.m. Sept.3.

2. Made survey Comox-Alberni good chance win if immediate action taken. Campaign cost six thousand. Can raise half here. Will committee gurantee balance. First class candidate in sight if he is guranteed against serious loss.
Sgd. S.F.Tolmie....rec'd 6. p.m. Sept.3.

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CANADA

FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED

CHECK

0351/5

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

COPY (DECODED)

R VICTORIA, B.C.Sep. 5,1925.

J.E. DENISON,
House of Commons,Ottawa.

CLARK VANCOUVER DESIRES RETIRE PUBLIC LIFE. BUSINESS REASONS. VERY INOPPORTUNE. ASK CHIEF WIRE STRONG APPEAL TO HIM. YOU CAN CODE THROUGH ME.

S.F.TOLMIE

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CANADA

025159

348

7-9-25

TELEGRAM.

To be coded and sent through Dr. Tolmie's Office.

General J.A. Clark, M.P.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Have had intimation you are finding continuance politics difficult and contemplate retiring. Most earnestly and anxiously I ask you not to leave the ranks now. Your withdrawal would have disheartening influence and personally am most anxious see you in next parliament. Prospects never better.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

035160

336

Ottawa, Jan. 9, 1926.

A.A. Robertson, Esq.,
Box 753,
Cranbrook, B.C.

not attached when filed

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Thanks for yours of the 5th enclosing copy of one you have addressed to Mr. Merryfield regarding B.C. organization. I shall take the first opportunity of discussing the matter with Dr. Tolmie.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D35161

336

Ottawa, Jan. 9, 1926.

Hon. S.F. Tolmie,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Dr. Tolmie:

Mr. Meighen asked me to send you the attached letter from A.A. Robertson of Cranbrook, together with copy of one from Mr. Robertson to Mr. Merryfield dealing with B.C. organization.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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035162

336

Ottawa, March 20, 1926.

Mrs. Hugh Smythe,

Revelstoke, B.C.

Dear Mrs. Smythe:

In conversation with the member for East Kootenay, Mr. Ealing, I learned with very great pleasure of the strength and activity of the Women's Conservative Association of Revelstoke. May I address to you as President of the Association a word of thanks for the energy and wisdom displayed in the management of the women's work in your district, and a word of congratulation as well which goes to the entire Association for the splendid results which have been achieved.

The member elected in East

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Kootney is proving himself an excellent representative, one of the most assidnous and capable in the very strong party which now represents the Conservatives of Canada in the House of Commons.

Yours sincerely,

035163

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035164

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, March 22, 1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Perhaps you would like to read over this letter of Mr. Bowser's, particular that part having reference to the political situation which I know will be of interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Stevens

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,M.P.,
House of Commons,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035165

2 B. 6.

348

Ottawa, March 23, 1926.

Dear Harry:

Thanks for your letter of the 22nd, enclosing one from Mr. Bowser, which I return herewith. I am glad to have had the opportunity of reading it.

Yours very truly,

Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

035166

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1926 APR 1 AM 8 44

8 72 NL 6 EXTRA VIA ASHCROFT BC

PRINCERUPERT BC MAR 31

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

-008

OTTAWA ONT

IT IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT SKENNA RIDING BE THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED IN CONSERVATIVE INTEREST NOW WOULD SUGGEST THAT MERRYFIELD COME THIS WAY ON RETURN TO COAST AND ARRANGE SOME PROSPECTS ARE MUCH BETTER THAN LAST FALL BUT WOULD LIKE IF YOU WILL ARRANGE THAT YOU VISIT HERE PERSONALLY BEFORE AN.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, General Manager

035167

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

A8 SHT 2/22 1926 APR 1 AM 8 44

ELECTION IS CALLED YOUR NON APPEARANCE HERE HAS ALWAYS BEEN WORKED TO ADVANTAGE AGAINST OUR CAUSE

C H ORME D C STUART W W WRIGHT.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 72)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035169

336

Ottawa, April 1, 1926.

Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of a telegram signed by yourself, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Right. First of all it is very gratifying indeed to hear of the better state of public opinion in Skeena favourable to the Conservative cause. I shall speak at once to Mr. Merryfield with regard to the proposal that he should get into the Skeena district at as early a date as possible and will have him write you direct.

It has long been a matter of deep regret to me that I have never yet visited Prince Rupert and the Skeena district. You may depend upon it I am determined that this shortcoming on my part will be remedied and at the earliest possible date.

Yours very truly,

C.H. Orme, Esq.,
Prince Rupert,
B.C.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

035169

Ottawa, April 1, 1926.

Dear Mr. Merryfield:

Mr. Meighen asked me to send you copy of a wire he has received from C.H.Orme; D.C. Stuart; and W.W. Wright, all of Prince Rupert, B.C., and his reply thereto. They are enclosed herewith.

Yours faithfully,

J.E. Merryfield, Esq., Private Secre tary.
c/o Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035170

House of Commons
Canada

336

April 5th, 1926.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have received from your Secretary, Mr. Merriam, copy of a wire which you have received from Mr. C. H. Orme, Pres. of our Association for Skeena Federal Constituency, also your letter to him acknowledging.

This is a matter that requires immediate and undivided attention and it is my desire to discuss the same thoroughly with you before any action is taken.

Yours very sincerely,

J. E. Merryfield

JEM/RSF.

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CANADA

035171

Dear Harry

I was glad to get your two letters to day. I wouldnt bother you at all but am very much worried at the present moment. Those I can turn to for advice are few and far between — The "Cancer" I mentioned in my last note is growing. Bob Lennies visit to Victoria clinches the proposition that W.J. is out hard and long. Crease was in to day from Victoria & says their Executive demand a convention. Kamloops met and did the same thing. Pooley is a fine chap but Bowser would beat him right now and I think would walk away with it later. This means no hope next election (Provincial) and worse than that the disintegration of our party. There will be nothing but hate and malice left of us unless something is done. It seems to me that Mayhew should consider this very seriously — and get Talmie to consent to go before the Convention. This I think is the only solution. Do you think it at all possible? Let me know

Confidentially

Pat

May 10/26

MITCHELL MARTIN, Series 3 (M.G. 27, I, Volume 7)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035172

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House of Commons
Canada

Private

Ottawa, May 15, 1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

The enclosed is come correspondence from Mr. R. L. Maitland the Provincial President of B.C. You will see from Mr. Maitland's letters that he is somewhat worried about the situation. I am not going to go as far as he does and urge you to take the course that he has suggested, but I do feel it my duty to keep you informed. You will note Mr. Maitland is very anxious that his letter shall be kept strictly confidential, and I am handing this information on to you for your personal guidance only.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Stevens

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,M.P.,
House of Commons,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM T.D. 1 R.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

D35173

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

RA208 68 NL

348

STANDARD TIME

VANCOUVER BC JUNE 14-26

THE RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

443

REFERRING TO OUR EFFORTS FOR UNITY PRIOR TO FEDERAL ELECTION CONDITIONS REMAIN THE SAME STOP NEED FOR ACTION NOW URGENT STOP PARTY AGREED UPON CAN CARRY ALL FRACTIONS STOP IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE WILL OBTAIN THE ENDORSEMENT LEADING PROVINCIALS AND WILL DO EVERYTHING IN MY POWER TO HELP AND IF NECESSARY WILL TOUR THE PROVINCES WITH NOMINEE STOP HOPE YOU WILL GIVE EARLY FAVORABLE DECISION AS TIME SHORT

7 P A D MCRAE

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D35174

348

Ottawa, June 17, 1926.

General A.D. Macrae,

Vancouver, B.C.

not attached when filed

Dear General:

Your telegram of the 14th arrived in due course. This is the time when the rush of the session is terrific, at least it is for the leader of a party. One of my chief duties though between now and the end is to get together our friends from British Columbia and see if we cannot help to solve the situation there. I have had several talks with the party to whom you refer and his view of the matter is quite the same as your own. If anything special develops will write you more fully.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035175

SICAMOUS, B.C.,

June 22nd. 1926.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

At a Meeting held in Vancouver a few days ago by the Executive of the Conservative Association of British Columbia, it was decided to hold a Convention in the near future for the purpose of electing a permanent leader for our Party in this Province.

As you no doubt are aware, our leader at present is Mr. Bowser, who, although elected to this post at the last convention, is not now a member of the House, nor does he take any active part in political affairs; Mr. R. H. Pooley, member for Esquimalt, is House Leader.

Quite recently I received a letter from Mr. Pooley, a copy of which, I believe, was sent to all the Conservative members, advising that he would be ready and willing to step out and expressing the hope that a suitable leader could be found.

The way the situation stands at present, unless considerable preliminary work be done and preparations made, there is no doubt but that Mr. Bowser, who is anxious to come back and working hard to that effect, would carry the convention, and though most of us fully recognize Mr. Bowser's ability, and none have a higher regard for him than I myself, I am very much afraid, in fact I am certain that with him as our leader, we would not be able to win another election, and we certainly cannot afford to lose an election again just on account of the lack of a proper leader. The Provincial Part, which at the last election made up nearly one third of the total vote, will not support Mr. Bowser.

I have just written to Mr. Pooley asking him to call a meeting of the Conservative members at an early date for the purpose of discussing this question of leadership and if possible to select a suitable leader from the sitting members. If this is found to be impossible, and I am afraid it is, as I know of no member who has better ability than Mr. Pooley, then it would become necessary to seek a leader outside of the House. This being done, we must get the approval of the most influential men of the Con-

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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servative and the Provincial Parties, have them support our chosen leader, then, when the Convention is called, put him over. If we do not get this done, there is no doubt in the world but that Mr. Bowser will carry the Convention.

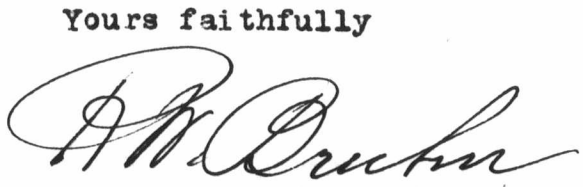
Many names have been mentioned lately as prospective leaders for our Party, but in my opinion the most likely men would be either Dr. Tolmie or Mr. H.H. Stevens, either of whom could carry an election in this Province. Of course I quite realize that both these men are very valuable to you, at the same time I believe you must acknowledge the importance of our winning the next Provincial election, both from the Provincial and the Federal standpoint, and the deciding factor in this is entirely the question of leadership. We must have a leader who is big enough and strong enough tounite the different factions, as I can assure you that at the present time the Oliver Government, in spite of what may be said, are not losing any ground. With the right leader, however, we can win.

My object in writing you to-day is to find out definitely if there is any possibility of arrangements being made whereby either Dr. Tolmie or Mr. Stevens could be realeased in order to allow his name to go before the Convention as leader of the Provincial Conservative Party, and I am very anxious to have your reply before Mr. Pooley calls the meeting of the sitting provincial members.

Other names have been mentioned, amongst others Mr. F. J. Fulton of Kamloops, who, I believe, is personally known to you. Although Mr. Fulton is not as agressive as could be wished for, there is no doubt but that the people of the Province have every confidence in him and he would probably carry an election. Mr. Ladner's name has also come up, but as I am not very well acquainted with him, I am unable to express an opinion as to his suitability.

This question of leadership is vital as far as we are concerned and one in which every elector in British Columbia is deeply interested. I would be pleased, therefore, if you would let me have your views on the matter.

Yours faithfully



MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035177

348.

Ottawa, June 29, 1926

Dear Mr. Bruhn:

I have your letter of the 22nd instant. This matter has been receiving my attention for some little time, but I have been unable to have a conference with the British Columbia Members. As you can realize, the subject will now have to be dealt with. I thoroughly appreciate you having given me the benefit of your views but naturally I cannot interfere with the organization for provincial reasons. My only function will be to release anyone whom the provincial people thought would be acceptable.

Yours very truly,

R. W. Bruhn, Esq., M.L.A.,
Sicamous,
British Columbia.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035178

348

Ottawa, June 29th, 1926

Dear Mr. Bruhn:

I have your letter of the 22nd instant. This matter has been receiving my attention for some little time, but I have been unable to have a conference with the British Columbia members. As you can realize, the subject will now have to be dealt with. I thoroughly appreciate your having given me the benefit of your views but naturally I cannot interfere with the organization for provincial purposes. My only function will be to release anyone whom the provincial people thought would be acceptable.

Yours very truly,

R. W. Bruhn, Esq., M.L.A.,
Sicamous,
British Columbia.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 72)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035179

Ottawa, November 27th, 1926

My dear Dr. Tolmie:

The tables of fate have turned again and you are still on the right side of the poker table.

We got very little information here though the proceedings of the convention were followed with keen interest. It would appear though, as if something of an impasse was arrived at and that Ladner and Senator Taylor agreed to make a concerted effort to secure your services and finally succeeded. I congratulate you on the decision you have arrived at and on the high degree you have of personal strength in the Province, which accounts for the outcome of events. Am enclosing herewith editorial which appeared this morning in the Ottawa Journal.

Looking back on the ranks of the "has beens" I shall catch a glimpse occasionally of your flashing sword and will always wish you the best of luck.

Yours very sincerely,

Arthur Meighen.

The Honourable Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P.,
Victoria,
British Columbia.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035180

Ottawa, November 27th, 1926

My dear Ladner:

Everyone in these parts followed with very keen interest the proceedings of the convention at Kamloops. We could get very few details and the newspaper reports which came this way were exceedingly brief. It appears, however, that you had the lead among the contestants for the Leadership and seized the occasion to nominate Dr.Tolmie. Quite clearly you played your part well and I am disposed to think you did wisely in sizing up the circumstances in the way you did and leading the way out.

It would look to me as if Senator Tayler had gone out to beat you. I heard nothing of his name in this connection at all while I was in British Columbia.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen.

Leon J. Ladner, Esq., M.P.,
Vancouver,
British Columbia.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Y.M.C.A. Armory 035181
Victoria, Jan 10th

My Dear Mr Meighen
Your letter arrived this morning and I want to thank you for it. I realize a prophet hath not honor in his own country. and what you say about my dear brother touches me very deeply - I am writing you particularly, to get information, I intend entering the Empire Legislature, by hook or by crook. and I am going to send a bust of Sir Wm. and name it Canada's builder, and I want to know how I can go about it to get into the running - this idea of mine is strictly private. and I am bent on Canada paying honor to the man that had the vision and courage to do

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

what he did, and now if you will only tell me how to go about it I will be very very indebted to you, My friend Mrs Sweeney formerly Miss Clark daughter of (Frank) Clark of Winnipeg in the early days - I want to get over to England and to go with in charge of some part of the Art exhibit, She is a Modeler of some repute, and her mother is a great friend of Rod Marshell's, she has written to him trying to see if he will use his influence in getting her over in some capacity. This may be asking too much but - if you could only see your way clear to just speak a word for her, along with Mrs Marshell, I am sure much weight would be attached to it. To whom will I apply to enter the competition? or is it a competition? I feel sure I will have to soon apply if I want to get any recognition for Canada's builder, I care not for myself but if I have anything to say or do about the matter he will not be allowed to be forgotten. —

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

I prize your letter very much and thank you indeed for it.

If this is not too much trouble for you. I will be so happy if you can speak a word for us.

With kindest regards to your family and sincerest greetings to you

I remain Sincerely
Mary Stuart

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035184

Ottawa, February 5, 1924.

My dear Mrs. Stovel:

I am very sorry your letter of the 16th instant has had to await attention pending my return from trips East and West. The man in charge of Canada's share of the British Exhibition is Honourable J. A. Robb. You could get him by addressing him at Minister of Immigration, Ottawa. I would suggest that you write him and as well write J. S. McKinnon, Department of Trade and Commerce. If you write Mr. Robb you might advise me and I will speak to him as well. The best thing would be to write the same parties with respects Mrs. Grollney. For me to actively interfere on her behalf would, I fear, do harm.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Mary Stovel,
Y. W. C. A. Annex,
Victoria, B.C.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

035185

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DEPARTMENT OF

TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

29478
F.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

OTTAWA April 4th, 1924.

Dear Sir:

I beg to enclose herewith one of the first copies of a small pamphlet which the Department of Trade and Commerce is proposing to distribute at the British Empire Exhibition. We have attempted to produce a small convenient leaflet and to pack into it in readable and attractive form the fundamental facts of Canada's development and trade expansion. We have also attempted to attract attention to the place which Canada may hope to fill as a carrying nation between the continents of the east and the west.

You may be interested to know that we have compiled this material and prepared the pamphlet entirely within our own branch, that the map has been prepared in the Department of the Interior, and the set-up and printing done by the Printing Bureau. Consequently the cost of these pamphlets was not quite one cent a piece.

If you have any suggestions as to any further use which might be made of this pamphlet, or if you would care to have any of the pamphlets for your own use, I should be very glad to be of service in this matter.

Yours very truly,

Thos. A. Low

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Canada's Sales are Diversified

(Exports by groups Jan.-Dec. 1923)

Agricultural and Vegetable Products	$416,210,990
Animal Products	136,858,250
Fibres and Textiles	8,360,906
Wood and Paper	267,553,964
Iron and Its Products	67,035,808
Non-Ferrous Metals	56,814,055
Non-Metallic Minerals	29,505,528
Chemical Products	15,768,412
Miscellaneous	16,626,361
Total Exports (*Canadian*)	1,014,734,274
Foreign Exports	13,584,849
Total Exports	1,028,319,123

Canada's Trade Growth

In 1890—Canada's Total Exports: 85 million dollars
In 1923— " " " over 1 billion dollars

In 1890— 6% of her exports were manufactured goods
In 1923—40% " " " " "
16% " " " semi-manufactured goods

CANADA

lies on the Highway of World Trade

Midway between Europe and Asia, CANADA is most favourably situated to supply both continents with her products. From her great ports on the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts she is able with equal facility to serve the markets of South Africa, South America, Australia and New Zealand. She has direct steamship sailings to the principal ports of the World. Her ports on both seaboards are linked together by two trans-continental railway systems having a total mileage of 39,840 miles.

CANADA

has unsurpassed resources from which to draw her primary products

Canada's vast expanse and undeveloped resources place her among the world's greatest exporters of primary products. Though only 60 million of an available 300 million acres of arable land are under cultivation, her Western wheat crop alone amounted to 474 million bushels in 1923. She has the largest forest resources in the Empire; 16% of the world's known coal reserves; and her fisheries are only surpassed by those of the North Sea.

CANADA

is ideally adapted for industrial development

During the last twenty-five years her manufacturing industry has enjoyed a remarkable growth, and there is good reason to believe that this will continue in the future. This expansion is partly attributable to Canada's natural advantages, amongst which are plentiful and diversified raw materials; an unusually extensive transportation service both by rail and by water, which facilitates the assembling of raw products at points favourably situated for their manufacture and distribution in finished form. Abundant water powers supply ample and cheap energy. The expansion of agricultural, mining and other branches of basic industry has the effect of enlarging the domestic market for manufactured products.

Give Canadian Goods a Trial
—You will be convinced

Canada is at your Service

Her Trade Commissioners await your pleasure

In London:
HARRISON WATSON, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.

In Manchester:
J. E. RAY, 4 St. Ann's Square.

In Liverpool:
J. FORSYTH SMITH, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street

In Bristol:
DOUGLAS S. COLE, Sun Building

In Glasgow:
GORDON B. JOHNSON, 87 Union Street

See a Canadian Trade Commissioner—he is ready:

1. To supply you with detailed information on Canada, her resources, her activities, and her export trade.
2. To answer all questions relating to Canadian trade, tariff, postal, banking and transportation regulations, statistics of production and present development.
3. To supply information, names and addresses of Canadian exporters and to effect connections.
4. To supply lists of Canadian exporters on specific commodities, to obtain quotations and to connect with sources of supply of Canadian goods in this country.
5. To supply full information to British firms wishing to establish branch factories in Canada.

THE
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

BUY IN CANADA

Canada exports to 29 countries within the Empire and 79 foreign countries

SHE CAN SERVE YOU

Empire Products
Empire Made by
Empire Routes for
Empire Trade

Published by Authority of
The Hon. The Minister of Trade and Commerce
for Canada

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 72)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035180

Canada can supply your needs in—

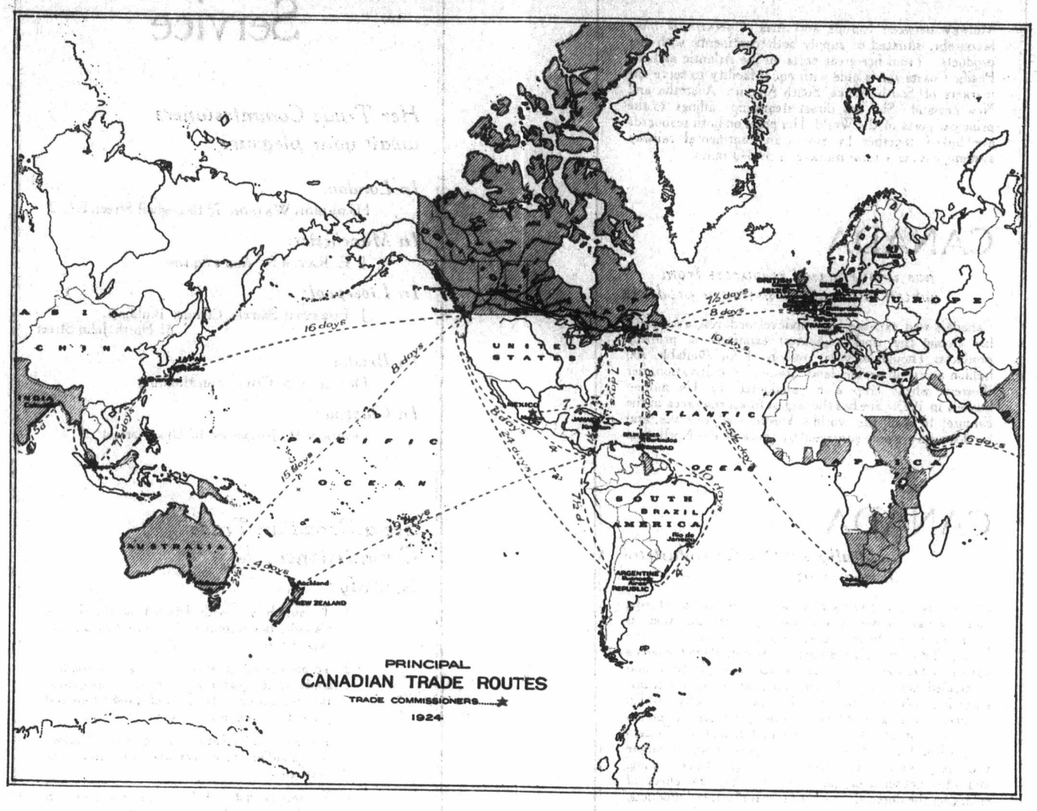
- Agricultural Implements and Machinery
- Asbestos and Manufactures
- Automotives and Accessories
- Bacons and Hams
- Boots and Shoes (leather, rubber, felt and canvas)
- Building Materials and Supplies
- Canned Salmon, Lobster and other Fish
- Canned Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
- Cereals (wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc.)
- Clothing (ready-made, hats, underwear, etc.)
- Dairy Products (butter, cheese, eggs)
- Electrical Equipment and Supplies
- Fertilizers
- Fish, Dried and Frozen
- Flour, Cereal Foods, Oatmeal, Etc.
- Fruits & Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, etc.)
- Furniture (house, office, school and church)
- Furs, Hides and Skins
- Glassware
- Household Necessities (kitchenware, misc.)
- Industrial Machinery and Parts thereof
- Iron, Steel and Manufactures thereof
- Leather and Manufactures thereof
- Livestock
- Meats and Poultry
- Minerals, Metals (and manufactures thereof)
- Mining Machinery and Supplies
- Musical Instruments, (including pipe organs)
- Oils, Greases and Lubricants
- Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
- Pulp, Paper and Paper Products
- Railway Rolling Stock and Supplies
- Railway Sleepers
- Telephone and Telegraph Poles
- Stationery and Office Supplies
- Sugar, Syrups and Confectionery
- Timber (rough and dressed, box shooks and plywood)
- Tools (agricultural, hand and machine)
- Water-Power Plant Equipment
- Wire and Cables
- Wood and Manufactures thereof

BUY IN THE DOMINION

and Develop the Empire

The Routes of Trade are the Channels of Empire

Keep them Open!



Buy where you sell—*Canada is one of Britain's Best Customers.*

In 1921	Canada	imported	from the	United Kingdom	$123,150,000	worth of goods
" 1922	"	"	"	"	136,859,000	"
" 1923	"	"	"	"	154,492,000	"

It is Good Business to—*Buy where you sell*

035187

Canadian Goods

have made a market in one hundred and eight countries

Canadian Exports
(Jan.-Dec. 1923) totalled
$1,014,734,274

To United Kingdom	$360,819,518
" Australia	21,238,620
" India and Ceylon	3,244,719
" Newfoundland	10,603,238
" New Zealand	12,319,137
" South Africa	7,687,712
" West Indies	11,173,564
" All other parts of the Empire	9,041,418
Total British Empire	$436,127,926
" United States	422,041,789
" France	17,349,151
" All other countries	139,215,408
Total	$1,014,734,274

Canada's Volume of Trade
proves the
Excellence of her Products

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035188

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO Mr A.W. TOLMIE, COMMISSIONER.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION, 1924.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE ADDRESS:
ADANACOM, WEMEX, LONDON.

TELEPHONE: WEMBLEY 2180-2181-2182.

CANADIAN PAVILION,
WEMBLEY PARK,
LONDON,
ENG.

7th May 1924.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
OTTAWA.

Sir,

I have taken the liberty of sending you to-day, under separate cover, a photograph taken of the Canadian Pavilion on the night of the opening day of the Exhibition, which I trust may be of interest to you.

Yours respectfully,

A W Tolmie

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION COMMISSIONER.

AWT/G

6

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

035189

153

Ottawa, May 19th, 1924.

A.W. Tolmie, Esq.,
Canadian Government Exhibition Commissioner,
Wembley Park,
London, Eng.

Dear Mr. Tolmie:

Many thanks for yours of the 7th inst., and for the photograph of the Canadian Pavilion which reached me to-day. This photograph is very interesting.

Wishing the Canadian Government exhibit the fullest success during the Exhibition,

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035190

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Copy the following on the Machine.

Hon A Boys Esq
Chief Whip

My dear Boys

I am sorry I will not be able to attend the meeting with Conservative and Progressive representatives at 6 o'clock, to discuss sending a ~~the~~ proposed Parliamentary

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2 035121 2.

and Press delegation to the British Empire Exhibition - The Prime Minister spoke to me early in the session asking my view and the view of our party on the question of a national money to cover the expenses of such delegation. I have not given the Prime Minister an yet a reply, but ~~after consulting~~ I should do so definitely before the matter proceeds further:

After consulting with our members on many of them, I am bound to say we cannot acquiesce in any vote for this purpose

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035192

Guess may [illegible]

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

035193

153

Ottawa, May 30, 1924.

W.A. Boys, Esq., M.P.,
Chief Whip,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

My dear Boys:

I am sorry I will not be able to attend the meeting with Government and Progressive representatives at 6 o'clock, to discuss the proposed sending of a Parliamentary and Press delegation to the British Empire Exhibition. The Prime Minister spoke to me early in the session asking my view and the view of our party on the question of a vote of money to cover the expenses of such delegation. I have not given the Prime Minister as yet a reply but feel that I should do so definitely before the matter proceeds farther.

After consulting with our members, or many of them, I am bound to say we cannot acquiesce in any vote for this purpose.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035194

JAMES ROSAMOND,
PRESIDENT.

ARCHIBALD G. ROSAMOND,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ROSAMOND WOOLEN COMPANY
LIMITED
ALMONTE, ONT.,
CANADA.

June 28th, 1924.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen;-

I enclose a cutting, with a comment from one of our customers.

I had thought of sending this to the brilliant Minister of Agriculture, but it is just possible he would not see the point.

With kindest regards

Yours very truly,

A G Rosamond

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

We think the ~~following~~ enclosed extract taken from "A Montrealer's Diary" in the Montreal Herald is a very forceful condemnation of the ~~efforts~~ inability of our Government to provide a profitable market for the farmer and it is more striking because it comes through as a news item with no intention to criticize. Canada keeps two men watching 3½ tons of Canadian butter to keep it frozen while Australia sells 150 tons of Australian butter to the restaurants to be consumed.

A/B.

035195

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unique Alberta Exhibit.

IN view of the almost countless displays at Wembley, which are novel in the extreme, it seems invidious, perhaps, to pick out any single one for particular mention. The exhibit sent from Alberta, however in which the Prince of Wales, his horse, and in the background his ranch at High River are all modeled in butter, does appeal as being unusually noteworthy. It has taken three and a half tons of butter to make this exhibit and two men are employed day and night keeping it frozen to the right temperature.

* * *

Advertising Australia.

NO less than 75 tons of Australian apples have already ben sold in small bags in the Australian Pavilion at Wembley. None but Australian butter is used in the various restaurants in the grounds at Wembley, and 150 tons have been ordered. Every menu on every restaurant table at the Exhibition bears the slogan "Australian butter."

* * *

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D35196

153

Ottawa, June 30, 1924.

A.G. Rosamond, Esq.,
Rosamond Woolen Co.,
Almonte, Ont.

Dear Mr. Rosamond:

Many thanks for sending me the very interesting clipping in your letter of the 28th June. This will make good reading when the Agricultural Estimates are up.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Cable Address "TRUNKCHAT"

035197

ANGUS GORDON, Resident Manager.

Chateau Laurier

OTTAWA, CANADA.

OPERATED BY

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN. THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Sept 25/24.

My dear Mr. Meighan.

I am passing thro' Ottawa on my way west to Strasbourg Sask. having just completed a visit to England & the Continent. I visited Wembley & am pleased to say that our Canadian Pavilion is an Excellent representation of our resources. I was very much in love with the painting of yourself, it being the first thing to catch my eye when entering the building.

When in England I got interested in their industrial products & in all probability I will enter into Agency Contracts with various reputable organizations; as I am rushed for time I shall esteem it an especial favor if you can have the latest schedule of British & Foreign Tariffs sent to me at Strasbourg. Sask. at your earliest convenience.

Trusting you are enjoying the very best of health & hoping to hear that the Good old Tory party is gaining a stronger foothold both federally & provincially which it justly deserves.

Yours sincerely P. Macpherson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035198

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Ottawa, October 4, 1924.

Dear Mr. Matthewson:

Your letter of the 25th september reached me this morning upon my return from Western Canada. I am glad to know that you found everything in the Canadian Pavilion at Wembley in such good condition. I have heard this from many sources.

Yours very truly,

J.W. Matthewson, Esq.,
Strasbourg, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035199

FELLOWSHIP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

President: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

The Lord Askwith, K.C.B., C.B.
Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.
Captain J. Boyd-Carpenter.
The Earl of Denbigh, C.V.O., T.D.
Major Frank Fox (*Secretary*).
Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. Hilder, T.D., D.L., J.P.
The Lord Leigh.
Sir Hamnet Share, K.B.E., C.B.
Mr. J. J. Scott.

Telephone: VICTORIA 8860-1-2
Telegrams: IMPERIUM SOWEST LONDON

16 GROSVENOR GARDENS,
LONDON, S.W.1.

January, 1925.

153

Sir,

You may have already heard, perhaps from your Bank, perhaps from one of the public associations which have undertaken to help us, that the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition is making a great effort during 1925 to add to its numbers. (The fact that we have now, with the consent of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, established an Associate Branch with a subscription of five shillings, broadens considerably our field of appeal). But in case you have not, I am addressing this letter to you to call your direct attention to the Fellowship's aims for 1925, and to ask your assistance.

If you are in sympathy with the programme of the Fellowship, I should be very greatly obliged if you would undertake to support it with your powerful influence. Members of the Legislature can help in various ways:--

1. By writing to the Press in support of the Fellowship.
2. By advocating the Fellowship at public meetings.
3. By recommending it to those who look to them for guidance on public affairs.

You will be interested to know that at the close of the Exhibition in 1924, the Fellowship had a revenue from subscriptions of £48,617; and an amount of £31,740 was expended on Fellowship Passes and Tickets to the British Empire Exhibition, and that, whilst we had expressed the hope that we should have ten per cent. of our total revenue for Empire Scholarships, the actual amount available represented a full twenty per cent. of our subscription revenue.

We will shortly have an audited statement of our accounts for 1924, and a statement of the Scholarship allotments, and this will be available to all Fellows, and also to members of the Parliaments of the Empire.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. Henry McMahon

Chairman of the Central Committee.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE FAMILY OF THE EMPIRE.

A "Family Feeling" saved the British Empire during the Great War. The Nations of the Empire did not make nice calculations of immediate profit and loss. They said: "We must guard the Empire for the Family." Thus they won glory and safety.

As in war, why not in peace? If the peoples of the British Empire observe that Family Feeling in trade and industry, it will bring them prosperity and security.

THE ASSOCIATESHIP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION is founded, under the auspices of the Fellowship, to enrol those who believe in loyal service to the Empire.

To become an "Associate" the *only* payment is 5s. The 5s. will be used in giving to the subscriber:

(1) A Certificate of Membership signed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

This Certificate will reproduce in glowing colour one of the great incidents of the Empire's history—the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Francis Drake's "Golden Hind" at Deptford.

(2) The handsome Badge of the Associates.

(3) In the case of subscribers resident in or visiting the United Kingdom, two single tickets for the British Empire Exhibition.

Further, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are doing real service by helping the British Empire Exhibition in its work for Empire trade and industry and good citizenship: and that a proportion of your subscription will be devoted to an Empire Scholarship Fund to help deserving young people to a "start in life" within the Empire.

HEADQUARTERS:

16, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

035200

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035201

Fellowship British Empire Exhibition.

PRESIDENT: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

INDIVIDUALS.

The individual Fellow will receive for £2 2 0 (or in case of school children for £1 1 0):—

Certificate of Membership on parchment paper signed by the Prince of Wales.

The Badge of the Fellowship.

A Fellow's Pass (or 25 single transferable tickets) for the British Empire Exhibition, 1925.

A Share in a nomination for a Scholarship granted from the funds of the Fellowship.

The pleasure of helping to create a "Family Feeling" throughout the British Empire.

GROUPS.

A *Group* of 100 adult Fellows will receive for £210:—

100 Certificates of Membership signed by the Prince of Wales.

100 Fellowship Badges.

100 Fellows' Passes for the British Empire Exhibition, 1925, or 3,000 adults' tickets, or 6,000 children's tickets, or any combined number of adults' and children's tickets which equals 3,000 adult tickets, e.g., 500 adult and 5,000 children's tickets. (All children actually attending school are eligible for children's tickets.)

A scholarship to the value of £30 which can be named by the *Group* in commemoration of any person or event and given to the nominee of the *Group* for an Empire educational or Empire settlement purpose.

The pleasure of helping to create a "Family Feeling" throughout the British Empire.

Conditions attached to this special offer to *Groups* are:—

1. The subscription for the full number of the *Group* must be paid in advance in one sum (in the case of 100 the sum would be £210).
2. Delivery of the Certificates, Badges and Tickets must be accepted in bulk and distributed by the head of a *Group* to members of the *Group*. The head of the *Group* must supply to Headquarters a list of the names and addresses of the Members in the *group* and certify that all are British subjects.

A *Group* must be of at least one hundred and may be any multiple of a hundred: may be formed by a civic committee, a society, a unit of His Majesty's defence or civil services, an employer or an association of employers, or of employees in any industry, a school, a troop of Boy Scouts or Girl Guides, or any other body.

In the case of *Groups* consisting of multiples of one hundred the advantages above offered will be increased in due proportion; double the number of tickets, double the amount of Scholarship money, etc., in the case of two hundred; treble in the case of three hundred, and so on.

FELLOWSHIP HEADQUARTERS: 16 GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 12)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035202

Fellowship British Empire Exhibition.

PRESIDENT: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ASSOCIATE BRANCH.

INDIVIDUALS.

The individual Associate will receive for his five shillings :—

Certificate of Associateship signed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Badge of Associateship.

Two adult or four children's tickets of admission to the Exhibition.

A Share in a nomination for a Scholarship granted from the funds of the Associate Branch of the Fellowship.

The pleasure of helping to create a "Family Feeling" throughout the British Empire.

GROUPS.

A *Group* of 1,000 Associates will receive for their £250 :—

1,000 Certificates of Associateship signed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

1,000 Badges of Associateship.

3,000 adult tickets, or 6,000 children's tickets, of admission to Wembley, or any combined number of adults' and children's tickets which equals 3,000 adult tickets, e.g., 500 adult and 5,000 children's tickets. (All children actually attending school are eligible for children's tickets.)

A scholarship to the value of £30 which can be named by the *Group* in commemoration of any person or event and given to the nominee of the *Group* for an Empire educational or Empire settlement purpose.

The pleasure of helping to create a "Family Feeling" throughout the British Empire.

Conditions attached to this special offer to *Groups* are :—

1. The subscription for the full number of the *Group* must be paid in advance in one sum (in the case of 1,000 the sum would be £250).
2. Delivery of the Certificates, Badges and Tickets must be accepted in bulk and distributed by the head of a *Group* to members of the *Group*. The head of the *Group* must apply to Headquarters a list of the names and addresses of the Associates in the *Group* and certify that all are British subjects.

A *Group* must be of at least one thousand and may be any multiple of a thousand : may be formed by a civic committee, a society, a unit of His Majesty's defence or civil services, an employer or an association of employers, or of employees in any industry, a school, a troop of Boy Scouts or Girl Guides, or any other body.

In the case of *groups* consisting of multiples of one thousand the advantages above offered will be increased in due proportion; double the number of tickets, double the amount of Scholarship money, etc., in the case of two thousand, treble in the case of three thousand, and so on.

FELLOWSHIP HEADQUARTERS: 16 GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035203

Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition.

ASSOCIATE BRANCH.

"THE SUN NEVER SETS ON OUR EMPIRE."

The Sun gives life to the workers and the countries on which it shines. It is therefore, very desirable to realise the true value of the Great Empire which has been bequeathed to us by the brave pioneers of the past.

When the Sun is North of the Equator. (March to September).

Canada, Newfoundland, E. and W. Indies, Strait Settlements, Sudan, India, Burmah, Ceylon and our Islands and possessions in Northern Seas are producing:—

Cereals—Sugar—Potatoes—Meat—Cheese—Butter—Milks—Fish—Fruit (Fresh and Preserved) —Gums—Oils (Edible and other)—Tallow—Rice—Paper—Tea—Coffee—Cocoa—Tobacco—Spices —Wines and Spirits—Woods—Tanning Materials and Skins—Hides—Leather—Flax—Jute—Cotton—Wool—Silk—Gold—Silver—Lead—Copper—Tin—Rubber—Phosphates—Feeding stuff and other raw materials. These commodities are required to clothe and feed the people and to supply the factories of our Empire and other parts of the world.

When the Sun is South of the Equator. (September to March).

South East and West Africa—Australia—New Zealand—Tasmania and our Islands in the Southern Seas are producing practically the same goods, in greater or less quantities.

Thus, when the wide lands of our possessions in the North are lying fallow in our winters, those of the South are producing.

All the year round the Mercantile Marine of the Empire is collecting and carrying feeding stuffs—raw materials and finished articles and distributing them to buyers all over the world.

Every member of the Empire is a shareholder in this vast trading and producing concern, and is directly interested in its development. No shareholder in any great business undertaking would buy goods from a rival organization in which he was not directly interested if he could obtain them on favourable terms from his own concern, from which he receives a deferred payment in dividends.

The British Empire Exhibition contains samples of commodities produced in all parts of our Empire, and there are attendants who can explain their merits. If every visitor who caters for a family, farm, or factory will examine the products carefully, with a view to finding out whether they meet requirements, or how they could be made to do so, and determine to buy as far as possible within the Empire, full use will be made of God's great gifts to the Empire. In this way it is possible to fulfil obligations to the Empire Pioneers, assist our own trading concerns, and indirectly ourselves and our kinsmen through the increased development of the Empire, which must result from such efforts on its behalf.

Associate yourself, your family and the friends who come under your influence with this work of the British Empire Exhibition for Empire trade and production. Become an Associate of the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition. The subscription is 5s. only. You will receive the handsome certificate of the Associates signed by the President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; the special badge; and two tickets of admission to the Exhibition if you are in Great Britain in 1925 during the term of the Exhibition.

Henry Campbell

Admiral.

The address of the Fellowship is:—
16, Grosvenor Gardens. LONDON, S.W.1.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035204

Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Central Committee:—SIR HENRY MCMAHON, (*Chairman*), THE LORD ASKWITH, ADMIRAL H. H. CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN J. BOYD-CARPENTER, THE EARL OF DENBIGH, MAJOR FRANK FOX, LT.-COL. SIR HENRY GALWAY, LT.-COL. HILDER, THE LORD LEIGH, SIR HAMNET SHARE, MR. J. J. SCOTT.

OFFICES: 16, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

The Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition was founded in November 1923, when H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES wrote to the Duke of Devonshire:—

> "I am very glad to accept the invitation to become the first member and President of the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition. I think that there will be many thousands of people throughout the Empire who will wish that the Exhibition, apart from its general work of furthering Imperial trade and industry, should take some definite tasks in promoting knowledge of the Empire and in assisting to a better distribution of the Empire's population. I think also that they will wish to do something more for the success of the Exhibition than to visit it once or twice. The Fellowship, with its programme of Imperial education, its scheme of settlement scholarships, and its provision of season tickets to the Exhibition, is intended to meet these cases. I wish the Fellowship a great success, and I hope to see its membership grow in every part of the Empire."

The purpose of the Fellowship was, in the first place, to ensure the full success of the British Empire Exhibition and the bulk of the subscription, (£2 2s. 0d.) was devoted to the provision of tickets for the Exhibition: in the second place to strive by the grant of Empire Scholarships, by the distribution of Empire literature, by the organisation of public meetings, to encourage a "United Family Feeling" among the peoples of the Empire.

During 1924 the Fellowship was able to devote a sum representing 20% of its subscriptions to Empire Scholarships and is now negotiating for grants-in-aid to add to that sum. The Fellowship will shortly allot these Scholarships taking care that every Fellow will have, as far as possible, an equal chance of securing a nomination for a Scholarship.

Other useful Empire work was done by public meetings, by letters to the Press, by the distribution of Educational literature. By August, 1924, a group of the Fellowship had been established in every part of the Empire.

During 1925 we hope to extend largely the ranks of the Fellowship and after the close of the second season of the British Empire Exhibition to maintain the Fellowship as a permanent organisation to work throughout the Empire by non-political means to encourage trade and industry within the Empire and to maintain a real spirit of comradeship among the peoples of the Empire.

Fellows receive:

1. Certificate of membership on parchment paper signed by the Prince of Wales.
2. The Badge of the Fellowship.
3. A Fellow's Pass (or 25 single transferable tickets) for the British Empire Exhibition, 1925.

A form of Application for membership is printed overleaf.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 42)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035205

EMPIRE OVERSEAS.

Form of Application for Membership.

(Open to Men, Women and Children).

Name and Address in block capitals with full titles and correct mode of address, please.

I, ...

of .....

.....

a British Subject, apply to become a Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition. I enclose £2 2s. as my subscription (Children under 14 pay £1 1s. only). I understand there will be no further liability.

Signature .....

Proposed by .....

Please send to the above address :—

Strike out one of these lines.
(1) A Fellow's Free Pass for Term of Exhibition in 1925*, *or* 25 single tickets (freely transferable).
(2) Certificate of membership.
(3) The badge in gunmetal (free).

Strike out if not wanted
In silver-gilt (for which I enclose 5s. extra).
In solid gold (for which I enclose 25s. extra.

**You may nominate some other person, e.g. a relative or friend in the United Kingdom, as the holder of the FREE PASS or to receive the tickets. If so please complete the following statement :—*

†*Strike out one of these lines.* Please† send 25 single tickets / prepare the FREE PASS in the name of

.....and send it to the following

ADDRESS .....

.....

The form of application is to be signed by the applicant and the proposer. The proposer should be a Clergyman, a Member of any House of Parliament or Legislative Assembly within the Empire, a Justice of the Peace, an Officer of H.M. Forces, a Civil Service Official, a member of a Chamber of Commerce, an official of any established Bank, Company, or Association, an Official of the British Empire Exhibition, Associate Fellow, or Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition.

Cheques, Drafts and Postal Orders, should be made payable to the Fellowship, British Empire Exhibition, and crossed Lloyds Bank Ltd., not negotiable, and sent to the Secretary:

FELLOWSHIP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION,
16, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035206

THE ASSOCIATE BRANCH.

Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition.

OFFICES: 16 GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—SIR HENRY MCMAHON (*Chairman*), THE LORD ASKWITH, ADMIRAL H. H. CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN J. BOYD-CARPENTER, THE EARL OF DENBIGH, MAJOR FRANK FOX, LT.-COL. SIR HENRY GALWAY, LT.-COL. HILDER, THE LORD LEIGH, SIR HAMNET SHARE, MR. J. J. SCOTT.

The Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition by August, 1923, had established itself in every part of the King's Dominions. Its idea of taking the occasion of the Exhibition to encourage a "Family Feeling" in all the peoples of the Empire, has won strong support; for it was seen that much could be done for the betterment of Empire trade, and for Empire development, outside the arena of party politics by appeals to the sentiment for the common good which exists in a united family.

But in the Overseas Dominions and Colonies many who sympathised with its aims had not joined the Fellowship because the bulk of its subscription of £2 2s. was devoted to the provision of a Fellows' Pass for the British Empire Exhibition and they had no opportunity of making use of that. To meet their case there was established an Associate branch, with a subscription of 5s.

Associates agree to pay one subscription of 5s. For that they receive:—

(1) A Certificate of Membership (for framing) signed by the Prince of Wales. This Certificate reproduces in glowing colour one of the great incidents of the Empire's history—the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Francis Drake's "Golden Hind" at Deptford

(2) The Badge of the Associate Branch of the Fellowship.

As in the case of the Fellows' subscriptions, a proportion of the Associates' subscriptions (5/-) is devoted to the foundation of Scholarships to help deserving young subjects of the King to settle on the land or to undertake educational courses within the Empire (the scholarships from Associates' subscriptions are restricted to Associates or their nominees). The Associates thus join in the work for Empire trade and industry and good citizenship of which the British Empire Exhibition is the pivot.

The appeal of this Associate Branch is to all the people of the British Empire to take the occasion of the great Exhibition to pledge themselves to loyal service to the Empire: in particular to determine to favour Empire goods in all their purchases and contracts; and thus to help the people of our Empire to full employment.

Form of Application is printed overleaf.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035207

EMPIRE OVERSEAS.

THE ASSOCIATE BRANCH.

Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition.

OFFICES: 16, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

(Open to Men, Women and Children.)

Name and Address in block capitals with full titles and correct mode of address.

I, ...

of .....

.....

.....

a British subject, apply to become an Associate of the British Empire Exhibition and enclose five shillings (5/-) as subscription. Please forward Badge, and Membership Certificate to the above address.

ENLIST MORE MEMBERS.

You are urged to enrol your friends and neighbours as Associates.

USE THIS FORM.

I, being a Fellow (or an Associate) of the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition, have enrolled.....Associates who are British subjects and enclose.....as subscriptions for these Associates.

Please cross out the form not required.

Please send directly to me for issue to them Membership Certificates, and Badges to the number required, *i.e.*,..... It is important that names and addresses of all Associates should be sent to the Secretary for our Records.

Please send a Membership Certificate, and Badge to each of the addresses attached:

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....

.....

If room is required for further names, attach another slip. Send with remittances to Secretary of the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition, 16, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

Cheques, Drafts and Postal Orders, should be made payable to the Fellowship, British Empire Exhibition, and crossed Lloyds Bank Ltd., not negotiable.

If more forms are required, send a Post Card to the Secretary, 16, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035205

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Signature .....

Proposed by .....

Please send to the above address :—

Strike out one of these lines.
(1) A Fellow's Free Pass for Term of Exhibition in 1925*, *or* 25 single tickets (freely transferable).
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(3) The badge in gunmetal (free).

Strike out if not wanted
In silver-gilt (for which I enclose 5s. extra).
In solid gold (for which I enclose 25s. extra.

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FELLOWSHIP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION,
16, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035206

THE ASSOCIATE BRANCH.

Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition.

OFFICES: 16 GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—SIR HENRY MCMAHON (*Chairman*), THE LORD ASKWITH, ADMIRAL H. H. CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN J. BOYD-CARPENTER, THE EARL OF DENBIGH, MAJOR FRANK FOX, LT.-COL. SIR HENRY GALWAY, LT.-COL. HILDER, THE LORD LEIGH, SIR HAMNET SHARE, MR. J. J. SCOTT.

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But in the Overseas Dominions and Colonies many who sympathised with its aims had not joined the Fellowship because the bulk of its subscription of £2 2s. was devoted to the provision of a Fellows' Pass for the British Empire Exhibition and they had no opportunity of making use of that. To meet their case there was established an Associate branch, with a subscription of 5s.

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(2) The Badge of the Associate Branch of the Fellowship.

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Form of Application is printed overleaf.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035207

EMPIRE OVERSEAS.

THE ASSOCIATE BRANCH.

Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition.

OFFICES: 16, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

(Open to Men, Women and Children.)

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If room is required for further names, attach another slip. Send with remittances to Secretary of the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition, 16, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 62)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

035208

Téléphone: Main 4939

Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne-Française

Comité Central

90, rue Saint-Jacques

Montréal, le 19 mars 1925

Au très honorable Arthur Meighen
Chef du parti conservateur
Chambre des Communes
Ottawa, Ontario

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir l'ordre du jour adopté par le Comité central de l'Association catholique de la Jeunesse canadienne-française le vendredi 13 mars courant.

Nous vous demandons la faveur de donner à cette requête la plus sérieuse considération.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur, l'expression de mon entier dévouement.

Pour le Comité central de l'A.C.J.C.

Le Chef du secrétariat général.

Alphonse de la Rochelle

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EXTRAIT DU PROCES VERBAL DE LA SEANCE REGULIERE DE L'A.C.J.C.

tenue le 13 mars 1925

Sous la présidence de J.-C. Martineau, avocat.

L'ordre du jour suivant est voté à l'unanimité:

"1. CONSIDERANT que le gouvernement fédéral annonce que le Canada participera de nouveau à l'exposition impériale de Wembley en Angleterre;

2. CONSIDERANT que l'an dernier, des protestations nombreuses et fondées s'élevèrent contre l'absence totale d'inscriptions en langue française dans la section canadienne de cette exposition;

3. CONSIDERANT qu'à une interpellation de M. Charles-Arthur Gauvreau , député de Témiscouata, le Très Honorable Mackenzie-King, premier ministre du Canada, a répondu qu'en 1924 "il avait fallu exécuter rapidement une grande partie" des travaux d'installation, mais " qu'on avait donné l'ordre à qui de droit de voir à ce que la langue française fût employée tout aussi bien que la langue anglaise au pavillon canadien";

4. CONSIDERANT" que des centaines de milles personnes, affirme M. le député Gauvreau, se rendent de France à cette exposition pour y examiner les produits du Canada et de la province de Québec" et que des milliers d'autres Européens, des Africains et des Asiatiques pour qui le français est la langue de communication internationale, visitent aussi cette exposition;

5. CONSIDERANT que l'an dernier, les inscriptions du pavillon de l'île de Chypre étaient rédigées en langue arabe et grecque, celles du pavillon de l'Afrique du Sud en langue hollandaise et anglaise, et celles du pavillon de la Palestine en langue arabe et hébraique aussi bien qu'en anglais;

6. CONSIDERANT que le gouvernement fédéral ne saurait ignorer, à Wembley, la langue française sans manquer de respect au bilinguisme officiel, base du pacte confédératif de 1867, et sans blesser vivement la race française, l'une des deux races-mères, sur lesquelles repose l'unité canadienne ;

En conséquence, les membres du Comité central de l'A.C.J.C., interprètes fidèles des 175 groupements de jeunes gens disséminés par tout le Canada, demandent respectueusement au Gouvernement canadien de nommer, à la section canadienne de cette exposition impériale, le personnel bilingue requis et de donner au français, en tout et partout, la même place d'honneur et la même importance qu'à l'anglais. "

(signé) Le Chef du secrétariat général

Alphonse de la Rochelle

Copie Conforme

Alphonse de la Rochelle

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Ottawa, March 25, 1925.

M. Alphonse de la Rochelle,
Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne-Francaise,
90 rue St. Jacques,
Montréal.

Cher Monsieur de la Rochelle:

J'ai dûment reçue la vôtre du 19 courant et son contenu. J'ai lu la résolution et vous pouvez être sûr qu'aucune démarche de cette nature aura ma considération sympathique.

Votre tout dévoué,

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Dear Mr. La Rochelle:

Your letter of the 19th reached me to-day. I read the Resolution and you may be sure that any step in that direction will command my sympathetic consideration.

Yours very truly,

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1043, RUE RACHEL EST
MONTRÉAL

Association catholique des Voyageurs de Commerce du Canada

01

COMITÉ GÉNÉRAL

Montréal, 1 mai 1925.

Monsieur,-

Les autorités ont décidé une nouvelle exposition à Wembley et, comme l'an dernier, le Canada y aura son pavillon.

On se souvient des nombreuses plaintes qui furent adressées au gouvernement, contre l'ostracisme du français au pavillon canadien en 1924, notamment celles de l'Association Catholique des Voyageurs de Commerce du Canada.

Cette année, nous sommes heureux d'endosser la résolution que vous adressait l'A.C.J.C. il y a quelque temps et nous vous incluons aussi la nôtre du 25 septembre dernier que vous avez reçue et dans laquelle vous trouverez tous les motifs de notre requête. Nous espérons que cette année, des dispositions seront prises pour que les mêmes griefs ne se répètent pas.

Votre respectueux,

Eugène Thouin, secrétaire.

par: Paul Leclair
Chef du Secrétariat.

PL/ET

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Résolution re use of French at Wembley

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Ottawa, 7 mai, 1925.

M. Paul Leclair,

Assn. Catholique des Voyageurs de Commerce du Canada,

1045 rue Rachel Est,

Montréal.

Cher Monsieur:

Le très honorable M. Meighen m'a demandé de répondre à votre lettre du 1 mai, et de vous assurer que les représentations contenues dans votre résolution auront toute sa meilleure considération.

Votre bien dévoué,

Secretaire privé.

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Ottawa, May 16, 1925.

Hon. J.B.M. Baxter, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

Senator McDonald brought the attached in to Mr. Meighen. Mr. Meighen thinks that from the maritime point of view it would be well worth while bringing the matter up on the estimates for the Wembley Exhibition.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary.

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Sterling Shelby

Empire Exhibition

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(COPY)

Brit. Empire Exhibition

On Tour

20th Jan. '26.

The Directors of the British Empire Exhibition (On Tour) have been making extensive enquiries among the Retailers in the cities visited by the Exhibition into the question of the stocking and sale of Empire products. The Retailers acknowledge that owing to the propaganda of the Exhibition and in the Press the demand among their customers for Empire Products is becoming so general and insistent that, in the interests of their business they are being forced to consider how the demand can be met. They are ready and willing to meet the demand, but the chief difficulty with which they are faced lies in the diffusion of the wholesale supply. In order to obtain a wide range of Empire Goods they have to deal with a whole host of separate wholesale dealers, and this entails additional correspondence, complicated book-keeping, and the interviewing of salesmen, which involves additional expense, and adds to the price at which they can offer the goods to the public. They state that if they could deal with one big wholesale control agency which could supply them with a wide range of goods drawn from various parts of the Empire they could meet the demands of their customers and offer Empire Goods at a favourable price.

We are convinced that a company formed with the object of establishing a central wholesale distributing agency for Empire Goods of every kind would meet with immediate and assured success. The whole country is keyed up to respond to the appeal for inter-Empire trade, and the Retailers are impressed with the necessity for advertising and stocking Empire Goods.

It would not, however, be enough to confine the operations of the company to the creation of a central distributing agency. The supply of Empire products is not sufficiently large, comprehensive, or organised to meet the demand which might readily be created. It would be necessary for the company to stimulate increased production, and to organise the supply from English and overseas sources so that the demand could be met.

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It would also be necessary for it to coordinate and intensify propaganda on behalf of Empire purchasing.

The Company would therefore require to embrace three main Divisions in its operations.

(A) A Distributing Agency in England.

(B) Development of Production in England and Overseas

(c) Intensified Propaganda.

(A) Distributing Agency in England (1) It would be necessary to instal a central office in London with large warehouse accommodation, to include cold storage, at the three main ports of entry, London, Liverpool and Southampton.

(2) Selected Retailers in the towns of England would act as agents for the Company and would sell its goods, getting their supplies direct from its main depots. The goods would carry its trade mark as a guarantee of Empire origin.

(3) The Company would have its own retail store in London from which it would sell direct to customers.

(4) The Company would have its headquarters office in London, preferably in the same building as the West end store, with a network of agencies watching its opportunities and advancing its interests in all important trade centres in the Empire.

(B) Development of Production Overseas. It should be the aim of the Company to form a direct link between the producer and the consumer; and it follows that it should further its own interests by encouraging and assisting Empire development. "Men, Money, and markets" form the key to development, and the Company should embrace in its activities Migration, the financing of development projects, and the establishment of markets.

The Head Office in London should include a Migration Office where dependable information would be supplied to would-be emigrants. It would contain a large lounge where pamphlets containing information about every part of the Empire would be on view. These pamphlets would not be the usual glowing eulogies, but would show in parallel columns the advantages and drawbacks characteristic of each place. Consultation with experts possessing local knowledge would be available, and for this a fee would be charged. Genuine enquirers

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would not object to a fee, and idle curiosity would be checked. It would not be necessary to maintain a large staff of experts. There could be found, resident in London, men who for a fixed fee would give advice by appointment.

The Company might have a small cinema where would-be emigrants could on payment of a small fee, see films showing the life in the various Dominions and Colonies.

Clients would be advised as to where to go, what opportunities offered, and for what classes of goods the Company could promise assured markets.

The Company would also give financial help in approved cases, and the Agents overseas would assist and advise settlers on landing abroad.

(2) Arrangements could be made with farmers in England to put settlers, proposing to go on the land overseas, through a course of preliminary training in farm work. Only such pupils as were reported on by the farmer as suitable and likely to make good would be further considered by the Company or recommended to the Agents abroad.

(3) The operations of the Company would be Empire wide and the Agencies abroad would play an important part in advising the Company. It should be part of the latter's policy to give financial aid to approved development projects which would improve trade, such as schemes for facilitating transport, communications, irrigation &c.

(4) The Company would employ a staff of travelling inspectors to study and report on these projects, and on trade conditions generally.

(C) Intensive Propoganda. It would be necessary to conduct a well organised campaign on behalf of Empire trade and purchase. No better medium for this purpose could be devised than the Exhibition now touring in England. It brings to the notice of the consumer what the Empire can and does produce, gets into personal touch with retailers and studies their point of view, and stimulates interest in and enthusiasm for inter-Empire trace. The Company should take it over, elaborate it and establish it on a permanent footing as its main advertising agency.

Such is my idea of what should constitute the policy and general framework of the proposed Company. I am not sufficiently

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experienced in finance to advance any suggestions as to what capital would be required in order to start and finance it, but I am sure that whatever the sum would be it could be raised. AllEngland is stirred by the slogan "Be British and Buy British" and the necessary money would be forthcoming. Blocks of shares would have to be offered for subscription to the Dominions and Colonies so that the character of the Company would be maintained as an Empire rather than as an English undertaking.

"R.A.C."

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House of Commons
Canada

O T T A W A,
April 9, 1926.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

The enclosed report reaches me from Mr. E. N. Carruthers of Kelowna. It is written by his brother, Colonel R. A. Carruthers, one of the Directors of the British Empire Exhibition, On Tour in England. Colonel Carruthers is very much impressed by the interest being manifested towards the Exhibition, and is most anxious to turn that interest into something tangible.

Mr. Carruthers asks me to submit the report to you, and I shall be very much obliged if you can find time to give me your impressions on the suggestions contained therein.

Yours very truly,
Grote Stirling
GROTE STIRLING.

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Ottawa, April 14, 1926.

Grote Stirling, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Stirling:

Many thanks for your letter of the 9th instant enclosing report written by Colonel Carruthers. This report gives a very comprehensive outline of the British Empire Exhibition, and I have read it with the greatest interest.

Yours very truly,

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035222

Kincardine, Mch 29/26

Dear Arthur:

The result in W. Ont. is very disappointing. I have not seen the results generally — merely the majority, which is larger than I thought it would be and likely to take the grip out of our workers. I had the idea from what they told me during the general election that a large majority of those who went Prog. in North Bruce would have voted for me had there been no Prog. candidate. I am not so sure of it now. I fear they would be utterly disappointed if they had no candidate. I am at a loss to know now what to advise. I hate the thought of being a candidate and I doubt if the Tories here are thinking of anyone else. Tom Rowe was in Southampton and he says the Bell boys want to give

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Malcolm an exclamation.
You sat beside one of them
at dinner in Southampton
the day we were there.
I think you had better write
him – Charles M. Bell,
Mayor of Southampton.
Tell him Earl Rowe told
you he was so disposed,
put in a strong argument
yourself: I still think we
should fight, but I would
give a good deal if they
would select some other
candidate than myself. If
I should win I would
probably not get even one
Conservative nominated out of
the Press, led many to believe
we had a chance in W.M. and
there is the natural reaction.

Yours truly
Hugh Clark

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

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Interview given by Mr. Meighen: April 8, 1926.

"In case there is a bye-election in North Bruce will the Conservative party contest it?" This question was put to Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, Conservative Leader, today. "Most assuredly we will. That is my very definite advice from North Bruce Conservatives" was Mr. Meighen's reply.

(a) "It has not been hard to guess for some little time", ~~thatxthexGexxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Mr. Meighen proceeded, "that the Government intend to try this seat next. Mr. Malcolm has been absent from the House continuously and ~~is~~ as reported up in North Bruce trying to use the interval ~~before an election is announced~~ stands to persuade Conservatives and independent voters to support him on the ground that he is to be made a minister. Probably also the tactics of West Middlesex will be repeated, and the Government candidate will utilize the advance information which he has to pre-empt all the halls of the riding for the last days of the contest."

"The Mackenzie King Administration holds office by virtue of the most disgraceful election frauds ever perpetrated in Canadian history. These are being disclosed day by day in the courts. They are not governing, they are simply clinging to their places and marking time."

(a) Party indiscretion on Conservatives part. Contest in personal view but a clear duty to do a disservice to Canada in a national crisis

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"The legislation they have introduced is ill prepared and mainly farcical. It has no relation to the vital needs of the country. It makes no progress in Parliament. The Government indeed has no real control of Parliament."

"No matter how the Prime Minister may talk a defeat in North Bruce means the defeat of his feeble and defunct Administration. ~~Ghost~~ North Bruce ~~constituency~~ will have a chance to do a great good ~~signal service~~ to Canada at a critical time and North Bruce will not fail."

(Life hangs now on high pressure personal appeals by new made ministers — In a situation like the present a mere personal appeal is absurd

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n Bruce

Kincardine, Apr 8/26

Dear Arthur,

Did you write Charlie Bell Southampton? Clydesdale was up there this week and I have not heard from him except by telephone and he cannot talk freely over it. Malcolm found it hard to make his East friends here believe it safe to open the mine. He reported that I would not oppose him, reported too that Steven (Port Elgin) would support him. I had a letter from Stevens yesterday in which he says "Where the hell did he get that stuff?" I do not believe they will take chances on opening the mine. Gordon Reid of Lorne was in town. He invites me to come up there as full of pep and spoiling for a fight. The same is true here and everywhere else, except for the two Bell boys. Their father is all. They opposed me in 1921 but made up for it in 1925. Malcolm met them in Toronto and I suppose got them committed. However, I am sure a letter from you to Charlie would be effective,

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Malcolm has letters to the electors already enveloped and addressed to be sent out as soon as the announcement is made, but I do not think the announcement will come. Gordon Reid was telling me that in a Chatham hotel Malcolm was boasting about his young alien. That was on the occasion of Cabinet Ministers and Exit members to whom he was talking. Clydesdale went up to him and said "By God, you'll need it". He is about the only one I know of who thinks he can win. We have a young Conservative Club here that will be horribly disappointed if he is not made a Minister with portfolio.

Yours truly

Hugh Cleath

Arthur William Meighen MP
Ottawa

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Interview given by Mr. Meighen. April 9, 1926.

N Bruce

"In case there is a bye-election in North Bruce will the Conservative party contest it?" This question was put to Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, Conservative Leader, to-day. "Most assuredly we will. That is my very definite advice from North Bruce Conservatives" was Mr. Meighen's reply. "They realize that this contest is on no mere personal issue but is a chance to do a signal service to Canada in a national crisis."

"It has not been hard to guess for some little time", Mr. Meighen proceeded, "that the Government intend to try this seat next. Mr. Malcolm has been absent from the House continuously and is reported up in North Bruce trying to use the interval before an election is announced to persuade Conservative and independent voters to support him on the ground that he is to be made a minister. Probably also the tactics of West Middlesex will be repeated, and the Government candidate will utilize the advance information which he has to pre-empt all the halls of the riding for the last days of the contest."

"The Mackenzie King Administration holds office by virtue of the most disgraceful election frauds ever perpetrated in Canadian history. These are being disclosed day by day in the courts."

"They are not governing, they are simply clinging to their places and marking time. The legislation they have introduced is ill prepared and mainly farcical. It has no relation to the vital needs of the country. It makes no progress in Parliament. The Government indeed has no real control of Parliament."

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"No matter how the Prime Minister may talk a defeat in North Bruce means the defeat of his feeble and defunct Administration. Its life hangs now on high pressure "personal" appeals by new made ministers - in a situation like the present a mere personal appeal is absurd. North Bruce will have a chance to do a great good to Canada at a critical time and North Bruce will not fail."

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035230

487 n Bruce

Hamilton Ont
April 26

not acted

Hon A Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Sir:—
After reading the enclosed clipping from Globe wonder did you sit thane even was for cooked up a more rolling election than the wartime one pulled off by your Party leader Borden?—
To tell the truth I am surprised at a paper printing such nonsense unless they treat it as a joke—

Yours
Jas. Jones

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TORIES TO OPPOSE MALCOLM IF BRUCE SEAT IS OPENED

Meighen Issues Militant Message, Saying Government Clings to Office by Most Disgraceful Election Methods Ever Known

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 9.—Anticipating that the King Government's next Cabinet Minister bye-election venture will be in North Bruce, with James Malcolm, the sitting member, as the principal, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Federal Conservative Leader, tonight issued a vigorously-worded declaration of intent to oppose Mr. Malcolm when he runs.

After noting the recent absence of Mr. Malcolm from Parliament, which Mr. Meighen takes to be proof of his intentions to seek re-election as a Minister, the Conservative Leader proceeds: "Probably also the tactics of West Middlesex will be repeated, and the Government candidate will utilize the advance information which he has to preempt all the halls of the riding for the last days of the contest."

"The Mackenzie King Administration holds office by virtue of the most disgraceful elections ever perpetrated in Canadian history. These are being disclosed day by day in the courts.

"They are not governing, they are simply clinging to their places and marking time. The legislation they have introduced is ill-prepared and mainly farcical. It has no relation to the vital needs of the country. It makes no progress in Parliament. The Government indeed has no real control of Parliament.

"No matter how the Prime Minister may talk, a defeat in North Bruce means the defeat of his feeble and defunct Administration. Its life hangs now on high-pressure 'personal' appeals by new-made Ministers—in a situation like the present a more personal appeal is absurd. North Bruce will have a chance to do a great good to Canada at a critical time, and North Bruce will not fail."

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Ottawa, April 10, 1926.

Dear Mr. Bell:

You may remember me calling to see you with Colonel Hugh Clark some twenty months ago. We are again, as you know, on the eve of a bye-election in North Bruce. I suppose in one way nothing of this kind is absolutely certain until the writ is issued, but that it has been the intention of the Government all along there can be no doubt. They have sought to arrange their bye-elections in such order as would enable the verdict of the first ones where they cannot fail to affect the psychology of the people in the more difficult constituencies where later they would have to try their fortunes. Our advices are that the Member for North Bruce has been using the later weeks endeavouring to secure promises of support from those who opposed him previously.

I am taking the liberty of urging upon you the very great importance of the coming bye-election in North Bruce, and of a victory for the Conservative party there.

The Government was permitted wrongly, I think, to present itself to Parliament after being defeated in the election and appeal

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for confidence, not upon its record or upon the result of the election, but upon a new programme specially addressed to the Progressive and Labour members who hold the fate of the Government in their hands. Many of these members had utterly lost confidence in the Administration, but they were put in the position where they could not se vote without at the same time voting directly against the programme they had been crying for for years. That any government should take this step, or even be permitted to take it, is unprecedented in constitutional history.

Since getting a narrow majority in their favour under the above circumstances they have been hovering between life and death. All legislation is decided upon after negotiation with the Progressives and Laborites. On no subject is any definite line of policy possible. The consequences are only too inevitable and are already too obvious. If this continues there can be no chance of stable or prosperous conditions in this country. Its early conclusion is manifestly of vital interest to every citizen.

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A defeat in North Bruce will be a blow so heavy that a Government in the condition of this Government cannot, in my judgment, recover from it. They will, of course, in the contest, pretend that they will carry on anyway, but they cannot carry on, and it would just be a lingering death, and not lingering long at that. North Bruce, therefore, has it in its power to put an end to the present stalemate in Canada and give this country a chance to get on its feet. No such opportunity has been offered to a constituency in our history before. May I appeal to you to continue in this fight the splendid work you did in the late campaign and take your part to ensure a Conservative victory in your county. Our advices are that this county can be won. It is not the ordinary case of a newly made minister going back for re-election. It is a case of a government having no right to carry on in the public interest and of one constituency being put in a position to solve the problem of the whole country.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles Bell, Esq.,

Southampton, Ont.

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035235

Show Mr Ryckman

n Bruce

Ottawa, April 10, 1926.

My dear Hugh:

Just received your letter this morning. Have written Mr. Bell and attach hereto copy of my letter. I know that Malcolm said yesterday that he was going in the Government. This, of course, does not decide the matter. Anyway, I gave an interview last night and if Malcolm does not go in now the reason will be apparent. We certainly intend to make a fight of it in North Bruce that will long be remembered.

Yours very truly,

Colonel Hugh Clark,
Kincardine, Ont.

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035236

n Bund

Kincardine, Sept 5/26

487

Dear Arthur:

I had a letter today from D. J. Byers, Wiarton, in which he says that Clydesdale & some other organizers should be in North Bruce now & are to show that we intend to contest the riding, and thus prevent commitments on the part of Conservatives. Macdonald is here and is doing his best to get influential Tories to say he should get an acclamation. Byers thinks we can win – thinks anyone can win. I judge from his letter he would like the nomination himself.

Yours truly

Geo. H. Clark

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen MP
Ottawa

Dear E.B.
Just for your information
Please return
Geo

D35237

487
N. Bruce

Ottawa, April 10, 1926.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I appreciate very much indeed your having called upon me to-day and especially your proposal as to taking part in the coming contest in North Bruce. We all realize the unique importance of this election. I thank you very warmly for offering to take a hand. Will hope that you will make it a point of calling on me any time you are in the city.

Yours very truly,

W.W. Evans, Esq.,
Federal Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

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