START

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADA

MICROFILMED
BY
CENTRAL MICROFILM UNIT
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
OF
CANADA
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MICROFILMÉ
PAR LE
SERVICE CENTRAL DU MICROFILM
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
DU
CANADA
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

21/11/1968 DATE

REDUCTION 13-

J Quinn OPERATOR / OPERATEUR

EXPOSURE / EXPOSITION 76

ARC-178(1/66)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

R214
-107-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS

Series 6

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136509

November 16, 1929.

Stanley Bernardine, Esq.,
1074 Waterman Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Stanley:

I just received your letter of 12th November. It came just at a time when I happened to be overwhelmed with work. Anyway, at present I do not think I could do anything effective in the way of getting you a position here. There is a lot of unemployment in Toronto. I certainly would like to be able to give a little time to it, but I absolutely know I cannot.

Have shown Max the pictures you sent and he was very pleased to see them.

I do hope you have better luck in Detroit. Things are sure to pick up it seems to me, before long.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

March 26/32.
655 Somerset St.
Ottawa.

Senator Arthur Meighen.

136510

Dear Sir;

I have made an application for a position on A. Division of the R.C.M.P. I just had an operation for hernia to qualify for the medical exam. My trouble now is that I dont make the required height being ½ inch under specifications.

I was given the information that with the required letter of intercedence to the Commissioner that I would be able to get on as special constable.

Hoping it will not put you to inconveniences to intercede for me at this time.

Best of Easter Greetings.

I remain

Stanley Bernardine

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136511

March 29, 1932.

Mr. Stanley Bernardine,
655 Somerset St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Stanley:

I have your letter of 26th. Am afraid there is little one can do with regard to Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but I will speak to the Chief Officer at my earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

March 31/22
655 Somerset St.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen 136512
National Building
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the interest you are taking - I am sure that your interview with the Commissioner will be very satisfactory.

Hoping that you and yours are enjoying the best

Your Truly.

Stanley Brandon

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS T.D. 1

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

136513

DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM - POSTAL TELEGRAPH - MACKAY RADIO
COMMERCIAL CABLES - ALL AMERICA CABLES
MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH

IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED - IMPERIAL CABLES - BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE
HALIFAX AND BERMUDA CABLE CO.

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	Day Letter
NL	Night Letter
NM	Night Telegram
LCO	Deferred
NLT	Cable Letter

W. D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications, Montreal.

NA170 60 NL STANDARD TIME 1935 DEC 26 PM 5 25

BM DETROIT MICH 26

274

THE RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

DEAR ARTHUR I AM IN A JAM HERE BEING SEWED UP ON ALL SIDES MY ATTYS NAME IS SEWARD NICHOLS ELEVEN THIRTY FOUR MAJESTIC BLDG BEING APPOINTED BY THE COURT THIS CASE WILL INVOLVE ME SERIOUSLY WITHOUT PROPER COUNCILLOR BEING A BRITISH SUBJECT WOULD LIKE PROPER REPRESENTATION THROUGH PROPER AUTHORITIES AM NOT GUILTY OF CHARGES PREFERRED TRIAL DATE JANUARY 3

STANLEY BERNARDINE

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136514

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 28, 1933.

Dear Stanley:

I have just had forwarded to me from Ottawa the telegram which you addressed to me on the 26th. It arrived this morning.

I am managing a group of Companies here in Toronto and am not in Ottawa at all except the short time theSenate is sitting the early part of the year. I certainly cannot see any way in which I could be of help to you now. The Canadian authorities would never interfere with the process of the Courts in the United States. All anyone from another country is entitled to there is the regular trial, the same as a citizen of their own country. I am indeed sorry that you are in trouble.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Stanley Bernardine,
c/o Seward Nichols,
1134 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

-Copy-

136515

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont. August 13th 1921.

Dear Captain Bernier:-

Your letter of the 29th July, previously acnowledged by mr Secretary, is before me.

I have been impressed with the importance of doing everything we can, having regard to very difficult financial conditions, to make certain of the retention of our northern lands. The subject has already received close attention and your letter will be placed before the Officers who advise the Government with regard thereto. I am glad you have brought the matter to my attention.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) Arthur Meighen.

Captain J.E.Bernier,

27 Fraser Street,

Levis, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

Captain J. E. Bernier, F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.
27, Fraser Street,
Levis, P. Q.
CANADA

136516

May 12th, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.
President, Royal Empire Society,
151 Bloor St. W., Ki.5161,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I beg to submit to you a record of my work in the North for the Empire, until my retirement at the age of seventy-five years.

During the Crimea war, I went with my father on board the brig "Zillah" during the first part of 1854 with a cargo of navy stores which was delivered to a man-of-war in the Black Sea. I remained on board said vessel until I left for school. In 1866 I left in the brig "St-Joseph" as a seaman. In 1869 I took command as master in the brig "St-Joseph" with a cargo of wood for Teingmouth, England, and I remained with a Scotch firm for twenty years, during which time I was in a good many ports until I retired from sea.

During my navigation days I happened to buy many books pertaining on different expditions especially Sir John Franklin, lost in 1847-48, where some documents were found on Point Victory, King Williams Land, and during one of my trips North I found and put up the marble slab which was left at Belcher Island, and made a concrete base for the late Sir John Franklin and his officers and men, which photo appears in my public reports.

On the 17th day of January 1901, I lectured before the Royal Colonial Empire, which is now the Royal Empire Society of London, England. I had the pleasure to meet Lord Strathcona and the Minister R. R. Dobell. The President on this occasion was Sir Clement Markam who approved of my plans, and that same evening I offered my services free to Her Majesty the Queen Victoria, who died a few days later, and I offered also to do that work for the Dominion of Canada, and I received no pay during four years.

During my sailor's carreer I commanded, repaired and docked 109 ships, steamers and yatchs. On the 1st April, 1904, I took command for the Canadian Goverment steamer "Arctic" with two Royal commissions: Commander and Fishery Officer. During my trips to the North I took possession for the Empire the whole of Arctic Archipelago laying to the north of America, from 60 degrees west to 141 degrees west, as far north as 90 degrees. And during my service as Fishery Officer, I collected money from American whalers in the Hudson Bay, which was declared later

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Captain J. E. Bernier, F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.
27, Fraser Street,
Levis, P.Q.
CANADA

136517

to be a Canadian sea, because the American whalers, Scoct and English whalers paid licenses and admitted that we had sovereignty and also amongst Arctic Islands I met American whalers and traders which also paid for their whaling and trading license which gave the right of sovereignty amongst the Arctic Archipelago, and was admitted in the case of Captain Sverdrup of the "Fram" and we remained in full possession as indicated by the latest Canadian Chart.

May I metion that at the departure of the "Arctic" in 1908, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present. At his request the time for leaving was fixed at 12 o'clock noon, so that all the war vessels would participate to our departure, and the Arctic passed between each man-of-war and saluted the British flag, as well as other vessels which represented all nationalities, and we were wished, by signals, a "bon-voyage" which filled our hearts with good intentions, and the magnificent band of H.M.S "Indomitable" playing "Auld Lang Syne" reached our ears, and I named on later expeditions on the highest mountain in "Arctic Bay" - King George Mountain - in remembrance of Prince of Wales.

May I mention to you also that I spent the sum of $21.000.00 of my own money during the time that I gave lectures and proved to the Canadian people that the time had come that we should take possession of our northern heritage which was given to us by the Imperial Goverment on the 1st September 1880, and it was at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier giving me command of the steamer Arctic on the 1st April 1904, during which time I took possession of all the Arctic Archipelago (July 1st, Confederation Day) which remained under our sovereignty to this date.

My work was also approved of by the Royal Geographical Society, which Society presented me with the Black Grant of Sir George Black. I was made a fellow of Royal Colonial Institute, which became the Royal Empire Society. In 1925 I received the long service medal , from the Governor General, at the age of seventy-five, and I am now, since the 1st January 1931, at the age of seventy-nine, still in good health and spirit.

I beg you to consider my demand for recognition from His Majesty the King, who was personnally present when I left Quebec, July 28th, 1908, to take possession of our Northern Archipelago, which I did in 1908-09.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Captain J. E. Bernier, F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.
27, Fraser Street,
Levis, P.Q.
CANADA

136518

I beg to enclose you copy of a letter which you sent me from Ottawa, on August 13th, 1921, and I beg to say that I have done my duty and claimed the whole Arctic Archipelago and maintained possession to this date.

I hope that you will be kind enough to advise the Honourable Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister, and I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Capt. J. E. Bernier

Captain J. E. Bernier, F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Captain J. E. Bernier, F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.
27, Fraser Street.
Levis, P. Q.
CANADA

136519

May 18th, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
151 Bloor Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

In the letter that I sent you the other day I forgot to mention that the Hon. Mr. Maurice Dupré, Solicitor-General is my town friend with whom your son is associated and a friend of him. If you think proper he will tell you how much he is interested in me.

I have been a member of the Royal Empire Society for 31 years, and the Royal Geographical Society for 27 years, and I have had the Quebec Geographical Society gold medal.

I hope that you will be president of the Royal Empire Society for many years, and the Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada, and I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Capt. J. E. Bernier F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.

Captain ~~J.E.~~Bernier, F.R.G.S., R.E.S.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136520

Ottawa

May 19, 1931.

Captain J. E.Bernier,
27, Fraser Street,
Levis, P. Q.

My dear Captain Bernier:

I have your letter of 12th May. It is like a breath from other years to hear from you, and I assure you it is a pleasure. Naturally I have followed with interest and pride the many achievements you have to your credit and the advantage which your exploratory work has been to Canada.

It is to my mind very doubtful whether there is anything I can do now that would be of value to you. When one leaves politics the reason for his influence disappears. However, I will keep the matter in mind, and if opportunity offers will avail myself of it.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Captain J. E. Bernier, F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.
27, Fraser Street,
Levis, P. Q.
CANADA

136521

September 1st 1933.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Prsident du Senat,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I was at the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Bennett and he had a good reception, both at Quebec and Montreal, and we have learnt from him that a good deal of succes was attained and all canadians are proud of him.

At the first opportunity I would feel grateful to you to find out if he had time to think of your humble servant, or whether he will interest himself to the man who spent a good deal of energy and money for his country.

However, I am glad when I hear the La Hague Commission is deciding that Greenland, our friendly neighbours, have been awarded the whole of the Island, according to geography problem; therefor what I did in 1909 will remain a manument for Canada and the Canadians.

I take this opportunity to thank you for what you have done while Prime Minister of Canada in seconding my efforts years ago, and you certainly deserve the bigger share of my maintening possession of our Northern heritage which the British Government gave to Canada on the 1st September 1880, and I will be pleased to hear of your final efforts in securing for Canada at least 500,000 square miles of territory which according to my knowledge and other explorers will be very valuable in the near future, in coal, copper, silver and fisheries.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Capt. J. E. Bernier

Capt. J.E.Bernier, F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S.

H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136522

347 Bay St., Toronto,
September 7, 1935.

My dear Captain Bernier:

I have your letter of 1st. Have been more active on your behalf than perhaps you know of. Am indeed very anxious to see some recognition accorded you. Have been in hopes that such would eventuate before this, but have been disappointed. It will not be possible for me to go farther than that until the Session re-opens.

Sincerely yours,

Captain J. E. Bernier,
27 Fraser Street,
Levis, P. Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Captain J. E. Bernier, F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.
27, Fraser Street,
Levis, P. Q.
CANADA

136523

September 9th, 1933.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto:-Ont.

My Dear Senator;

I received your kind letter of the 7th, and I am glad to hear that you have been active on my behalf, and I know that you will do all in your power so that the Hono. Prime Minister may be able to appreciate my long activities and success for our dear Country. I will endeavor to live long enough to obtain recognition from the people of Canada and the world at large.

I have decided to go to Europe for a short trip and will be back during the session.

I was at the reception of the Hon R.B.Bennett in Quebec and by his diplay towards me I felt that he appreciates my value for our Country.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Capt. J. E. Bernier

Captain J. E. Bernier, F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.

LNH/

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136524

COPY:-

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

18th November, 1933.

Dear Captain Bernier,

On the King's return to London I have had the honour to submit to His Majesty the specially bound copy of your book "Cruise of the Aretic" which you have been good enough to offer for the King's acceptance.

I am commanded to convey to you the expression of the King's sincere thanks for this interesting work. His Majesty realises what valuable services you have rendered to your country both as an able navigator and valourous explorer, and hopes you may be spared for many years to enjoy your well-earned leisure after so active and strenuous a life.

The King well remembers, as Prince of Wales, seeing your Ship "The Aretic" at Quebec in 1908, when you were about to start for the North.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) CLIVE WIGRAM.

Captain J.E. Bernier.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Captain J. E. Bernier, F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.
27, Fraser Street,
Levis, P. Q.
CANADA

136525

December 5th,1933.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Senator,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to advise you that I arrived home from Rome, Paris and London.

I beg to enclose you a copy of a letter that I received from Sir Clive Wigram, Private Secretary to His Majesty the King, which speaks for itself.

His Majesty the King was in Quebec in 1908, as Prince of Wales, and he gave the S.S.ACRTIC a great send-off, and when we passed the ship that he was on I addressed the officers and the crew of the S.S.ARCTIC telling them that he was the future King and that filled our hearts with good intention to do our utmost duty for our country, and we gave them three cheers as we passed the ship, and the present King well remembers that great send-off.

I take this opportunity to advise you also that the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Empire Society are in my favor for the work I have done for my country.

I also take this opportunity of wishing you a pleasant Christmass and New Year, and I remain,

Your faiththful servant,

H. *Capt. J. E. Bernier F.R.G.S. F.R.E.S.*

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136526

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 11, 1915.

Dear Captain Bernier:

I have just received your letter of 8th with enclosure which is indeed interesting. Am very glad to know that your splendid work is receiving recognition.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind Christmas wishes, which are heartily reciprocated.

Yours very truly,

Captain J. E. Bernier,
29, Fraser Street,
Levis, P. Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136527

Telephone: Wa. 7209 — 2 Toronto St.

TORONTO HEALTH CLUB

R. E. BERNIER
DIRECTOR

July 25th, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
347 Bay St.
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighan:

Believing that we have something here, that will be of interest to you, we are mailing you a guest card, which will enable you to be our guest any time within the next week, between the hours of 9.00 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

Our service consists of:

(a) A physical check-up to determine the type of program best suited to your physical condition and age.
(b) Individually supervised exercises.
(c) A good perspiration in our Turkish room.
(d) Shower.
(e) A good stimulating massage, ending in an alcohol rub to close the pores.
(f) Sun ray bath.

We hope you will accept, and, of course, you will not be obligated in any way.

Sincerely,

R. E. Bernier

Director.

REB:EML

enc.

SCIENTIFIC BODY CONDITIONING FOR BUSINESS MEN

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OFFICE INSTRUCTION MEMO

136528

To Mr. Meighen ..... DEPT. ..... 193.....

Mr. H. A. Bertram,
General Manager,
Patricia Birch Lake Mine,
1212 Canada Permanent Bldg.

AD. 3891.

Mr Graham - Chicago
on way to Palatine
L.A. 0.5.15.

FORM NO. 23 VERBAL ORDERS DON'T GO

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"32 B" Guelph Apts.,
McMillan Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.,
April 20/21. 136528

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Owing to unforseen circumstances, my husband, J. G. Bertrand has been unemployed for the past two months. Although he has put forth every effort, he has not been able to secure a position.

For the past two years, Mr Bertrand has been employed by the Continental Guaranty Corpn., first as District Credit Mgr. at Regina, Sask., and later as Branch Mgr. at Winnipeg. His previous experience was with the Imperial Bank of Canada. Unless he secures something immediately, it will be necessary for us to break up our home, and for my little girl and I to return to Portage.

Would you be good enough to use your influence to place my husband with your company in Winnipeg. If you can possibly do this it will be greatly appreciated by both of us.

For reference, please refer to Mr. F. Crozier, Asst. Vice Pres., Continental Guaranty Corpn. Montreal.

Sincerely,
Bertha (Stephens) Bertrand

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136530

April 23, 1931.

Mrs. J. G. Bertrand,
32 B, Guelph Apts.,
McMillan Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mrs. Bertrand:

I just received your letter of 20th. Am certainly sorry to know that Mr. Bertrand is out of work and would do anything for him I could. Owing to his experience I presume he is qualified for Insurance work. The only suggestion I could make would be that he see Mr. Fess, who is at present in Winnipeg or in the West. Probably by phoning the office of Smith, Fess & Co., he might learn when he would be there. I am not at all sure that any representative in the West is required, but it would do no harm for him to lay his experience before Mr. Fess anyway.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"32 B" 4 mile apts.,
McMillan Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.,
April 27/21. 136531

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Immediately on receipt of your letter of April 23rd., Mr. Bertrand endeavored to get in touch with Mr. Ross, but found that he had left for Toronto Saturday last.

My Husbands previous experience has been in the Banking, and Automobile -Finance line, and he is going to get in touch with Mr. Ross, of the Traders Finance Corporation, to see if his services can be utilized there.

Many thanks for the interest you have shown, Mr. Meighen, and if you would be good enough to use your influence for Mr. Bertrand with Traders, we would appreciate it very much.

Yours sincerely
Bertha Bertrand

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136532

September 27, 1955.

Dear Jean Paul:

I am writing merely to express the very real joy it gave me to hear of your splendid run in Temiscouata against Jean Paul St. Laurent.

My interest in the election was, of course, natural, but it was increased by the fact that I remembered well the Berube family--that is to say, your father and mother. Have not seen your father mentioned in the despatches, so am presuming he is not alive, but if you can tell me that he is it will be a real pleasure to get the news. Your mother also I remember well, and I sincerely hope she is still in the land of the living and able to witness your progress.

The radio last night gave a very partial and biased account of the election results. It always does. No one in Canada could have been more happy than I to realise that there were very worthwhile gains in evidence in the French-speaking districts of our country. My happiness would have been very much enhanced if word had come of your victory in Temiscouata.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136533

Please give my very best regards and kindest remembrances to both or either of your parents if alive, and accept my sincere congratulations on your own progress and on the most creditable contest you conducted.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Jean Paul Berube,
Riviere du Loup, Quebec.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136534

TELEPHONE 2467 CASE POSTALE 133

JEAN-PAUL BÉRUBÉ
AVOCAT
17, RUE DE LA COUR

RIVIERE-DU-LOUP. Le 11 octobre 1955,

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
50, ouest rue King,
Toronto.

Cher Monsieur Meighen,

Si je n'ai pas répondu plus tôt à votre aimable lettre du 27 septembre dernier, c'est du tout simplement au fait que j'ai été absent de mon bureau, en voyage de repos dans le nord de Montréal, du 28 septembre jusqu'à dimanche dernier.

Je suis très touché des bons sentiments que vous exprimez à mon endroit dans votre lettre, et je tiens à vous dire que ces sentiments sont réciproques. D'ailleurs, j'avais deviné que vous suiviez ma campagne de près et si j'avais été élu, je me serais fait un plaisir et un devoir d'aller vous saluer à Toronto et vous présenter mes hommages, à vous et à votre épouse distinguée.

J'avais une lutte très dure à faire en raison du fait que Témiscouata est un vieux château fort libéral et aussi parce que mon adversaire était le fils du Premier Ministre. Toutefois, malgré que son prédécesseur, Me Jean-François Pouliot se faisait toujours élire par des majorités de 8,000 à 10,000 voix, le résultat final donne à mon adversaire une majorité de 3,950 voix, Mes amis et moi considérons, que, dans les circonstances, c'est presqu'un succès.

Si l'on en juge par le résultat dans les quatre comtés canadiens-français où l'on a voté le 26 septembre dernier, il semble évident que les Conservateurs en reprennent, et, pour employer l'expression du magazine "Time" de New York:-

" Is it the turn of the tide?"

Mes parents sont en excellente santé et ils ont été bien touchés de constater l'amitié que vous leur portez toujours. Mon père est juge depuis 1948 et demeure

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136535

TELEPHONE 2467

CASE POSTALE 133

JEAN-PAUL BÉRUBÉ
AVOCAT
17, RUE DE LA COUR

RIVIERE-DU-LOUP,

toujours à la Rivière-du-Loup. Toute ma famille se joint à moi, pour vous offrir à vous et àovotre épouse nos hommages respectueux et nos voeux les plus sincères.

Personnellement je vous souhaite une excellente santé et je suis convaincu que vous vivrez assez longtemps pour voir au pouvoir le parti conservateur que vous avez si bien servi dans le passé et qui vous considère toujours comme un de ses chefs les plus distingués et les plus illustres.

Encore une fois, je vous prie d'accepter mes remerciements pour votre délicate attention et de présenter mes hommages à Madame Meighen.

Avec mes meilleurs sentiments, je me souscris,

Votre tout dévoué,

JPB/FL

Jean-Paul Bérubé

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Hon Arthur Meighen
Toronto

136536

Dear Hon. M. Meighen

I often heard of you, specially by my old father, who is still alive, in the time of success as in your hard time.

He often spoke to us about your friendship, kind heart, generosity for the French etc etc.

As I am in trouble here, I thought to expose you my situation and ask you for a generous Easter Donation.

We had a fire few years ago, and as our congregation is small and poor, we can't finish rebuilding our church without being to lend on them by the Almighty, upon the work of those poor people. for the Almighty's sake!

I remain yours truly

Rev. Jos. Bernbé Rector of
Belledune Church
Gloucester Co.
N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I,. Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136537

March 15, 1929.
March 15, 1929.

Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
Yonge & Front Sts.,
Toronto, Ont.

Rev. Jos. Gerube,
Rector, Belledune Church,
Gloucester Co., N. B.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter undated, and thank you for the kind sentiments you express. Since returing from public life, however, it has been necessary for me to curtail very, very much subscriptions of this kind. I am no longer a public man and have to confine myself to the obligations of a citizen in my own community.

Regretting that I cannot send you a more favourable reply, I am

Yours very truly

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136538

93, EATON SQUARE,
S.W.1.

October 15th, 1936.

Dear Sir,

I would earnestly ask the favour of a modest donation to this Appeal for destitute outcasts from Germany who are not Jewish by religion. Permanent settlement overseas has been arranged if only adequate funds can be provided. Sending now would prevent much suffering and need for relief this coming winter.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Heads of the Churches join with me in asking Christian people of this country to help these unfortunates who have saved their freedom and in some cases their lives only by abandoning their homes or their means of livelihood.

Yours truly,

Beaverbrook

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Rt. Hon. The EARL of BESSBOROUGH, G.C.M.G.

National Christian Appeal for Refugees from Germany

Sentinel House

Southampton Row

London, W.C.1

136539

Reprinted from

The Daily Telegraph

Tuesday, June 23, 1936

"Non-Aryan" Christians

Refugees From Nazi Germany

From Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

To the Editor of "The Daily Telegraph"

SIR—May I recall to the mind of your readers the appeals made by the Archbishop of Canterbury on April 22, and by Lord Bessborough, the Chairman of the National Christian Appeal for Refugees from Germany, on behalf of the non-Aryan Christians of that country.

The Jews of the world are generous in relief of refugees of their own faith. They cannot be expected to shoulder in addition the burden of providing for those who are deprived of their homes or of the means of maintaining them because they have a mixture of Jewish blood, though they themselves have been brought up as Christians. There are at least 2,500 of these Christian refugees, mainly Protestant, already scattered and destitute.

Permanent Solution Needed

The object of the appeal is not to give temporary relief, but to provide a permanent solution of this distressing problem. Something of the bitterness of their lot may be revealed by extracts from two letters out of the mass which have been received.

The first is from a doctor, now a refugee in Vienna. He writes:

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

136539

Reprinted from

The Daily Telegraph

Tuesday, June 23, 1936

"Non-Aryan" Christians

Refugees From Nazi Germany

From Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

To the Editor of "The Daily Telegraph"

SIR—May I recall to the mind of your readers the appeals made by the Archbishop of Canterbury on April 22, and by Lord Bessborough, the Chairman of the National Christian Appeal for Refugees from Germany, on behalf of the non-Aryan Christians of that country.

The Jews of the world are generous in relief of refugees of their own faith. They cannot be expected to shoulder in addition the burden of providing for those who are deprived of their homes or of the means of maintaining them because they have a mixture of Jewish blood, though they themselves have been brought up as Christians. There are at least 2,500 of these Christian refugees, mainly Protestant, already scattered and destitute.

Permanent Solution Needed

The object of the appeal is not to give temporary relief, but to provide a permanent solution of this distressing problem. Something of the bitterness of their lot may be revealed by extracts from two letters out of the mass which have been received.

The first is from a doctor, now a refugee in Vienna. He writes:

"How necessary active help is no one knows better than I—my father was Jewish and my mother is Aryan. From childhood I was brought up as a Protestant Christian, and I have no connection with Jews or Jewish organisations.

"National-Socialist ideology regards the mingling of races as a fundamental evil and the cause of the degeneration of the people. This state of affairs alone makes it impossible for such a non-Aryan to live in Germany if he will not surrender all self-respect. So it comes about that the exercise of a free calling, scientific, artistic or literary, &c., is made impossible for the half-breed.

"Christian half-breeds are by education, kinship and friendship, completely bound to the nation in which they are born. So much the more painful is it for them suddenly to find themselves in a state of isolation, for which they were wholly unprepared.

"The greatest number of them have refused to take any steps or set up organisations which, though they might indeed be useful to them, yet would more definitely remove them from the circle with which they have felt themselves bound all their lives. Hence they attempt to bear their fate silently and so have received scant attention from the world in general."

A Protestant Judge

The second letter is from a refugee whose nephew is still in Germany. It illustrates the conditions which produce refugees.

"My nephew was made a County Court judge at the age of 34. He is married and has three children under the age of 10. He belongs to a Protestant family. As his mother was Jewish he was dismissed without pension. The family is without means of subsistence. My nephew and his wife are doing their utmost to provide the barest necessities of life for themselves and their children by giving piano lessons, but their efforts have become rather hopeless owing to some other racial restrictions."

Surely in liberty-loving England the appeal on behalf of such men will not be made in vain.

Donations to the Earl of Bessborough, 93, Eaton-square, S.W. 1, will be very gratefully acknowledged.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

The Goring Hotel, Ebury-street, S.W. 1.
June 20.

Rt. Hon. The EARL of BESSBOROUGH, G.C.M.G.

National Christian Appeal for Refugees from Germany

Sentinel House

Southampton Row

London, W.C.1

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

136540

THE NATIONAL
CHRISTIAN APPEAL
for
REFUGEES from GERMANY
(NON-ARYAN CHRISTIANS)

COMMENDED TO ALL

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE

BY

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

AND

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

£50,000 urgently required for Relief and Settlement Overseas.

May, 1936.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136541

GENERAL COMMITTEE

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, P.C., G.C.M.G.
(*Chairman*).

THE RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER
(*Vice-Chairman*).

Some Representative Names of Members:

THE RT. HON. SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, K.G.
THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL HOARE, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
THE RT. HON. GEORGE LANSBURY, M.P.
THE RT. HON. LORD ILIFFE, C.B.E.
SIR JOSIAH STAMP, G.C.B., G.B.E.
SIR JOHN STEWART-WALLACE, C.B.
LT.-COLONEL SIR HERBERT AUSTIN, K.B.E.
SIR WALTER LAYTON, C.H., C.B.E.
SIR PHILIP GIBBS, K.B.E.
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE.
REV. ALAN C. DON, D.D., M.A.
GEOFFREY MANDER, ESQ., M.P.
CAPTAIN VICTOR CAZALET, M.C., M.P.
PHILIP INMAN, ESQ. (*Chairman Charing Cross Hospital*)
MRS. MARY ORMEROD (*Society of Friends*)
REV. H. W. FOX, M.A. (*British Christian Council for Life and Work*)

G. F. ABELL, Esq. (Chief General Manager, Lloyds Bank),
Hon. Treasurer.

J. H. ADAM, C.I.E., O.B.E.
(*Hon. Secretary*).

CAPT. GUY CASSIE
(*Organizing Secretary*),
Sentinel House,
Southampton Row, W.C.

136542

The National Christian Appeal for Refugees from Germany

£50,000 REQUIRED

IT is generally known that thousands of people began to leave Germany in 1933. The League of Nations considering that their presence in several countries constituted an economic, financial and social problem, appointed a High Commissioner for Refugees coming from Germany to negotiate international collaboration and to enlist the sympathy of private organisations with a view to assisting the refugees, many of whom were destitute, to establish themselves elsewhere.

The late **High Commissioner** has dealt with many matters such as passports, etc., but this memorandum is only concerned with his efforts to obtain funds through private organisations. The following extracts from his report will explain the position :— .

In May, 1934, he wrote :

" How I wish I had the power to paint a word-picture that would give the public a vivid sense of the desperate plight still of tens of thousands of the refugees—destitute, homeless and uncertain of to-morrow. Unless large numbers of men and women in America, Great Britain and on the Continent give generously, the work of relief and resettlement cannot go on."

In November, 1934, he said :

" Destitution among the refugees is increasing. Many of those who heretofore have been able to support themselves by their own means are no longer able to do so because their resources are exhausted. Others who have been receiving income of their own from Germany or from friends or families in Germany now find themselves suddenly cut off from this help and dependent on charity. And as winter approaches and the need becomes more and more urgent, the relief organisations in nearly all the countries are being compelled to restrict very rigidly the permanent assistance of the refugees, and in some countries to suspend it altogether. The explanation invariably is lack of funds, and this tragic situation should make a compelling appeal to generous men and women. For the first time since the refugees fled from Germany, many of the Jews among them are in want and misery. Even more desperate is the condition of the non-Jewish refugees, particularly in Paris and Prague. At no time have substantial funds been supplied from Christian sources.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136543

"From the very beginning world opinion has made the mistake of considering the problem as a Jewish one. It is only partly that. The victims are of many faiths and of various racial strains. The Jewish communities are continuing to make earnest efforts to raise the funds needed to care for the Jewish refugees (i.e., those of the Jewish faith) and in many cases for other than Jews also. They are unable and cannot in fairness be asked to look after all the refugees."

Commenting on this report, Lord Cecil said :

"I can only express my admiration for the great generosity of the Jewish communities. I am bound to add that the corresponding effort made by the non-Jewish public has not been so good. It is striking that whereas 20 per cent. of the refugees are non-Jewish, only 3 to 4 per cent. of the relief money comes from non-Jewish sources."

In July, 1935, the High Commissioner wrote :

"It is hoped that if schemes of settlement overseas now being studied are approved, a special effort will be made by the Church bodies in England and America to raise the necessary funds."

The Full International Scheme of £125,000

In London, on January 31st, 1936, a meeting was held at which representatives of various churches in Europe were present and steps were taken to form a Committee for an International Christian Appeal on behalf of refugees from Germany. It was understood that each country would institute a National Christian Appeal and the function of the international body would also be to co-ordinate the efforts of the national bodies, and advise on the distribution of Funds and on settlement schemes.

The Funds utilised for purposes of relief and of placing individual refugees will be administered in all countries through the agency of existing organisations, such as the Society of Friends, who are in touch already with the individuals concerned. In the case of settlement the money will be disbursed with the advice of the High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany.

The Funds raised by this Appeal are intended for those **not of the Jewish Faith** who are not helped by the Jewish Committee. Apart from this, assistance will be given irrespective of the religious practice of the individuals.

Schemes for Settlement Overseas,

especially in Latin America, have been worked out in detail by the late High Commissioner and all that is required is money to carry them out speedily. Of the 80,000 people who left Germany, 12,000 to 14,000 are not of the Jewish faith. It is estimated that 2,500 of these are in utter misery and threatened with destruction, and the first duty of this Appeal Fund will be to deal with these.

136544

Settlement Proposals

The late High Commissioner's proposals for dealing with those 2,500 are as follows :—

(1)	Group settlement on the land in Latin America. Schemes prepared and a preliminary selection of suitable persons has been made	1,000
(2)	Distribution over a wide range of countries. There are already a considerable number of people who have obtained permission to enter overseas countries and who have definite contracts for work in those countries, but lack the necessary funds for transportation	500
(3)	Settlement in Europe. One thousand can be absorbed if provided with tools and equipment, and in some cases necessary clothing	1,000
		2,500

The cost of these proposals is estimated as follows :—

(1)	Group settlement at £70 a head	£70,000
(2)	Distribution to other countries, £50 a head	£25,000
(3)	Settlement in Europe, £20 a head	£20,000
(4)	For immediate relief pending the completion of these arrangements	£10,000
		£125,000

Of the total of £125,000 the U.S.A. are attempting to raise £50,000; the Churches of the Continent, £25,000, leaving **£50,000 to be raised in Great Britain and Ireland.**

The professors and lecturers of universities requiring assistance are being dealt with specially by the Academic Assistance Council and are outside the scope of this Appeal.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136545

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN APPEAL

represents the effort being made in Great Britain and Ireland to take part in raising funds for this humanitarian cause and the sum asked is

£50,000

and the Christian people of Great Britain will, it is hoped, respond fully and promptly.

The Jewish communities throughout the world have raised already £2,000,000 and are undertaking a campaign to raise £3,000,000 more. Compared with this sum, the International Christian total of **£125,000 asked for non-Jews is trifling.**

It must be clear that the Appeal is made solely on humanitarian grounds. The one desire of those who make it, is to help human beings in the gravest need to get the chance of starting a new life.

136546

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE
and
WHAT IS ASKED OF YOU

The Appeal has already been sent to every Minister and Church Congregation asking for inclusion in their charitable donations. The result of this is bound to be limited and only able to provide a modest portion of the total required.

Several generous-minded benefactors have already given personal sums, thus covering expenses and enabling a few urgent cases to be settled overseas at once.

The Salvation Army have promised a Retiring Collection from all Branches.

The Committee now earnestly require the generous support and contributions of all **Christian Minded People** whom this Appeal may reach.

The Chairman has kindly undertaken to receive cheques *personally*. These should be sent to

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, G.C.M.G.,
93, EATON SQUARE, S.W.

Or to the Secretary,
National Christian Appeal,
Sentinel House,
Southampton Row, W.C.1.

Bankers :
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED,
City Office,
72, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136547

SPECIAL BULLETIN

BETTER AMERICA FEDERATION

817 H. W. Hellman Bldg.,
4th & Spring Streets

March 14, 1931 — Los Angeles, California.

MOSCOW TAKES INTEREST IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY

The world Communist organization, whose seat is at Moscow, takes a keen interest in the Pacific Coast of the United States. Their agents are always here in large numbers; their attention to California is exceeded only by their attention to Khyber Pass. Their international press bureau (Inprekorr) seldom fails to carry news of Communist hopes and Communist activities in this critical spot. Usually, following the mendacity of the Red philosophy, the reports of California Red activities are wholesale lies. "Everything is moral which will help our cause," is an important part of the written Communist creed.

The issue of the Communist "Inprekorr" of January 22, 1931, published in Berlin, Germany, contains an interesting article from which we present extracts:

"The Heroic Struggle of the Imperial Valley Workers in the U.S.A." by Russell Stevens, San Quentin (sic) Cal.

"Six months ago a long tradition of struggle on the part of the Imperial Valley workers culminated in the sentencing of eight workers to three to forty-two years each in prison. For a dozen years and more the development of this fertile farm region has been marked by a seemingly endless series of bitter struggles on the part of the inhumanly exploited farm labourers.

"The entire wealth of this great land runs into millions of dollars annually and is concentrated into the hands of a small number of highly organized corporations which exercise absolute control over every phase of life in their domain. The workers - Mexican, Filipino, Negro, Japanese and native born Americans - exist under conditions worse even than peonage. The length of the working days often runs as high as sixteen hours - in the packing sheds as well as in the fields.

"During the summer months the temperature rises to 120 degress and more. No provision is made for the comfort or physical well-being of the workers; even drinking water must be scooped from the irrigation ditches, muddy and poisonous. It is no uncommon thing for workers, men and women, to drop exhausted at their work and die like rats in the fields.

"The 'Law' of the land is the law of the bosses - open and brutal. The entire valley swarms with police, immigration officers, spies and stool-pigeons, and 'special police' in the direct pay of the employers' organizations. Patriotic and reactionary 'societies' abound, composed

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136548

of the bosses and their hangers on, such as the nototious Ku-Klux-Klan and the American Legion. The openly avowed purpose of these is to keep the workers in subjection and to combat all signs of militancy.

"Despite all these terroristic measures, wave after wave of spontaneous revolt has swept over the Valley. Time after time the workers have risen in unorganized rebellion against the unbearable conditions. Though the bosses in the past have each time beaten them back with mass arrests, deportations, and stark terror, the militant spirit of these workers has never been crushed.

"The workers were not slow to answer these attacks. Although they had not the remnant of an organization and lacked any kind of a leadership, they nevertheless downed their tools and marched out of the fields in angry protest against this worsening of their already unbearable conditions. It was a spontaneous, instinctive movement of the workers. The most militant among them were immediately arrested, others were deported. Armed thugs, hastily deputized by the sheriff, patrolled the towns and highways. In some cases workers 'under contract' were forced back to the fields at the point of guns.

"Meanwhile, the Imperial Valley prisoners must be freed. Workers of the United States and of the entire world must demand the immediate unconditional release of these workers. Only the mass pressure of militant workers the world over will force capitalism to relinquish its victims from the same hell-holes that have held Mooney and Billings for fourteen years."

The amusing truth concerning the Imperial Valley disturbances is of course well known locally. However, it will be of interest to give here an extract from the sworn testimony presented to the Congressional Committee investigating Communism by Mr. Elmer W. Heald, the District Attorney of Imperial County, on October 9, 1930, and published by the U. S. Government in Part 5, Vol. No.3 of the Official Record (page 264):

"Mr. Bachmann. Did they testify in the defense they were not a party to this combination that was trying to destroy the melon crop through this strike?

"Mr. Heald. I will answer that question this way: They denied what three undercover men said relative to the destruction of the cantaloupe crop; they admitted they were going to call a strike; admitted they were going to picket these fields. On cross-examination, I made the defendant admit, when they picketed these fields, that, if anybody came out to do the work, the pickets were instructed to say, 'Well, now, you can not go to work; you can not work in this field.' Then we asked him the question as to what he would do if a man insisted on going to work. 'Well,' he said, 'we would stop him; we would not let him go to work.' They finally did admit, on cross-examination also, that they had defense squads organized; they did admit too that those defense squads were to be armed with screw drivers and some instrument, some heavy instrument. But their defense to that was - their attorneys tried to make the defense that they had a right to resist the police officers; . . . .

"The Chairman (Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr.). A lot of these men were

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136549

not natives of that Valley at all, were they?

"Mr. Heald. No.

"The Chairman. They came from the outside; that is the complaint you have?

"Mr. Heald. Yes. The point is there were not any natives.

"The Chairman. You can handle anything that comes within your own district; but, when people come from the outside, you think the Federal Government should have a law covering it?

"Mr. Heald. I think so, yes. On that point there, too, they are not only not residents of that Valley, but not a single one of them ever had a job in Imperial County, never worked there, never did a day's work - not a single one of them ever did a day's work in Imperial County.

"Mr. Bachmann. What did this prosecution down there cost your county?

"Mr. Heald . Well, I would say it cost approximately $10,000.00. That covers the trial and the gathering of testimony, presenting it to the grand jury and the appeal.

"The Chairman. Thank you very much."

Local friends and apologists for Stalin, Amtorg, and World-Bolshevism in general will have no moral difficulty in eel-like contortions to explain this sample of Red perfidy. Particularly if they see an opportunity to make an "honest" ruble by explaining.

- - - - - - - -X- - - - - - -

THE GHASTLY GOUMS OF RUSSIA.

The detention camps of the Soviet brutes in Russia are called "GOUMS".

Certain snake-souled Americans are fattening their pocket-books by buying goods manufactured by the hideous Soviet in these detention camps out of the blood and tears and broken bodies of men and women whose only crime is that of being righteous, decent and reverent.

Certain other Americans are selling their miserable pin-point souls by publicly mendaciously advocating a lenient, helpful attitude toward the sadistic ghouls who are perpetrating these bestialities.

Dumping is Not The Worst of it.

A National Emergency exists. Soviet Russia is frankly raging an Economic War against our people. There is ample evidence in the possession of the War Department, Treasury Department, Commerce Department, Tariff Commission and the Federal Farm Board to prove that the Communists in control of Soviet Russia have declared an Economic War and are determined to deprive the products of American

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136550

Labor and American agriculturists of a foreign market for their goods. Thousands of American citizens are out of work today under the Stars and Stripes solely because of this hideous Economic War being waged by the Communist gang in Moscow.

The assault on American labor is so damnable in its character and purpose that no decent citizen familiar with the facts will entertain any sentiment but that of loathing against the Moscow plunder-bund. The American workman is being compelled to compete with the most gigantic system of slavery which has ever existed in the history of the world. The regulations governing labor in Soviet Russia are not a matter of controversy; they are regularly enacted decrees of the Central Executive Committee of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the USSR. They are well known to the governmental authorities of the United States. They were openly published in the leading official Soviet daily in Moscow, "Pravda" on December 17, 1930; and in "Isvestia" on the 29th of December, 1930. A glimpse at a few of the provisions of the Soviet Labor Decree will suffice to show the character of the slavery against which American workmen are being compelled to compete:

(1) There is no free labor market in the USSR.

All workers must be registered, other person cannot be employed.

(2) The employer, (that is to say the State,) alone has the right to choose the kind of work, the category of workers and the factory in which the worker will be engaged.

(3) The employer fixes the place of residence and the quarters.

"The Commissariat of Labor has the right. . . .to transfer trained workers and specialists to other branches of national economy or to other regions."

(4) If the worker refuses to submit, the penalty imposed on him is the loss of work and therefore of wages or dispatch to the hardest labors.

"Persons who refuse. . . .the work in their own trade offered them (even if this work necessitates removal). . . .are struck off the books for a period not exceeding six months."

(5) No appeal is possible against the decisions of the employer - the State.

(6) These provisions apply also to workers on the collective farms.

(7) The right to strike is refused.

(8) The worker is not protected by his trade unions; on the contrary, this latter assists in the tyranny exercised by the State-employer over the worker.

(9) The worker can only procure the food and clothing which he needs for himself and his family by means of cards procured from the employer-State.

The Horrors of the Goums.

The SOVIET SPECIAL Bureaus send persons condemned to hard labor to

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136551

the "special undertakings of the general direction of the places of detention (Goums) or to commercial, railway, and other enterprises." All persons subjected to hard labor perform it without pay.

The forced labor already imposed in Soviet Russia on hundreds of thousands of men, deprives the condemned of all rights and attaches them to certain labor enterprises without any option.

The Better America Federation is in possession of a fresh group of 18 affidavits of persons escaped from Soviet Concentration Camps. These depositions are known to the authorities of the U. S. Government. They furnish a symposium of horror.

Space permits the reproduction of but one or two of these depositions:

"I, the undersigned, Aatami Kuortti, having worked from 1927 to 1929 at Ingermannia (Ingira) as officiating administrator and pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Tamoaala, Waoli and Mikkukaienen, declare as follows:

"In the course of these three years I was summoned several times a month to appear before the authorities of the G.P.U. of Lampaala, who tried by threats and promises to enroll me in their service. Several times, for the same reasons, I was called before the G.P.U. of Petrograd (Leningrad) and of Siestarjoki and threatened with deportation if I did not consent to their demands. After my refusal to enter the service of the G.P.U., I was suddenly arrested for no given reason on the 4th of February, 1930; after having been kept in prison for two weeks in Petrograd I was forced to acknowledge receipt of a notice of condemnation to death, for what crime I am still unaware.

"This condemnation was commuted to ten years hard labor, and on the 19th February I was sent to the timber camps of Eastern Carelia. At the same time as myself 500 other prisoners were taken, most of whom were political prisoners. . . . .

"Except on the First of May, we never had a single day's rest. We were given very little to eat. Many prisoners, worn out by the hard work, died. Famished, and obliged to work beyond their strength, constantly watched by brutal guards, the prisoners were obliged to work night and day, and received no pay. Each prisoner was given a daily task to accomplish. This task was impossible for a normal day's work; the prisoners worked from 12 to 14 hours a day. If they did not succeed in completing their task their miserable food rations were still further reduced and they were obliged to work by night.

"I might quote one example among many to illustrate this story of our sufferings:

"This happened in the second half of April. I was engaged in cutting up logs. Each prisoner employer at this kind of work had to do 55 logs a day. My task, as well as that of my comrades in misfortune remained unfinished, although we had begun early in the morning and continued late in the evening. At ten in the evening the guard took us back to barracks. Hardly had we received our daily ration of bread than we were called outside one by one, lined up in the yard, and sent back to work. We had to pass across a marsh covered with water and broken ice. We all asked to go round it, our feet being already wet, for our shoes

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136552

were made of birch bark. But the guard and overseer roughly told us to enter the water, which came up to our middles. We were kept three hours in the forest and it was only after this that we were allowed to rest. That is the treatment meted out to political prisoners.

Signed: Aatami Kuortti, Helsingfors, 29/7/30. No. 2186. I certify that Pastor Aatami Kuortti presented his report in person and declared it in conformity with the truth in my presence - City Hall of Helsingfors.

Signed: Carl Topellius, Notary Public."

Evidences of the above nature are coming into the United States in veritable streams. Every consideration of decency, righteousness and humanity impells to abhorrence of this blood-drenched system, but if decency and humanity be not sufficient then ordinary consideration for the financial integrity of our Republic is in itself sufficient. The Goums of Moscow are utilizing the venal goofs of America to do their dammable work for them.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136553

JOHN C. BEUKEMA
MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

Oct. 10, 1952

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario

My dear Senator Meighen:

You will doubtless recall our brief conversation following your splendid address on Work-Sharing before the delegates of the Great Lakes Harbors Association Convention at Hamilton recently, in which I mentioned the laboratory experiment being conducted at Muskegon, Mich. along these lines under direction of Mr. L. C. Walker, President of the Shaw-Walker Company of this city.

Thirty-eight out of forty-two major manufacturing industries employing fifty or more people have adopted a thirty-hour a week standard for the continuance of the depression, each industry endeavoring insofar as possible to distribute work among its normal force of employees. The plan has been effective for approximately one year and has been successful, hundreds of men who would otherwise have been on city welfare rolls being retained in private employment.

In the course of our conversation I mentioned that Mr. Walker had written a monograph on the subject under the title of "Distributed Leisure". You, I believe, expressed interest in seeing a copy of this book. I am accordingly pleased to mail you under separate cover copy of Mr. Walker's book with his compliments.

May I further thank you for the interest you showed in our conference and your stimulating address.

Yours sincerely,

J. C. Beukema.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136554

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 18, 1932.

Dear Mr. Boukema:

I have your letter of 10th and thank you very much for sending me the book. Am ready to start reading it at once, and am sure I will find it very useful.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Mr. J. C. Boukema,
Muskegon, Mich.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

File

Midland Bank Limited, 136555

Poultry,
London, E.C.2.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

31st July, 1958.

I am deeply grateful to you for your kindness in sending me your volume "Unrevised and Unrepented". It is all the more welcome because of the generous inscription which you have written with your own hand. I am already interested in some of the speeches and shall have time to study the book carefully during August.

I think to another parliamentarian the form lends life to the substance in that one can enjoy the cut and thrust of debate.

I wish I had been able to see you while I was in Canada because I have always had a profound respect for you both in the Law and in politics.

Yours sincerely,
Macdermot of Broadbridge.

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
c/o Maxwell, Meighen & Associates Limited,
360 Bay Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136556

House of Commons
Canada

Personal &
Confidential

Moose Jaw, Sask.,
Dec. 13, 1933.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighan:

Matt Ashworth, who was cashier in the Customs Department here, died last Friday. It is possible that the Department will be promoting some of the under officials to this position, but this should leave a vacancy lower down.

Mr. Steve McKeown of this City has already written you with reference to his son-in-law Russell W. Milford of this City, and will be writing you again, suggesting him for any vacancy that may occur owing to the death of Mr. Ashworth. I can assure you that there is no one in the Moose Jaw Constituency for whom I would sooner do a favor than our good friend Mr. McKeown and I would be glad if you would give this young man's application any support you can.

Yours very sincerely,

W. A. Beynon

WAB:M

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136557

347 Bay St., Toronto,
December 18, 1933.

Dear Mr. Beynon:

I have your letter of 13th.

Would certainly be glad to put in a word on behalf of the son-in-law of Steve McKeown. Will depend on you to let me know when a letter from me would be appropriate.

Yours very truly,

Mr. W. A. Beynon,

Moose Jaw, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136553

June 13, 1932.

J. P. Bickell, Esq.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Bickell:

Professor Gustav Cassells of Sweden, a member of the Gold Committee of the League of Nations, is perhaps the highest monetary authority in the world--at least he ranks with the first three.

In a recent address at Oxford by Professor Cassells, he said that the gold value fixed in 1816 was a bankers' device and that the time had arrived to make a revaluation of the metal. I send this to indicate what was in my mind when referring very briefly to this subject at our last interview.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bickell

136559

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES, LIMITED.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY

TORONTO, CANADA.

15 KING STREET WEST
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June
Fifteenth,
1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
Vice-President & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Please accept my best thanks for yours of June 13th calling my attention to a statement made by Prof. Cassells to the effect that gold should be revalued.

Presumably Prof. Cassells has in mind an upward revision of the present fixed price, and of course international action along such lines should have a very beneficial effect on the position of gold mines generally.

However, I would think that the justification for such a step would depend upon whether or not there is a sufficient supply of gold available at the present time.

In this connection, Dr. M. Paly, the Economist of the Deutsch Bank, Berlin, Germany, addressing a meeting of the Chatham House Study Group on the International Functions of Gold, April 16, 1930, said:

> "The banking world as a whole is in a better liquid position than it was a year ago and these signs do not seem to point to a scarcity of gold; they show rather that there is still quite a considerable possibility of expanding credit on the basis of the existing gold supply; and in studying the question, to start out with gold, is possibly to put the cart before the horse. It has to be proved first that there is such a thing as scarcity before we try to solve the problem how to get round it. Of course, this does not mean that there is no future possibility of scarcity of gold, but as things look at present it is not impossible that the production of gold will keep pace with the production of goods. We might on the subject of forecasting the future production of gold learn something not from past production but from

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136560

"past forecasting. In the 70's at the time when the heated debate about the silver question was already going on, the most famous Geologist of Europe, the Viennese Professor Süss, wrote a book on the question - Die Zukunft des Goldes - proving that on the basis of the best knowledge of the geologist there was no chance of expanding gold production and that consequently there would be a permanent scarcity of gold."

Since that time nearly every gold producing country in the world has made new high records.

Following Dr. Paly's paper, as is the custom of the Group the paper was subject to discussion and criticism:

Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, a well known British Monetary Economist, in the course of criticism made this statement:

"Dr. Paly dealt with the question of the future gold supply and he suggested that at the present time (and remember this was in 1930) there was no scarcity of gold. There I entirely agree with his view."

In this connection I would also quote Dr. Feliks Mlynarski, Professor of Banking at the Academy of Commerce in Warsaw, a member of the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations, and formerly Vice-Governor of the Bank of Poland. Writing to the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee of the League in 1930, he states in part as follows:

"Do the changes in the "effective" stock justify the assumption that we are now confronted with a shortage of gold?

"According to the statistics compiled by Sir Henry Strakosch in his memorandum written for the League of Nations, the reserves of monetary gold which are in possession of all Central Banks and State Treasuries (converted into dollars) amounted at the end of 1925 to 9,144 millions; of 1926 to 9,484 millions; of 1927 to 9,779 millions; of 1928 to 10,228 millions, and of 1929 to 10,519 millions.

"It will be seen that the percentage increases from year to year amounted to: 3.7, 3.1, 4.6 and 2.8 per cent respectively. The average yearly increase was about 3.5 per cent -- in other words, it was higher than Kitchin's figures. The lowest rate of gold inflow--namely, that registered during the year 1929, corresponded exactly to Cassel's figure. It is obvious that we cannot speak of a shortage of gold during this period."

In conclusion, you will gather from this that there is still a very decided difference of opinion among world known economists as

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136561

to whether or not such a shortage of gold does actually exist, and therefore as to whether or not it would be advisable to revalue gold at the present time.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Dicken

JPB:KB

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136562

·JOHN·P·BICKELL·
·15·KING·STREET·WEST·
·TORONTO·

June
Thirtieth,
1 9 3 2.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

It was very good of you to find time to attend our meeting yesterday morning and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks and appreciation for your kindness in coming.

Yours very sincerely,

J. P. Bickell

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
357 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136563

MOTORISTS:
DRIVE CAREFULLY
WITH CONSIDERATION FOR THE CONVENIENCE
AS WELL AS THE SAFETY
OF OTHERS

ONTARIO
MOTOR VEHICLES BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

MARK REPLY FOR ATTENTION OF

JPB:MG

TORONTO, Dec. 19th, 1933.

Re: Motor Vehicle Permit #A-57

Dear Mr. Meighen:

This year the above numbered permit was specially assigned to your motor vehicle. If you desire the same number for 1934 I would ask you to kindly complete the enclosed application form and return it with your cheque, marked for my personal attention, on or before the 5th of January.

Yours truly,

J. P. Bickell,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Cresc.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Encl. 1

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136564

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 27, 1933.

Dear Mr. Bickell:

As requested in your letter of 19th instant, I am returning application form for Motor Vehicle Permit #A-57, together with cheque for $ 12.00 covering registration fee.

Yours very truly,

Mr. J. P. Bickell,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles,
Dept. of Highways,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136565

J. P. BICKELL
15 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO, CANADA

February 14th, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Pres.,
Traders Finance Corp. Ltd.,
347 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:-

While there are many phases to the problem of disease prevention the business man cannot but be impressed by its economic aspects. Illness is expensive and when we realize that most illness is preventable one is prone to echo the sentiments of the late King Edward VII with reference to Tuberculosis, "If preventable, why not prevent?"

I suggest that perhaps particularly in these days of economic stress every kind of waste should be carefully searched out; and not the least of these is the waste due to unnecessary illness. To this the Health League of Canada is attempting to call attention. It occurs to me that while multiplying hospital beds may be a proof of our benevolent instincts failure to at the same time discover the amount of unnecessary illness for which we pay with a view to making such expenditures unnecessary is neither rational nor sensible.

While no one will attempt to minimize the purely humanitarian aspects of the prevention of illness I am convinced that the matter to which I here call your attention is worthy of your study. With a view to giving you some concrete facts I am forwarding you, under separate cover, a pamphlet issued by the League, entitled, "Health Conservation".

May I take the liberty of asking that you read it. I would be very glad to have any comments or suggestions you care to make.

Yours very sincerely,

J. P. Bickell

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136565 A

Geo Bickford
20 Symon st
Minnico
Aug 19
1931

Mr Meighen.

Dear Sir

As you requested this morning to write you of my experience at my trade Carpenter.

I have had good number of years of inside and outside work and can do most any kind of work in the Building line as a Carpenter,

Also have had some years as shop man in finish mills and will send a letter from one of the mills I work in.

But in these hard time if you see or get opening at some other work with the Hydro or as caretaker or any other good job. I will appreciate and can go anywhere for we have a Rented house and can move.

Yours Truly
Geo Bickford

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136566

October 3, 1932

Mr. George Bickford,
83 Church St.,
Mimico, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of October 1st and have written the Provincial Secretary on your behalf to-day. I have also a letter from Dr. MacVicar, urging me to try to help you. Please advise him that his letter was received and of what I have done.

There is possibly a little work around my home which I could have done. Would you let me know what rates you charge.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136567

October 3, 1932.

Hon G. H. Challies,
Provincial Secretary,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a lette from Mr. George Bickford, 83 Church St., Mimico, and also letter from the Rev. Dr. John H. MacVicar, Pastor of Wesley United Church, Mimico .

I know Mr. Bickford, though not well, but it has been impressed upon me by many that he is a most deserving man from every standpoint. If there is any way in which he can get carpentry or other work connected with the Mimico Asylum, I would indeed be pleased. He and other members of his family have called upon me, and I have tried to get small jobs with only moderate success.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136568

83 church st
Minnico
Oct 6 1932.

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen

Dear Sir

your letter of Oct 3 Received today saying you had wrote Provincial Secretary on my behalf and Mr Meighen what ever you do for me in get a steady job. will be greatly appreciate and will do my best to fill it

You said you had some work around your own house and asked for my Rate 80¢ hour that what I charge here when there is any to do and if you would like for me to come to you house and see what you want done I can come anytime morning or afternoon you wish you can phone or write also my phone No 1881 F New Toronto

Yours Truly

Geo Bickford

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136569

October 7, 1932.

Mr. George Bickford,
83 Church St.,
Mimico, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bickford:

I have yours of 5th, but cannot pay eighty cents an hour for carpentry work at this time.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136570

93 Church Street,
Mimico, Ontario,
Aug. 29, 1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,

Please give consideration to the following.

My father, Mr George Bickford, called at your office last summer. You promised to try and find some employment for him. At your request he wrote a letter but did not receive any answer from you.

He told you that we were from Manitoba. Mother's people being the Switzers of Carberry and also a relative of the Brydons in Portage La Prairie. All of whom were strong supporters of yours during your campaigns in the West.

My father has tried every where to find employment not only in his own line of carpentry & cabinet making but also in other lines of occupation and can find nothing to do.

Mother has kept teachers and their money

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

parks for the fuel and food. The rent has taken all our savings as my father has had only odd jobs since 1930 and very little work even then.

At present the teachers are on their vacations and we do not know if they will be staying in Mimico this year or not. Christmas night mother and dad were struck by an automobile and since then mother's health has not been very good. She finds it difficult to work so hard keeping boarders.

I am going to High School and wish to be able to continue doing so if it is possible. I have tried to get employment but there are so many experienced people out of work I find that it is impossible to do so.

My father has excellent recommendation for his work. He has built things for people in this town and they will furnish recommendations gladly.

Kindly give this letter immediate consideration because we would not ask this if it were not of great necessity.

Yours truly,

Noreen Bickford

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136572

83 Church Street,
Mimico, Ontario,
Sept. 10, 1932.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Cres,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,

As I have not received a reply from you in regards to my letter of August twenty-nineth, I am writing again. You asked me to do so Wednesday evening over the phone, if I did not receive a letter in three or four days.

My daddy does not mind if the work is not in his trade of cabinet making as long as the work is steady with a decent wage.

The town has no work for the men and daddy has tried at the Ontario Hospital at New Toronto but has never got on as they take men in turns. We had hoped to have teacher but they are staying in the city. Therefore it makes it all the harder for us.

I know you will try to do your best because it is

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

very urgent. 136573

Daddy can go in to see you any time you wish to make an appointment.

I will certainly appreciate your efforts in trying to find employment for my father.

Sincerely,
Noreen Bickford.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136574

September 13, 1932.

Miss Noreen Bickford,
83 Church St.,
Mimico, Ont.

Dear Miss Bickford:

I duly received your letter of 10th. Have also located your other letter since. Have been making enquiries to see if I could do anything for your father, but as yet have had no prospects. Will keep his name carefully in mind and will write you if I find I can be of any assistance.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

83 Church Street, 136575
Mimico, Ontario,
Sept. 22. 1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighn, K.C.,
National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto.

My dear Sir,

With reference to my previous correspondance, and the conversation that I had with you over the telephone, a week or two ago, I wish to thank you for your kind interest, in my father's case.

You may recall my father and mother's connections in the West. I would not trouble you further, were it not, that it seems impossible to find any employment in Mimico.

My father would be ready to take any position to which you would be so good as to recommend him. He is a skilled cabinet maker and could be of service in any kind of indoor repair work or as a caretaker.

I am not able, myself, to be of much help at present, as I am in the third year at High School, fitting myself for the future.

I am very sorry to trouble you again at so busy a time, but I shall greatly appreciate whatever you can do. If you wish to see me I can go in Saturday morning.

Yours very truly,
Noreen Bickford.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136576

83 Church Street,
Mimico, Ontario,
October. 8, 1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,

My father received your letter of the 7th, and I am very sorry that you have misunderstood him, as he finds it very difficult to express himself in letters.

As my father has not been working in the city and did not inquire about city rates, I really believe he expected you to suggest a rate satisfactory to you.

If you can do anything further about the work to be done at your house we will appreciate greatly, and I will undertake to do the corresponding.

Yours most truly,
Noreen Bickford.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136577

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

T.D. IX

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM - IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - MACKAY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED -

COMMERCIAL CABLES - ALL AMERICA CABLES IMPERIAL CABLES - BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH HALIFAX AND BERMUDA CABLE CO.

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT TELEGRAM
LCO	DEFERRED
NLT	CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK-END LETTER

W. D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL.

2R Y.115AM., 30 NL., STANDARD TIME

REGINA,SASK.,NOV., 30 1 1932.

375

THE RIGHT HON.SENATOR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA,ONT.

UNDERSTAND DISTRICT COURT APPOINTMENTS SASKATCHEWAN ARE BEING CONSIDERED RECOMMEND KINSMAN REGINA AS WELL QUALIFIED BOTH LEGALLY AND LONG PARTY ASSOCIATIONS NOW PRESIDENT REGINA CONSERVATIVES APPRECIATE ANY HELP YOU CAN GIVE .

P.V.BIGELOW.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136578

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 2, 1932.

Dear Mr. Bigelow:

Your telegram of 30th with respect to Mr. Kinsman has just been forwarded to me from Ottawa.

While I would be very pleased indeed to see the services of Mr. Kinsman recognized, the fact is that all vacancies in a Province are filled by the Prime Minister after consultation with the Ministers and Members of the Province concerned. Those who represent other Provinces have little or no voice in the matter.

However, I shall keep your representations in mind and do whatever I can to assist, if I am present when the matter comes up at Council.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. P. V. Bigelow,
Regina, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136579

COURT OF KING'S BENCH
SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA: SASK. 11th April 1933.

The Right Honourable Senator Meighen,
The Senate,
OTTAWA: CANADA.

Dear Senator Meighen:

As one of the programme committee of our Canadian Club, I am writing you to ascertain if you will give us an address on your next visit to the West. If you will do so I can assure you that it will be much appreciated.

I read with much interest the Year Book of the Toronto Canadian Club during the year you were President.

Yours sincerely

H. V. Bridgeman

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136580

OTTAWA, April 17, 1933.

My dear Judge Bigelow:

I have your letter of 11th.

Am afraid it will not be possible for me to address the Regina Canadian Club this year. If I have time at all, when next in the West, to give any addresses, will have to meet some long-standing promises at one or two places where I have not spoken for a long while. Am sorry, but pressure of business makes it utterly impossible for me to get addresses ready now. I would like to speak there, especially under your Presidency.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Mr. Justice Bigelow,
Court of King's Bench,
Regina, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136581

Billings Bridge. Ont.
March 9th. 1931.

The Honourable William Finlayson,
Minister of Lands and Forests,
Province Of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.

Hon. Sir.

With reference to what my qualifications might be for the Post of Superintendant of Algonquin Provincial Park, as per your request, Ibeg leave to submit herewith same for your information.

Born at Billings Bridge, Ont. (near Ottawa) November 26th. 1895, and brought up on a farm on which I still live whileat home.

EDUCATION. Public School, Ashbury College, Then General Business course Pickering College, and was going to College at Toronto with the intention of going through for Mining when war broke out in 1914.

ARMY . Ienlisted in the ranks and proceeded over-seas with the I st. Heavy Battery, I st. Contingent, serving with them until the later part of 1915 at which time (December) I contracted Cerebro Spinal Meningitus and was in hospital until the end of March 1916 when I was returned to Canada as unfit for any further over-seas service. Up to this time I had held various ranks successively from that of Gunner up to the rank of Captain which I held on my return to Canada. (after eighteen months overseas service).

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE, After a period of convalescence I was allowed to return to half duty ,and was appointed to the Inspection Services , Militia Headquarters, as Assistant to the Chief Inspector C.E.F. and Inspector of Military District No. 3. My Duties here were various as I had under my supervision Offices located at different Camps, each with its own complement of Officers and Men for the purpose of making a continuous Audit of all C.E.F. accounts and an examination of all records, giving Paymasters a course in the Administration of their Dept. as well as My-self giving personal Instruction to Commanding Officers and Adjutants on Administration of C.E.F. Units (all Branches of Service) in all its parts, conduct Courts of Inquiry, report on the Administration of Training Camps (on the request of the then Minister of Militia, I made the Report recommending that Petawawa Camp be established as it is today as a separate camp, my recommendations as to this and its Administration were adopted . The report is on File at Headquarters) I also Inspected Patrols along International Boundary (it was my report that changed the St. Lawrence Canal Patrol from a Military to a Plain Clothes Organization) The above was clearly Administrative and as you know governed by K . R . & O., Military Law, Administration C . E . F . Units, Etc. It had a bread scope. However my Chief at that time will vouch for the success of my Administration.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136583

Administrative
Experience, Contd.

I carried out these duties until the end of 1917 when I was Transferred to a new Department then being formed (The War Gratuity Dept. Headquarters Ottawa .)to assist in working out and to install a system capable of handling the Records of the whole C.E.F. (the system we installed was actually able to handle Seven Hundred Thousand Men and is still being used) .

While I was still with the last mentioned Department, The Canada Food Board asked for some one to install a System of Classification I was recommended and taken on there (after Four years in the Army) I installed the System they required and then was offerdd the post as Assistant to The Director of Licencing for Canada, Canada Food Board, and took over and was in charge of work relating to the Licencing of Manufacturers, Producers, and Dealers of Food Products. I was with the Food Board until its close. The Food Controller was Mr. Henry B. Thomson (now Chairman Liquow Board for British Columbia. Victoria, B.C. who I am sure will be pleased to vouch for me).

SURVEY & BUSH EXPERIENCE, Prior to my enlistment in 1914 I had during the summers been out on survey work,which included that of setting out drainage undertakings , roads, establishing lines, and estimates of power projects, etc. After the close of the Food Board in 1919 I went back to similar work in the bush and have been engaged in its pursuit now for the last twelve (12) years, during which time I have Cruised , Estimated, assisted in making Barometric Surveys, Mapped, and have handled Logging and Mill operations, in various parts of Ontario and Quebec Provinces.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bush Experience
Contd.

Have also done some mining in a practical way , prospecting, and developing properties, (incidentally in 1922 my partner and I made the First Discovery of Gold in Rouyn Towp. Prov. of Quebec.)

Although not a Graduate in Forestry that as the Subject is one in which I have always had a keen interest I have studied some of the best Authorities on the Subject as used by the Universities on Forest Management, Mensuration, Etc. and have had occassion tomdeal with the matter in a practical way, what knowledge I lack of the Subject from an Academic Stand-point is I am sure overcome to some extent by the years of experience I have had in a practical way.

During the last Twelve years I have traveled over mostly all of Ontario, and Quebec, from the Manitoba Boundary east and from a short distance from James Bay south, down to the Maritimes. In Ontarbo and Quebec, I flew over a great deal of Patricka and the area north of the Transcontinental, besides canoe work.

DEALING with PUBLIC. In 1929-30. the City of Ottawa decided for Advertising purposes and to attract Tourists, to hold a Winter Carnival. I was asked by the City Industrial & Publicity Committee to become a member of the Carnival Committee, as well as a member of the Reception & Entertainment Committee, and on account of my north-country experience they asked me if I could get up an International Sled Dog Derby, the Committee of which I was to be Chairman, so I Organized and put on the Event, succeeding in getting Drivers of International repute from all over Canada and the United States.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Public
Contd.

The event met with recognized success as the Press will verify.

In teh winter of 1930-31 the Ottawa Board of Trade and the Can. National Railways undertook to put on the Carnival and I was again asked to act as Chairman of the Event and put 8A on which I did. It was recognized all over the Country ad the largest Event of its kind ever held. As a result of the success with which I had met the Chairman of The III Olympic Games(Committee), to be held in the United States in 1932, asked me to become a Member of his Committee , I accepted and asked that they hold their First meeting in in Ottawa, which they did the First week of February this Year.

All of which I respectfully submit.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your obedient servant,

From, Capt. C.A.Billings
Billings Bridge. Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136586

Billings Bridge, Ont.

March 12 th. 1931.

The Right Homourable Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building , Bay Street , Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Was sorry to have missed seeing you when I was in Toronto recently and also to hear that your Mother was not well, however I do hope She is on the mend if not totally recovered by now.

The position with Mr. Black as no doubt you know was given to Cloutier. However such are the fortunes war. And as a result I have been trying to get another position. The one I refer to is that of Superintendent of Algonquin Provincial Park, coming under The Dept. of Lands and Forests, Ont. (Hon. Mr. Finlayson) I had a splendid chat with Mr. Finlayson while at Toronto, (He had asked me through one of the Local Members from here to go to see him). He requires a man with Administrative Ability, Knowledge of Forestry and Woods Expesience, Suitable to act as Justice of the Peace in matters pertaining to the Park, and one able to meet the Public, one having enough tact not to put the Department in trouble with certain of the Public,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

And also a returned man. I have written him and am enclosing a copy of my letter,(as he asked me to give him an outline of my experiences) .

I saw The Hon. W . A .Gordon Minister of Mines For Canada yesterday and he has written Mr, Finlayson recommending me (He has known me for some time and certainly wrote a strong letter)

Would I be over-stepping the mark if I asked you to put in a few kind words for me, I know Mr. Finlayson thinks very highly of you as do a great many of the other present Cabinet Ministers at Toronto , there is certainly a marked difference up there since a certain gentleman went abroad.

We had a letter from May this evening and they are making their way towards home and expect to be back here by the end of this week, needless to say we will be glad to see her as we have missed her a great deal.

The Session here at Ottawa promises to be rather lively one. I was speaking to some of the Members the other day and they are all of the opinion that it would be much more pleasant to be in Opposition with conditions as they are than in Power. They certainly expect action.

When I went up to Toronto I took up the letters I received from Mr. H.B.Thomson as I was sure you would like to see them so I will enclose them also the letter He received from Mr. Black. as these are the Originals I would like to have them back if you do not want to keep them.

Please remember me to Mrs. Meighen and the Family.

With Kindest Personal Regards.

Sincerely yours,

C.A.Billings.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136588

March 16, 1931.

Captain C. A. Billings,
Billings Bridge, Ont.

Dear Charlie:

I have your letter which I have read very carefully. Will at once write to the Hon. Mr. Finlayson, and will also try to get an opportunity to speak to him in the near future. It is a real pleasure for me to do this.

Am returning the enclosures.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136589

March 18, 1931.

Charles A. Billings, Esq.,
Billings Bridge, Ont.

Dear Charlie:

I received a letter from Mr. Finlayson and am sorry to say it is not very favourable. Copy is attached. I wonder he did not tell you this when you were in.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136590

Billings' Bridge, Ont.

March 30 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen

Can. General Securities,

National Building, Toronto .

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I received your letter enclosing a copy of a letter you received from Mr. Finlayson. certainly his letter gives one a different idea of the matter in question, to start with Mr. A.E. Honeywell M.L.A. North Ottawa. had been speaking to him in relation to the position and had advised him of my qualifications. Mr. Finlayson explained about having offered the post to one of his Foresters , (as he said The only man he had in his Dept. that he felt could handle the work as he would like.") but he said this Forester had refused to take the Position on account of his wife who refused to gomup to Algonquin Park. Mr. Finlayson said he would have to get an Outsider and asked Mr. Honeywell to have me go to Toronto to see him which I did , I had a splendid talk with him and must say that I got the impression that my chances were quite good to get the Post. He also told me as he had already told Honeywell, that the only man he had was this Senior Forester and that he had refused to take it.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mr. Honeywell saw Mr. Finlayson last week again (this was the reason I delayed answering you, until I heard from him) and he said the appointment had not been settled and that I still had a good chance.

I must say I am rather in the dark as to getting a position of this nature but certainly He knew I was not in the Civil Service when He asked me to come up to see him at Toronto. He was quite keen over Military Training and he said the men at the Park needed a bit of Military Discipline . However time will tell the result.

I am very grateful to you Mr. Meighen for the trouble you went to in this regard , and do hope you will beleive I would have hesitated in asking your Particapation in a wild-goose chase had I beleived it to be such.

May arrived home with Mr. & Mrs. Powell and they all look quite well but glad to get home.

I hope all your Family are well and have not been bothered with colds that are so prevalent seemingly all over the country, and also that your Mother is much better and looking forward to the warm weather again.

Yours sincerely,

C.A.Billings.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136592

Windsor Arms Apts.
St.Thomas Street, Toronto.
June 12th. 1933.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.
[illegible].National Building, Bay Street, Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Pursuant to our conversation of Saturday morning last I thought I would send you a few particulars in relation to the matter we were discussing, so I am enclosing a copy of the form of Agreement which I left with Mr. Tyrrell (which is self-explanatory). There are a few other things I wish to mention though.

When Mr. Tyrrell mentioned Control of the Syndicate I referred him to Para. (5). Page (2). of the Agreement (which I have marked in the copy I send you), which covers Control, and explained that/ I was getting the Syndicate together for the purpose set out in the Agreement it was more or less assumed by the Unit Subscribers that I would have control(subject of course to the Above Mentioned Paragraph); But in any event that the time to really go into the control end was at a later date when the question, of financing the developement of any properties/ we would then have acquired, Came Up.

I would certainly be very pleased (as you suggest) to do business with these People ,and until I hear from them will hold what Units I still have. Thanking you Mr. Meighen.

Sincerely,
Charles A. Bishop

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136593

THE

BILLINGS 1933 PROSPECTING

SYNDICATE

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into, this day of A. D. 1933.

BETWEEN:-

CAPTAIN CHARLES ALEXANDER BILLINGS of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Province of Ontario, hereinafter called the Party,

Of THE FIRST PART;

AND:- THE SEVERAL PERSONS, Firms and Individuals, who shall hereafter become members of the Syndicate,

OF THE SECOND PART.

WHEREAS the Party of the First Part is desirous of proceeding on a prospecting expedition, and of securing Capital (or a grubstake) for such purpose.

ANDWHEREAS the Parties of the Second Part have agreed with the party of the First Part to form a syndicate for such purpose and to become subscribing members of the syndicate.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that for valuable considerations, the Parties hereto Agree as follows:-

The Parties hereto do hereby form a syndicate, to be composed of the Party of the First Part and the Subscribers of the Second Part, their Assigns and such other Persons as may from time to time subscribe to this Agreement, by purchasing Syndicate Units in accordance with the terms hereinafter set out.

The name of the Syndicate shall be, The Billings 1933 Prospecting Syndicate. The Capital of the Syndicate shall be Fifty (50) Units of a par value of One Hundred Dollars($100.00) each, of these Twenty (20) Units shall be issued to the Party of the First Part for himself. The remaining Units shall be sold at par value.

The Units shall be represented and evidenced by Receipts issued by the Party of the First Part.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

The Party of the First Part agrees to proceed on a Prospecting Expedition for the Prospecting Season of 1933, so soon as sufficient capital is available as above set out, taking with him such other Prospectors as he may deem necessary, and to pay for the necessary mining licences and the recording of any and all claims staked on the said Expedition. AND IT IS AGREED that any and all Claims staked or acquired while on this Expedition by any and all of the Parties in connection therewith shall belong to the Syndicate.

NO MEMBER of the Syndicate shall be liable for any further sum of money for this Expedition whatever by virtue of His or Their membership therein, and in order to ensure the Efficacy of this Provision it is stipulated that the Party of the First Part or any of his subordinates shall not have the right to Contract any Indebtedness on behalf of the Syndicate for the satisfaction of which they shall not then have funds available in hand therefore at the time of contracting such indebtedness.

The Party of the First Part shall not have the right to enter into any Obligation which involves any Member of the Syndicate in any Liability.

All Subscriptions for Units shall be payable to the Party of the First Part.

MEETINGS of the Syndicate may be called by the Party of the First Part or by any Five members of the Syndicate in the presence of or knowledge thereto of the Party of the First Part, upon "Five days" clear notice in writing to the addresses appearing in the Syndicate Agreement opposite the names of the Subscribers thereto. At any such meeting a majority in value of Unit Holders shall govern in any and all questions arising.

Re Control

This Agreement shall enure to and be binding upon the Parties hereto, their respective heirs, executers administrators and assigns.

In Witness whereof the Party of the First Part has hereunto set his hand and seal.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered)
In the Presence of)
)
)
this day of 1933)
)

The Subscribers who hereby agree to become members of the Syndicate in accordance with the terms herein set out, each for himself hereby subscribes for the number of Units set opposite his name as witness His or Their respective Hand and Seal.

Name	Address	NO. Units	Signature	Seal

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

NATIONAL REVENUE, CANADA
(CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DIVISIONS)

136595

Port of Stratford, Ont., 18th. Oct. 1933.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Sir:-

If it should suit your convenience, I would be pleased to have the opportunity of presenting a letter of introduction from Mr. Robert S. Graham of St Marys, preferably during the week of Nov. 6th. to 11th.

Awaiting your pleasure,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W.R. Billings

288 Albert St.

9 OK

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136596

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 21, 1933.

Dear Mr. Billings:

I duly received your letter of 18th. It will be quite all right for you to call during the week of November 6th, as I expect to be here at that time.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. W. R. Billings,
National Revenue, Canada,
Customs and Excise Division
Stratford, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136597

NATIONAL REVENUE, CANADA
(CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DIVISIONS)

Port of Stratford, Ont., Nov. 14th.,1933

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
347 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Sir:-

Re. Permanent Appointment

As requested by you on Nov. 6th. I will endeavor to outline as briefly as possible, my previous business experience.

First of all let me explain why I requested the privilege of the interview which you so kindly granted me. I feel that it will not be long until Dad and Mother will be dependent on me to quite an extent. They have been very good to me and I hope I will not fail them. Although I am in the best of health now, positively no organic trouble of any kind, the years from 1921 to 1931 cost me a great deal, physically and financially.

While in France, I contracted Trench-mouth for which I was refused treatment until it got such a grip it poisoned my system to such an extent that I was in hospital several times with Sinus, neurasthenia, colitis, colongitis, neuritis, rheumatism, and neuralgia etc; during the above ten years.

None of the Doctors ,at least 20, who treated me could find any cause for my trouble. Even the x-ray did not disclose anything wrong with my teeth until they started to ache. Then I had twelve teeth extracted in May, 1930. I immediately started to recover. Since the balance were extracted a year ago I have regained twenty five pounds, and am now normal. I was thrown from a horse in England and fractured my right wrist. It was treated by the M. O. as a sprain. Two days later Iwas quarantined and the small bone in my wrist knitted without aid. My only remaining trouble is a tendency to nervous tension, but I am gradually licking that. I have to thank my parents for a sound constitution and myself for perseverance.

The above is to let you see how important this job is to me.

Following is a brief outline of my experience-

Feb.1912 to Dec. 1914 Royal Bank- junior, ledger-keeper and teller accountant. Resigned and went with Ford Motor Co. Advertising Dept. at tripple the salary, May 20th. 1916 resigned

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and enlisted. I went to France in June 1917 with 5th. Divisional Ammunition Column as lead driver, was attached to 4th. Trench Mortars Aug. 8th. to Nov. 1st., 1918, hauled a trench mortar with the infantry into front line action through all the advance until we had no officers, gun crew or mules left. Then I returned to the 5th. Division and went to the Rhine. Discharged June 25th., 1919, apparently A1.

I returned to Windsor, sold real-estate for a few months because I could not return to steady employment as I had to have treatment from the D. S. C. R. for trench-mouth.

Jan. to Dec. 1920- Dominion Forge & Stamping Co., Walkerville, promoted to Asst. Purchasing Agent. Plant closed down.

Feb. 1921 to May 1922- Canadian Products, branch of General Motors, stock-room helper, in a week was given charge, later charge of all stock. In May my foremanwent to Maxwell Motor Co., Detroit, now Chrysler Corp., and I left shortly and went to Ford Motor Co., River Rouge, Mich. as follow-up man for body parts for production of 2500 to 5000 cars per day. In January 1923 (time of coal strike) was made responsible for fuel requirements of 85 to 95 cars of coal per day, for coke-ovens and steam purposes of all Ford plants in Mich, besides distribution of coke-oven by-products, mine production reports of three Ford coal mines for Mr. Sorensen.

In June 1924 my former foreman at Canadian Products and at that time Material Supervisor at Chrysler Corp., asked me to work for him. He placed me as Asst. Foreman in charge of all stock for the stamping plant with a force of 50 to 60 men (day & night shifts) receiving steel and small parts, supplying the presses and distributing finished parts. In Sept. 1925 I was promoted to the Planning Dept. and was given charge of securing requirements of 700 different parts, a great variety of material, for daily production of 1000 to 2500 cars. After two years I was promoted to securing requirements of heavy parts- axle housings, forgings, electrical units, steering gears, frames, cabbueretors etc. for four models. If you have any idea of the constantly changing parts and schedules you will realize it was some job. A returned soldier cannot take quite as much as the ordinary man so in August 1927 I went to the Ford Hospital with a nervous breakdown for a month, then two months rest with pay and I returned to work. I was attached to the engineering Dept. on the secret service end of securing experimental parts for developement of the new DeSoto. When that work was completed I was sent out to hurry up production of new parts and take care of engineering changes etc. I travelled most of the Northern States in that connection.

Finally in Sept. 1928 my nerves again got the best of me. As I could not get a leave of absence, I resigned and took a rest. The work had been too strenuous so in January 1929 I joined the purchasing staff of Graham Paige Corp. I was put in charge of securing grey and malleable castings, patterns, experimental parts and helped with the buying of those parts. My condition hadbeen get-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136599

ting worse. On May the 15th. 1930 after suffering for weeks with rheumatism and two solid weeks with tri-facial neuralgia during which time I had a thorough physical examination, I had my first twelve teeth extracted. My Doctor had been unable to find anything wrong with me, so I had my teeth examined by a specialist. He might have saved me all my trouble as he blamed trench-mouth for my whole condition. At any rate I started to recover immediately. On May 31st. I was laid off due to health and depression.

I thought I could not do better than go west so I homesteaded in the Peace River District for seven months. My health had not as yet improved sufficiently to enable me to stand it alone so I came home. In July 1932, with no work in sight which my injured wrist and general strength would permit me to do, I made a machine and went from town to town grindingscissors and knives etc. If I had only myself to consider, I could get along nicely that way as I was able to sharpen doctors' and hospital instruments and barbers shears. I cleared from two to four dollars daily until I successfully tried the Civil Service examination Sept 25th. last year.

On Oct. 28th., 1932 I received a temporary appointment at this Port. I have relieved on every job in the office except Appraiser and do not doubt that I can handle any job the Collector wishes to give me. The collector may soon be superanuated which will no doubt deplete our staff and I am given to understand relief officers at this Port cost considerably more than my salary, previous to my appointment.

I had not expected to write so much but will gladly furnish you with further details if desired.

I hope you can have my appointment made permanent but if in your opinion it is unwise to press it at present, please drop the matter. I will continue to carry on to the best of my ability. Before closing I wish to assure you that my health has been very good for the past eighteen months and I do not anticipate any recurrence of my former disabilities. Thanking you,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

W.R. Billings

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136600

-Copy of Mr Richardson's recommendation when I first applied to the Civil Service Commission.

ONTARIO

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

StMarys, Ontario,
May 22nd., 1931.

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. W. R. billings, the bearer, a native of StMarys, and at present a resident, and whose parents have resided here all their lives, is well known to me, and I can speak in the highest terms as to his character, ability and capacity.

He has had considerable banking experience, originally entering theservice of the Traders' Bank in 1912 and later with the Royal Bank when the former was amalgated with it.

He has had very considerable experience in the motor car industry in the Border Cities and Detroit, where he has proven himself to be an efficient and capable purchasing agent and follow-up official of production in some of the well known motor car factories.

In May 1916, he enlisted in the Canadian Army for overseas services, and from the effects of the war he could not endure the steady grind of routine work, consequently he had to give up his regular line of work and seek a more varied occupation.

He is keenly interested in the developement of Canada, particularly in the social and health work, and is desirous of obtaining employment in this direction, in which I am perfectly satisfied he would make an efficient and capable officer.

Yours very truly

signed Chas. E. Richardson, M.P.P.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136601

347 Bay St. Toronto,
November 15, 1935.

Dear Mr. Billings:

I have your letter of 14th which I have read with much interest. I think I stated when you were in that this promotion is probably in the hands of the Civil Service Commission. If you know otherwise, please advise me.

Yours very truly,

Mr. W. R. Billings,
National Revenue, Canada,
Stratford, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136602

320 Bay S. Toronto,
September 1, 1936.

Dear Sirs

I have your letter of 1st September. I have not been in the practice of Law for over twenty years and regret that I would not have time to give consideration to the project you have in mind. The matter of a Law Journal is something entirely aside from the work in which I am now engaged.

I am sorry not to be able to send you a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Thos. H. Binnie,
52 McCaul St.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136603

52 McCaul St.,
Toronto 2 Ontario.
September 1 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canada Permanent Building,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto 2 Ontario.

Honoured Sir;-

Having conceived the idea of a daily paper to serve the Legal Profession in the City of Toronto, and having investigated its possibilities in every way that I can, I should much appreciate an interview with you regarding the topics that should be covered in such a paper, the practicability of such a daily paper, and its inception.

I may state that I have everything that I have gathered written in concise form so that the time taken to review this should not be long.

I shall telephone your Secretary for the time of such appointment whenever you have a few minutes of freedom.

Thanking you I am,.

Very truly yours,

Thos. H. Binnie

THBinnie/B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136604

259 West 14th Street, New York, N.Y.

180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Dominion Publishing Company, Ltd.

Graphic Arts Building
RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STS.
TORONTO 2, ONTARIO
Phone: ADelaide 7361

September 9, 1933.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I am writing some of the sketches for the forthcoming volume of the "National Encyclopedia of Canadian Biography," J. E. Middleton, Ontario Editor. Among the men whose sketches I have written or am working upon are the following: James Stanley McLean; Dr. Joseph B. Tyrrell; D. B. Hanna; H. H. Williams; Gen. C. H. Mitchell; George B. Woods; Sir W. H. Hearst and a number of other members of the legal profession; R. C. Matthews, M.P. and several other members of Parliament; Dr. H. B. Anderson; Dr. F. N. G. Starr; Dr. Frederick Marlow and other prominent physicians and surgeons, all of whom have given me the essential facts in personal interviews.

The writing of your biography for this volume has been assigned to me. I talked with your secretary about this the latter part of August. Of course, I know where to get most of what I need concerning your public career without bothering you about it. But I want to get from you sufficient data about your antecedents to form a proper background; and I want to give the sketch some intimate personal touches that I can gain only in a personal interview. Our aim is to make these sketches something more than mere statistical records; we want to make then vital, colourful and inspiring to youth, yet written soberly and with no taint of "journalese."

I have done this kind of interviewing and writing for nearly forty years, and I write shorthand; so I can promise not to trespass needlessly upon your time or patience.

This is to be a reference work for libraries, historical societies, colleges, newspapers, etc.

When will you talk to me for about twenty minutes?

Very sincerely yours,

G. B. Bird.

Associate Editor
DOMINION PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.

GBB:S

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136605

347 Bay St., Toronto,
September 11, 1933.

Mr. G.B.Bird,
Dominion Publishing Co. Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Meighen has asked me to acknowledge your letter of 9th. He will be away this week, except Thursday and Friday, and if you will telephone on one of those days, will endeavour to give the time you ask. (Telephone AD. 3241.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136606

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 5, 1938.

Mr. Bird,
"Winnipeg Tribune",
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Bird:

Enclosed are a couple of pamphlets written by Lord Queenborough, which I think are very, very good and may be of value to you.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

F. N. SOUTHAM, PRESIDENT
W. McCURDY, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
JOHN BIRD, EDITOR
F. J. O'MALLEY, MANAGING EDITOR

136607

The Winnipeg Tribune

ESTABLISHED IN 1890

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
PHONE 24 331

Winnipeg
CANADA

October 15, 1938.

Senator Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Senator Meighen:

Thank you so much for sending me pamphlets written by Lord Queenborough, which I have found of great interest.

Yours sincerely,

John Bird

John Bird

JB/A.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TORONTO

136608 MONTREAL

THE COUNSEL CLUB

An Organization devoted to the Study of Economic Conditions in Canada

COMMITTEE:
J. P. DAY, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Professor of Economics, McGill University.
GILBERT E. JACKSON, B.A.
Professor of Economics, University of Toronto.
W. A. MACKINTOSH, M.A., Ph.D.
Professor of Economics, Queen's University.
HUMFREY MICHELL, M.A.
Professor of Economics, McMaster University.

302 ~~235~~ BAY STREET - TORONTO, CANADA
Room 603

Secretary: R. M. BIRD
Telephone - ELgin ~~2222~~
El.8628

March 29, 1933.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C. P.C.,
c-o The Canadian General Securities,Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir,-

Enclosed you will find a copy of our recent Bulletin, which we trust will prove of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

THE COUNSEL CLUB.

R. M. Bird
per Secretary.

RMB-R.
Enc.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Birkenhead

136609

LOOSE THINKING

Rectorial Address delivered by the Right Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead to the Students of Aberdeen University

- -

Much has been said, not all with equal reason, about the influence of environment on character. If there is any truth in the theory that a man's character is shaped by his surroundings, there can be few young people in the world more fortunate than those to whom I speak today, the students of this ancient University. The buildings where you work are certainly among the finest of their kind in Britain; their surroundings not to be surpassed for a firm and austere beauty. Your lot has fallen in a fair and dignified place; and you might 'a priori' be expected to show characteristics attuned to your environment.

A stranger, coming to Aberdeen University, might reasonably look for such traits as fundamental common sense, contempt for inane romanticism and loose thinking, a sense of duty both to society and to yourselves. His expectation would, I believe, be justified. It is natural, therefore, that I should find an understanding and receptive audience for such remarks as I attempt upon the futility of loose thinking. Certain present-day social and political controversialists suffer from a mania for vague generalizations. These "thinkers" delight to embrace a continent, and all its people, within the compass of a single half-truth; they condemn a generation, a government, or a philosophy in a presumptuous paragraph of ill-considered rhetoric. Ignoring the teachings of history, which alone may afford a probable estimate of the present, or prognosis of the future, they dispose of all problems with an airy affectation of omniscience. They replace fact by random speculation, human experience by frothy and unreasoned hypothesis. They twist evidence to found a gimcrack Utopia.

COMMUNIST CATCHWORDS

Political parties, more than any human institutions, suffer from such cranks. It would be indelicate and inappropriate in this place to inquire

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

which of the great parties in the state is least affected by such pests. Slipshod self-confidence and theorizing, based neither upon reasoning nor knowledge, are the hallmarks rather of Communism than of the recognized parties. From the altitudes of their air-castles our opponents patronize us as "the stupid party". I have never been ruffled by this gibe; for I have always held that there is more credit in being abused by fools than praised by rogues. Sydney Smith once remarked that "it requires a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotch understanding"; but you are well aware that this threadbare jest is really a compliment to your nicely developed sense of humor. In the same way the supporter of the existing system may indulge a certain intellectual satisfaction when their alleged stupidity is derided by theorists who appeal to the modern ear with a torrent of catchwords; who have contributed to the national polity nothing but the principle of class-hatred; to national literature nothing but the re-hash of obsolete German doctrines.

I suppose that no political jingle has been so often repeated as the words with which Marx and Engels concluded their notorious "Communist Manifesto": "Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. Workers of the world, unite! You have the world to win and nothing to lose but your chains".

THE REAL MESSAGE

One pictures the sombre satisfaction with which that pair of turgid writers laid down their pens, and contemplated these closing sentences of a masterpiece of violent pedantry. Gibbon, by the beautiful shores of Lake Geneva, concluding his "Decline and Fall", sinks into insipidity. The quintessence of the Communist doctrine, its first begetters must have thought, was finally crystallized in these stirring phrases. After many thousands of labored words, which they could hardly expect even the most pertinacious of their disciples to find either lucid or inspiring, they had distilled in an aphorism the whole urgency of their futile message. Never were sillier words penned. Eighty years have passed since Marx and Engels completed their manifesto; I see no evidence that the ruling classes tremble despairingly before an imminent Communist Revolution. Certainly one great Communist experiment has been made, and its failure may be estimated by the fact that Russia is the only land today

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

where the workers are still in chains, even if at the present moment they do not appear to be hugging them. The Communist, however, is always an erratic prophet. He resembles that Mr. Kremlin of Disraeli's "Sybil" who "Was distinguished for ignorance. He had only one idea, and that was wrong." Twenty years ago Lenin foretold that "One would be blind not to see that the social revolution in Great Britain is approaching." Its arrival still seems to me to be reasonably remote. In fact, its approach gradually recedes.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CAREERS

Let me show by an example what I mean when I assert that the doctrines indicated above are begotten by loose thinking out of ignorance. I will not seek to refute any particular Marxian dogma, although I believe that to do so would not exceed my capacity. Rather I will consider a matter which touches each of you personally and immediately. You stand on the threshold of your careers. As students in this University you are completing your education before going out into the world in pursuit of service, of fortune, and of fame. I ask you to consider for a moment how your prospects would be affected by the Communization of our body politic. What would become of you in a Communist State? As things stand today each one of you is free to create for himself the career he chooses. There is no office in the State, no prize in professional life, no distinction in commercial enterprise, no achievement of scholarship, which does not lie open to the assault of your talents and application. In whatever branch of human activity you have resolved to engage, there are no barriers except those imposed by limitations of ability; by lack of character of industry; by the caprice of Fortune.

Would this be true in the other State? Who dare affirm it? The consciences of the new revolutionaries are outraged by "the career open to talents." Their perverted notions of social justice forbid them to countenance healthy competition. If they had their way, they would see to it that the race was never to the swift nor the battle to the strong; they would so handicap each runner that the pace suited the slothful or the leaden-footed. In such a State the Government would be careful to remove every incentive of honorable ambition. The game would never be worth the Communized candle; there would be no special prize to reward him who trains and disciplines his

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

faculties. Here, I believe, lies the most glaring neglect of fact in the entire superstition. Some of us older men, holding other views today, can perhaps remember a period of youthful enthusiasm when we imagined that society could proceed without the spur of self-interest. A very few years of experience taught the folly of that belief. The world of facts proved to us that an enlightened but staunch self-interest is, and must ever remain, the mainspring of human endeavor. The explosive reformer refuses to profit by his experience. He is too proud in his own conceit to learn from life. He idly fancies that by enlisting all men as servants of an octopus State, he can solve the problems which have baffled political philosphers since Plato and Aristotle. He is deluded enough to believe that in the abolition of the prizes which stimulate ambition lies the cure for all social ills. By this one gesture he imagines that he can create a new earth. He imagines a vain thing.

SCOTTISH AMBITION

All that is most noble, most valuable, most abiding in our civilization is the fruit of the ambition which such men would attempt to extirpate. I need not, I imagine, speak to you of ambition, or defend it before you. "If it be a sin to covet honor, I am the most offending soul alive." Scotland is renowned as the home of the most ambitious race in the world. If you are respected for one quality more than another, it is that you grimly persevere in your chosen callings until you excel, that you never rest content until you have surpassed your rivals by pertinacity and singleness of resolve. You never needed Disraeli to tell you that "the secret of success is constancy of purpose." The greatest glory of Scotland lies in the number of her sons who, from small and often obscure beginnings, have won their way to the highest renown. Ambition is the driving force which has enabled these men to achieve their careers. A dour ambition drove Thomas Carlyle from the village street of Ecclefechan to the triumphs of Cheyne Row. A noble ambition transformed the closing years of Sir Walter Scott's life into a romantic epic more stirring than any of his magic tales. Financial disaster, shattered health and the shadow of old age, were impotent to quench a consuming passion to vindicate his reputation in the eyes of his friends, and to satisfy his creditors

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to the uttermost penny. It was his ambition to earn as much money as possible in as short a time as possible. He felt the cold hand of death already laid upon him, and he hurried desperately to garner every guinea before it was too late. Who, after contemplating the story of Scott's dying years, will ever again be bold enough to declare that the desire to earn money for an honorable purpose is base, sordid, or socially unpraiseworthy?

COULD RECALL MANY

These are but two from many examples of the excellent ambitions of your fellow-countrymen. I could prolong the list of them without end; recalling to your memory the story of such as Adam Smith, David Hume, Lord Kelvin, Andrew Carnegi, Bonar Law, Ramsay MacDonald and Cosmo Gordon Lang, the newly appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, whose record from the day he left his father's manse is not, I believe, unfamiliar to you. You are better versed in their history than I, and I am convinced that each one of you has made it his heart's supreme ambition to follow, if you can, where one or other of them has pointed.

Nor in England are we lacking in such high examples. Mr. Morris, the motor millionaire; Lord Leverhulme, the demonic genius of soap; Lord Reading, the silver-tongued advocate and diplomatist; Lord Hewart, Chief Justice and adroit Parliamentarian; Lords Inchcape and Kylsant, in the romance of shipping adventure; Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere, in original journalism - all these have demonstrated (and the list could be indefinitely extended) that the road trodden aforetime by many a bold adventurer is open to that English or Scottish boy who has steady independence, a robust constitution, a fine brain, an unconquerable heart.

Though it may seem at first sight unnecessary, I still counsel each one of you to nourish ambition, to exalt it over self-indulgence, indifference, indolence, and self-complacency. There are those who will deprecate my advice and remind you that by ambition Satan fell. Comfort yourselves with the reflection that Milton, despite all his efforts, was forced to make Satan the hero of "Paradise Lost". Up to the present I think that no other revolutionary leader has found his Milton. When I advise you to nourish ambition, be sure that I am not counselling you to choose the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

easier part. You will quickly discover that she is a stern mistress, intolerant of the smallest infidelity in her followers. She will never permit you to accept the buffets of fortune with the resignation of the fatalist. She will force you to eschew that comforting notion - so beloved of levellers - that man is the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of man, and he can mold most of them who possesses the parts and the resolution. Do not rest content with merely raising bulwarks against misfortune; remember rather Gibbon's fine declaration that "the winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigator."

HONESTY OF THOUGHT

Ambition, alone, however, is not enough. The most soaring ambition cannot sustain your career unless it be reinforced by character. One of the wisest among the Romans, Publius Syrus, declared that "his own character is the arbiter of every man's destiny"; and I would have his words engraved on the lintel of every university lecture-room to remind those who cross its threshold that character counts for more than knowledge, learning, or ingenuity. The basis of that facet of character which I have in mind is honesty of thought. That is why I have chosen loose thinking for the main theme of my remarks here today. Loose, careless thinking is the antithesis of intellectual honesty. Other failings the world may condone or indulge. There are some faults which genius may overcome; but loose thinking will inexorably corrupt the most ingenious mind. Many great men have succeeded despite defects which were grave and even repulsive. Chatham was cynically arrogant; Charles Fox a gambler; Marlborough disloyal and avaricious; Wellington over-susceptible to sex, and rather a snob. They suffered for their faults, each in his own way, but they triumphed brilliantly in spite of them because they were inflexibly honest in their thought; they seldom deceived themselves much, and never for long.

It is infinitely harder to be honest with ourselves than with our fellows. Public opinion, no less than the sanctions of the criminal law, is a healthy deterrent against social dishonesty. But no machinery of policemen and prisons menaces him who seeks to cheat his own intelligence. He who is guilty of loose thinking, and an indolent acceptance of the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

pleasant in place of the true, is arraigned before no tribunal, is punishable by no court of law. Nevertheless certain retribution pursues him. Because he is too indifferent to face the logical conclusion of the facts which life presents to his notice, preferring rather to interpret these facts in the light of preconceived theories agreeable to his inclination, the loose thinker is condemned to eternal failure in all great enterprise. Intellectual disingenuousness, as I have attempted to show, is the fundamental error of unsound social conceptions. Its results will betray the fulfilment of every enterprise based upon this quicksand; and, in the same way, retribution will overwhelm each one of you who indulges in its superficial and fugitive comfort.

ONLY ARTIFICIAL.

It is undoubtedly attractive to live in a world of one's own creation, where every ugly or inconvenient fact is ignored, where only such aspects of life as flatter cherished ideas are allowed. But such a fool's paradise can only endure in artificial circumstances. The first breath of reality will shatter its flimsy foundations. Louis XVI of France and his Ministers refused to face facts; they paid for their folly with their lives during the terrors of the first French Revolution. James II was guided by the sanguine but imaginary hopes of his Jesuits rather than by the solid wisdom of Danby. Despairing of his master's folly, Danby left James to lose alike the crowns of Scotland and of England. More recently, a weak, impetuous and paranoiac monarch refused to face the facts of European politics, choosing instead the flattery of generals and minions. Today he lives in exile, the prey of corrosive memories and ineffaceable remorse.

You will, if you are wise, be warned by such melancholy examples of fallen grandeur to embrace intellectual integrity as the very basis of your character. It is not material what careers you contemplate, for the paramount importance of honest thinking is common to all. Whether you are resolved to devote your talents to affairs, to scholarship, or to any other service of your fellow-men, character is the very stuff from which you must carve achievement. It will almost certainly not be your intentions, your dreams, or even your enthusiasms, which will sway the world, but your actual personality

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

as it penetrates through and illumines your activities. Be sure, therefore, that you build up that personality on foundations as firm as the granite on which Aberdeen is unshakably set.

UNDERGRADUATE DAYS

I have recently spent some days in my old University, Oxford, in the company of my son, who is an undergraduate in his second year. The memories of my own young days sprang to my mind more vividly than ever before. In many respects, I think that the undergraduate is the most fortunate of mortals. He has left behind him the restraints of childhood and of schoolmasters, but he is not yet saddled with the full anxieties of manhood. For a few short years he is suspended between two worlds, the master of more freedom, irresponsibility and easy gaiety than perhaps he will ever know again.

Let me urge you to use your undergraduate days to the utmost of their capacity. I do not merely mean that you should apply yourselves to your studies with vigour and determination. That is understood. "Reading" certainly "maketh a full man", but over-much reading will blunt the liveliest wits. It is not possible to learn a complete understanding of the world from books; I have known many profound scholars who were also profound simpletons. While,, thefefore, I urge you to strive after academic distinction, I would not have you pretermit the other sides of life. Do not neglect, for example, to strive after excellence in sport; do not ignore the possibility of forming friendships among your fellows which will sustain and comfort you in later days. Above all, do not ignore the importance of acquiring a pleasing manner, so that you may feel at your ease in all circumstances and company. I have known many excellent young men, equipped with every advantage of talent and erudition, who have failed in their chosen careers because their manners were awkward. Some of you, perhaps, consider such trifles beneath your consideration, deeming the cultivation of a ready address a surrender of natural independence. This would indeed be a superficial view. Good manners, in the widest sense of the words, are the outward sign of a complete, harmonious, and disciplined personality. The boor strives to hide his fear or his inferiority beneath a mask of blunt uncouthness. Charm, the honied tongue

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of manners, the exquisite expression of perfect breeding, is an unsurpassable asset to him who can compass it. It may balance a notable deficiency of natural gifts, and carry its possessor where cleverness alone would never sponsor him.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

You live in a land whose young men have such opportunities as have seldom been offered to the youth of any nation. I am convinced that you will exploit those opportunities to the utmost. Samuel Johnson, whom on this occasion we can only regard as a hostile witness, declared that "much may be made of a Scotchman if he is caught young." You have been "caught young" by no alien captor, and trained in the admirable traditions of this venerable University. Its grey walls surround you with the atmosphere of four centuries, and more, of garnered wisdom. Each day that you live here you should absorb something of that wisdom; it passes to you in lecture-rooms and the playing fields, in your contacts with one another, and with your professors. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that when you leave this granite city and scatter, as is the wise habit of your folk, to the ends of the earth, you will carry with you the spirit by which you have been nurtured. It is a spirit of adventure, of unquenchable ambition, of intellectual integrity and, above all, of honest opportunism. The whole world lies before you; you have no "chains to lose." I wish each one of you a full measure of success in your attack on the prizes of life. In your hands, too, may they prove to be glittering.

- - - - - - -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136618

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1888

FERGUSSON, TURNER & Co.
FORMERLY
G. TOWER FERGUSSON & CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

PARTNERS
J. LESSLIE FERGUSSON
CHARLES TURNER

CABLE ADDRESS 'FERGIE'
TELEPHONE AD. 7443-4-5

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING
238 BAY STREET

TORONTO 2, CANADA

October 16, 1933.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Your favour of the 14th instant to hand and we note what you say in connection with our offering of $2,000 City of Portage La Prairie 5% Bonds, due January 1st, 1945, contained in our letter of the 13th instant.

Under the circumstances mentioned we are willing to leave this offering firm with you through Thursday the 19th instant and we trust by that time it will be possible for you to come to a decision regarding the same.

Yours very truly,

FERGUSSON, TURNER & CO.

Per H. J. Birkett

HJB-P

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136619

FORM T.D. 1 K.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

(Printed in Canada.) STANDARD TIME.

351

20 Q B 12

Q MONTREAL Q NOV 23 28 1107A.

RT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

TORONTO, ONT.

IN TORONTO TUESDAY MORNING MAY I SEE YOU FOR A FEW MOMENTS.

W. M. BIRKS.

1113A

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

62 1/2 bid

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136620

Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
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

Toronto, November 23, 1928.

Mr. Wm M. Birks,
621 Sherbrooke West,
Montreal, Que.

Will be here Tuesday and very glad to see you

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Charge Canadian General Securities

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136621

November 28, 1928.

Dear Mr. Birks:

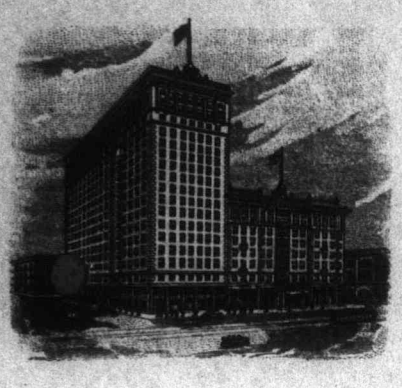
I am enclosing to you herewith copy of letter which I have written to-day to the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin. I have sent a copy as well and a covering letter to the Rt. Hon. J. C. C. Davidson, M. P.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Wm. M. Birks,
Montreal, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



P. K. HUNT.
MANAGER

DIRECTION OF
UNITED
OF AMERICA

136622

King Edward Hotel

THE UNITED CHAIN

NEW YORK CITY	THE ROOSEVELT	FLINT, MICH.	THE DURANT
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	NEWARK, N. J.	THE ROBERT TREAT
SEATTLE, WASH.	THE OLYMPIC	PATERSON, N. J.	THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON
WORCESTER, MASS.	THE BANCROFT	TRENTON, N. J.	THE STACY-TRENT
ALBANY, N. Y.	THE TEN EYCK	HARRISBURG, PA.	THE PENN-HARRIS
UTICA, N. Y.	THE UTICA		
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	THE ONONDAGA	IN CANADA	
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	THE SENECA	MONTREAL	THE MOUNT ROYAL
" "	THE ROCHESTER	TORONTO	KING EDWARD
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.	THE NIAGARA	HAMILTON	ROYAL CONNAUGHT
ERIE, PA.	THE LAWRENCE	NIAGARA FALLS	CLIFTON
AKRON, OHIO	THE PORTAGE	WINDSOR	PRINCE EDWARD
		ST. JOHN, N. B.	THE ADMIRAL BEATTY

Toronto
CANADA

MON DIEU ME GARDE

For letter to Rt. Hon. Stanley from Lord Atholstan
the Prime Associates
for G.B.E. for
William Macdonald Berker
as recommended at once
Re Rt. Hon. J.C.C. Bradshaw M.P.
Chairman The Commercial Cable Co.
Barton Street
Correspondent
London E.C.

Re W. M. Birks

Mr. W. M. Birks
of Grosvenor House Park Lane W.1.
and 14 to 21 Hatton Garden E.C.1.
— head of one of the best known Canadian families but now permanently residing in England.

Prominent in Education —
A senior Governor of McGill University and Chairman of the Joint Board of theological colleges affiliated to McGill University

A leader in Empire Trade
Member of the Council of Ass'n of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.
Ex-president of the Montreal Board of Trade, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce

Also in War Work
Montreal Chairman of all the Patriotic fund, Red Cross Military Y.M.C.A. financial efforts during the war

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136623

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

Personal

Dear Mr. Meighen

Following our confidential conversation and your kindness in writing Mr Baldwin on November 28th — I have received this morning the following cablegram from Sir Arthur Currie from London: —

"Baldwin unfavorable unless recommendation comes from his opposite number in Canada, suggest cable Davidson" "Currie"

x x x x

Entirely between ourselves, may I say that Currie does not know that I gave Davidson five thousand pounds toward party funds for fighting Socialism

What do you advise?

Kind regards and the heartiest season's greetings

Yours faithfully

Wm. Birks.

To The Rt Hon Arthur Meighen K.C.
20.12.28.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136624

December 21, 1928.

W. M. Birks, Esq.,
Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd.,
Phillips Square,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Birks:

Just received your letter. Cannot say that I am wholly surprised. Of course, a British Government has to have regard to the wishes of a Government in Canada, no matter what they may think of that Government themselves. That is to say they must exercise this regard in relation to all subjects Canadian or semi-Canadian.

I don't like to advise anyone to approach the present Prime Minister, but having in view the common object, it seems to me it probably will be necessary to interest the most influential friend you have in the Liberal Party and see if he can get a letter from the present Prime Minister at least offering no objection. It would be much better to get one going still farther. Nothing in the way of an official letter is necessary, because you are a resident of England, but a personal letter is what will be desired.

Heartiest Season's Greetings.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136625

October 5, 1929.

W. M. Birks, Esq.,
Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd.
Montreal, Que.

My dear Mr. Birks:

I have been asked to speak to you with regard to the Regina Daily Star. This paper has been going now for, I think, about a year and a half. Anyway it has built up a very fine circulation which compares favourably with the largest circulation in the Province. It was a powerful instrument in the recent change of political divisions in Saskatchewan. The paper has written me to see if it would not be possible for the Birks Company to utilize the Star as an advertising agent.

I simply place this before you for such consideration as you deem it deserves.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136626

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

Seventeenth
December
1936

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen,-

As you are to be in Montreal on Monday I am wondering (just back from Australia and New Zealand) if you could make it convenient to come into my office at any time in passing and spare me fifteen minutes.

Thanking you in anticipation, and with kind regards and the heartiest Season's Greetings.

Yours faithfully,

WMB:M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136627

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 18, 1936.

Dear Mr. Birks:

I just received yours of 17th. After I get through Monday noon, I will make every effort to get around to see you. I have two or three appointments but am quite confident I can have fifteen minutes with you and will certainly enjoy them.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Birks, Esq.,
Henry Birks & Sons Limited,
Phillips Square,
Montreal, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136628

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 31, 1938.

Wm. M. Birks, Esq.,
c/o Henry M. Birks & Sons, Ltd.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Birks:

You are a Director of the Bank of Nova Scotia. I am a very close personal friend of General J. Arthur Clark, K. C., of Vancouver.

This letter is more or less confidential, because the occasion that would give rise for action has not yet arisen. My information is that ere long the Bank of Nova Scotia will be appointing a new Solicitor in Vancouver, and, while I know Directors do not often intervene in these matters, I have such a very high opinion of and such great friendship for General Clark that I decided to write you on his behalf. Later I shall speak to Mr. McLeod, President of the Bank.

General Clark you probably know. He was Member for one of the Vancouver seats for nine years, being elected in 1921. I have had a lot to do with him and can assure you he is a sound lawyer, and I have never known a man more faithful to his clients. He is one hundred per cent every day of the year.

General Clark is connected with several Companies, and it is doubtful if there is a better known man in thelegal profession in the City. I would think he would be an excellent choice from every standpoint.

I write only to intimate to you my keen desire in this matter. While I have no reason to have the least influence with the Bank of Nova Scotia, I would like to think they would respect my opinion as to this man, because I am one of those who thoroughly know him. If you find there is anything you can do on his behalf at the proper time, there is nothing I would appreciate more.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136629

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

First
February
1938

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay St.,
Toronto,
Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen,-

May I acknowledge yours of yesterday referring to General J. Arthur Clark, K.C., of Vancouver in connection with the solicitorship of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

I will do what I can in this regard, though, unfortunately, I am sailing on Monday for my usual three months in the Old Country, but I will at least put in a word with the General Manager as I note you will later speak to Mr.McLeod, the President.

It is always a pleasure to hear from you and I will always recall with keen interest our associations in the St.Antoine By-Election in the early 20's.

With kind regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

WMB:M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136630

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

Third
February
1938

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen,-

This morning's mail brings a letter from Mr.H.F.Patterson, General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, in regard to my request about General Clark.

It is evidently the decision of the management that the matter "is one that for the time being can very well be left in abeyance".

Kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

WMB:M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136631

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
(MONTREAL)
LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

PERSONAL

Sixth
September
1938

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Suite 1607, Federal Building,
320 Bay St.,
Toronto, 2.

My dear Senator,-

I hope that you have had a delightful Summer and can hardly realize that it is fourteen years (July 31st, 1924) since you, as leader, made me a promise, thus far impossible to fulfil.

At my age, though very fit, I may have passed off the scenes ere a Conservative Government is again in power; but may I take the liberty of asking you to write our mutual friend Manion ?

Your successor (R.B.) distributed some honours (including Marler - a Liberal) and told me that I would have been in his next New Year's list but he went out of power in November - six weeks too soon.

In spite of the Montreal Conservative Association pressing my name for the vacant Senate seat he gave it to A.J.Brown.

You, entirely of your own volition, offered me the Harbour Chairmanship, if you were returned, but he gave it to J.C.Newman.

I now have no desire for a Senate seat, but neither Brown nor Newman's services compared to mine, and I have really had shabby treatment.

If I live, perhaps a distinctly higher order of Knighthood would make some slight amends;

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136632

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
(MONTREAL)
LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

The Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen, K.C.

and it would be a courtesy if you would write personally to Manion and put it up to him.

Thanking you in anticipation, and with very kind regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

WMB:M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136633

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 7, 1938.

W. M. Birks, Esq.,
Henry Birks & Sons,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Birks:

I just received your personal letter of 6th September. I think it was utterly unjustified that when honours were being distributed yours was not included. You know the character of the letter I wrote to the Prime Minister at the time. I could not have written a stronger one or made out a more complete case in any way. I was sorely disappointed. I will certainly speak to Dr. Manion. It is a little premature yet, of course, but as a leader looking toward election I think he will do very well, and it is by no means hopeless that he will be returned.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136634

BY APPOINTMENT
HENRY BIRKS & SONS
(MONTREAL)
LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

Nineteenth
November
1941

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ont.

My dear Chief,-

You will recall the feelings of relief and gratitude with which we learned of the overthrow of the treacherous Government of the Prince Regent of Yugoslavia, and, under exceptional leadership, the accession to power of the young King, His Majesty Peter II.

Two-thirds of the country is still in the hands of the patriots, and the guerillas still waging war against the invaders number over 100,000 men. The magnificent stand of the Yugoslav Nation evoked feelings of unbounded admiration throughout the world.

Early last Summer my attention was called to the formation in the States of an organization known as the American Friends of Yugoslavia, which included such prominent names as Wendell Wilkie, Dorothy Thompson, Hon. Frank Polk, and many others.

We have formed a similar institution in Canada, feeling that this would be but a slight token of appreciation on our part for the great sacrifices these leaders of Yugoslavia have made in our cause. Most Rev.Alexandre Vachon, Archbishop of Ottawa, is an Hon.Vice-President; the Hon.Herbert Bruce, M.P., Lieutenant Governor Woodward of British Columbia, Mr.J.M.Macdonnell and Senators Gouin and Beaubien are among the members of the Council. Prior to the formation of our group, one of our members sounded the official reaction on the part of the Government, which was entirely favourable.

Last September there arrived in Canada, after a long and arduous journey via Egypt and Capetown, a delegation of six members of the Royal Yugoslav Government, including the late Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136635

BY APPOINTMENT
HENRY BIRKS & SONS
(MONTREAL)
LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

the Governor General of Croatia, and Serb and Croat Party leaders of the Government, with a view to establishing themselves in this country.

On September 25th Mr.V.Vukmirovitch, Consul General and accredited representative in Canada of the Royal Yugoslav Government, wrote the Prime Minister indicating a desire on the part of the Ministers to pay their respects in the name of their Government to Mr.King, and through him to the people of Canada.

On October 1st, Mr.Norman Robertson, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, replied that Mr.King would be pleased to meet them around the middle of October should they happen to be in Ottawa at that time. On October 16th, the Consul General telephoned twice to Mr.Robertson, but could not reach him. Thereafter, fearing a misunderstanding, Mr.Vukmirovitch phoned on several occasions and finally received a communication that the Prime Minister might be able to receive them one day between October 21st and 24th. On October 23rd, having heard nothing, Mr.Vukmirovitch phoned again. At 3 p.m. the same day, Mr.Beaudry, the Assistant Secretary, advised Mr.Vukmirovitch that the Prime Minister was ill and was unable to see any one.

By this time the six Ministers were completely bewildered and at last, feeling that they were not welcome in this Country, left Canada for the United States.

Neither I nor my friends can account for such treatment which the Ministers of a friendly and Allied Nation have received at the hands of the Government. These men who had been largely responsible for Yugoslavia's entry into the war on our side - the men whose country is still fighting and giving such a splendid account of itself, the men who have come to this country in the hope of finding a friendly hand, have been needlessly and grievously hurt. Such cavalier treatment on the part of our Government cannot but reflect upon this country as a whole.

I might say that during their sojourn in Mon-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136636

BY APPOINTMENT
HENRY BIRKS & SONS
(MONTREAL)
LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL

treal we banquetted these distinguished gentlemen at the Mount Royal Club. Among them there was Mr.B.Jevtic, who in the last two decades has occupied the most responsible posts, including that of Prime Minister of his country, a man of international reputation, who has frequently sat in on the Councils of Europe and who has contributed a great deal, not only on his own country's behalf, but for that of Europe as well, and I am sure he must have felt his position very keenly.

This reprehensible attitude is the more obvious since I understand Mr.King has received the Prime Minister of Poland, General Sikorsky and M. Spaak, the Foreign Minister of Belgium.

May I leave the matter in your hands, or would you advise me for I feel deeply for these charming and sensitive allies.

With kind regards,

I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

WMB:M.

CHAIRMAN.
THE CANADIAN FRIENDS OF YUGOSLAVIA.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136637

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 22, 1941.

W. M. Birks, Esq.,
President,
Henry Birks & Son,
Phillips Square,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Birks

I read with intense interest, and, indeed, with deep concern, your letter of 19th November.

It is utterly impossible for me to understand how the Prime Minister could have acted as he did. Speaking generally, inattention to such a matter as this is not usually among his faults. In fact, in the skilful discharge of the technique of his great office, he is usually exceptionally thorough. This thoroughness has extended into minute and, one would think, almost trivial detail, but in his meticulous attention to these details he has undoubtedly strengthened himself politically—far beyond the merits of what he really achieves for the country—for what he really achieves for the country is almost nothing.

I mention the above only to make clear why I do feel such astonishment, and I keep wondering whether or not I have really got all the facts before me.

You no doubt expect from me some suggestion as to how this can be cured. That it is unfortunate to a painful degree, there is no room for doubt. The men have now gone and may not be back. If they come, something of a public demonstration in their honour at Montreal might be helpful. They will not ask again for an interview with the Prime Minister and one cannot blame them.

You might let me know of any further developments, because I may think it well to bring this matter up in the House. One has to remember, of course, that the P. M. will have a defence of some kind, and I would like to be as certain as possible that he will not have something which would come to me as a surprise.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136638

No. 1 Sutherland Street,
St. James, Manitoba,
December 9, 1933.

W.C. Birt, Esq.,
President Greater Winnipeg Conservative Association,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Birt:

With further reference to my conversation with you in regard to my desire to obtain a position in the service of the Dominion Government.

I had an interview with General Kitchen and he will strongly support an application from me to any stated position in the gift of the government.

When the Conservative Party required my services they secured the same in time, service and expense and now owing to the unfortunate conditions through which we are passing, I need their assistance.

You are aware of my services to the party in general. I would like to set forth a few details for your information.

I have been a working Conservative always, and my father before me.

I will not go any further back than my work in Brandon.

I was President of the Conservative Association of the City of Brandon for eight years, and President of the Federal Constituency of Brandon during the Union Government Campaign.

During the whole period of the Great War, I gave my services entirely to the exigencies of this period in all phases of the work which had to be accomplished. The demands of the government and this work on my time was no small matter:

I took charge of and organized the Alien Registration in Brandon District,

Assisted in arranging and securing housing accomodation for the troops,

Dealt with many, many different matters referred to me by the various departments at Ottawa.

Sir James Aikins, who was appointed Lieut.-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W.C. Birt, Esq. (continued)

Governor of Manitoba, resigned his position as Federal Member for Brandon.

For several years I carried out his duties in the constituency, and also made several trips to Ottawa in respect of public matters.

It was understood that I was to be the Conservative Candidate in the Federal Constituency of Brandon which I could have carried easily, but had to retire, in favor of a Union Government Candidate at the instance of the Liberal Party.

When this became known, the local Conservative Associations in the Federal Riding petitioned the Government for my appointment to the Senate. This recommendation was forwarded to the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R.L. Borden, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. D. Roche and others and I have the replies of these gentlemen.

I am enclosing copy of Petition sent to Ottawa.

At that time Senator A.C. Lariviere, St. Boniface resigned his seat in the senate.

I met Hon. Arthur Meighen by appointment in Winnipeg, and he informed me (which I knew) that this seat was French and could not be changed, also that George Bradbury, M.P. for Selkirk, had the promise of the first senate vacancy, but that I would be appointed to the first following vacancy.

Returned Soldiers:

When our soldiers began to return in numbers a Returned Soldiers Association was formed in Brandon, and I prevailed upon the Government to provide the old Union Bank Building for their Association quarters, and I finally took the position of Chairman of Finance and carried out plans for their financing and also dealt with their many problems with the Militia and Defence, A.D.M.S., Military District No. 10, National Service, etc.

National Service: (Mr. R.B. Bennett, Director)

Rt. Hon. R.L. Borden and Mr. R.B. Bennett made a tour of Western Canada in the interest of National Service. Brandon was not included in the Schedule.

Brandon being one of the best recruiting points in the west, I thought this was very unfair to the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136640

W.C. Birt, Esq. (continued)

Brandon District. As President of the Brandon Conservative Association, I insisted that Brandon be included.

This was finally agreed to, and I personally took charge of the arrangements, advertising, heating, seating, decorating the Brandon Winter Fair Building, and although the weather was severe the attendance was several thousands, one of the best meetings of the West.

The following is an extract from a letter received by me dated December 26, 1916:

> "You may rest assured that the Prime
> "Minister and Mr. Bennett were very much pleased
> "with the meeting at Brandon, and I took the
> "opportunity of letting them know that while
> "several were very courteous and willing to
> "assist, it was to your good self we were
> "greatly indebted to for the success of the
> "undertaking.
>
> " Yours very truly,
> " (sgd) E.R. Chapman
> " DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL SERVICE
> " M.D. No. 10."

In all my correspondence and work for the Government (except Alien Registration) costs for stamps, time, service, stationery, stenographer, etc.,were borne by myself.

I am an ex-active service man and at the present time I am Vice President of one of the Army and Navy Units.

I was also Alderman for the City of Brandon eight years, 1912 to 1920.

I have documents and papers covering the above and many other phases of my political and public work which I will be pleased to submit to you if you so desire.

I shall certainly appreciate your active help and that of General Kitchen in this matter.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

WB/HB

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136641

COPY

Sept. 27th, 1917.

Rt. Hon. Sir. R.L. Borden, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

We, the officers of the several provincial ridings forming the Federal Constituency of Brandon, respectfully request you to appoint a senator for this Province living in this riding.

You will remember that we have had no representation in the senate since the death several years ago of Senator Kirchhoffer and no representation in the commons since the resignation of Sir J.A.M. Aikins to contest this riding as leader of the opposition in the Provincial house.

During all this time the responsibility and onus of representing the people has devolved upon the shoulders of one man and he has faithfully and without any consideration of his time and money assumed the responsibilities of these positions and we respectfully urge upon you his claim to a seat in the senate.

The gentleman we refer to is Mr. Wm. Bourke and we feel sure that you will at once recognize that he is entitled to the claim we make for him. He is and has been as you know a life long conservative and his father before him, who was also a member of the Provincial house some years ago.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Con.....Rt. Hon. Sir. R.L. Borden.

We of this riding feel sure that Mr. Bourke's appointment to the senate would materially strengthen the position of conservatives in the coming election and his eminent qualifications for such a position are well enough known to you to render unnecessary any recapitulation.

We respectfully urge upon the wisdom of this appointment at the present time and your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Provincial Constituencies forming the Federal riding of Brandon.

..... Vice Presidents

..... of Brandon

..... Vice Presidents

..... of Glenwood

..... Vice Presidents

..... of Virden

..... Vice Presidents

..... of Landsdowne

This was signed by the officers of the different local associations,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136643

October 5th, 1917.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, P.C., K.C.M.G.,

Prime Minister of Canada,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

We are attaching hereto a petition signed by the Vice-Presidents of this Federal constituency asking for an appointment of Wm. Bourke Esq., to the Senate. Mr. Bourke has been looking after the members work for this constituency ever since the resignation of Sir J. A. M. Aikins. I believe that you personally know Mr. Bourke and of the good work he has done for the party and his father before him. This appointment would be a most popular one and would not hurt our cause in Western Manitoba.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Secretary.

L B Wilson
Leech

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

13664

W. CHANDLER BIRT, President
177 McDermot Ave.
Phone 21 207

FRANK R. EVANS, Sec'y-Treas.
508 Avenue Block
Phones 24 488-9

Conservative Executive of Greater Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vice-Presidents:
MRS. T. JULIUS
COL. R. A. GILLESPIE

Hon. Patrons:
HON. R. B. BENNETT
COL. [illegible] TAYLOR
HON. T. MURPHY
W. Sanford Evans.

Patrons:
HON. R. ROGERS
W. W. KENNEDY
DR. R. M. BLAKE

Affiliated Organizations:
North Winnipeg Con. Ass'n
North Centre Winnipeg Con. Ass'n
South Winnipeg Con. Ass'n
South Centre Winnipeg Con. Ass'n
Women's Conservative Ass'n
Young Women's Con. Ass'n
Winnipeg Conservative Club
McDonald-Cartier Club
Ukrainian Conservative Club
Hebrew Conservative Ass'n
Assiniboia Conservative Ass'n
Fort Garry Conservative Ass'n
St. Vital Conservative Ass'n
Elmwood Conservative Ass'n
Weston & Brooklands Con. Ass'n

Winnipeg Members of
Manitoba Legislature

December 11th.,1933

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Senate, Parliament Bldgs.,
Ottawa, Canada.

My Dear Mr. Meighen:

When an old friend of the Tory Party makes an appeal to you for Assistance and you have worked with him on the different committees of the Conservative Association for the past twenty-five years, you sure feel that with all the appointments which have been made in the past three years with people in the West we know so little about during the time when we could only get a few of the old stalwarts to own that they were Tories, I feel like fighting the whole party from top to bottom, but this is surely Life.

An old friend of yours and mine by the name of William Bourke from Brandon, called in my office the other day and gave me such a hard luck story I promised him I would write you a personal letter if he would state his case in writing to me, which I herewith enclose, also some other correspondance which he encloses with his letter.

I trust Mr. Meighen you will check these over carefully and if you see fit, take this matter up with Mr. Bennett, you knowing Bourke so well, and see if something cannot be done in his case.

Trusting this finds you in the best of health and Wishing you the Compliments of the Season, hoping you will be able to do something for our friend Bourke, I remain,

Yours truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136645

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 20, 1933.

Dear Mr. Birt:

I have your letter of 11th. Am indeed glad to hear from one of the old warriors of Manitoba. Am not very much in communi ation with the Western men. The fact is those from the farther East seem to be more interested in my fortunes.

I certainly remember well William Bourke and the great service he has rendered, and will be glad to assist him at any time I possibly can.

The fact is though I am not consulted as to Western appointments at all, nor indeed for that matter as to Ontario appointments. There is, of course, no Senate vacancy and it is not clear just what Mr. Bourke has in mind at the present time.

With kindest regards and best wishes for the Christmas Season.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Wm. C. Birt,
177 McDermot Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136646

347 Bay Street,
TORONTO, March 24, 1933.

Dear Mr. Bishop:

Have been expecting you to call me up this morning. Am very sorry I could not see you yesterday as I had a Directors' meeting on, which I had forgotten about when making the appointment.

Will be here Monday and then in Ottawa until Friday.

Yours very truly,

Mr. A. L. Bishop,
St. Catharines, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Canadian Red Cross Society

136647

NATIONAL OFFICERS

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD TWEEDSMUIR
President

NORMAN SOMMERVILLE, ESQ., K.C.
Chairman of Central Council and Executive Committee

F. D. L. SMITH, ESQ.
Hon. Secretary

TORONTO BRANCH

T. P. GRUBBE, ESQ.
Campaign Chairman

ONTARIO DIVISIONAL OFFICERS

D. H. MCDERMID, ESQ.
President

H. G. STANTON, ESQ.
Honorary Secretary

C. S. MACDONALD, ESQ.
Honorary Treasurer

COLONEL C. S. MACINNES, K.C.
Honorary Counsel

Telephone Midway 1186

621 Jarvis St., Toronto 5

September 1st, 1936.

TORONTO BRANCH EXECUTIVE

SIR ROBERT FALCONER,
Hon. President.

MISS FRANCES CAMPBELL,
C. S. MACDONALD, ESQ.,
LEIGHTON MCCARTHY, ESQ.,
O. B. SHORTLY, ESQ.,
H. G. STANTON, ESQ.
Hon. Vice-Presidents.

COLONEL A. L. BISHOP,
President.

MRS. W. L. GRANT,
MRS. D. J. MCDOUGALD,
LT. COL. C. M. RUTTAN,
Vice-Presidents.

T. P. GRUBBE, ESQ.,
Hon. Secretary.

C. A. ROSS, ESQ.,
Hon. Treasurer.

GORDON BALFOUR, K.C.,
Hon. Counsel

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEO. BALDWIN, ESQ.,
MRS. W. E. BERKINSHAW,
FRED CARMICHAEL, ESQ.,
NORMAN CAUDWELL, ESQ.,
F. J. COOMBS, ESQ.,
LT.-COL. JOHN A. COOPER,
MRS. E. S. CREASE,
MRS. R. E. DAVIDSON,
JAMES J. DOLAN, ESQ.,
MRS. CHAS. DRAIMIN,
MRS. A. E. FINUCANE,
H. FRY, ESQ.,
MAJOR J. S. GALBRAITH,
F. A. GAUL, ESQ.,
MRS. C. A. GOSSAGE,
LYMAN HENDERSON, ESQ.,
DR. W. E. HUME,
LT.-COL. BAPTIST JOHNSTON,
MRS. J. EARL LAWSON,
EGERTON LOVERING, ESQ.,
MRS. J. B. MCARTHUR,
MRS. M. W. MCHUGH,
MRS. A. N. MITCHELL,
C. FRANK MOORE, ESQ.
MRS. A. E. MOYSEY,
FRED MULHOLLAND, ESQ.,
MORDEN NEILSON, ESQ.,
MRS. H. P. PLUMPTRE,
MISS D. PRAT,
MRS. R. B. RICE,
MISS HELEN RICHARDSON,
MRS. T. A. RICHARDSON,
MRS. H. F. RITCHIE,
H. ROTENBERG, ESQ.,
MRS. GEO. ROYCE,
MAJOR C. A. SCOTT,
MRS. CLARKE STEELE,
SIR FREDERICK STUPART,
MISS KATE TAYLOR,
REV. A. I. TERRYBERRY,
J. D. TREES, ESQ.,
MRS. GORDON WALLACE,
MRS. C. G. WILLIAMS,
MISS MARGARET WITHERS.
MRS. H. G. WOOKEY,
ALDERMAN R. R. LESLIE,
ALDERMAN F. G. I. WHETTER,

2500 / 44 / 36 sent

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay St.,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN, Sept. 21st - 26th

Once a year we invite our friends in Toronto to share in a great adventure -

- that of reshaping the destiny of lives now darkened by misery and suffering, and bestowing on them those supreme gifts of healing, health and happiness -

- of seeing thousands of these worthy citizens lift up their heads and look into the future, courage and hopes renewed, because you, through the Red Cross, were able to stretch out to them in their distress the kindly hand of understanding and material help.

Does any other adventure carry the thrills of watching a crippled child go forth from hospital, cured - the relief of the northern pioneer mother as the Red Cross nurse comes to her in her hour of need - the brightened face of a disabled soldier as a Red Cross friend approaches his bedside with gifts and remembrance - the sturdy frames of that army of Junior Red Cross children as they carry forward their crusade of health and service - the gratitude of the women as the science of home nursing and nutrition is brought within their reach - the squaring of the shoulders of the unemployed man as friendly help, not "charity", is given to him - the joy of the destitute family as the parcel of Red Cross clothing is opened?

No other adventure can give you the lasting satisfaction of an adventure in service. BE PARTNER WITH US IN OUR 1937 ADVENTURE.

$125,000 is needed. See accompanying pamphlet for statistics.

A card and envelope are enclosed for convenience in mailing your subscription. In the event of not receiving it before the campaign opens, may we bespeak your kindly reception of our voluntary canvasser who will call on you.

Yours most sincerely,

A. K. Bishop.
President.

Robt. A. Falconer.
~~Honorary President.~~

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136648

A. L. BISHOP

320 Bay Street, Toronto
July 26th, 1938

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Please accept my deep appreciation for the copy of your most excellent address, which I read at the time, as published in the papers, on the occasion of the Conservative Convention.

I am very glad to have this present enclosure, for the magnificence of the sentiments so ably expressed by your good self, carrying as it does the conviction of all right-thinking Canadians who still desire to hold to the British connection, and to one rigorously brought up in this tradition by a man who was mutually known to us, and admired for his British feelings, you can readily appreciate how much I look forward to having this to read from time to time.

My heartiest congratulations, and again many thanks.

Yours very sincerely,

A. L. Bishop, M.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

Dictated but not signed by Colonel Bishop.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136649

124 Howard Park Ave.
Toronto, Jan. 13. 1938

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay St.
Toronto.

Dear sir, re Our Telephone Conversation.

The Cooperage Trade - the oldest known to mankind - has lagged behind in the march of progress. The development that I wish to bring to your attention has made it possible to produce cooperage by Automatic Machinery and naturally at a lower decimal of cost and of higher quality. It is now possible to salvage the materials from wastage of the lumber industry, thus benefitting both producer and consumer. The Cooperage Trade is both extensive and staple continuing without support of advertising or sales organization. The bringing of this trade under mass production and proper commercial control is now possible.

I have supported this development through a period of years with the expenditure of considerable labor and money, employing competent engineers

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136650

draughtsmen and mechanics. I have acquired land, buildings, provided with siding facilities and this together with equipment represents a considerable investment.

I am now desirous of contacting a man with capital and brains.

Your good offices in assisting me in this matter will be very, very much appreciated.

May I have the honor of a personal interview respecting this proposition and the opportunity of clarifying my presumption in calling upon you?

Awaiting the favor of your reply I am

Respectfully yours

W. M. Bishop

Telephone

LL 1945

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136651

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 14, 1938.

Mr. H. H. Bishop,
124 Howard Park Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bishop:

I promised to call you this morning, but the fact is I was not even able to read your letter until late this afternoon. Last night, though, I gave the matter some thought, and I feel myself quite baffled as to being able to be of assistance to you. I cannot think of anyone in the Cooperage business or in anything very much akin to the Cooperage business---that is, anyone at all well-known to me. Formerly farm implements had very considerable wood work, etc., in them, but now they are nearly all steel. In the Cooperage business proper, I do not know a single one, nor a single firm. I am not in touch with anyone else who is, as far as I know, likely to be interested from a purely financial standpoint, and certainly I am past the age myself for taking an interest in new things. I don't like saying "No" to anyone, but I do feel with sincere regret that I cannot be of help to you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136652

124 Howard Park Ave.
Toronto Jan. 18. 1938

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen
320 Bay St.
Toronto.

Dear Sir.

I do appreciate the full meaning of your letter of the 14th inst. and thank you for your correspondence. I realize fully how unpalatable it is for you to make use of the word NO, as that word is not in your vocabulary as is evidenced by the many kindnesses you have rendered your fellow man.

Should you honor me with a few minutes interview I could present to you a different picture of this development than you can conceive from the meagre details in your hand and I am quite sure that my request would assume a different aspect.

Please do not consider me a bore, I am only anxious to make progress.

I am

Yours respectfully

A.M. Bishop

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136653

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 19, 1938.

Dear H. Bishop:

I have your letter of 18th. If there were any possibility at all of my being of use to you, I would readily take time to discuss the subject with you. What I know is that it would take very considerable time to add to my knowledge of the situation, and what I feel sure of as well is that however my knowledge might be improved, it would not disclose to me anybody of my acquaintance who could be of practical assistance, and certainly I cannot be myself.

I sincerely trust you will understand the sincerity of my position.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. H. M. Bishop,

124 Howard Park Ave.,

Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136654

347 Bay St., Toronto,

November 22, 1932.

Dear Sirs:

I am returning your account of October 25th. You are charging me for a rim for a spare tire. The fact is you people took off the rim for our spare tire and kept it. We have been trying since to get it but without success. Please let me know that you are returning it or supplying another, and then the balance of the account will be attended to.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Canadian Automobile Exchange Ltd.,
296 Parliament Street,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

P. W. BISHOP
PRESIDENT

D. J. McGILLIVRAY
VICE-PRESIDENT

136655

W. G. MILLER
MANAGER

BISHOP MOTORS

FRONTENAC
FOURS
AND
SIXES

RUGBY TRUCKS

BODY, FENDER
AND
REDUCO WORK
A SPECIALTY
EXPERT MOTOR
REPAIRS

TWELVE MONTHS GUARANTEE ON ALL DOMINION MOTOR PARTS

296 PARLIAMENT ST - PHONE ELGIN 9834

TORONTO Nov. 23, 1932

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Cres.,
Toronto, Ont..

Dear Sir:

The rim that you mentioned in your letter was put on your spare tire some time ago. The original rim was split and beyond repair, this was shown to your son who gave the order to have it replaced.

No doubt the rim has been confused with the tire cover which we now have on hand.

Yours very truly,

P. W. Bishop

PWB/T

President

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136656

P. W. BISHOP
PRESIDENT

D. J. McGILLIVRAY
VICE-PRESIDENT

W. G. MILLER
MANAGER

BISHOP MOTORS

FRONTENAC
FOURS
AND
SIXES
RUGBY TRUCKS

BODY, FENDER
AND
REDUCO WORK
A SPECIALTY
EXPERT MOTOR
REPAIRS

TWELVE MONTHS GUARANTEE ON ALL DOMINION MOTOR PARTS

296 PARLIAMENT ST - PHONE ELGIN 9834

TORONTO Dec.23rd., 193 2

Hon.Mr.Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Cresc.,
Toronto,
Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen:-

At this Christmas season I want to thank you, most heartily,for favouring us with your trade,and I hope you are pleased with the work which we have done.

I hope,also,that you will continue to favour us with your patronage,for I know it shall be our pleasure to serve you.

The members of our Company and myself join in wishing you,most sincerely,a very Merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Bishop

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136657

Ottawa,
December 23, 1932.

Dear Mr. Bishop:

Many thanks for your good wishes. These are warmly reciprocated by Mrs. Meighen, myself and family.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. P. W. Bishop,
296 Parliament St.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bolsover 1/18/20 136658

Hon. A Meighen
Toronto Ont

Dear Mr Meighen
Would you kindly let me know if you are working at your old Trade.
I noticed some time ago you intended to practice Law but up to this time I was at a loss to know if you had opened up your office in Toronto.
Kindly let me hear from You

Yours very truly

R. H. Bishop

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136659

January 20, 1928.

R. H. Bishop, Esq.,
Bolsover, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bishop:

I have received your letter of the 18th. Am not engaged in the practice of law, but in financial work.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136660

Bolsover 1/23/20

Hon A Meighen
Toronto. Ont

Dear Mr Meighen

I have your prompt acknowledgment to my inquiries of the 18th inst; & would thank you for same. I might say I would have liked had you been engaged in your legal practice. For I had a little legal tangle which Mr H.W. Rowell & Co of Toronto fixed up against me & from what I know of you I felt sure it would only be a matter of a short time for you to clean up their unfairness. & Bring about some Redress for me.

The trouble in question is over a note for $375.00 I gave the Bank Security for the note But the party was not able to meet the note in full So they sued me & received Judgment, then they turned around & sued for the Security & was paid before it came into court & instead of applying it to my note they applyed it to a loan which was brought about by another person which I had no part with the bank.

They did mentioned this to me for years. But when I was working for the Game & Fisheries Dpt of Toronto a year ago they put in a lay against my Wages which prevented me from working owing to my Wife & Family in need of my Wages. My Wages was kept from me for months. But having satisfied the Dept- I was compelled to call the Hon Mr Ferguson attention to it who soon put an end to the Dept hold up. Since then they have filed against my property which was fully covered by

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mortgage the greater part of it. I turned over to the Bank when the mortgage was brought about. However when our Home was closed up through Foreclosure this claim came up for consideration. I explained the facts to the Judge and proved what I contended by papers. His Worship said it was a disgrace & should not be allowed & strongly advised me to get after it.

However not being flush with funds owing to my loss I wrote the Hon Mr King of Ottawa asking him to take the matter up with the Minister of Justice whose letter I am inclosing to you which speaks for itself.

I dont know very much about Law But it looks to me if that Dept at Ottawa stands for anything it should put a stop to this further procedure of the Standard Bank Since I have satisfied the Courts demand, But I presume it would require Legal procedure.

The funny part of this claim Mr Meighen of the Bank is this I have a copy of a letter written by the present manager who tells the party who brought about the Loan in question, that they have no record on their Books of such a claim. notwithstanding this they have applyed my Security money on on this kind of a claim. The Firm looking after the Banks end just now is Morley & Co of Toronto. But if I was in a position to take this matter up I feel satisfied the Bank would soon pull down I am out fully Six Hundred Dollars saying nothing about my Security money and unless I can bring about some settlement within a short time We will lose our Home.

Yours very truly A.H. Bishoff

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136662

January 24, 1928.

R. H. Bishop, Esq.,
Bolsover, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bishop:

I have your letter of 23rd. The treatment you have received from the Bank seems very hard indeed to understand, and if you correctly appreciate the position, you certainly should see a competent and dependable lawyer without further delay.

I am returning the letter of the Deputy Minister of Justice. What he states in this letter is quite right.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136663

THE SENATE
CANADA

Sackville, N.B.,
May 27, 1933.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Mien, Sen.
The Senate, Ottawa.

Dear Senator Mien:

I feel somewhat guilty at not returning to Ottawa but I had business all last week in Saint John and Sackville which made it imperative that I should be here and there did not seem to be very much for the Senate to do. On leaving I left word with the Whip to wire me should my attendance be required. I trust that today will see the end of the session.

It would seem to me probably that an Empire Committee may be called together to consider a uniform shipping bill for all parts of the Empire, and if this is done it is poss ible that some persons from the Senate might be on that Committee. I should say first you yourself should be a member of the Committee. If others are required I would be glad to be considered. I have no especial knowledge of shipping but just that general practical information in connection with shipping which comes from long association with the shipping industry. If you and others think I could be of use I would be glad to serve on any such Committee.

Please do not consider this letter an embarrassment to you as I should certainly not desire to act unless I could be of real benefit.

Yours truly,

F. B. Black

FBB/P

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136664

OTTAWA, May 31, 1933.

My dear Senator Black:

First of all I congratulate you on the abbreviation you have found for my name. I suppose at this late date in my career, it is too much to expect that the stenographers of Sackville would have heard of me.

We had some difficulty last week, but Gerald White managed all right to keep a quorum. I do not like this dancing attendance on the Commons at the close, but when one has trouble keeping a quorum and has one there, he does not like to risk their going home and coming back again.

As to the preparation of a model Shipping Bill, I quite agree that if a Committee is formed, you should be on. It would not be possible for me to give any time to it, but they would have others who could take my place.

I am writing the Hon. Mr. Duranleau on this subject because I want to be on record and not have them say afterwards that they were depending upon me.

With kindest personal regards and sincerest appreciation of the excellent work you did this last Session,

Very sincerely yours,

Hon. Senator F. B. Black,

Sackville, N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM 18A-1M-10-29

ADDRESS ALL REPLIES TO THE COMPANY NOT TO INDIVIDUALS.

136665

THE NEW BRUNSWICK TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SAINT JOHN, N.B. CANADA June 5th. 1933

Dear Senator Meighen;-

I have yours of the 31st. Ultimo and regret the ignorance of my Sackville Stenographer. She is young and new at the work,and the fault is mine in not noticing the error.

Last year you spoke of commimg to the Maritimes for a vacation. I wonder if you can come this year. I would ~~kkk~~ like to take you Salmon fishing on the Sevogle about the last week of this month. Also would like to have you join me for a ~~xrm~~ cruise on the St.John River any time after the 15th.of July.

If either or both of these appeales to you,I will be delighted to have you. In both cases we would have a quoram for bridge.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely

J. B. Black

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen.Senator.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136666

OTTAWA, June 12, 1933.

My dear Senator Black:

Thanks very much indeed for your letter of 5th. The bridge appeals to me and also I fancy there is a golf course around, which would be very interesting, but I was brought up too far from the water to have any talent or taste for either fishing or yachting.

I still feel confident I will be down this summer, and if so, will certainly be around.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Senator F. B. Black,
Saint John, N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136667

347 Bay St., Toronto,
June 30, 1933.

My dear Senator Black:

I am enclosing a letter received this morning from Mr. Justice Martin of Regina, formerly Prime Minister of Saskatchewan.

I do not know just how the Senators would feel toward this suggestion, and before making reply giving an indication to Judge Martin, I thought I would like the opinion of yourself and any other Senators who may be within easy reach of you.

Am astonished to learn that Senator Willoughby's estate is bankrupt. I had known that it consisted of a very large number of farms in Saskatchewan, and consequently would be away down in value, but I did not know that there were debts and taxes enough to submerge it completely.

Please return Judge Martin's letter.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Senator F. B. Black,
Sackville, N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136668

THE SENATE
CANADA

Sackville, N.B.,
July 3, 1933.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay St.,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sen. Meighen:

I have today received yours of the 30th. inst. enclosing a letter from W. M. Martin, I am indeed surprised and greatly shocked to learn that thelate Sen. Willoughby was in such poor financial condition at the time of his death.

I have a good deal of sympathy with Judge Martins suggestion and will be ready to contribute my share towards the erection of a proper monument. I suppose the matter will as he suggests have to rest until we meet again, but in the meantime you have my assurance of support.

I am returning herewith Judge Martin's letter.

With kind regards.

You s sincerely,

FBB/P

F. B. Black

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136668

SACKVILLE, N. B.,

July 3, 1933.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen:
347 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Senator Meighen:

I have today received yours of the 30th, enclosing a letter from W. M. Martin. I am indeed surprised and greatly shocked to learn that the late Sen. Willoughby was in such poor financial condition at the time of his death.

I have a good deal of sympathy with Judge Martin's suggestion and will be ready to contribute my share towards the erection of a proper monument. I suppose the matter will, as he suggests, have to rest until we meet again, but in the meantime you have my assurance of support.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) F. B. Black.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

130670

THE SENATE
CANADA

Jackman N.B.
Sept 14/36

Dear Senator Meighen:

I am returning to day to your home address "Keats & Shakespeare."

I enjoyed it greatly but must confess my lack of intimate knowledge of Keats' poems was a handicap.

That Keats was a great admirer of Shakespeare, there can be no doubt. I do not think, however, that he imitates Shakespeare to any marked extent.

My view is that Keats was a visionary whereas Shakespeare was a fundamentalist if this word can be used in a literary sense.

I enjoyed your brief visit and anticipate the pleasure of seeing you soon.

Yours Sincerely

L. J. Black

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Toronto

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136671

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 31, 1936.

Dear Senator Black:

I wonder if you know the astonishing gentleman who has written me the enclosed letter. I thought the people of New Brunswick had the habit of thinking first and talking after.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Senator F. B. Black,
Sackville, N. B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136672

THE SENATE
CANADA

Sackville. N.B. Dec.5th. 1938

The Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighan. P.C.
Toronto. Ont.

Dear Senator Meighan;-

I was very sorry that circumstances prevented my being in St.John last week at the time you were there. I had some ten days earlier made appointments in Montreal and Ottawa which I had to keep.

I have heard nothing but most flattering coments on your address,and knowing the speaker I know they were well deserved.

I heard with regret of Billy Sharp's illness. I called him by phone,he is improving ,but is evidently a good-deal shaken by his illness. Senator Graham is also in bad shape . His affliction is heart also. I am exceedingly sorry for both these good man.

I anticipate with pleasure seeing you early in January.

Yours Sincerely

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136673

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 7, 1938.

Hon. Senator F. B. Black,
Sackville, N. B.

My dear Senator:

Glad to have your letter of 5th.
Was sorry to miss you, but heard on the train going down, from Creelman MacArthur, that you were at Ottawa.

Am very disturbed to hear what you say of our colleagues, Sharpe and Graham. I don't know what I would do without Billy Sharpe. Am writing Mrs. Sharpe today to see if I can get the facts as to his condition. Did not know George Graham was especially poorly, and am very distressed tohear the news.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136674

February 11, 1921.

PERSONAL

Hon. George Black,
Speaker, House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Black:

I am just in receipt of a letter which I take the liberty of sending you.

Miss Goodwin is of Conservative family, though a sister of Mrs. Cloran. I can say that she would be exceptionally competent and absolutely dependable in every way. Furthermore, she is on her own resources and has had no position, and I presume only requires work because of the collapse in the values of the very moderate amount of securities which she had.

If you could see your way to grant an interview either on your own part or on the part of your Secretary, to Miss Goodwin, I feel sure you would find the representations of this letter are thoroughly justified.

Yours very truly,

A/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136675

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

THE SPEAKER

Crown Building,
Vancouver, B.C.
February 23, 1931.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have yours of 11th instant recommending Miss Irene Goodwin for employment in connection with House of Commons.

I will be in Ottawa by the first of March and will see what can be done about placing her.

There is a great host of applicants for positions "Many are (have) called but few are chosen"--of necessity--both ways.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Gideon Black

GB:MP

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136676

c/o Mason, Foulds, Davidson, Carter and Kellock.
372 Bay St.,
Toronto,
August 6, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.
320 Bay St.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am the son of W. J. Black of the Canadian National Railways, Montreal, and have just recently completed the law course at Osgoode Hall preparatory to being called to the bar early in September

I will shortly be starting my career and would greatly appreciate your advice if you could find time to see me for a few moments.

Sincerely

George Black.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136677

FINANCIAL PUBLICITY

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

FINANCIAL COUNSEL

OPERATED BY

THE FINANCIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY OF CANADA

1505-1507 ROYAL BANK BUILDING
360 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

H. H. BLACK
MANAGING EDITOR

TELEPHONE
HARBOUR 6108

June 5, 1929

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.A., K.C.,
Chairman,
Canadian General Investment Trust,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

FINANCIAL COUNSEL has long been anxious to have you as one of its regular readers. We feel that the Daily Bulletins contain a great deal of reliable information that might well prove of value to you in connection with the Canadian General Investment Trusts. As you are probably aware FINANCIAL COUNSEL circulates very widely, not only in Toronto and Montreal, but throughout Canada. It is also widely quoted throughout Canada, and its items are accepted by Standard Statistics, New York, as thoroughly reliable for reproduction in their news bulletins.

We are taking the liberty of putting your name on our "temporary" list to receive FINANCIAL COUNSEL for a few days, and the writer will trust to have the pleasure of calling on you in Toronto in about ten days.

Yours very truly,

Harvey H. Black

HHB:SC

for FINANCIAL COUNSEL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136678

June 7, 1929.

Harvey H.Black, Esq.,
Financial Counsel
360 St James St.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Meighen has asked me to acknowledge your letter of June 5th and to thank you for sending him copies of FINANCIAL COUNSEL. However, as the Statistical Department of our Companies already receives this bulletin, Mr. Meighen does not think it necessary to have his name added to your mailing list

Again thanking you,

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136679

A PERSONAL OPINION

"YALTA" PUBLICATION BY U.S. SINGULARLY UNFORTUNATE

Menace to Vital need for Allied good-will and confidence

It may well be that until a further revelation comes as to Communist China's real intentions as to the lengths it is prepared to go to secure possession of the "offshore islands" and even Formosa, the defensive (or offensive) counter-policy of the United States must remain ambiguous, side-by-side with British opinion that is obviously opposed to any defence of the offshore Quemoy and Matsu island groups as tending to weaken not only the military but the political position of the entire Allied position. We believe Canadian opinion will extend strong endorsement to Hon. L.B. Pearson's declaration at Ottawa that he did not consider a conflict over Quemoy and Matsu to be one "requiring any Canadian intervention in support of the Chinese Nationalist regime". But to this he added: "I want to reaffirm my view that we could not stand aloof from a major war which threatened the very existence of the people of the United States".

At the moment, however, the center of the stage at Washington and elsewhere is occupied with the "Yalta Affair". In this case we are convinced that the decision of the Administration at Washington to make public at this juncture its own version of the three-power conference at Yalta ten years ago (in which Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin were the leading participants) was not only entirely unnecessary but singularly unfortunate - a menace to that strong measure of good-will and confidence so fundamental for victory over the world-wide threat of militarized Communism. Indeed, one must search far afield for a parallel to the action taken: in the face of strongly expressed opposition from the two leaders of its British partners, Churchill and Eden. The surrounding circumstances have made it inevitable that the odour of "domestic politics" should pervade the atmosphere of the Yalta publicity. One leading supporter of the Administration even lamented the too "early" publication as less effective than if carried out in the "election" year of 1956.

Two facts are particularly pertinent to note at this point: (1) That concessions made at Yalta to induce Russia to enter the war against Japan followed a report from the chiefs of staff at Washington (in 1945) that, without Russia's aid, the struggle with Japan might drag on for 18 months more and cost one million lives, and (2) The New York Times, in explaining the anger of the Democrats in Congress at the publication, points out that "some Democratic leaders had accepted copies of the Yalta documentation from the State Department under

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136680

'confidential' stamps after they had been assured that Secretary Dulles felt their public release at that time would not be in the national interest. Yet, "within two days, Mr. Dulles was to reverse himself and make the two volumes public property".

President Eisenhower was brought into the controversy at a press conference. While he defended the release of the papers, he urged against any "partisan" use of them. Nothing was to be gained by going back ten years and showing that, in the light of after-events, "Some one may have been wrong or some one may have been right". Those who are sure this can be done, he declared, forget one thing: "You can never recapture the atmosphere of the War". But, at once, the inevitable contradiction in the President's two-sided policy became evident: Secretary Knowland, successor to the late Senator Taft in the role of foreign policy ("What a fall was there !") was reported as having "defied" the President on "calming of Yalta furore", and Senator McCarthy, emerging from the shadows of his eclipse, and, though "rendered speechless", managed to murmur that the "Yalta affair" was "varnished treason".

The New York Herald Tribune in an editorial felt that public opinion would be"cleared and strengthened", in contrast to a condition where for years "Yalta" has "carried overtones of deceit, wickedness, and folly or worse", adding, "None of this is borne out", and its Washington correspondent, Stewart Alsop, declared that "the way the Yalta papers were released amounts to the biggest bit of plain boobery committed in Washington for a very long time". The Christian Science Monitor criticizes the step taken as "a good example of how not to go about winning friends and influencing people overseas" - with serious complications in London and France, and "the damage heaviest in Germany".

Probably one of the most striking and convincing charges of "politics" backing the "Yalta Affair" appeared in the"Washington Post and Times-Herald", in a cartoon by Herblock, one of the world's greatest cartoonists. The title of this is "First Things First", and the "First Thing" is an extremely fat and grinning personage standing in the forefront, holding in his hand the "Yalta Papers" and across his breast the label of his identity, "Domestic Politics". Behind him, with a friendly hand across his shoulder, stands Secretary of State Dulles, but the other hand is thrust back forbiddingly against figures seeking to enter the picture and bearing the labels, "Churchill", European Union" and "Asia" - all radiating strong resentment and a sense of dismay. Surely, a vivid portrayal of how the disapproving repercussions of the Yalta Papers have spread through the Allied World.

Harvey R. Stacey

(as the rude blow dealt inter-Allied faith)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136681

(Reprinted from "Financial Counsel" of Thursday, February 7th, 1952)

715 Victoria Square, Montreal.

O U R K I N G W H O H A S G O N E: O U R P R I N C E S S, N O W Q U E E N

Probably at this time of personal shock at the sudden death of a beloved King who had made his way into the inmost hearts of his people in a modest and deeply sincere life of rare devotion, many of us will turn for expression of our feelings to the richly appropriate lines of Lord Tennyson in a dedication to the Prince Consort, (some 90 years ago). In this he says:

A TRIBUTE

"..... And indeed he seems to me
Scarce other than my own ideal Knight,
Who reverenced his conscience as his king;
Who spake no slander, no, nor listened to it;
Who loved one only and who clave to her.
..... We see him as he moved,
How modest, kindly, all-accomplished, wise,
With what sublime repression of himself,
Not swaying to this faction or to that;
..... but thro' all this tract of years
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne."

And, to the lovely Princess, who a brief space back won herself a niche all her own in Canadian hearts, now become our Queen, may not the gifted expression of Tennyson to Queen Victoria also serve as our prayer for her today as she ascends the Throne?

A PRAYER

"..... May you rule us long,
And leave us rulers of your blood
As noble till the latest day!
May children of our children say,
'She wrought her people lasting good;
Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen;
And statesmen at her Council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compass'd by the inviolate sea'".

Harvey H. Beer.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136682

As It Appears To Us
WORLD'S IMMEASURABLE DEBT TO CHURCHILL

It seems fitting on the day that marks the eightieth birthday of Great Britain's Prime Minister (only two others, Palmerston and Gladstone, have held that office at such an age) to pay tribute to Sir Winston Churchill as one who has taken his place among the greatest leaders in world history, and the one, beyond all compare, whose inspiring and personal leadership was most responsible for the defeat of the evil monster of Nazism in World War II -- at a time when, after the fall of France and the withdrawal from Dunkirk, the world was filled with a dread foreboding of disaster. It was then that his fiery battle-cry roused his people to almost super-human efforts of defence of the island fortress and a final victory; "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills, we shall never surrender."

And of the long years of public service of Sir Winston Churchill, covering well over half a century, truly it may be said of him, in the words of Browning's "Epilogue", as:

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward;
Never doubted clouds would break;
Never dreamed though right were worsted wrong would triumph;
Held: we fall, to rise; are baffled, to fight better,
Sleep - to wake".

Harvey Mt. Peers

(From Issue of FINANCIAL COUNSEL of Tuesday, November 30th, 1954.)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136683

Letter enclosed.
But you may find
it of interest.
J.H.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Reprinted From FINANCIAL COUNSEL, of July 1945

136684

TWO PICTURES OF CHURCHILL, AT 34, AND 70

Set Side by Side - Mark Sullivan's Tribute Of "Greatness" With Scintillating Portrait and Forecast Of A. G. Gardiner 36 Years Ago - Even Back in 1909, Churchill "One of Two Most Arresting Figures in Politics" - "Sense of High Purpose" That Brought Him War, and World, Leadership

This week, many millions of electors of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will go to the polls to respond, each in the way that suits him best, to the appeal of Prime Minister Winston Churchill that he be accorded a "heavy majority" wherewith to finish the work to which Britain called him in the dark and foreboding days of 1940. His immense personal prestige, and the devotion he has won, will serve him in good stead. But, in the grim contest between the Conservative and the Labour parties and their policies, the great personality of the war leader must, as always, become largely submerged, and the overwhelming tribute of a grateful people will be tempered by the passions that lurk beneath, and are stirred in all political warfare. This challenge was not of his own choosing; it was hurled at him, and, boldly and defiantly as is his wont, he flung out to meet it and to strike it down. For the conflict on "domestic" policy had then become inevitable.

Churchill as One of the "Authentic Great of History"

A few days ago, Canadians, holding Winston Churchill as one of their own through the ties of blood and of the Commonwealth, felt a keen sense of pride at a unique tribute paid him by a writer of another nation, Mark Sullivan, distinguished Washington correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune. "Know, reader", he wrote, "that you have seen greatness in our time. When on your radio you heard Winston Churchill in his hour of victory you were listening to one of the authentic great of history". It would be a pity, he goes on, "to lack awareness of this, to suppose you must turn to Gibbon and Plutarch to find heroic characters and exalted drama, to fail to realize that before our living eyes is the grandeur of action and stature of personality as great as any that history provides." If only by the immensity of the arena in which he spoke and fought, "Churchill's part in this world war reduces the classic figures of Greece and Rome to the relatively inconsequent stature of actors in drama of minor scope."

Fall of France Created Occasion For Greatness to Emerge

"Greatness", he continues, "was within him, and the fall of France in 1940 created the occasion for it to emerge". And he quotes one of Churchill's most gripping battle-cries" --and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will say, 'This was their finest hour!"

Part of Churchill's greatness was unique, the writer points out, "the union in him of the doer and sayer; the gift of action with the gift of words.... Churchill will be quoted as long as Shakespeare". Mr. Sullivan sets side by side with Shakespeare's version of King Henry the Fifth's call to his troops, "regarded as one of the most lofty battle-cries in history", Mr. Churchill's cry in the heat of action and responsibility - words with greater reality and truer eloquence: "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."

Now, Back to 1909, - Romance Stirring "Prosaic Air of Politics"

Such is the tribute to Winston Churchill as, at 70 years of age, he turns from the world at war to a war at home. Let us turn from this remarkable and and unrestrained citation of the mature warrior and statesman, to a tribute, relatively no less remarkable, and permeated with the gift of prophecy, made by a brilliant English essayist, A. G. Gardiner, in "Prophets, Priests, and Kings". The date of the pen portrait of Winston Churchill was 36 years ago, in 1909, when the subject was a mere stripling, 34 years of age. Mr. Gardiner starts out with a scene in the House of Commons when young Churchill, turned from "Toryism to Liberalism," beards the aristocratic and dominating Arthur Balfour, and, mindful of his father, Lord Randolph, the cry went up, "A Churchill! A Churchill! " To that cry, we are told, "the street responds as to no other". For it is the call to "high adventure and careless gallantry - the breath of romance stirring the prosaic air of politics."

And how he stirred it! Gardiner tells us that, resenting his "transition" from one party to the other, "there is no parallel in our time to the intensity of this feeling" - his rising filled the Government ranks with visible frenzy, culminating one day in the whole party, two hundred and fifty strong, getting up as one man and marching out of the House as he rose to speak. "It was the highest tribute ever paid to a Parliamentary orator", Gardiner concludes - and this, of a young man of 34!

(Continued on Page Two)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

And here are some further passages in the bold strokes wherewith he limns in the details of the picture: "The whole spirit of his politics is military..... To his impetuous swiftness he joins the gift of calculating strategy.... He would not, with Rupert, have pursued the flying wing he had broken: he would, like Cromwell, have turned and smashed in the enemy's centre from the rear.... He is a personal force and not a party instrument, and he will never be easily controlled except by himself.... His oratory (just as it is today, 36 years later) is rich and varied, the colouring is vivid but not gaudy.... He has the curiosity and animation of a child - a child in fairyland, a child consumed with the thirst for life. He must know all, taste all, devour all.... He has that scorn of concealment that belongs to a caste which never doubts itself and to a personality that is entirely fearless."

It is interesting at a time when the great South African leader has received the welcome he did at Ottawa, and is himself a valued friend and colleague of Mr. Churchill, to recall a story Mr. Gardiner tells of General Smuts, to whom young Churchill - a war correspondent of 24-25 - surrendered (afterward escaping) in the Boer War. "In telling the story, (Gardiner writes) the General said: 'I am going to the Colonial Office to see if I can get a favour of that fair-haired youth in memory of our meeting on the Veldt'".

And, finally, a feeling of uncertainty as to the future of this 34-year-old Winston Churchill. Already, in these early years, "his future is the most interesting problem of personal speculation in English politics", Gardiner writes. "At thirty-four, he stands before the country one of the two most arresting figures in politics, his life a crowded drama of action, his courage high, his vision unclouded, his boats burned".

"Has he staying power?", the writer asked. "Can one who has devoured his life with feverish haste retain his seat to the end of the feast?" (For years past, Mr. Churchill himself has supplied the answer).

Was the Future to Show Him Possessed By a "High and Abiding Purpose"?

Still another questioning rises up before the essayist as he seeks to scan the future, something that gave him pause on the threshold of a prophecy of "greatness", such as Mark Sullivan, 36 years later, has found so abundantly fulfilled. The "sense of high purpose", the writer of 1909 adds, "is not yet apparent through the fierce joy of battle that possesses him. His eye is less on the fixed stars than on the wayward meteors of the night. And when the exhilaration of youth is gone, and the gallop of high spirits has run its course (Has this time even yet come?, we may ask), it may be that the deficiency of high and abiding purpose will be a heavy handicap. Then it will be seen how the courage and intellectual address, a mind acutely responsive to noble impulses, and a quick and apprehensive political instinct will carry him in the leadership of men."

Shown To The World In Magnificant Measure

We of today, whom, like the people of England, his words of dauntless courage and exhortation moved to the depths and inspired, have been given an answer to the question raised in regard to the youth of 34. For if that "high and abiding purpose" did not fully possess Winston Churchill prior to the fateful days of 1940, he has shown it to the world since then in magnificant measure. And, largely due to that intrepid spirit, the fighting was held off from the "beaches" of England and transferred to those of North Africa, and of Italy and of Normandy - and, in due time, will be waged on the beaches of the mainland of Japan.

Within the limited bounds of space herein available, the pen picture of Winston Churchill, drawn 36 years ago, has been set side by side with the inspiring expression of Mark Sullivan as to this great leader of 70 years. It is our hope that the two may provide our readers with a clearer background and a truer perspective of the great unfolding and of the final accomplishment of the years that lay between.

Harvey M. Black

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Personal

4060 (Rue des Loiges Rd
Montreal, May 11/1951
136686

Dear Mr. Meighen,

It seems "ages" since I last wrote to you. It has occurred to me that you might be interested in the enclosed "Opinion" on the "Yalta" publication. I had started it at first to use in "Financial Times", but as I studied the more "defensable" U. S. newspapers, the article grew rather long, and a week or so ago I gave up my work on "F.T.", 30 years after I had started it. So, feeling that Canadian papers had not covered the case adequately, especially the "political objective", I have had copies sent to friends in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and London.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I was surprised at "Ned Roche" and shall venture to "reprove" Senator Lees for raising the "Galt" question in the House at Ottawa. He exists, quite mistakenly, I feel, declared that this was no affair of Canada's: anything that tends to disturb & discredit our finances surely is Canada's business, and the Toronto M.P. was entirely right.

With best wishes for you and your work, I remain,

Sincerely yours
Harvey Black.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136688

May 16, 1955.

Mr. Harvey H. Black,
4060 Cote des Neiges Road,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Mr. Black:

It was a pleasant reminder of long ago times to receive a letter direct from yourself. I cannot remember any communication we have had since the enquiry into joint management and railway policy.

I am disposed to agree with your point of view on the question of the Yalta revelations, but must frankly admit that I do not feel as if all the facts are even yet known to me. It does look like rather shabby treatment of Churchill by Dulles, but it will take more than Dulles or even Eisenhower, admirable as they are, to dim the fame of Churchill. The latter's own account of the relevant events has been confirmed by concomitant writers to such a degree that I for one do not feel at all nervous about his account being quite safely accredited as historical.

Am sorry you have broken your connection with "Financial Counsel."

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136689

A PERSONAL OPINION

"YALTA" PUBLICATION BY U.S. SINGULARLY UNFORTUNATE

Menace to Vital need for Allied good-will and confidence

It may well be that until a further revelation comes as to Communist China's real intentions as to the lengths it is prepared to go to secure possession of the "offshore islands" and even Formosa, the defensive (or offensive) counter-policy of the United States must remain ambiguous, side-by-side with British opinion that is obviously opposed to any defence of the offshore Quemoy and Matsu island groups as tending to weaken not only the military but the political position of the entire Allied position. We believe Canadian opinion will extend strong endorsement to Hon. L.B. Pearson's declaration at Ottawa that he did not consider a conflict over Quemoy and Matsu to be one "requiring any Canadian intervention in support of the Chinese Nationalist regime". But to this he added: "I want to reaffirm my view that we could not stand aloof from a major war which threatened the very existence of the people of the United States".

At the moment, however, the center of the stage at Washington and elsewhere is occupied with the "Yalta Affair". In this case we are convinced that the decision of the Administration at Washington to make public at this juncture its own version of the three-power conference at Yalta ten years ago (in which Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin were the leading participants) was not only entirely unnecessary but singularly unfortunate - a menace to that strong measure of good-will and confidence so fundamental for victory over the world-wide threat of militarized Communism. Indeed, one must search far afield for a parallel to the action taken: in the face of strongly expressed opposition from the two leaders of its British partners, Churchill and Eden. The surrounding circumstances have made it inevitable that the odour of "domestic politics" should pervade the atmosphere of the Yalta publicity. One leading supporter of the Administration even lamented the too "early" publication as less effective than if carried out in the "election" year of 1956.

Two facts are particularly pertinent to note at this point: (1) That concessions made at Yalta to induce Russia to enter the war against Japan followed a report from the chiefs of staff at Washington (in 1945) that, without Russia's aid, the struggle with Japan might drag on for 18 months more and cost one million lives, and (2) The New York Times, in explaining the anger of the Democrats in Congress at the publication, points out that "some Democratic leaders had accepted copies of the Yalta documentation from the State Department under

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136690

'confidential' stamps after they had been assured that Secretary Dulles felt their public release at that time would not be in the national interest". Yet, "within two days, Mr. Dulles was to reverse himself and make the two volumes public property".

President Eisenhower was brought into the controversy at a press conference. While he defended the release of the papers, he urged against any "partisan" use of them. Nothing was to be gained by going back ten years and showing that, in the light of after-events, "Some one may have been wrong or some one may have been right". Those who are sure this can be done, he declared, forget one thing: "You can never recapture the atmosphere of the War". But, at once, the inevitable contradiction in the President's two-sided policy became evident: Secretary Knowland, successor to the late Senator Taft in the role of foreign policy ("What a fall was there !") was reported as having "defied" the President on "calming of Yalta furore", and Senator McCarthy, emerging from the shadows of his eclipse, though "rendered speechless", managed to murmur that the "Yalta affair" was "varnished treason".

The New York Herald Tribune in an editorial felt that public opinion would be "cleared and strengthened", in contrast to a condition where for years "Yalta" has "carried overtones of deceit, wickedness, and folly or worse", adding, "None of this is borne out", and its Washington correspondent, Stewart Alsop, declared that "the way the Yalta papers were released amounts to the biggest bit of plain boobery committed in Washington for a very long time". The Christian Science Monitor criticizes the step taken as "a good example of how not to go about winning friends and influencing people overseas" - with serious complications in London and France, and "the damage heaviest in Germany".

Probably one of the most striking and convincing charges of "politics" backing the "Yalta Affair" appeared in the "Washington Post and Times-Herald", in a cartoon by Herblock, one of the world's greatest cartoonists. The title of this is "First Things First", and the "First Thing" is an extremely fat and grinning personage standing in the forefront, holding in his hand the "Yalta Papers" and across his breast the label of his identity, "Domestic Politics". Behind him, with a friendly hand across his shoulder, stands Secretary of State Dulles, but the other hand is thrust back forbiddingly against figures seeking to enter the picture and bearing the labels, "Churchill", "European Union" and "Asia" - all radiating strong resentment and a sense of dismay. Surely, a vivid portrayal of how the disapproving repercussions of the Yalta Papers have spread throughout the Allied World.

Harvey H. Peer.

P.S. Pretty Bobby Heatmeal & Churchill and Britain by Dulles and the President? H.H.P.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Personal

136691

4060 Stanley Ave
Montreal, August 19/1933.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Your letter of sometime ago in reply to our "opinion" I had prepared in condemnation of the U. S. publication of the "Yalta" papers gave me a great deal of pleasure. I was deeply interested in your recalling the last time we had met - 16 years ago - when I appeared on two mornings before the Railway Committee of the Senate. Being of a "mathematical" turn of mind (I kept up mathematics at College with my honour course in Classics until I became what was termed a "specialist"), the $5.000.000 claim of savings for the two systems under "unification" rather intrigued me, and, being

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136692

as an "exercise" at night. I checked up the indicated low operating ratio under such a heavy overhead and found it was under the results for U.S. roads operating in densely populated and industrial areas. Then I thought, with our unexplored growth ahead, even this indicated, we needed two "independent" railways; and my third thought was that the railways - as an alternative to lower "costs" - should extend "feeder" truck connections with their systems, to take their ratio of "national product" which has been falling sharply. It was by the merest chance that I was asked to appear at Ottawa. For a little time, my long friendship with Sir Edward Cooke, Bart. it was soon noised abroad and held to the end. I think I was the only person he forgave for opposing a plan that was cherished by him.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3/ 136693

I was deeply gratified at the
support my "Yeeta opinion"
drew from many Canadian
public leaders. It occurred
to me after I sent it on the copy
that the word "dismay" in
reference to Churchill might
be misconstrued as implying a
personal anxiety on his part. As
I now said, nothing from Washington
can dim his assured peace
"at the summit" - so in later copies
I added a few words to make it
clear.

May I be permitted to enclose
two more articles - one on Churchill's
80th birthday. After a long hesitation
I sent one to Leo Amery (an old
friend through his wife Brosie,
a girlhood friend of my wife
in Whitby, Ontario) and he sent
it on. Churchill at once
replied to him expressing ~~the~~
thanks, as I gave him "great
pleasure". and Leo forwarded the letter to me.
(see also this later - copy missing).

Another - a tribute to our

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4

time on the day his death was announced, and a "prayer" for our former Premier seemed to be appreciated in London.

I wanted these to reach you, but peace and trouble to send an answer. As always, my kindest regards and best wishes for you in every sense.

Sincerely yours
Harold H. Beer.

P.S. You may be interested to learn that my elder son, Donald, graduate in law from McGill, is just completing a report for the United Nations on possible sources of aid for Ceylon - the two members of his Committee being an Agricultural Leader in the U.N. Group and a representative from the "I.L.O." in Geneva.
H.H.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136695

August 29, 1955.

Mr. Harvey H. Black,
4060 Cote des Neiges Road,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Mr. Black:

I received your very interesting letter of August 19th along with enclosures. Then today I have from you an extract from the Financial Counsel of Tuesday, November 30, 1954, and as well a re-print of thesame Financial Counsel from its July issue of 1945. All these I have found of the greatest interest; in fact, the quotations are of such excellence that they must not be cast aside, and certainly will not be. I knew practically all of them, but great sentences of this kind pass from my mind now much more thoughtlessly than in earlier years. They are worthy of a permanent resting place in the mind of every British Subject--indeed, of every friend of liberty.

I am sincerely grateful to you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136696

February 14, 1929.

J. A. Black, Esq.,
Secretary, Claims Committee,
City Hall,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Black:

Miss Mary Redmond Smith, a clerk in this office, was plaintiff in an action for injuries, recently tried before Judge Denton.

For several weeks previous to the trial, I endeavoured in her behalf to get a settlement through the claims committee, but for some reason the committee refused to make any allowance, although Miss Smith was agreeable to take almost anything rather than let the case go to Court.

The verdict of the Court was adverse because, so I am informed, the Solicitor was late in serving notice of action. The Judge, however, gave quite strong expression to his opinion that the action was well founded and that the City should make reasonable remuneration to Miss Smith, and also asked that the case be again brought before the claims committee.

Under these circumstances I would reppectfully suggest that it is nothing more than right that the committee should even yet make some allowance. On behalf of Miss Smith I can say in advance that if the Committee will make any allowance at all, it will be very acceptable to her and gratefully received.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136697

Essex House,
Windsor, Ont.,
August 6th 1929.

Arthur Meighan Esq.,
T O R O N T O.

Dear Mr. Meighan,

I do not suppose that you will remember me, but I am Willard Black's son -- You may remeber me as the fellow who purchased Sam. Litte's farm at Oakville and you will sertainly recollect the complications that followed.

Since those days I have been working in the U.S.A. and on returning to Canada last spring tovisit my family at Portage La Prairie was debarred from returning to the States by the Immigration Authorities.

Anyhow I guess Canada is good enough for me-- In fact I feel that the good days are more or less over in the States while here we have them all to come . When in the states I saved a lillte money but since spring I have been swelling the ranks of the unemployed. I am anxious to get settled at something and contemplate getting married just as soon as I do. Recently I have been thinking about the Governement Service either Customs, Immigratiom or Emigration. I believe the latter find employment for a certain number of officers with a knowledge of agriculture. Could you give me some advice on this point and as to what the prospects of the government service are. I thought that with all your official connections you would be the right man to ask for guidance.

When in Portage a few months ago I saw George Charlton and many of your old friends.

With kindest personal regards

Sincerely yours

J. C. Black.

John Call Black

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136698

August 7, 1929.

J. C.Black, Esq.,
Essex House,
Windsor, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 6th has been received during Mr. Meighen's absence in the West, and will receive his attention as soon as he returns to the office in about three weeks' time.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136699

August 31, 1929.

J. C. Black, Esq.,
Essex House,
Windsor, Ont.

Dear Mr. Black:

Just returned to the office this morning, and have your letter of August 6th.

I remember you and also your father very well.

There is nothing I could do in respect of Government Service, as the party which is in power is hostile to me. Sorry I cannot send you a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136700

Statement by THOMAS G. COURTNEY of LONDON, ONTARIO, Re attitude of Tribunal at pension hearing of case #7057 Lieut. Francis H. Whiteman. Pension Tribunal in session at London, Ontario, June 22nd and June 25th. 1931.

In summarizing his impressions in the Pension claim of Francis Whiteman, the chairman of the Tribunal, Capt. Grover, made comment which was not relevant to the case under consideration but distinctly harmful socially and otherwise, to the inoffensive applicant. If it is necessary that this Tribunal comment to the social disadvantage of the applicants, who after all base their claims of a service disability as fully justified from their point of view, they should hear all cases in Camera.

It seems to me, however, that comment in a claim should be confined to pertinent fact.

In the case quoted, Capt. Grover overstepped the bounds of courtesy when he implied that the applicant, Whiteman, had no Canadian military service of consequence and that what little he endured was served entirely in the hospital. This fact to me seems to urge sympathy instead of condemnation, featuring as it does the very grounds upon which the applicant is basing his claim.

When the chairman continues,If you are entitled to any consideration for pension,"It is on very narrow technical grounds," he is using his weight of authority to point his opinion. This opinion is not concurred in by individuals who heard the evidence and the public could not be interested in such an interputation of it.

It seems to me that the function of any tribunal is to remain impartially polite in the face of any and all controversy.

To see a member of such a Tribunal become irritable and excitedly pernicious, is sufficently alarming to an applicant as to warrant his belief that he will not obtain fair and impartial consideration of his claim.

Yours ;

sg. T.G. Courtenay

I, JAMES DUNCAN KENNETH BLACK, A Notary Public for the Province of Ontario, residing at the City of London therein, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing statement with the original statement of which it purports to be a copy, which said original statement purports to be signed by T.G. Courtenay and is produced to me by Francis Whiteman; and that the said foregoing statement is a true and correct copy of the said original statement.

Dated at London, Ontario, this 15th day of January, 1932.

Jack Black

Notary Public, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136701

February 27, 1928.

Hon. W. A. Black, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Black:

Do you expect to be in Ottawa on Thursday afternoon next. Please advise me because if you are I would like to go down to see you. It is probable I will be in Montreal that day, and if so will be up that afternoon arriving about four o'clock.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136702

Copy

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 16th, 1932

Hon. W.A. Black, M.P.,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Sir:

I am very sorry to trouble you again regarding the Civil Service Commission appointments.

I understand these appointments are to be made within the next few weeks, and wish to do everything possible to try and secure our President (Mr. Gerald Dennehy of Winnipeg) appointment to the Commission.

In our efforts we are endeavoring to place Mr. Dennehy's name before all the Cabinet Ministers. We are very anxious to reach the Hon. C.H. Cahan and the Hon. Arthur Meighan.

We would appreciate it very much if you would kindly suggest Mr. Dennehy for an appointment to the Civil Service Commission to Hon. Mr. Cahan and the Hon. Arthur Meigha.

Thanking you for your very kind interest in our behalf, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

(sgd) A.R. Buckler,
First Vice President
Dominion Ry. Mail Clerks Federation,
81 McDonald St.
Halifax, N.S.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136703

House of Commons
Canada

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 19, 1932

Hon. Arthur Meighan,
Toronto.

Dear Sir;

I have a letter from A.R. Buckler, First Vice President Dominion Railway Mail Clerks Federation, Halifax, copy of which I am enclosing for your information.

Yours truly,

Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136704

February 14, 1928.

Hon. W. D. Black,
Speaker's Chambers,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Black;

I would appreciate it very much if you could send me two tickets for the Speaker's Gallery, to be used on Wednesday, February 22nd.

Thanking you, I remain

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136705

July 25, 1928.

Dr. W. J. Black,
c/o Canadian National Railway Colonization Dept.
Montreal, Que.

My dear Dr. Black:

I have had a call today from Mr. Doughty late of the C.P.R. colonization branch at Calgary.

He was introduced to me by several letters from very prominent people there.

Having seen in the paper that you are about to leave for the Old Country I am writing to ascertain your movements. If you are in Montreal I would like to give Mr. Doughty a letter of introduction to you.

With kind personal regards.

Yours very truly,

AM/R

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

136706

W. J. BLACK,
DIRECTOR.

MONTREAL, QUE.,

Sept. 19, 1928

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Your letter of July 25th regarding Mr. Doughty reached me some time ago when I was in England. If you should still wish to give him a letter of introduction to me I should be very glad indeed to see him.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. J. Black

Director.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136707

October 18, 1929.

Dr. W. J. Black,
Canadian National Railways,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear Dr. Black:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing you a letter just received from Mrs. Maud M. C. Smith, of Thamesford, Ont. Mrs. Smith was Miss Maud Cawthorpe, and was a fellow-student with me at Toronto University. Her husband, the Rev. Mr. Smith, who preached in St. Catharines for some years, has died.

Mrs. Smith's letter speaks for itself. I know her to be a very competent woman. She always has been quite exceptional. Hon. J. D. Chaplin of St. Catharines tells me she is the best woman speaker he has ever heard. Whether you could make use of a woman of these rather exceptional qualifications in your organization, I, of course, do not know. No doubt you have a multiplicity of applications. My only excuse in sending this on is that I know this to be a woman who should not be idle because there are very useful things she can do well.

The enclosure in her letter was an account of your being selected as Vice-President of the Boys' and Girls's Clubs of Great Britain. I congratulate you. It was my great pleasure to tell the President of these Clubs when he was here that he had tied in with the right man when he met you.

Kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

DEPARTMENTS OF COLONIZATION, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

136708

W. J. BLACK
DIRECTOR

MONTREAL, QUE.

October 29th, 1929

Personal

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have your letter of the 18th instant in regard to Mrs. Smith. I am sorry we have no work at present that we could offer her. Notwithstanding press despatches to the contrary, the immigration authorities at Ottawa are making it systematically more difficult to increase immigration to Canada of any class of desirable people. As a result we have been cutting down our general staff wherever we could do so without serious consequences.

In view of what you have stated regarding Mrs. Smith's qualifications, I should like very much to help her. The best I can do is to keep her in mind and if I hear of anything I shall write her.

I thank you for congratulations re my appointment as vice president of the Boys' Clubs of Great Britain. When Mr. Ellis, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, returned from Toronto where he talked with you, he was most insistent that I should become associated as an officer of the Association. Although it may mean for a time a little extra work, the connection will be of value to us in our boy settlement work. I can assure you I greatly appreciate the very kind reference which you made to him regarding myself.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Black

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136709

April 18, 1931.

W. J. Black, Esq.,
Immigration Dept.,
Canadian National Railways,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Black:

I promised Mr. W J. Blair some days ago that I would write you on his behalf. Troubles of which you know have compelled delay.

You, of course, know Mr. Blair as well as I do. He is a fellow with quite a measure of ability and absolutely honest. He feels he can be of service in connection with the handling of the $5,000,000.00 Revolving Fund in the West. You would not be specially interested in this unless the C. N. R. is a contributor, and I fancy it would probably have to be a contributor. In that event I have the idea that the selection of men will likely depend to a considerable extent on your judgment. I know you will consider Mr. Blair, as I believe his application is in.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136710

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

DEPARTMENTS OF COLONIZATION, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

W. J. BLACK
DIRECTOR

MONTREAL, QUE.
At Winnipeg, Man.
April 23, 1931.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have your letter of the 19th inst., on behalf of Mr. W. J. Blair, with whose splendid qualities I know you are quite familiar.

It is not yet at all certain that our railway will be identified with the new Credit Corporation, but if we should be, and I have any power to influence the selection of administrative or supervisory officers, I shall be very glad to speak on behalf of Mr. Blair and to assist in any way I can toward his employment.

Faithfully yours,

W J Black

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice President & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

WJB#J

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136711

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

DEPARTMENTS OF COLONIZATION AND AGRICULTURE

W. J. BLACK
DIRECTOR

MONTREAL, QUE. July 13th 1932.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Herewith I am enclosing a copy of "Business Cycles and Agriculture -- Facts and Fallacies", by C. W. Peterson, Editor of Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, who you will recall did some special work at Ottawa during the days of the War. Although I am sending this I am not at all sure that you can spare time to read it, but if you can I am quite certain it will interest you.

In my judgment one of the chief weaknesses of most writers who deal with the present financial situation is that they are not informed on rural conditions and are not familiar with rural psychology. Peterson has this knowledge, as well as a very fair understanding, I think, of financial affairs. You may not agree with his conclusions on all points, but I have no doubt you will with most of them.

Sincerely yours,

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice President & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

WJB/J

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136712

July 14, 1932.

Dr. W. J. Black,
Canadian National Railways,
Montreal, Quebec.

My dear Dr. Black:

Thanks very much for yours of 13th. Had already seen Mr. Peterson's pamphlet and read a part. I know him very well and rather like his writings.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136713
1470-12

Business Cycles and Agriculture -- Facts and Fallacies

by

C. W. Peterson

Editor "Farm and Ranch Review"
Calgary, Alberta

May, 1932



Graphic Arts Building, Calgary
Western Printing and Lithographing Company, Limited

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136715

Table of Contents

Introduction	*Page One*
The Genesis of the Depression	" *Two*
Stabilization of World Prices	" *Three*
Gold, Credit and Prices	" *Four*
Price Level Fallacies	" *Six*
Wages and Prosperity	" *Seven*
Industry and Unemployment	" *Eight*
Graph of Business Cycles	" *Eight*
Canada and the European Situation	" *Nine*
The Transition to Prosperity	" *Ten*
The Beginning of the End	" *Eleven*
The Population Problem	" *Twelve*
Immigration	" *Thirteen*
The Future Drift of Western Agriculture	" *Fourteen*
Public Debt and Taxation	" *Fifteen*
Conclusion	" *Sixteen*

Price Fifty Cents

136715

Business Cycles and Agriculture---Facts and Fallacies

By C. W. Peterson

THE economic progress of partly undeveloped countries, such as North America, is always spasmodic and never constant. The pioneer—and we are still pioneers on this continent—is generally a man of imagination, a devotee of speculation and somewhat of an economic fanatic. At irregular intervals he becomes a subject of self-delusion. Periods of great business activity occur, when he sees visions of a new era. Railroads and highways are projected on a magnificent scale, building construction is feverishly prosecuted, and spectacular business expansion is the order of the day.

When the point of over-saturation is finally reached, he pauses and faces realities, reaction sets in, and a lengthy period of depression occurs. These cycles in business activity are apparently inseparable from progress in comparatively young countries. They are the milestones of economic development. One fact, however, stands out clearly, namely, that the periodic depressions are, certainly and automatically, followed by periods of great business expansion. There never has been any departure from this invariable rule. There never can be. It is founded upon economic laws.

BUSINESS OVEREXPANSION.

To-day we find the whole country over equipped, and recovering from a period of the most reckless and insane extravagance the world ever saw. Mass production necessitated mass consumption, and the cost of "high power" distribution more than absorbed all the savings of mechanization. We were supposed to have entered a new economic era, which would support a standard of living undreamed of, even twenty years ago. Individuals, business and governments consequently discounted the future much too heavily, i.e., incurred too much debt. The whole flimsy fabric finally fell to pieces by its own weight and a major depression was precipitated.

Almost a century ago, Washington Irving described a business boom, probably the inflation following the excitement of the California gold discovery in 1848, in the following words:

"When a man of business, therefore, hears on every side rumors of fortunes suddenly acquired; when he finds banks liberal and brokers busy; when he sees adventurers flush of paper capital; when he perceives a greater disposition to buy than to sell; when trade overflows its accustomed channels and deluges the country; when he hears of new regions of commercial adventure, of distant marts and distant mines swallowing merchandise and disgorging gold; when he finds joint stock companies of all kinds forming. . . . when idlers suddenly become men of business and dash into the game of commerce as they would into the hazards of a faro table; when he beholds the street glittering with new equipages, palaces conjured up by the magic of speculation; tradesmen flushed with sudden success and vieing with each other in ostentatious expense; in a word, when he hears the whole community joining in the theme of 'unexampled prosperity,' let him look upon the whole as a 'weather breeder' and prepare for the impending storm."

CONFUSED THINKING.

With one or two interruptions, the above is a faithful picture of the recent post-war period. And the present ultra-pessimistic attitude of business is largely due to the fact, that we unconsciously associate such flourishing, but artificial, conditions with normal prosperity, whereas they are only to be associated with impending disaster. To attain a sane view of the past, present and future, we must seek to comprehend, that a state of business activity, conducive to the greatest average degree of happiness, peace of mind and general prosperity, lies in between the peak of activity and the peak of depression, somewhere about half way between the extremes.

Arising out of this state of mind, many obvious fallacies have been embraced by the public. We are told that high wages is a fundamental condition of prosperity, also that commodity prices must regain previous high levels. Then when we see the latter continually falling, and wage agreements being negotiated on ever lower scales, we pessimistically conclude, that normal prosperity is nowhere in sight, when, as I propose to show, these readjustments are prerequisite to, and unmistakable evidences of, an early return to normal.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136716

DURATION OF DEPRESSION

The prevailing economic depression—perhaps the intensest in modern history—has naturally produced a very comprehensive literature drawing comparisons between it, and the history of similar calamitous periods in the past, with a view to forecasting its probable duration. Sharp contrast of opinion on the subject exists amongst economists of high standing, which causes vast confusion of thought on the part of the public. There are, however, certain known facts and records covering the past, and deductions to be drawn from those, so evident and plausible as to carry conviction. I shall endeavour to condense these into a brief statement, so that my readers may be able to form their own conclusions.

The graph reproduced herein was compiled and prepared by Col. Ayrs, of the "Cleveland Trust Co.," who is generally regarded as a world authority on commerce and finance. It has been brought up-to-date on data gathered by myself. The black line shows the course of wholesale prices for the period covered, with the 1929 price level equalling 100. The red part shows the state of business activity, based on industrial pay rolls and various other indices. One's first impression of this graph is, that after all, history does repeat itself, although not always exactly.

The Genesis of the Depression.

There has been much misleading theorizing about the question of over-production vs. under-consumption. Many reputable economists maintain, that there can be no such thing as over-production of human requirements, and that our troubles, therefore, are solely due to the inability of the public to buy and consume in normal volume. This sudden curtailment of purchasing power is accounted for in various ways. One school of economic thought ascribes it to credit deflation. The under-consumption theory is, however, only partly true and rests largely on emotional, rather than upon severely practical argument. The plain fact is, that we are at present confronted with an actual condition and not a theory.

It is quite clear and beyond intelligent argument, that there is, as a matter of fact, a very definite limit to the ability of the world's habitual users of staple foods to increase consumption, even under the stimulus of unprecedentedly low prices. The limiting factor is, of course, the capacity of the human stomach. When available staple food supplies enormously exceed the average volume of normal demand, year after year, there is obvious over-production. There can be no other name for it. There is no desire to buy the surplus, which simply piles up and depresses prices.

This applies only to those articles of food, such as bread grains, which constitute the cheapest and most indispensable necessities of life. On the other hand, it is equally clear, that practically all other classes of commodities, the volume of consumption and use of which determines the level of our standard of living, are, if unsaleable in normal volume, under-consumed rather than over-produced, inasmuch as the desire to buy is there, but not the purchasing power.

This leads to a consideration of the fundamental cause of the present depression. It obviously had a starting point somewhere. It did not come out of a clear sky. Some ascribe it to the uneven distribution of gold. But countries over-supplied with gold are suffering just as acutely as others. Many endeavour to fasten the guilt upon a breakdown in the mechanics of currency and credit. These arguments are ingenious, but obviously based on theory. There is, however, a very simple explanation of it all, which enjoys the advantage of being based on indisputable facts.

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL CRISIS.

It is a matter of history, that war prices led to the reckless expansion of wheat, sugar and other basic world production, with the inevitable result of demoralized prices, and the consequent destruction of fifty per cent of the purchasing power of the farmers—two-thirds of all the people on earth gainfully employed. The ability to purchase this vast volume of bread grains was clearly present. But the ability to consume it was absent.

This created a situation definitely beyond immediate human control and remedy. Only time and curtailed production could correct it. It led directly to the greatest agricultural world crisis in modern history, and quickly brought commerce and industry low, resulting in unemployment and all the misery and calamities that now surround us. The logical interpretation of all this is, that the present depression is merely a pause in business activity until agricultural purchasing power is restored through deflated production.

The moment world wheat partly regains its normal value, the effect on prices of most other food products in all countries will be electrical. The resultant prosperity and increased purchasing power thus brought directly to the great majority of the sixty-eight per cent of the world's inhabitants, gaining their living directly off the farm, would speedily set

136717

the wheels of industry turning and end, or very greatly alleviate, the present depression. The corrective influence—the curtailment of the world's bread grain area—is actively at work. When the job is completed, which it soon must be, prosperity will return.

CURRENCY AND CREDIT

It seems entirely logical that the world's currency and credit mechanism should be seriously out of gear. Such, however, may be regarded as an effect, rather than the cause, of the depression. At the same time, I freely confess, that I am frankly sceptical when seriously asked to believe, that a mere infelicitous management or manipulation of the mechanism of currency and credit, could create a world upheaval such as we are now witnessing, and the inference, that all the leaders of finance the world over should tacitly have entered a conspiracy to promote such destructive policies. I am moreover entirely unwilling to concede to mere instruments provided for the convenient liquidation of commercial transactions, a power or influence so vast. It seems to me, that we must look much deeper than that.

The life of the community is not a welter of confusion. It bears an orderly pattern, reflected in dependable laws and tendencies, in obedience of which men act in the daily conduct of their affairs. There are fundamental economic forces operating in the world—forces that are dynamic, shifting, and powerful. They operate as a result of mass action and they profoundly affect our fortunes. When we disregard these vital forces, as we have flagrantly done in our world basic production programme, we invite certain disaster. Such a fundamental error cannot be rectified through any sort of monetary hocus-pocus. The remedy must come through the painful expiation of our own transgression.

Stabilization of World Prices.

If any lingering doubt still remains as to the bearing wheat prices exert upon the general commodity price level, we find the answer in Adam Smith's immortal book, "The Wealth of Nations," wherein he demonstrates that the purchasing power of the metallic currency is fixed by the prevailing prices of bread grains over any sufficiently lengthy period, and, consequently, all services and commodity prices will, over such a period, adjust themselves approximately to the bread grain price level. He explains it as follows:

". . . . . .The nature of things has stamped upon bread grains a real value which cannot be altered by merely altering its money price. . . . . The real value of every other commodity is finally measured and determined by the proportion which its average money price bears to the average money price of labour. . . . . of materials. . . . . and that of manufacturing, art and industry. . . . . .everything that is the produce either of land or labour, must necessarily either rise or fall in proportion to the money price of bread grains. . . . . The purchasing value of bread grains does not vary with its average money value. . . . . it is the purchasing value of the monetary metal which varies with them. . . . . "

It is a matter of statistical record, that in any period of approaching depression, the first shock of falling prices is borne by agriculture. Also that agricultural prices are the first to recuperate. This in itself seems almost convincing proof of the correctness of Adam Smith's theory.

THE PRICE BAROMETER.

In the complexities of modern life, we are very apt to ignore the vast importance of basic production upon the general scheme of things. Wheat is the world's dominating agricultural staple. It is, within wide limits, the unfailing barometer of prices of all agricultural products which can be, wholly or partly, substituted for wheat. And that covers a very extensive field indeed. For example, depressed wheat prices have now driven farmers in Australia and Canada into greater dairying and hog raising activities. This immediately demoralized prices in the British market, adversely affecting the farmers of Poland, Holland and other European countries and brought on the present acute, agricultural and industrial crisis in Denmark. And thus it goes.

We are not, however, entirely dependent upon the considered opinion of even so great an authority as Adam Smith. He wrote 150 years ago, but to-day we have available a wealth of statistical data upon which to base economics. Smith claims, that, over periods long enough to permit commodity prices to adjust themselves to wheat prices, the average purchasing power of wheat, in terms of commodities, remains constant. It is a curious and very significant fact, that the average price of wheat for the past thirty years is only five cents per bushel below the average price for the past three centuries ($1.37).

This would almost indicate that there is, in fact, something enduring and dominant about bread grain price levels. That they are nature's own price regulators. With the advent of mechanical power in agriculture, and the lowering of production costs, the future tendency may be either towards slightly lower average grain prices, such as has happened during the past thirty years, or the lower producing costs may be reflected in somewhat higher commodity prices. It would, of course, be as broad as it is long.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136718

CANADA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Few will quarrel with the theory, that disturbances in the general price level, creating periods of profound maladjustment, is the cause of untold human misery and business dislocation. If we concede that wheat prices dominate the general price level, and that these are subject to temporary violent fluctuations, in sympathy with available supply and demand in any year, it follows that stabilization of wheat prices is a major world problem.

Whatever may happen to wheat prices, it is certain that an approximate readjustment between agricultural and other prices can never be avoided. If world farmers should continue to over-produce bread grains, which cannot be regarded as entirely unthinkable, and present low prices prevailed for a period of years, or until such time as normal world population increase absorbed the annual surplus, commodity and service prices would automatically continue to decline to parity with present food prices. The farmer, who has already met the first shock of the low price level, would suffer vastly less than other classes. His economic position would assuredly gradually improve, Such a situation would, however, create many problems for urban populations. The whole standard of living would perforce have to be adjusted to the new conditions. Interest rates, rents and general values would decline the world over. Any concessions involved in stabilizing wheat prices would apparently be small, compared with the price civilization would have to pay to perpetuate the existing low agricultural prices.

Canada, being now the chief wheat exporting nation, should take the lead in arranging a meeting with representatives from the other three great exporting countries, the Argentine, United States and Australia to examine plans to stabilize world wheat prices at an agreed level, and then to enlist the active co-operation of European countries in the matter, perhaps through the League of Nations.

Several apparently feasible plans have seen the light of day, notably one by Mr. Felix Wojewodzki, ex-chairman of the Polish Agricultural Banks, who urges the formation of an "International Wheat Growers' Federation" and also of an "International Grain Bank," to handle wheat export and imports. Both importing and exporting countries would be invited to join the Federation. Wheat reserves would be maintained at strategic points, and the production and sale of wheat and flour would in each country be declared a monopoly under the management of these organizations. A normal price of wheat would be fixed by international agreement and the acreage of each country would be controlled through local units.

PROBLEM OF ACREAGE CONTROL.

It is obvious that there would be grave difficulties in the way of administering any such plan, notably the control of wheat acreage in export countries, but a way can be found, and all countries, import and export, should enthusiastically embrace any opportunity to achieve reasonable stability of the whole commodity price level. We face an international problem, which can be solved only by joint action to control "boom" prices in times of war, or as a result of world crop failures, which invariably inflate the world crop area. All civilized countries would welcome any move towards price stabilization. At any rate, an attempt should be made to secure international action in this matter, and Canada is the logical country to take the lead.

We should not feel discouraged on account of the failure of the recent Rome and London wheat conferences. These were mere "talk fests" and had no intelligent, constructive plans before them for consideration. The formulation of such a plan is a task involving time and concentrated thought on the part of a small body of technically qualified men, intimately acquainted with the agriculture of the chief producing countries. It is time enough to admit failure, when we have earnestly tried and failed.

Gold, Credit and Prices.

There is a school of economic thought, fond of the mysterious, which attributes a falling price level to a scarcity of gold. Possession, by the way, of one-third of the world's monetary gold supply apparently has not had the power to arrest the rapidly falling price level in the United States. Such a theory is much too detached from the facts to carry conviction. It ignores completely the enormous influence of the market, transportation, wage and mechanical factors in the production and selling costs of goods, and the power of competition to force prices down to a normal profit margin. The fact is, that in the essentials of production and consumption, goods are the primary things, while money is purely incidental, introduced solely as a convenience, and quite subsidiary to the main operation of satisfying economic wants. The numerous causes affecting prices cannot lightly be ignored in favour of a single factor, such as the expansion or contraction of money or credit. It has been well said, that the expansion of business is no more a consequence of an increasing gold supply, than an expansion of railway traffic

136719

is a necessary consequence of an increasing supply of freight cars. The money factor must not be taken too seriously.

As a matter of fact, the theory that the monetary factor is the controlling influence upon the price level, has been absolutely discredited, as the following figures, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, completely demonstrate:

Movements of Gold, of Rates of Discount, of Note Circulation and of Prices.

	Gold reserves (in millions)		Official rate of discount		Note circulation (in millions)		Wholesale price indices.		Changes in the price indices %
	June 1930	June 1931	June 1930	June 1931	June 1930	June 1931	June 1930	June 1931	
Australia (Australian pounds)	19.9	15.2	6–7	6–7	44.9	50.7	123.3	123.1	— 19.2
Belgium (Belgian francs)	6,009	7,171	3	2.50	14,857	15,967	109.4	92.5	— 15.4
Canada (Canadian dollars)	145	167			174	145	137.5	93.4	— 32.1
France (Francs, notes)	44,052	56,426	2.50	2	72,594	76,927	108.1	95.0	— 12.1
Germany (Reichsmarks)	2,619	1,421	4	7	4,685	4,295	124.5	112.3	— 9.8
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Pounds, notes)	157.2	164.0	3	2.50	363.6	120.7	120.7	103.2	— 14.5
Italy (Liras)	7,004	7,141	5.50	5.50	15,846	14,683	104.1	(a)89.1	— 14.4
Japan (Yen)	781	851	5.48	5.11	1,291	1,161	137.0	113.9	— 16.9
Netherlands (Gulden)	432	497	3	2	843	879	188.0	100	— 15.3
Switzerland (Swiss francs)	579	735	3	2	929	1,078	126.2	110.8	— 12.7
United States (Dollars, banknotes)	3,012	3,383	2.50	1.50	2,056	2,360	124.4	100.3	— 19.4

(a) Bachi.

It is clearly shown here that, whatever direction was taken by the changes that occurred in the gold reserves, the rates of interest and the note issue, the price-indices invariably fell more or less sharply and the extent of the fall had no relation to the monetary changes. Thus in Germany, where a considerable diminution in the gold reserve led to a rise from 4 per cent to 7 per cent in the rate of discount, followed by a reduction of 9.3 per cent in the note issue, a considerable appreciation of the value of money might have been expected and, consequently, a more or less pronounced fall in prices. In reality, the fall in the index of wholesale prices was only 9.8 per cent, the smallest fall in any of the eleven countries, nine of which were importers of gold. On the other hand, in Australia, for example, a diminution in the gold reserve, not accompanied by a rise in the rate of discount, which would have compelled a restriction of credit, was followed by an increase in the issue of bank-notes of about 11 per cent, resulting in a slight monetary inflation. In these circumstances, one would expect a rise in prices, or, at any rate, a slowing down in the fall of prices, instead of which the Australian index-number fell by 19.2 per cent, one of the sharpest falls amongst the twelve that figure in the table. In the United States the substantial increase in the gold reserve served as a basis for an extension of credit, the rate of discount being reduced from 2.50 per cent to 1.50 per cent, and for an increase of 14.8 per cent in the issue of bank notes, but this has not prevented the prices from falling by 19.4 per cent. Amongst the countries that imported gold, only Canada substantially reduced its note circulation, and this reduction was accompanied by a fall of 32.1 per cent in the wholesale price-index, a change moreover also contrary to what might have been expected with an increased gold reserve. All the other countries which imported gold, without a single exception, showed falls in the price-indices varying from 12.1 per cent to 16.9 per cent.

CREDIT EXPANSION.

Credit expansion is also urged in order to create a wider market for goods, thus driving the price level upwards. Credit inflation on a sufficient scale might easily have that effect. It might, on the other hand, be successfully argued, that our banks at this moment already suffer under a very severe case of credit inflation. One assumes, however, that banking credit is, as a matter of fact, extended automatically as business conditions warrant. In legitimate banking a loan is granted only if the asset behind it is sound and sufficient and guarantees repayment. With steadily increasing deposits in Canadian banks, no valid reason could exist why our banks should now refuse loans against safe, liquid assets for legitimate purposes. That is their business.

Dwindling loans, which is a perfectly normal effect of reduced business activity and shrinking asset values, can apparently only be accounted for by a decreased demand for credit on acceptable conditions in respect to security and purposes. Systematic credit expansion, freely translated, could only mean the general adoption of a banking policy, ignoring the conventional safeguards of legitimate banking in some substantial degree. Such a course would be entirely outside the functions of a banking system, having ample means available to meet at all times the legitimate demands of business for credit accommodation.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136720

Price Level Fallacies.

The fundamental requirement of mankind is food, the "Mother of Life," and it is in accordance with common sense and with the eternal fitness of things, that the price of staple foods, fluctuating always in sympathy with the volume of available world supplies, should dictate the measure of human reward in all activities. In a primitive community the reaction of wages and commodity prices to those of bread grain prices, would be almost instantaneous. But modern society has built up a ruthless scheme of resistance, based on domestic warfare, enjoying the protection of law, and frequently the vast influence of government, against the lowering of wages, and, consequently, commodity prices. Organized labour has, in its ignorance, laid down the principle, that its wages scale must ever follow a progressive upward course, irrespective of the community's ability to pay, or the purchasing power of the currency. Professional associations have adopted an almost identical practice. So instead of the natural, painless and quick readjustment of wages to the cost of living, upon which our whole capitalistic structure is based, we now face, on the one hand, destructive, industrial strife, and, on the other, the empoverishment and ruin of the helpless, basic producer — with the concomitant cycle of business depression — during long drawn-out class struggles to thwart the operation of simple and essential natural laws, which, however, almost invariably prevail in the end. The casualties incidental to these misguided, internecine quarrels, constitute a blot on our boasted civilization.

AN UNSOUND THEORY.

The concensus of popular opinion is that the present business inactivity must last until commodity prices begin to move upwards. I see nothing in Colonel Ayr's graph to justify any such unsound theory. On the contrary, the experiences of 1864 and 1920 prove conclusively, that a rapid inflation of commodity prices produces a period of severe depression, which, of course, is an entirely rational reaction, because rising prices destroy purchasing power and creates industrial inactivity and unemployment.

The Guarantee Trust Co., of New York, has the following to say on this subject:

". . . . . This type of pessimism is probably based, in some cases, on a failure to differentiate clearly between a level of prices and a level of business activity. The latter, not the former, is what determines prosperity. No price level is, in itself, either high or low. It is changes in the price level that are important, chiefly because of their potent, though temporary, influence on business activity. The ideal economic system would be one in which a stable price level was accompanied by a rising level of production and trade.

"In the present situation, many observers have measured the fall from the prosperity of recent years by the decline in prices and have drawn the entirely false conclusion that, in order to recover the prosperity, the world must re-establish the price level. If this belief were true, the outlook would be dark indeed; for it is highly improbable that a return to the price level of the recent past will be witnessed for some time to come. What should be sought is stability at the new levels, since it is price stability, and not inflation or deflation, that must provide a firm foundation on which to build an enduring prosperity."

MALADJUSTMENT OF PRICES.

We find then, that the commodity price level has little or nothing to do with prosperity i.e., business activity. We may have—and have had—depression with a high price level and also the reverse. We reached the peak of prices in 1920, which was obviously and glaringly artificial. It is very questionable, in my judgment, whether retail prices of most commodities are not even to-day substantially above the normal level they will ultimately be temporarily pegged at. Manufacturers will not suffer under a lower price level, because raw materials and wages must ultimately be readjusted to it.

The world price of wheat approximately controls all other prices. This is certain to rise, in sympathy with curtailed world production and the gradual absorption of the unwieldly, annual surplus. On its upward course, bread grains will presently meet commodity prices on their downward course and approximate equilibrium will be established. Normal business activity is apparently based only on a fair and proper adjustment of values, irrespective of whether the level is high or low.

It is obvious, that particularly in an overwhelmingly agricultural country like Canada, a price level which demands the value of four bushels of wheat from a farmer for what he hitherto has paid only one bushel, is in such glaring maladjustment, that pronounced business inactivity — depression — which automatically reduces commodity prices, must inevitably follow.

THE DISTRIBUTION PROBLEM.

The Vice-Chairman of the British Development Commission recently came to the very sound conclusion, that the problem of modern statesmanship is to narrow the existing gap between the earnings of those who live by the land and that of their fellow men. By and large, the world's productive machine—in industry as well as in agriculture—was never more efficient than it is to-day. A vast army of workers has been displaced in those occupations by machinery. This, however, has caused an impressive shift of population the world over into the distributory and retail field.

136721

These inherently simple services have now been infinitely refined, complicated and enlarged. The present situation is, that they absorb an enormously greater share of the income than production can afford to pay for reaching the consumer. This grave and uneconomic tendency has been particularly marked since the war. There has been built up a complex system of distribution: brokers, jobbers, wholesalers, and warehouse men. It is said, that it now costs as much to take a box of oranges from Jersey City across the river to Manhattan, and place it on sale at retail, as it does to gather the crop in California, sort it, pack it, and ship it from coast to coast! The simplification of the distribution process is, nevertheless, being promoted by the present depression, which has seen the birth of a widespread tendency towards narrowing retail profits, through the growth of departmental store and chain distribution.

This economic movement, however, will benefit the farmer very slightly, if at all. The best evidence of this is, that it has so far been reflected only in a falling price level, which favours the consumer. The farmers only defensive remedy is apparently co-operative organization. While we are at present confronted with some impressive failures in this field, the movement should be regarded most sympathetically. It will ultimately find its place in the economy of the country, and will probably be found to be the only effective method of restoring agricultural profits.

Wages and Prosperity.

During the period when wages rose swiftly business men noticed that their profits were large. It was therefore, somewhat hastily concluded that depressions were caused by low wages, which reduced the purchasing power of the workers and prevented them from taking goods off the market. The high wages of the last decade were thus credited with insuring the continuance of prosperity by providing a huge market for consumers' goods.

Recent experience demonstrates that both of these points of view are one-sided. Wages are a part of the cost of production and also a determinant of purchasing power. Both of these aspects must be considered in any sound wage theory. Excessively low wages, obviously, cannot bring prosperity, in any sensible meaning of the word: nor can they even promote business activity, since the impoverishment of the workers robs producers of the markets for their wares.

Excessively high wages, on the other hand, can, and frequently do, raise costs to a prohibitive level, removing the incentive to business activity and depriving the workers of their jobs. In an economic system based on free enterprise, wages can never justly be stabilized at any particular level, high or low, because they are one of the variable factors by which supply and demand seek their equilibrium. Any attempt to influence wage levels by arbitrary means is foredoomed to failure, for it is an attempt to prevent the free operation of economic law. Broadly stated, a wage increase which can be absorbed out of earned profits, may be legitimately enforced. Where it has to be "passed on" to the consumer, in higher commodity or service cost, it disturbs the economic equilibrium, the preservation of which is so highly essential to normal business activity.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the wage level in Canada must and will continue to fall in sympathy with the lower cost of living. That however is not alone compatible with, but is absolutely essential to, greater business activity. With the reductions in the wages of capital and the greatly reduced costs of living, through lower commodity prices, wage readjustments have been forced as part of the general situation. That wages can maintain a level in opposition to the general trends is not logically conceivable; and the meeting of this issue by major industries, marks one of the concluding phases of the depression, as well as a necessary preliminary to recovery.

Wages in Terms of the Changing Cost of Living.
(Bank of Nova Scotia)

Base—100—Mean of the Period, 1925-1929.

	A The Building Industry	B Manufacturing Industries	C Electric and Steam Railways	D The Mining Industry	E The Logging Industry	F Weighed Average Over all.
1922	89.2	96.0	94.2	116.9	86.4	95.0
1923	91.3	97.0	95.2	116.9	92.8	96.3
1924	95.0	99.8	92.1	116.0	101.7	98.2
1925	94.2	98.6	95.9	99.7	97.9	97.1
1926	94.5	98.7	95.3	98.9	98.4	97.0
1927	99.7	100.7	102.3	100.3	100.9	100.7
1928	103.2	101.2	102.5	101.1	101.7	101.9
1929	108.4	100.8	104.0	99.8	101.1	103.3
1930	112.3	101.9	104.8	100.8	100.8	105.1
1931	119.1	109.5	112.8	111.0	98.4	112.6

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

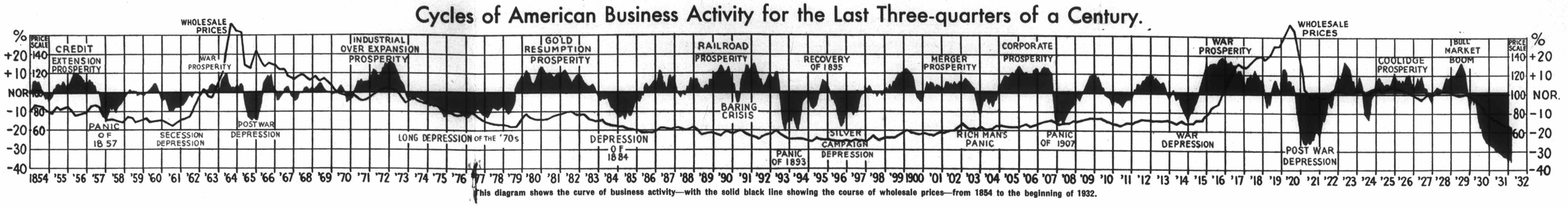
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136722

136723

136724

Cycles of American Business Activity for the Last Three-quarters of a Century.



This diagram shows the curve of business activity—with the solid black line showing the course of wholesale prices—from 1854 to the beginning of 1932.

Furthermore, with food and commodity prices at present low levels, a reduction in the hour rate of wages, to restore the balance between manufacturing cost and merchandise prices, does not curtail the buying power of the wage-earner in any way. Even a ten-per-cent wage reduction at this time leaves a greater margin of purchasing power than labour enjoyed at the recent peak of prosperity. The figures in the preceeding table makes that clear.

We cannot afford to overlook the fact, that the controlling element in all commodity prices is the cost of human services, using the term in its widest sense, and including both production and distribution. This is competently estimated at an average of 85 per cent of the retail selling price. We now face the realities of the situation. The unit cost of production must be reduced to bring commodities in line with rapidly falling food prices. One way out is to adjust wages to the cost of living. The real hour wages now earned, where no readjustment has taken place, are the highest in our history. There is no justification for such an anomaly.

Industry and Unemployment.

With the return to normal conditions, unemployment will obviously decrease, but no prospective measure of prosperity will now provide full general employment. A new situation has developed during the past decade. High wages, resulting in increased production cost, spurred on invention of labour-saving machinery, so as to displace expensive hand labour and reduce this cost. It was a perfectly inevitable development, which was greatly accelerated during recent years in industry, as well as on the farm. Distribution also is now being considerably simplified, and will consequently absorb a smaller man-power than hitherto.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

We have evidently entered an era where each individual employed must either accept a low wage or must be placed in a position to produce in ever-increasing volume. The average, individual producing capacity has doubled and trebled during the last twenty years. Industry, with the enormous outlay incidental to mechanized mass-production, has assumed vast capital losses through machinery obsolesence, and has been going through a period of "profitless activity." It is a good economic law, that savings in production costs are invariably reflected in correspondingly lower prices for the product. In spite of enormously increased distribution costs, the consumer, owing to the force of keen competition in selling, has gained somewhat in lower prices. Labour has gained in hour rate of wages, and lost, at least an equivalent, in hours of employment. This, I think, is a fair statement of the industrial situation during the past six or seven years.

The process of displacing hand labour by automatic and semi-automatic machinery—the social defence against an ever rising wages scale—and the simplification of distribution, have finally produced a normal unemployment situation of very large dimensions, which has now become a grave, social problem practically everywhere. This is reflected in spectacular tariffs in almost every importing country to preserve the home market, and, as a consequence, we have recently witnessed the almost complete demoralization of export business the world over. No class seems to have profited very much by the recent "industrial revolution." New wants have, however, been created and filled in advanced countries, leading to a higher standard of living. If this could be reasonably maintained, which is extremely doubtful, there would be a social gain in terms of human comfort. I see no other substantial gain.

ABSORBING THE UNEMPLOYED.

Society has, as in duty bound, relieved in various ways the most pressing wants incidental to widespread unemployment, in the hope that returning prosperity would ultimately solve this social problem. This hope, in all probability, will not be realized. Technological improvement has released an army of men, which cannot, in the ordinary course of events, be re-absorbed for years to come. The urban problem could conceivably be solved by generally adopting the six-hour day or five-day week. This, however, would lead to further reduced income for labour, unless it were coupled with a compensating, increased hour rate of wages, in which event it would increase commodity costs and thus decrease consumer purchasing power, and, in the end, defeat itself.

The rural unemployment problem would still remain, as decreased hours on the farm is, for various reasons, quite impracticable. However much urban labour may resent it, we cannot safely depart widely from social justice, and create working and living conditions for the urban worker too glaringly out of line with those prevailing on the farm. If we do, there will be a further rural exodus followed by a state of aggravated urban unemployment. During the past ten years the urban labour market has been flooded by just such a migration from country to city.

A BAN ON MACHINERY.

Wages, working conditions, tariff, immigration and many other political and social questions enter into the intelligent consideration of the unemployment problem. Co-ordination of policies will obviously be required in attacking this festering social sore. Feasible remedies, if any, must be based on long range policies. There is no short cut to full employment. In the briefest terms, unemployment means lack of markets at a paying price. We have safeguarded the domestic market by higher tariff. We can go no further in that direction.

Substantially lower production cost would contain possibilities of an export outlet. But that would involve so great a reduction in wages, that the remedy would be worse than the disease. We might reduce production cost by further mechanization, but, as a matter of practical politics, we have come to the end of displacing labour by this means. As a measure of amelioration, we might discourage, by high tariff and a permit system, the importation of all machinery for a period of years. Nearly every Canadian industry is over-mechanized to-day, and there would be no great hardship in calling a temporary halt. Most industrial concerns would probably welcome such a measure, which would tend to curb competition based on the price element and further labour displacement.

Canada and the European Situation.

The European economic situation at the moment apparently contains not the smallest grain of encouragement, and the belief is widespread, that until Europe's public indebtedness is adjusted, her social problems solved, and she is well on the road to recovery, there is no hope for better times in Canada. There seems to be no adequate foundation for such a pessimistic conclusion. The fact remains, that Europe has been in the throes of depression, more or less, ever since the termination of the Great War, and that Canada during that time has enjoyed two lengthy periods of great prosperity. A prosperous Europe would undoubtedly tend to increase Canadian prosperity, but to argue seriously, that we must "sink or swim" with Europe is fantastic.

Canada is a young giant with an enormous range and reserve of natural wealth. Our exports are yet composed overwhelmingly of raw materials and food, urgently needed by densely populated countries overseas. We do not depend upon Europe absorbing any substantial volume of highly processed Canadian goods or luxury commodities. The wave of economic self-sufficiency in Europe, responsible for the present spectacular tariffs, is mainly directed against finished goods, and, as a safety measure only, against food. But the fact is, that in no conceivable manner can Europe substantially increase her production of basic raw materials and wheat. Her arable land area is static, and bread grain crops could only replace other, and perhaps more intensive, production. Other natural resources have been fully developed for centuries. Europe's plight to-day is largely the result of the poverty of such latent, basic resources as Canada has in profuse abundance. Such are a nation's savings account and the source of national wealth.

EUROPEAN FOOD IMPORTS.

There is, however, now available the clearest proof of this contention. Canada's main concern is the sale of her wheat, our chief export item. During the past four years every country in Europe, except two, has established tariffs against wheat, running up to $1.61 a bushel. Concurrent with these defensive measures, regulations have been promulgated definitely limiting the proportion of imported to domestic wheat in home milling. No exclusion measures could possibly be more drastic. The objectives were, first, to promote domestic production, and, secondly, to curb the domestic consumption of wheat.

It is interesting to study the effect of this legislation. In 1925, before these high tariffs and regulations went into effect, Europe (ex-Russia) produced 1,403 million bushels of wheat. In 1931 she raised 1,426 million bushels. In 1925 she produced 959 million bushels of rye and in 1931, 772 million bushels. In other words, she shows a deficit of 164 million bushels of bread grains in 1931 compared with 1925.

Again, in 1925 Europe imported 532 million bushels of wheat, in 1931, 600 million bushels. It is, therefore, abundantly clear that, as far as essential bread grains are concerned, Europe can neither increase production nor substantially reduce consumption to the detriment of exporting countries. Her arable land area is fixed and her population increasing. All of which is merely in accordance with natural laws and common sense and scarcely needs statistical proof. As a matter of fact, an economic depression normally increases the consumption of bread grains, because, being the cheapest food, and constituting a fairly balanced ration, they displace the more expensive and less nutritious items in the diet. The world normally requires an increase in bread grains of at least five million bushels a year, the product of nearly half a million acres. It is only a question of time when the day of food scarcity dawns.

The Transition to Prosperity.

Another popular fallacy is the anticipated "lengthy and painful" road back to normal. History proves conclusively (see graph) that this is a pure myth. The transition from the deepest depths of depression to an even abnormally large volume of business activity is rapid and seldom takes longer than from a few months to a year. It is not difficult to see precisely why this should be so.

During a major depression, covering two or three years, the most heroic economies are rigourously practised by individuals as well as

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136725

by business and industry. Urgent repairs to buildings and plants are postponed, current supplies reduced to barest necessities, personal apparel worn threadbare. Fear and uncertainty respecting the duration of the depression, forces everyone to husband liquid resources and retrench to the point where the whole physical structure presently becomes more or less inefficient and delapidated, with supplies of all kinds at the vanishing point.

Obviously, the very moment it becomes evident, that an upward swing is at hand, the hysterical anxiety for the future is over, and the accumulation of two or three years' requirements enter the market and inevitably create a volume of business activity, which for a time resembles a boom. This is no doubt what Sir George Paish had in mind when he predicted the greatest business boom in history after the end of the present period of depression. It was an absolutely safe prophesy. Nothing else can possibly happen.

PROBLEMS WHICH REMAIN.

It is also well to realize, that increased business activity, which creates a state of prosperity, does not necessarily demand the solution of all our economic and social problems as a prerequisite. The present re-organization of our wasteful retail distribution system, through department and chain store development, will proceed, and will certainly adversely affect the values of urban business properties. Unemployment, though perhaps greatly alleviated, will still remain a very serious social problem. The pegging of prices at a low level, if that should occur, will be a distinct hardship to the basic producer, who has incurred debts at inflated prices. It is not entirely unthinkable, that nations may yet find it expedient to follow the policy adopted by Solon in Athens, when he inflated the currency to a point where 73 drachmas paid off 100 drachmas of liability, and also adjusted the rate of interest, and thus successfully brought his country out of a major depression.

There may be a "lengthy and painful" road to normal on the part of those individuals and corporations whose equipment and personnel have been adjusted to boom conditions, and for those who are heavily in debt. Most of us will be compelled to adhere to a more simple standard of living. We will, in fact, still be conscious of many economic grievances long after the turn comes, and, as usual, we will be quite unconscious of the fact that normal prosperity has actually returned! Prosperity is only identified in retrospect.

The Beginning of the End.

With all the facts of history available, it is not safe to theorize as to the precise time when the turn in the tide may come. The present healthy downward adjustment of commodity prices and wages towards equilibrium with agricultural prices, clearly indicates that we have actually reached the beginning of the end. Any substantial upward movement of wheat yield and prices would, of course, terminate the depression in Canada almost over night. This may happen later in the year. Even now wheat prices are showing a healthy, upward tendency.

The present indication is that to completely restore prices to normal, a reduction in world area under wheat of around 20 million acres seems to be required for a few years. There is no reason to anticipate any increase in Russian exportation. Canada, Australia and the Argentine have already deflated to the extent of eight million acres. Roumania over two million acres. The balance of Europe is as yet below pre-war acreage and probably will not show any spectacular decrease. There would apparently still be some 10 million acres to be eliminated, and we may confidently look to the United States to substantially reduce its present wheat area of 56 million acres.

FORCE OF ECONOMIC LAWS.

The average value of wheat on the Western farm is now from 35 to 40 cents per bushel. The average price at Liverpool over the past 330 years is roughly $1.37, which would represent somewhere near $1.23 at Fort William, or a shade over a dollar on the average western farm. This figure is substantially the same as the average price for the past three decades. If price records mean anything, it is fair to infer, that this historical average embodies a sufficient money return to the farmer the world over, to ensure an adequate supply of bread grains for world consumption. It represents the ultimate, satisfying minimum, no more and no less. It is significant, that the minimum price at which wheat is to be pegged in Great Britain, under the new import regulations, is $1.30 per bushel, which is closely in line with the above historical average, and indicates that this price is regarded as giving only a fair return to growers.

Aside from panic fluctuations, a great world staple like wheat will not, in the long run, be produced at a price that does not return to the grower the average world production

136726

cost plus a fair profit. Nothing in economics can be more certain than that. It, therefore, follows, that a wheat price level that has, during the past two crop years, yielded the farmer less than forty per cent of the historic average, obviously cannot much longer be maintained. The present situation represents, in fact, an economic maladjustment of major proportions, which must, sooner or later, yield to the force of economic laws.

The Population Problem.

The economics of population is a branch of the "dismal science" which has never received much attention on this continent. Libraries have been written around the subject in Europe, and Huxley and Spencer held the opinion that it easily transcends all other human problems. In partly developed countries, an intelligent understanding of the vast commercial and social influence of population on national life is obviously a subject of vital interest. It is instructive to contemplate the unfriendly attitude of European nations towards the emigration of their citizens, except to their own overseas possessions. No matter how fierce the economic pressure, how widespread unemployment and distress, no progressive nation deliberately promotes emigration to evacuate obvious surplus population.

There is, on the contrary, a keen appreciation of the potential value to the state of the vital asset, and nations will go to almost any lengths and incur the most fantastic expenditure on relief, to preserve this precious asset intact during periods of economic stress, in the hope of the unemployed population being ultimately absorbed in gainful production. We, in Canada, lack almost completely this sense of human values. For a country with our fabulous, undeveloped resources, it seems an amazingly unintelligent attitude of mind.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-POWER.

Canada to-day admits new people only grudgingly. Our exclusion measures are fairly comprehensive and our public policy is evidently built on the theory, that we have now too many people for comfort. Yet everyone knows, that such is an absurd conclusion and absolutely contrary to common sense and all the facts. We all realize that general unemployment and dire want on the part of any substantial percentage of a population, able and willing to work, domiciled in a country teeming with undeveloped, natural wealth, is a situation utterly paradoxical. There cannot possibly be any compelling reason for it, nor any reason whatever beyond the ingenuity of man to remove. To ascribe it to over-population is simply ridiculous.

The real reason, of course, is a faulty distribution of population. Too many people in the towns and not enough on the land. There has been no intelligent, social direction. We have permitted urban life to become too attractive, compared with rural life. We built up an artificial, urban standard of living, on a basis of full employment at inflated wages, during short boom periods, and then expected to maintain it during normal times. There is no country in the world where the contrast between the laborious life and long hours on the soil, and its modest compensation, and the comparatively indolent and well-paid existence in our towns, is more marked. Such a situation grossly violates every accepted social and economic theory.

Our industrial and transportation employers have for years pursued the lines of least resistance in their labour contact, under the entirely mistaken notion, that they could not avoid following the lead of the United States. That country has its own economic problems, and we have ours. Mexico, Uncle Sam's other neighbour, has never laboured under any such absurd delusion. Now we are paying the price for this *laisser-faire* policy, and labour, as a class, is suffering perhaps even greater hardships than the employers.

INCREASED CONSUMER POPULATION.

The soundest of all remedies against unemployment would obviously be to build up our domestic market with an increased farm population. The immediate problem that faces us is to evacuate our surplus, urban workers, and find places for them on the land. This has already received some, although scant, attention. Our birth rate, however, is so low that to substantially augment our agricultural occupation would clearly involve large scale immigration. The present view of labour is that such a policy would merely mean more unemployment and increased competition for jobs. The farmer regards it as leading to still greater over-production in his field. This important, adverse public opinion has effectually removed the subject from the field of present day practical politics.

It is, however, well to keep in mind, that the period of greatest immigration into Canada—that lying between 1908 and 1913, when nearly two million people came to the West—was also the period of least unemployment and of great, general prosperity. All of which would seem to indicate, that it might be highly useful to look below the surface of this exceedingly intricate subject, which must obviously exercise a tremendous influence on the future national welfare of Canada, and rank as a leading issue in public policy.

136727

Immigration.

Would a large immigration lead to additional unemployment? If we confined ourselves to a movement of agricultural people, as we assuredly would, no such danger would apparently arise. In considering the social value of the citizen we cannot overlook his performance as a consumer of the commodities produced within the state. This has an important bearing on employment and general prosperity. The greater beneficiary in this respect is urban labour and industry. The annual, per capita, domestic consumption of industrial products in Canada is $320, which, for every family of four we colonized, would average up over twelve hundred dollars, 85 per cent of which would represent wages. For every dollar's worth of export, nearly six dollar's worth of such production is consumed at home.

This clearly demonstrates the enormous value of the home market to Canadian labour and industry and, incidentally, the vast significance to be attached to a policy having for its object the augmentation, within reasonable limits, of Canada's consuming population. Every family placed on the land will sustain from one to two families in town. Urban labour and industry apparently have everything to gain from an intelligent colonization and agricultural development policy. The fear of labour is that new settlers admitted might not go on the land, or might afterwards drift into town. Under a clear cut colonization scheme, embodying a definite deportation penalty, this difficulty could easily be solved.

THE FARMERS' OBJECTION.

The antagonism of Canadian agriculture towards further settlement of our vacant lands rests on more plausible grounds. No class has suffered more acutely from the evil of food over-production and the natural reaction is to oppose agricultural immigration creating further competition. There was point to this objection when Canada was importing eggs, poultry, butter and other farm products. But the low price of wheat has now changed that situation to the extent, that Canada is now on an export basis, and the premium in prices hitherto paid for domestic consumption has vanished. The only point involved is, therefore, to what extent the additional production of any further, duly limited, colonization would depress the world market. A moment's reflection will show, that this could not possibly have the slightest effect on world prices, as this total added contribution to the world's food supply, would scarcely amount to the proverbial "drop in the bucket." The argument, consequently, fails completely.

On the other hand, the farmer has himself a direct and immediate interest in colonization. A healthy inflow of new settlers has a decidedly beneficial effect on the prices of work horses and domestic breeding stock of all classes. There would also be obvious social and educational advantages to the domiciled farmer in denser rural settlement.

CREDIT AND LAND VALUES.

Land values, to-day, east and west, are at a very low ebb, and many farmers have thus seen their chief asset shrink to such an extent that substantial equities have in some instances totally disappeared, representing the loss of the fruits of years of hard labour on the part of every member of the family. Land represents his principal borrowing asset. Stable land values lie at the foundation of rural credit in practically all its forms. When land values become demoralized the whole agricultural credit structure is undermined, and interest rates advance. In fact, it may be laid down as an economic axiom, that a prosperous agriculture and contented rural population are not within the possibilities with receding and unstable land values.

COLONIZATION POLICIES.

There is a place in Western Canada for "labour settlements" on the outskirts of towns and villages on small tracts of land, where skilled men would be available for hire during the rush seasons on a daily rate of pay. The wives and daughters of this class of settlers would also welcome the opportunity to earn a substantial sum during haying, harvesting threshing and fruit picking seasons, as well as in our sugar beet fields, where this system has already been successfully tried out. These "labourer-settlers" would in time develop their own holdings and become useful producers, or purchase larger areas as they accumulated capital.

There is abundant room also in Eastern Canada and on the prairie park lands for settlers on areas not to exceed 160 acres, possibly on long leases on a capitalization basis not to exceed 3 per cent, and with option of later purchase. Such yeoman proprietors or tenants would have as their main objective the founding of permanent homes, and should not be placed in a position to engage in speculative farming for the export market. Or, perhaps the "Metayers" system of France, Italy and other European countries would prove successful.

There is a highly useful field of inquiry in respect to various forms of colonization enterprise, in order to outline a plan of co-operation between land owners and governments, and a character of settlement in the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136728

simplest, practical form and with the least possible capital outlay. Past effort has failed in many essential points.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AND IMMIGRATION.

When the next Imperial Conference meets, we are certain to face the immigration issue squarely. It is generally agreed that Canada cannot afford to make tariff concessions that would close domestic industries and cause further urban unemployment. Also, that any idle gesture in the way of Imperial preference, which would still leave an insurmountable tariff wall against British goods, would prove unacceptable.

If we find ourselves unable, as we assuredly will, to facilitate the admission of any substantial, added volume of British goods, the logical substitute would be to admit a percentage of the man-power that makes the goods. It has been intimated that such a compromise will be suggested. If so, our statesmen will face a very important decision in respect to public policy. If our various governments, Federal and Provincial, have ever reached any intelligent, prescient conclusions on this highly controversal issue, the secret has been carefully guarded from the public. The Canadian immigration policy has always been superficial and based exclusively on class clamour and political exigencies, rather than on competent investigation into the economic aspect of the population problem.

THE EFFECTIVE MINIMUM.

Taking the broad view of the subject, Canada will do well always to guard carefully against *de facto* over-population with the attendant social and economic problems. We should, nevertheless, strive to reach an effective, minimum density of population. We boast of a mile of railway for every 180 inhabitants, compared with 400 south of the line, and so forth. We are shockingly and expensively over-governed and over-serviced. Per capita public indebtedness and taxation are rapidly reaching the breaking point.

All this is the direct result of over-expansion, which was based on the confident expectation that the stream of immigration would continue unabated, or even at a greater rate than prevailed during the early years of the present century. In this we have been woefully disappointed. With untold mineral and forest wealth and millions of acres of the world's richest, agricultural lands lying idle and undeveloped, we can easily sustain an added population. To argue that people settled on land in Canada cannot supply themselves with food, fuel, shelter, clothing and other essentials of life, without any dependence whatever on imports or exports, is manifestly and palpably absurd as an economic theory.

There are, moreover, certain brutal facts facing a sparsely populated country like Canada, when it undertakes to close its doors against immigration at a time when her population had barely reached ten million. We borrowed this policy from the United States, where, however, it was not applied until her population exceeded a hundred million. World history contains no parallel case. As a temporary expedient it may be justified, but as a permanent policy, at least against other parts of the Empire, such a "dog in the manger" attitude could hardly be defended.

The Future Drift of Western Agriculture.

Broadly speaking, the future of Western agriculture will determine the economic future of the whole of Canada. It is, therefore, a subject of paramount importance to all classes. Prairie agriculture has unquestionably received a staggering blow in three, successive, inferior grain crops, coupled with the lowest prices of wheat in centuries, and a corresponding shrinkage in the market value of all other agricultural products. The power of recuperation and adjustment of agriculture is, however, proverbial. No other activity of life can meet and adapt itself to adverse conditions as quickly and completely as agriculture. There is much truth in the old saying, that "you cannot break a farmer."

I have dealt somewhat extensively with the wheat situation elsewhere. Sooner or later, price will again be based on world production cost. That is inevitable. The controlling factor in wheat production is ability to meet competitive prices. Aside, possibly, from Russia, no country can produce wheat at a lower cost per bushel than Canada. The most important consideration in economical production is the average yield per acre. Compared with other countries, that stands as follows:

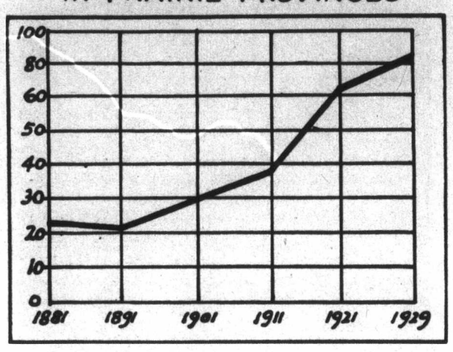
	Average 1909 to 1913.	Average 1920 to 1930.
United States ...	14.7	14.1
Argentina	9.9	12.6
Australia	11.9	12.0
India	12.1	11.1
World (ex. Russia)	15.3	14.9
Canada	**19.8**	**17.1**

The average yield of Russia is estimated at from 7 to 9 bushels per acre. Economy in operation reaches the highest point on the Canadian prairies, compared with other

136729

countries. Our land is rich and its value low. Artificial fertilizer is not needed. Wages are moderate. The area cropped per worker has increased from 20 acres in 1891 to 80 acres in 1930.

ACREAGE CROPPED PER WORKER IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES



The area per worker in Europe runs from 5 to 8 acres, and in the United States, 27 acres. In spite of an almost stationary, rural population between the years 1921 and 1931, the area under wheat increased in the three prairie provinces over fifty-six per cent. This is a very significant development and shows the increasing productive power per capita. Western Canada, with its very efficient, extensive agriculture, and high quality product, generally commanding a premium of several cents a bushel, has nothing whatever to fear from world competition in the growing of wheat.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The average increase over the previous census period, in the three western provinces, in hay and forage area is 65 per cent. This means expansion in animal husbandry. The average size of farm had decreased slightly in Manitoba during the past twenty-five years. It has increased by one-third in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but the tendency now will be towards a decrease, at least, in the mixed farming areas, of these two provinces also. During the past three years, owing to low wheat prices, the development in the prairie provinces of animal husbandry in all its branches, has been startling. We have witnessed a similar development before, but there is every reason to believe, that the present expansion is permanent. The existing crisis has impressed upon every farmer the absolute necessity of producing on his own farm the greatest possible volume of food, with a margin over for the market. In other words, that he must not alone live on the farm. He must also board there.

This great expansion in animal husbandry had, as I have pointed out, the immediate effect of completely swamping the domestic market and bringing Canada into the export field in eggs, butter and meats. This promptly brought the level of prices down to the export basis, which means that protective duties can no longer be made effective. Production for export has naturally created many new problems. There are problems of quality of products, improved breeding and selection, marketing, transportation, processing and production technique and many others. That these will be satisfactorily solved as we go along cannot be doubted. The average Western farmer is very receptive, and the present crisis has been highly illuminating. He is nearer to a self-contained basis to-day than he has been before in the history of the West, and he will never again relinquish the feeling of security he has now attained. All of which is an important, clear gain in an economic sense. Western Canada has, in the past, successfully exported all classes of animal products overseas, and can unquestionably contrive to do so again with profit.

The late James J. Hill once said, that "the farm is the anchor that will hold through the storms that sweep all else away." Agriculture is the most stable of all human institutions. Good farming lands at fair prices are the best of all investments. The business of feeding and clothing the world rests on foundations so absolutely secure in the permanent and basic needs of all the people, that agriculture, while it may at times be temporarily embarrassed, can never be even substantially weakened by the strain and stress, which periodically sweeps over the world. Western agriculture at this moment is entirely intact, and pursuing the even tenor of its ways. It will go on producing in increasing volume, as it has always done in the past. The genius of the western farmer, and the operation of infallible, economic laws, will take ample care of the profits of his enterprise.

Public Debt and Taxation.

Our aggregate, interest-bearing, public debt of nearly six billion dollars is a heavy mortgage on our national wealth. It is only partly due to the war, and is a crippling handicap for ten million people to labour under. It is, however, indubitably there in obedience to the wishes of the majority of the people of Canada, who have from time to time demanded an ever-increasing volume of new functions from their various governments, until to-day we find 385,000 of our citizens enrolled in the public services at an annual cost of 410 million dollars. It means that every seventh person in Canada, gainfully

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136730

employed, is on the public pay roll, and every fifth dollar we earn is claimed by the public treasuries. This is something for our people to think about. Our social services are multiplying much too rapidly. Australia should be a warning.

DEFLATION OF GOVERNMENT.

The present depression has had one excellent effect on public opinion. The demand is now insistent, that public expenditure be curtailed, and there is some indication of our politicians heeding this unmistakeable ultimatum. They will presently realize, that more than a perfunctory gesture is needed to satisfy the voter. That nothing less than the complete scrapping of many ornamental public services will gain his approval. The Canadian people will very properly demand the same degree of deflation in expenditure that business has been compelled to promptly put into effect. What all our governments need is a "Geddes Axe." Bureaucracies are notoriously unwilling, and temperamentally unable, to effect economies.

To-day our governments, federal, provincial and municipal, faced with falling revenues, are exploring every possible avenue of adding to the already staggering burden of taxation in order to make ends meet. The ability to borrow in practically unlimited volume, has brought about this situation. In permitting this abuse of borrowing power our financial institutions are perhaps not quite blameless. We admittedly face increased taxation for years to come, but the prospect is not as terrifying as it appears at first sight. A nation able to spend half a billion dollars annually on tobacco and racing, a couple of hundred millions on attending the movies and a hundred millions on cosmetics and candy, can bear this added burden without apparently depriving themselves of the essentials.

NUISANCE TAXES.

I often wonder whether it is wise to single out our modest, little pleasures and luxuries for special taxation, either on the ground, that those who can indulge can pay, or—what seems frequently to be the motive—that such indulgences are morally harmful or otherwise objectionable. Such reasoning displays an amazing lack of understanding of average human nature and behaviour. In England, this class of levy is called "nuisance taxation." It generally brings only comparatively meagre results in terms of revenue, and to the extent that such taxes contribute towards "taking the joy out of life," they are peculiarly mischievous. Xerxes offered great rewards for the invention of new pleasures. He struck the right note.

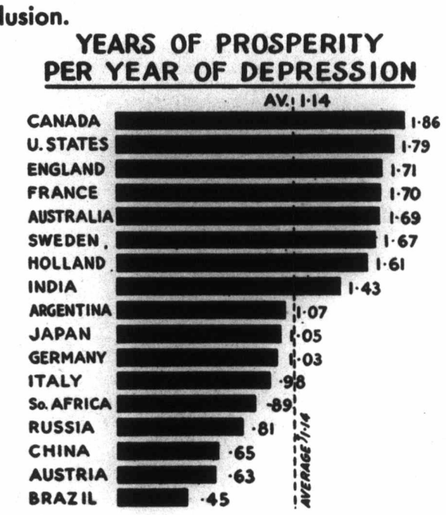
Our public men regard the problem of taxation from the standpoint of political expediency. They do not think in terms of public welfare and happiness. Robert Louis Stevenson once said: "No one cares a d—— for the necessities of life. What we live for is the superfluities." Our tendency is, however, to impose exhorbitant taxes on luxuries, amusements and recreations, and thus make life unnecessarily drab and uninteresting, particularly for those of limited means. We are also far too much inclined to promote "uplift" by means of taxation. They should occupy separate compartments.

Conclusion.

I have in the foregoing pages endeavoured to show, that cycles of business activity and depression are a feature of the development of all new countries, that the present depression is caused by the wide disparity between agricultural prices and those of general commodities, and that the present downward readjustment of prices and wages is a healthy and encouraging sign. Also that Canadian prosperity is not nearly as dependent on the recovery of Europe as is generally supposed, and that the transition to normal will be quick.

A few years ago the "National Bureau of Economic Research in the United States" prepared a very interesting graph, which is reproduced herewith.

It is reassuring to know, that Canada has in the past, and over a lengthy period of years, evidently enjoyed the highest average number of years of business activity, compared with years of depression, of all countries in the world.



136731

AN UNPLEASANT INTERLUDE.

Periodic depressions are mere incidences in national progress. They do not denote the breaking down of the economic system, unless they lead to a social and political upheaval, to which there is no tendency in Canada so far, but serve the highly useful purpose of bringing to light some of its weaknesses. They are the natural brakes on the impatient strivings of young, ambitious and virile nations. All the worth-while wisdom of man has been derived from the painful experience of adversity, and the people of Canada have learned much needed lessons during the present depression and of incalculable value. Canadian industry, commerce and agriculture were never in a sounder position to conservatively exploit oncoming prosperity than they are in at this moment, with all unessentials ruthlessly eliminated and with the feet firmly planted on the ground. Economists teach us that states and communities have marvellous, recuperative powers, and that the effects of natural calamities and depressions are quickly mended and forgotten and man goes on living, and producing greater wealth than ever.

Canada could, with comparatively slight discomfort and hardship, feed, clothe, shelter and warm a population five times as great as the present one, and also provide all ordinary luxuries, without any substantial assistance from abroad. Only a few countries can boast of a comparable degree of national self-sufficiency. That, coupled with the enterprise of its people, is the real yardstick of a nation's wealth and future destiny. There is no occasion for the pessimistic outlook. The present is merely an unpleasant interlude. The future is bright and confidence inspiring, because the foundation for a proud superstructure is solid and sound.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERSHIP.

Just a few thoughts in conclusion. Basic production is the predominating activity of mankind, upon which all other activities depend. There are only three countries in the world where agriculture is less important than urban industry. Canada is overwhelmingly agricultural and probably always will be. The next act in the great, world drama will usher in agricultural prosperity, which will presently lead Canada out of the valley of business inactivity.

Canada's leaders in public life, industry, finance and business should assidiously endeavour to cultivate agricultural mindedness, in order that our whole social and economic life may, at all times, and as closely as humanly possible, be adjusted to the limitations of a highly competitive, export agriculture, so as to promote the maximum welfare and contentment of our extensive countryside. That way lies safety and balanced prosperity.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136732

Blank Page

Printed by

WESTERN PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHING.
COMPANY, LIMITED
GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Printers — *Loose Leaf Systems*
Lithographers — *Embossers*
Designers — *Bookbinders and Rulers*
Lithographed Bonds, Certificates, Cheques

HICKS ENGRAVING CO., LTD.
Artists and Engravers

"A COMPLETE SERVICE UNDER ONE ROOF."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136733

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

ROYAL YORK HOTEL
TORONTO

21-7-32

Dear W. Meighen —

I saw Mr. Morrow to-day. He says the question I discussed with you never has come up in his presence. He communicated by phone with D.C. Grant Vice Pres. who told him he had not heard of it.

I was unable to mention Mr. Palmers name and therefore could not advise him how definite

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136734

my information is.

I believe Mr. Morrow is friendly. He said Colonization to him seemed too important to be dropped.

He will be going to Montreal again on Monday night next the 25th. If you can speak to him in the meantime I should appreciate it.

Very sincerely,

W. J. Black

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136735

July 22, 1932.

Dr. W. J. Black,
Canadian National Railways,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Dr. Black:

I find your letter here on my return. Saw Mr. Morrow at noon to-day and had a most satisfactory talk with him. He was truly glad to have had the talk with you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136736

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

DEPARTMENTS OF COLONIZATION AND AGRICULTURE

W. J. BLACK
DIRECTOR

MONTREAL, QUE. September 5th 1933.

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

You will recall that a few years ago Mr. Jules Simard, Director for Quebec of the Seed Division, Federal Department of Agriculture, was an applicant for the position of Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture. He has now made application for the position, which I understand is about to be filled, as French Canadian Representative on the Civil Service Commission, and I understand he has the support of leading interests in his native province. In a conversation which I have just had with him he advises that you always had been a friend of his, and I therefore am writing you in the hope that you might be able to support his application at this time.

I personally am interested because, since I first knew him some seventeen years ago and have had opportunity to follow his activities somewhat closely, he has never failed to live up to the highest reputation for integrity and efficiency, as well as tact. In his training he attended the Ontario Agricultural College and later graduated from McGill University. He speaks English perfectly, and has an exceptional knowledge of the psychology of the people of the Province of Quebec.

If you can be of assistance to him I can assure you it will be much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

W J Black

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.
WJB/J

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136737

Note

347 Bay St., Toronto,
September 6, 1933.

Dear Dr. Black:

I have your letter of 5th.

The recommendation you make on behalf of Mr. Simard should go a long way. It certainly would in the Agricultural Department.

I am in Ottawa so very little that I may not be able to be of much use, but I will very gladly press the view which you have so forcefully expressed in your letter.

Yours very truly,

Dr. W. J. Black,
Director of Colonization and Agriculture,
Canadian National Railways,
Montreal, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136738 Form 6108

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

W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER, TORONTO, ONT.

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

COLLECT

TORONTO, September 11, 1933.

Dr. W. J. Black,
Canadian National Railways,
Montreal, Que.

HERE THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY THEN WEST TO VANCOUVER

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

COLLECT

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise the character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

136739

FORM-6124

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

STANDARD TIME

1933 SEP 11 AM 11 47

MDD190 RB

MONTREAL QUE 11

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 978

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES NATIONAL BLDG TOR

JUST THAT THERE MAY BE OPPORTUNITY FOR BECOMING ACQUAINTED JULES
SIMARD DESIRES APPOINTMENT WITH YOU FOR BRIEF PERIOD PREFERABLY
OTTAWA THIS WEEK IF CONVENIENT IF NOT THEN TORONTO (STOP)
PLEASE ADVISE COLLECT

W J BLACK.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

136740

ROYAL YORK HOTEL
TORONTO

Wish McNeil
2 Gaudens
Can

P.C. 2062

October 1931

Lord Cleveland.

My Lord Aberdeen requested
me to request:-

That you accept his
sincere Gratitude for
your kindness in his
behalf. Received a letter
from the Patterson of
the Drummond Law Office

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136741

Dear Dr Meighen

Thinking for a grain
for Sir Richard
and should from
him of Clerical
friend, in Simpson's
in Calvin or any from,
for Dr Bourne in so
influential in
Ireland, and I
will be grateful
for duplicate.

Dear Dr Meighen

Thinking for a grain
for Sir Richard
and should from
him of Clerical
friend, in Simpson's
in Calvin or any from,
for Dr Bourne in so
influential in
Ireland, and I
will be grateful
for duplicate.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Sincerely Yours,

Mrs. Lee, Rachel Ab

133 Isabella St

Toronto Ontario

Paid - 1957

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136742

TELEPHONE, SHERWOOD 4108.

BLACKBURN HOUSE,
BOX 232,
OTTAWA.

6 : 5 : 31

My dear Mr. Meighen.

I was so sorry to hear of the passing of your most gracious and loving Mother.

I admired her so much and always felt-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136743

the letter of my friend with
her. She was so full of
affairs of the present day
and keen & interested
in what was going on
in the world -

With my warmest sympathy
Believe me
always sincerely
Edith Blackburn -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136744

57 Taylor St.
Toronto May 4/31.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan
Toronto Ont.

Dear Sir!

As per your instructions at our interview this morning, enclosed please find following information.

Born Galt Ont. Feb. 4 - 1890
Educated. Kingston, public and high schools. Queens University, one year engineering. Detroit Business University book keeping, accounting.

Ref. Toronto. Ford. M. Co. Dodge Bros. W. S. Dobbs. Supt. Ont. Employment Office. J. Wakefield, foreman Massey Harris 29. Kennedy Ave. W. F. Nickle, A. E. Ross Kingston Ont.

Previous to war I worked for Dom. Express Co. as cashier, messenger (railway) money order clerk. On returning from overseas I worked for Ford. M. Co Detroit. Walsh Floor Co Detroit as cashier, salesman, and general office man. Dept. Customs, as, entry clerk, computing clerk, officer i.c. Export

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Resigned to return to Montreal.

Since returning to Canada, four years ago, I have worked two seasons with Dodge Bros and two with Ford Motor Co.

I am willing to do anything for which I am physically fit. clerical work bookkeeping, filing or any office work. or. chauffeur mechanic. Also I am willing to go anywhere in Canada

Mr Cobbs has informed me that one hundred employees of the Ont. Government are to be resigned this month on account of age. The reason I asked for an interview with you was because I thought you were well acquainted with my father. at Blackeby Supt. Rel. Assc. I. D. O. T. W. J. Nickle and. A. E. Ross would recommend me on those grounds.

Thanking you for your kind interview, and trusting you can aid me in obtaining employment,

I am,

Yours sincerely

Edwin M. Blackeby

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136746

May 5, 1931.

Mr. Edwin M. Blackeby,
57 Taylor St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 4th May.
I now have the sketch of your experience and qualifi-
cations and if by any means I can locate a position for
you, will be glad to advise you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136747

Toronto. Ont.
July 5 - 1931

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan
Toronto. Ont.

Dear Sir!

Your letter of May 5th to hand, and I would like to thank you for your kind interest.

In case my previous letter may have conveyed the impression, that I was particular as to the kind of work I did, I would like to state here that I will do any work on earth for which I am physically and mentally capable.

I have been unable to locate any work so far. City references personal. Col. Rhoades, Mayor Webb's Supt Emp. Bureau. J. Wakefield c/o Mason Harris. Ward 2 Cons. Asc. Business references. Ford. Moto Co. Dodge Bros. (now of Windsor) Aluminium VI. Sterling Rd.

Trusting you will be able to aid me, I am.

Yours sincerely
Edwin M. Blackely.

442 Sumach St
~~57 Taylor St.~~

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136748
Toronto. Ont.
Aug 22-32

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan
Toronto Ont

Dear Sir:

Following our interview in may last, please allow me the privilege of placing my appeal for employment before you again.

I am married with six children, Canadian born, four years overseas, Education, High, Business, and Queen's 1yr engineering.

Experience pre war, Railway Express, Cashier, messenger and general office work. ref. C.P. old C.M. and G.T. Post war, automobile, Assembly, machine work. ref. Ford M. Co. Toronto & Detroit. Dodge Bros. Toronto. Hupmobile. Detroit. Office, cashier, bookkeeper, sales Walsh Floor Co. Detroit.

Personal references Toronto, G.A. Upjohn (Staunton VG) Wm Brooks Gd. Secty. I.O.O.F. Colonel. Rhoades and Gen. V. Williams

My father was a staunch worker for the Conservative Party. He

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

stumped for Sir John. A. and his successors down to the time of Sir Robt Bordon.

It goes against the grain to use one's fathers name, but "necessity etc". And if I am given an opportunity and cannot deliver the goods I do not ask for one iota of partiality.

Now for the hardest part of this letter. If you can see your way clear to give me an opportunity in the new Radio Department, or any place in any capacity, I will be eternally grateful and will do my utmost to retain your confidence.

Thanking you for your kindness at our past interview, and trusting you can aid me in obtaining employment, I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,
Edwin M Blackely

442 Sumach St.
Toronto Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS "CANGENSEC"
CODE: BENTLEY'S
PETERSEN'S 2ND EDITION

TELEPHONE-ADEL.3241

136750

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES LIMITED

W.W. EVANS
PRESIDENT
RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K.C.
VICE-PRES. & GENERAL COUNSEL

INVESTMENT BANKERS
NATIONAL BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
REGINA
CALGARY

2-4 COCKSPUR STREET
LONDON, ENG.

August 23, 1932.

Mr. Edwin M. Blackeby,
442 Sumach St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Blackeby:

I have your letter of yesterday. For some months I have been utterly unable to attend to any Governmental business, having been confined to my work here. Consequently, I do not know the situation as regards the proposed Radio Commission. I shall, however, be ascertaining same before a very great length of time, and if I can see any opening for you, will advise you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136751

August 23, 1932.

Mr. Edwin M. Blackeby,
442 Sumach St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Blackeby:

I have your letter of yesterday. For some months I have been utterly unable to attend to any Governmental business, having been confined to my work here. Consequently, I do not know the situation as regards the proposed Radio Commission. I shall, however, be ascertaining same before a very great length of time, and if I can see any opening for you, will advise you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136752

COPY

Winnipeg, Man. October 13, 1927.

Dear Mr. Bennett :

My congratulations are whole-hearted. I would certainly never be ashamed of my successor. You will do great credit to a high office.

For a considerable time, as I think you know, I have looked forward to your being chosen, and always with happiness. The only thing which I regretted with respect to yourself was the position you took against my right to defend my own conduct before the tribunal to which I was answerable. Especially after I so definitely absolved the party and declared myself not a candidate, I thought this attitude not only ungenerous but unjust.

However, it does not affect at all my loyalty to you, or my gratitude for many years of kindness and devoted service as a colleague.

It is my desire to avoid making speeches, but in any other way you may think my services worth while I am yours to command.

Very sincerely,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Hon. R. D. Bennett,
Royal Alexandra Hotel,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

for Mr Meighen
Times - London

THE WINNIPEG CONVENTION.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERS' DIFFERENCES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WINNIPEG, Oct. 11.

The Conservative Convention resumed its sessions here to-day. Mr. Meighen, the former Prime Minister, against the wishes of leading Conservatives, spoke in justification of his Hamilton speech, when he committed himself to holding a General Election before dispatching troops oversea should the Empire be at war. Mr. Meighen, who had a most cordial reception, began by declaring that his position on this question was not a commitment of the Conservative Party. He went on to say that he had kept silent for two years under misrepresentation and misunderstanding, and he believed that he was now justified in giving the Conservative Party a defence of his Hamilton speech. His argument was that there would be no delay in participation in a war by asking for the endorsement of participation by the people. Endorsement would make for a united Canada. Mr. Meighen's argument was applauded by the Quebec delegation, but was coldly received by the English delegates.

Mr. Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario, asked to be allowed to make a personal statement. He stated that he advised against the Hamilton speech before it was made, and had refused to attend the banquet at which the speech was delivered for that reason.

At this point many members of the Convention made a demonstration of loyalty to Mr. Meighen and disapproval of the speech of Mr. Ferguson as out of time and place. The chairman appealed for a hearing, and Mr. Ferguson, continuing his speech, recited the circumstances preceding the Hamilton speech, and charged Mr. Meighen with making that speech to "stop Quebec, and win the Bagot by-election."

Many delegates resented this imputation on Mr. Meighen, and the chairman ended the incident by calling for the next business on the order paper.

The clash between these two outstanding Conservatives in Canada may have an effect on the selection of a leader. Mr. R. B. Bennett (member for Calgary) is supposed to be Mr. Ferguson's *protégé*. A compromise candidate is possible, and in that case the choice would probably be Dr. R. J. Manion (Fort William). Leading Conservatives feel that Mr. Meighen and Mr. Ferguson both made a mistake. Mr. Meighen had been appealed to by Sir Robert Borden, Sir Thomas White, Sir George Perley, Sir Albert Kemp, and others not to make his speech, while the sentiment of the Convention is that Mr. Ferguson should have entered his protest without making a reflection on Mr. Meighen's motives.

BELGIAN PRINCESS BORN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136754

November 2, 1927.

T. H. Blacklock, Esq.,
Press Gallery,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I received to-day from England a clipping from the "London Times", being a despatch from Winnipeg dated October 11th. In writing this letter I am assuming the despatch was sent by you. This assumption is because I believe that you represent the "Times" in Canada, and because a portion of the despatch to which I take exception appeared at the time over your signature in another newspaper.

The extract which I quote first is an assertionn of the truth of which you would be able to judge just as well as I. My only comment is that I have seen nothing of the kind or to similar effect in any newspaper in Canada, and further that if the reception by the English delegates of what I said was cold, I was very grossly deceived myself. The extract referred to is as follows:

> "Mr. Meighen's argument was applauded by the Quebec delegation, but was coldly received by the English delegates."

Further on the following sentence appears:

> "Mr. Meighen had been appealed to by Sir Robt.Borden, Sir Thomas White, Sir George Perley, Sir Albert Kemp and others not to make his speech".

This statement is wholly false, unless ahqualification might be made because of the insertion of the indefinite term "others".

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136755

T. H. Blacklock, Esq.,
Ottawa, Ont.

The only one of the four persons named who spoke to me on the subject at all was Sir Thomas White. Sir Thomas White merely asked me if I intended to make the speech, and offered no objection and gave no advice. I would be glad indeed if you would give me your authority formaking the above statement.

I am not intimating that even had these four men appealed to me, it would have made any difference, but the assertion gives a wrong and most undesirable impression as to my relations with these men. Under circumstances well known to me, and I had thought well known to you, I would have indeed been surprised had any one, except possibly Sir Thomas White, made any such appeal.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136756

G. G. BLACKSTOCK
TORONTO

25 King St. West,
June 30th, 1938.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am enclosing a copy of a circular on the forthcoming book on "The Canadian Railway Problem", written by my brother-in-law, Mr. Lesslie Thomson of Montreal.

There is not much that I can add to the circular except that I know the author to be not only a capable writer and authority on such problems, but also one who has complete independence of thought and who would not allow pressure to influence or colour his opinion.

I am drawing the book to the attention of some of my friends as I am naturally anxious to see it get the distribution which I know it deserves on its merits. The publication is I think particularly timely in view of the problem facing us.

While the book naturally contains a vast amount of information, statistical or otherwise, it is so arranged that the first part may be read as an essay or introductory book, independently of the facts and figures contained in the latter chapters.

It may be ordered direct from your book seller or the publisher by the use of the form on the back of the enclosed circular.

GGB/HRH

Yours very truly,

G G Blackstock

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136757

July 11, 1938.

Mr. G. G. Blackstock,
25 King St. West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Blackstock:

I have your letter of June 30th and will secure the book to which you refer. In the Senate Committee we have a tremendous amount of material which, also, I have to digest more thoroughly.

I think I learned quite a lot about the railway problem during the hearings of that Committee.

Yours very truly,

AM/MHA. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136758

G. M. Blackstock, K.C.
Barrister

Medicine Hat,
Alberta.
April 7th, 1931.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I know that if you can do anything to further the interests of our mutual friend, F. O. Sissons that you will do so.

The Government is about to purchase a ranch for the purposes of a demonstration farm for live stock and it seems to be fairly definitely settled that the location of the ranch in question will be close to the boundary line between Alberta and Saskatchewan. I have recently brought to the attention of Mr. Thompson who is in charge of the demonstration farm at Wild Horse and who has had a good deal to do with the selecting of the new proposed ranch, the fact that Frank has an admirable ranch which would suit the purpose of the department.

The Beatty's at one time ran quite a large ranch on the boundary of Alberta and Saskatchewan and they mortgaged it to some Minneapolis company which sold bonds to raise the money. When the Beattys went under they transferred the ranch to the American company and that company naturally is anxious to unload what is a white elephant to them and I understand that negotiations are pretty nearly completed for the purchase of the Beatty place.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136759

To my mind Frank's ranch is superior in every way to that of Beatty's and I am extremely anxious that no deal should be closed for the Beatty place until Frank's ranch has been inspected and proper representations made on his behalf. I do not know the present Deputy Minister of the Interior and I am, therefore, taking the liberty of writing you in the hope that you will be able to have the negotiations which are going on for the Beatty ranch held up in the meantime. Perhaps I should add that the Beatty place is commonly known as the Sarnia Ranch. The sale of the Sarnia ranch will not help the Beatty's but will benefit the American company along.

L. N. Laidlaw, the king of the grits around here, is extremely busy on the matter and it would appear as if he had a tremenduous influence in the Department of the Interior. This seems to me to be an admirable opportunity of helping out one who has never failed us when we called upon him for assistance and anything that you can do to further his interests will be much appreciated by us both.

I am writing to Mr. Murphy asking him that our pr proposal be considered before any deal is closed with anyone else. Frank has not yet placed a value on his property but I do not imagine that there will be any great difficulty on that score.

Yours truly,
G. M. BLACKSTOCK,
Per.
G M Blackstock

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136760

G. M. Blackstock, K.C.
Barrister.

Medicine Hat,
Alberta.
April 10th, 1931.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have it one reasonably good authority that the appointment to the vacant Judgeship lies between myself and Payne of Red Deer. If you have an opportunity of seeing the Hon. Mr. Guthrie will you speak a word for me.

With Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
G. M. BLACKSTOCK,
Per.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136761

April 16, 1931.

G. M. Blackstock, Esq., K. C.,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

Dear Mr. Blackstock:

I have yours of 10th. Had not heard before of Mr. Payne being available. Frankly I do not like to do anything that would be showing a preference against him, because I feel under quite real obligations to him. I intend to sound out the subject when I am with Mr. Guthrie, as I hope to be next Monday, and I certainly will do your application no harm and hope to do it some good.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136762

April 17, 1931.

Mr. G. M. Blackstock, K. C.,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

Dear Mr. Blackstock:

I am late in acknowledging your letter of 7th. Have been really so busy lately, due to my mother's illness, etc., that I am away behind with my work, hence the delay.

I would think the subject you bring to my attention would be under the Department of Agriculture and not the Department of the Interior. I am, accordingly, taking it up with the Hon. Mr. Weir.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136763

G. M. Blackstock, K.C.
Barrister

Medicine Hat,
Alberta.

April 20th, 1931.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Many thanks for your letter of the 16th inst. Under the conditions I do not feel that I should call upon you at all. I quite realize that throughout the District there must be many men you would like to help and that you cannot satisfy them all.

I regret very much that I should have intruded upon you at this particular time. It was not until after I wrote you that I heard of your mother's death. Had I known of it at the time I would not have troubled you. May I now tender to you my very sincere sympathy in your bereavement.

Yours sincerely,
G. M. BLACKSTOCK,
Per.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136764

April 23, 1931.

G. M. Blackstock, Esq., K. C.,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

Dear Mr. Blackstock:

I just received yours of 20th. I was in Ottawa Monday, however, and have already had a talk with the Minister of Justice. All I can say is that the result of the talk will certainly not be harmful to your interests. I think though that the matter will be pretty much decided by the Prime Minister, especially as it is an Alberta appointment.

Kindest regards and sincere appreciation of your message of sympathy.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136765

G. M. Blackstock, K.C.
Barrister

Medicine Hat,
Alberta.

June 2nd, 1931.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

You will perhaps remember that I wrote you with reference to a farm owned by Frank Sissons. At the same time I wrote the Minister of the Interior who turned my letter over to the Department of Agriculture. I have never had a reply from Ottawa and Frank has suggested to me that I write you again in the hope that you may be able to take the matter up on his behalf.

Yours truly,
G. M. BLACKSTOCK,
Per.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136766

June 6, 1931.

Mr. G. M. Blackstock,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

Dear Mr. Blackstock:

I have your letter of 2nd. Have had this matter up with the Minister and am not sure whether there is anything further I can do, but will find out next time I am down.

Yours very truly,

AW/R.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136767

G. M. Blackstock, K.C.
Barrister

Medicine Hat,
Alberta.

August 1st, 1931.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I had a call yesterday from F. O. Sissons regarding the possibility of the Government purchasing his ranch near Walsh. The Hon. Mr. Weir has written me stating that when the matter is under revue the Sissons farm will be given every consideration. From that letter and from other reports I am inclined to think that the Government has abandoned its intention of buying for the present at least. This is a very great disappointment to Frank and he has asked me to write you to ascertain if there is anything you can do to assist him in the matter. Personally I imagine that you can do very little but perhaps it would be possible for you to get information as to the Government's intentions.

I dislike troubling you but Sissons is in such terrible shape that I dislike refusing to comply with his wishes.

Yours truly,
G. M. BLACKSTOCK,
Per. G M Blackstock

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136768

August 4, 1931.

Mr. G. M. Blackstock,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

Dear Mr. Blackstock:

I have your letter of 1st. I do feel keenly for Mr. Sissons and wish I could assist him, but being three hundred miles away from Ottawa is just about the same as being at Medicine Hat.

I don't suppose the Prime Minister will permit any purchases at the present time, although, of course, it is never put quite so bluntly when one speaks of the subject. No doubt the Prime Minister will be going to Calgary shortly, and I would think the only chance would be for Mr. Sissons to see him there, if that would be possible.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136769

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA,

FEBRUARY 20th, 1936.

G. M. Blackstock, Esq., K.C.,
Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Dear Gilbert:-

You will remember that somewhere about the year 1920 we met as Conservatives, and you will also remember that I expressed surprise at finding you to be such, as I had considered that I was the only one west of the Great Lakes. Since then I have in a very humble degree assisted in fighting the good fight on several occasions - sometimes as a forlorn hope, and sometimes with the well known sporting chance. I have even contributed trifling amounts out of my slender means for the good of the cause.

All this is to justify my assertion that I was, am now, and intend to remain a Conservative.

We were defeated in the 1935 election - in fact it was more than a defeat - it was something in the nature of a debacle. Of course the well known swing of the pendulum, and the fact that our Party was in office during the five years of the depression, might have been sufficient to cause our defeat in any case, but not the massacre which actually took place.

In my opinion there must have been some further reasons. I have been spending a lot of time in quiet contemplation - rare these days - to find the reasons. I believe the Conservative Government between 1930 and 1935 was the best and most efficient, and our Leader, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, the most honest and courageous in the history of the country; it was, in fact, fortunate that we had such a leader and government during the crisis through which the country passed.

You will see that I am still a Conservative.

I am convinced, however, that our Wheat Policy has been entirely mistaken for several years past. It was evidently adopted in order to secure the support of the western farmers, but even as a political expedient it failed, as anyone closely in touch with

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the farming community knew it must fail, so that the Party alienated many of its old friends without gaining any new ones, and surely any political strategy which leads to such a result must be considered an absolute failure.

I leave out the fact that the Wheat Policy was grossly unjust to many important interests in the country, as we are now only considering the matter from a political viewpoint.

Still, I believe that no policy was ever successful which was based on an injustice. Mr. Bennett had apparently allied himself entirely with the Pool idea.

If you will remember the circumstances under which the Pool came into being, you will, I think, agree with me that their policy was only one degree less idiotic than Social Credit is today. The idea that one can command whatever price one likes by merely withholding goods from the market is purely fantastic and has proved to be so at the cost of the tax payer.

You might have noticed that the first act of the present Wheat Board was to pay some sixteen and a half million dollars to the Pool. This policy of holding back our products leads to loss of markets. I was astounded to find among Conservatives that there was a cool acceptance of the fact that the milling industry was seriously injured and might be destroyed by a continuation of this policy. Nobody seemed to mind that at all; but the mills are only an intermediate interest, and what happened to them would sooner or later - and not very much later - happen to the whole wheat growing industry of Western Canada.

As a matter of fact, I consider the change in the policy was only made just in time to preserve our position as a wheat growing country. As to the effect of the McFarland policy adopted by the Conservative Government, it is now only necessary to point out that Mr. McFarland was appointed for the sole purpose of liquidating a surplus of 75,000,000 bushels which had been accumulated by the Pool, and that after three years of liquidation he had a surplus of 250,000,000 bushels. Columns can be written on this subject, but nothing can change that very simple but important fact.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I feel, therefore, that our whole policy on the Wheat Board was mistaken and lost thousands of votes among people who knew this, but whose views are not sensational enough to command newspaper space, while at the same time the farmer vote went - well you know where it went.

Another major cause of our severe defeat was, in my opinion, the ridiculous farce of the Stevens Committee and later Commission. This was merely adopted to palter to the discontent of the times, and out of all the sensationalism surrounding the proceedings of the Committee the only thing that emerged was that some small and unimportant concerns were not conforming to the Minimum Wage Regulations in their Provinces, and surely legal action could have been taken in any case.

As far as I could understand the proceedings, they were conducted in a grossly unfair manner - an absolute mockery of all ideas of British justice of which I had supposed the Conservative Party to be the special guardians.

I think I mentioned too that I spent the whole of the month of July of that year working until midnight every night preparing material for this Committee, and knowing with every stroke I did that the whole thing was useless and futile. Incidentally this absolutely ruined my Golf for that season, and of course this is something that cannot be forgiven.

Hundreds of other accountants, salesmen, and industrial men must have been placed in the same position. The remark I made at the time that for every vote Mr. Stevens gained by this he would lose ten, must have been justified by the actual event.

You will remember that until the time that Mr. Stevens took the bit between his teeth and broke with Mr. Bennett this whole business was an action of the Conservative Government, and I am quite sure that many thousands of straight-forward business men who had nothing to hide in their business, but who had been conducting business under the most difficult conditions, took the only opportunity open to them to tell the Conservative Government what they thought of these proceedings.

Through the whole enquiry the consumer, and of course we are all consumers even if we produce as well, was never considered for a moment, and I was very much struck at the height

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of the attack on the chain stores, on entering a local departmental store I had to fight my way through the crowds to the counter, which made me realize that here were several hundreds of people who were not concerned with the Stevens Commission, nor its attacks on the chain stores.

I believe the conditions surrounding the Wheat Board and the Stevens Enquiry cost our Party hundreds of thousands of votes, and helped to explain the severity of our defeat.

I doubt whether our Party will ever have the opportunity of doing much good in Alberta, but for the rest of the country I believe we should be able to catch the return swing of the pendulum after two or three years, but our Party must be true to its principles and not overthrow them in order to capitalize on discontent in people who have passed through a trying period.

As I said at the opening, I am still a Conservative and intend to remain one simply because I believe that the Conservative principles are in the best interests of the country in the long run, but I do hope that the Conservative Party will also remain Conservative and not sacrifice its principles by chasing the will-o'-the-wisp as it did in 1935. You know that in spite of all the foregoing, I did my best for the cause during the election, but I felt that our chances had been thrown away by the events referred to above.

Social Credit in Alberta is another matter again, and the sad part of it is that if it were to collapse tomorrow I doubt whether the Conservatives or Liberals could succeed in this Province. We like our politics wild in Alberta and we have already run through the three degrees of comparison - viz: Liberal, U.F.A. and Social Credit. If anything wilder can be found, we shall immediately take it to our bosom. As Conservatives we must write off Alberta except to record our presence here.

All this is just for your consideration; you probably know most of it anyway, but perhaps there were some aspects of this thing which might be new to you.

With kind personal regards, and hoping we may be on the winning side in 1940, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

LM/S

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136773

G. M. Blackstock, K.C.
Barrister

Medicine Hat,
Alberta.

February 21st, 1936.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

We are still holding post mortems on the last election. Today I have received a letter from Mr. Monkley, the accountant of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited at Medicine Hat. I think every member in the staff of that Company are Conservatives and they stood by the party at the last election although they did not approve of the Government's policy. I am not sending a copy of the letter to Mr. Bennett because for some reason or another I do not feel that I am high in his favor these days. I would, however, like to get your reaction to the enclosed.

It does seem to me that when any government attempts to pander to one class the result is disaster. It does seem to me that a wide broad general policy for the whole country appeals to the masses of the people more than anything else and if the people approve of that general policy then the government is returned. Perhaps the recent election in Britain is a good example of this principle.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

G. M. BLACKSTOCK,

Per.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136774

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 26, 1936.

Dear Mr. Blackstock:

I have your letter of 21st. Am indeed obliged to you for sendigg me a copy of Mr. Monkley's letter. It is the most intelligent analysis I have read of the late election contest and its results. Mr. Monkley's thinking has been carefully done.

The Liberal party, of course, has a big advantage in Canada because of its being on what may be called the "demagogic" side. It has always been ready to capitalize demagogism with almost no limit. Unless an electorate has more than an average level of intelligence and has some patriotism and sense of unity, universal suffrage is an exceedingly dangerous thing for a country. In England long centuries of struggle and the immedib te presence of danger always gives its people a sense of responsibility and unity. The same condition does not obtain on this side of the Atlantic. I am not sure that democratic institutions can be said to have been a success since, under manhood suffrage, except in England.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. G. M. Blackstock, K. C.,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136775

H. P. BLACKWOOD, K.C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.

TELEPHONE 29 985

815 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

April 10th, 1931.

For Ottawa

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
Toronto,
Ontario.

My dear Meighen:

I will indeed be grateful if you will be so kind as to do something for me.

Mr. Justice Fullerton, of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba, has been translated to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada as the Chief Commissioner.

Will you kindly interest yourself, on my behalf, to advocate my appointment to the position vacated ?

I have practised in Manitoba for twenty-five years. I am also a Member of the Bar of Ontario. You know my qualifications, and I think I can say that hard work and assiduity are two of them. I have had considerable experience in litigation and practice. I have had experience in criminal work, railway law, municipal law, and almost every branch of my profession. I have, as you know, conducted some very important cases.

I am fifty-one years of age, and I think I should receive some consideration. I have reason to believe that my appointment would be satisfactory to the Bar, and to all parties. The Bench now, as you know, really requires the presence of younger and more energetic men.

I served in the Army from September, 1914, to September, 1919, and of this time I spent nearly three years in France. Every member of my

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

April 10th, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,P.C.

family served. One brother is a cripple for life. The War, and my absence from my practice, ruined me financially, my savings were swept away in educating my three daughters, and, unfortunately, since the War, practice, as you may have realized, has been very difficult.

You know that I have been a consistent Conservative, and I never allowed my principles to be interfered with, and especially I have always been a strong advocate for you.

I would be grateful for your influence, as I feel you can assist me materially in obtaining the appointment, which would suit me admirably. Will you be so kind as to do so with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice?

Letters, I understand, have already been written to Mr. Bennett and to the Minister of Justice about me, but I feel that your word would have very great weight indeed.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

HPB-JM.

H P Blackwood.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136777

April 14, 1931.

H. P. Blackwood, Esq., K. C.,
815 Somerset Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Blackwood:

I have your letter of 10th April. It will be a pleasure for me to speak to Mr. Guthrie on your behalf. There is no one else to whom I think I could make representations to advantage.

My judgment is that the Bar Association in Manitoba and the Benchers in that Province will be the most influential factors in enabling the Government to arrive at a decision.

I quite realize the long services which are to your credit and also your undoubted standing at the Bar, and I have especially appreciated your unwavering loyalty to myself.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136778

H. P. BLACKWOOD, K.C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.

TELEPHONE 29 985

815 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

April 16th, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto,
Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I am indeed grateful to you for your kind letter of the 14th instant.

I felt subsequently that perhaps I may have written at an inopportune time, as my letter would arrive just about the time of the lamented death of your mother, of which I read in the newspapers, and I extend to you my deepest sympathy.

I think your judgment is quite right, that the Benchers would be influential factors. I am told privately that Mr. A. E. Hoskin, K.C., who is the President of the Benchers, is very favorable to my appointment. I do not know what the correct procedure is, but perhaps the Minister of Justice would write to him with reference to me, and I have every reason to believe that he would receive a favorable reply.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

HPB-JM.

H P Blackwood.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136779

H. P. BLACKWOOD, K.C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.

TELEPHONE 29 985

815 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

July 9th, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
c/o Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto.

My dear Mr. Meighem:

I venture to write to you again. I know you did not forget to write or speak to the Minister of Justice on my behalf. I have been wondering what the outlook is for me.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

H P Blackwood.

HPB-JM.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136780

July 15, 1931.

H. P. Blackwood, Esq., K. C.,
815 Somerset Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Blackwood:

I have your letter of 9th. Really I should have written you sooner. It must be over a month since I saw the Hon. Mr. Guthrie on your behalf.

There was nothing special to report, as necessarily he could not make any commitment to me. I gathered the impression though, from the conversation, that the Government may not make the appointment in Manitoba at all. A hint was thrown out that there were Judges enough there for the business to be done. However, I pressed upon him your qualifications, and I feel sure your name will have real consideration in the event of a decision to make appointment.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136781

H. P. BLACKWOOD, K.C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.

TELEPHONE 29 985

815 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

July 17th, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
C/o Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto,
Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen: Personal.

I am grateful to you for your letter of the 15th instant. It is another of your many kindnesses to me.

I am sorry to say that conditions in the West are far from satisfactory.

With kindest regards,

Ever yours,

HPB-JM.

H P Blackwood

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136782

H. P. BLACKWOOD, K.C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.

TELEPHONE 29 985

815 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

November 26th, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,P.C.,
C/o Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto,
Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen: Personal.

I was sorry I did not have an opportunity of visiting you when you were recently in Winnipeg, although I expect you were much occupied, as I would have liked, at all events, to have shaken hands with you and seen you, and had, even if it was only a few minutes' chat with you.

I am under a very strong impression that your great ability is required in the House, and I hope that my impression will become a reality.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

HPB-JM.

H. P. Blackwood

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136783

November 30, 1931.

H. P. Blackwood, Esq., K. C.,
615 Somerset Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Blackwood:

Thanks very much for your kind letter of 26th. I was in hopes myself of being able to look you up in Winnipeg, but the usual thing happened and I was crowded out of an opportunity even of calling my relatives.

As you intimate, things are certainly not easy in the way of Government at this time, but they are not easy in private business either, and I am beginning to wonder which is the worst.

Very kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136784

H. P. BLACKWOOD, K.C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.

TELEPHONE 29 985

815 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

December 3rd, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,K.C.,
C/o Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto,
Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

You will, I know, regret to hear that Mr. Justice Kilgour died early last week. You, no doubt, knew him well. He was making an excellent Judge.

There are now two vacancies on the Bench, one on the Court of Appeal, and one on the Court of King's Bench, - the latter results from the death of Mr. Justice Kilgour.

The position here now is this - Mr. Justice Galt is an old man, and infirm; one of the other Judges on the Court of King's Bench is also old; it leaves, consequently, really only three working Judges. On occasions it is impossible to get work accomplished. The Court of Appeal has one aged Judge, and another far from well.

I do suggest that new and reasonably young blood should be placed on the Bench. Is it too much trouble, and I will be so grateful if you can find time, to either write or see the Minister of Justice and press for my appointment to either one of the vacancies. May I suggest, if, in your judgment you think it advisable, that you might also see or write to Sir George Perley and recommend my appointment. Anything you can do for me, I will appreciate.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136785

December 3rd, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,

(2)

The reason I am trespassing on your kindness again is because of the new situation, and I know there are others using influence.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

HPB-JM.

W. W. Blackwood

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136786

December 5, 1931.

PERSONAL

H. P. Blackwood, Esq., K. C.
815 Somerset Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Blackwood:

I have your letter of 23rd. Had heard of Mr. Justice Kilgour's death with very great regret.

As to writing Sir George Perley, I think this would be rather a mistake for the simple reason that it would be of no value. The decision will be made by two men, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, and possibly by only one of them.

I have already spoken to Mr. Guthrie on the subject and expect to be down and will have an opportunity of doing so again later. At the time I spoke to him I came away with the impression that there would be no appointment for some time to the Court of Appeal. Have no idea, however, whether this attitude would apply to the King's Bench.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136787

H. P. BLACKWOOD, K.C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.

TELEPHONE 29 985

815 Somerset Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

December 7th, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,K.C.,
C/o Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto,
Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

Many thanks for your letter of the 5th instant.

I feel your view about Sir George Perley is quite correct. I know you will speak to the Minister of Justice in my support. The Bar.generally, desires both appointments to be made.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

HPB-JM.

H. P. Blackwood

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136788

March 9th. 1947.

Dear Sir,

I am a very great admirer of the work which you have done in the Canadian Parliament especially while holding the office of Prime Minister and while attending the Conferences in this country.

I am most fortunate in possessing the autographs of many of the Allied War Leaders and Statesmen including such names as:-Montgomery, Attlee, Alexander, Eisenhower, Chifley, Mackenzie King, Churchill, Athlone, de Gaulle, etc., etc.

For a very long time it has been my great desire to add your autograph to this collection and I should feel exceedingly honoured if you would be so kind as to send it to me in the inclosed addressed envelope.

I must apologise for failing to stamp this envelope but I fear I do not possess any unused Canadian Postage Stamps.

You do not by any chance possess an autograph or signature of Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden you could send me to make my collection the more complete?

Hoping I am not inconviencing you too much.

Yours very sincerely,

Jack S. Isaac

Autographs A.M.+
R.L. Borden
sent Mch 20/47.
E.M.L.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136789

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
CUSTOMS DIVISION

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 179005

EM

OTTAWA, CANADA 18th August, 1933.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Senator,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir: Re seizure 70365/2616.

Referring to the above numbered seizure from Chas. C. Teskey, of automobile, shoes and dress, I beg to advise you that decision has been given in this matter, in effect as follows,-

"That the deposit be and remain forfeited and be dealt with accordingly."

Yours truly,

C B Blair

Asst.Commissioner of Customs.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Egan 136790

375886.

OFFICE OF
THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION
AND COLONIZATION
OTTAWA, CANADA.

November 8th, 1928.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

As Mr. Egan is at the present time in Europe on Departmental business, I am acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant and desire to inform you that the Department is communicating with Professor Wallace with regard to the temporary entry to Canada of Professor Hans Naumann of the University of Frankford-on-Maine.

Yours very truly,

F. C. Blair
Acting Deputy Minister.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136791

June 29, 1934.

The Senate of Canada

112 I

Dear Mr. Blair:

Enclosed is letter from W. K. Trower on behalf of Tooke Bros. Limited, re admission to Canada of R. G. Bock of Chicago. This is the communication (following as it did the long-distance telephone conversation) to which I referred in my talk with you this morning.

May I again ask that you do everything possible in this matter, as I know Mr. Trower well, as well as these circumstances, personally, and you can depend on any representations he makes. Also please wire him as to your decision or any necessary steps he should take.

Yours very truly.

Mr. F. C. Blair,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Immigration,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

105 Bruce Ave
Windsor.
Nov 6/29

136792

Dear Mr Meighen.

I called to see you a few days before I left for Windsor but you were not in. and in the rush of moving I did not get another chance. As I have decided to open a law office here I will be very grateful for any letters of introduction to Brandon citizen friends which you may care to give me, as these will enable me to get acquainted with the local business men and help to start me on a better footing. Being qualified to practise and having a practice are two very different things. The last we heard from

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136793

Lucy Sosling was that they arrived home safe and sound, having much enjoyed their Easter trip. Anytime you are in Windsor you will find us here in the downtown district and glad to see you.

Yours truly
Chas Bleake

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136794

November 12, 1929.

Mr. Chas. Blake
105 Bruce Ave.,
Windsor, Ont.

Dear Mr. Blake:

I have yours of 6th. Really I am not very well known in Windsor, or at all events there are not many that I know well enough to give letters of introduction to. Am enclosing one, however, to Col. Robinson, Member for that City.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136795

CHARLES BLAKE
Barrister - Solicitor
Notary Public
24 WYANDOTTE STREET EAST
WINDSOR, ONT.

PHONE SEN. 450-451

December 4, 1929.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Bldg., Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

In reading the enclosed announcement you will see that I have been following your advice. I have not yet had a chance to see Colonel Robinson, but expect to do so shortly. If there is any legal work requiring particular and careful attention in the Border Cities, you may expect this from me if I am intrusted with it.

With kind regards, I am

Yours truly,
Chas Blake.

CB/MW.
Encl. 1.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136796

CHARLES BLAKE
Barrister - Solicitor
Notary Public
15 LABELLE BUILDING
WINDSOR, ONT.

PHONE 3-4070.

Nov 24/31.

Dear Mr. Meighen.

About 2 years ago when I was planning to move to Windsor you were good enough to give me an introduction to Col. F.B. Robinson, M.P.

Will you be so kind as to give me a similar introduction to Dr R.D. Morand M.P.?

I will not pretend that my business has prospered in the time that I have been here but I suppose I must blame that on general and local conditions. Any contacts that I can make are appreciated. The return of prosperity in the Border Cities will be slow as far as I can see and if I could have my chance again I would locate elsewhere, but having made the venture I must stay as long as there is possibility of making good.

With Kind Regards
Yours faithfully
Chas Blake.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136797

November 26, 1931.

Charles Blake, Esq.
Barrister,
15 La Belle Building,
Windsor, Ont.

Dear Mr. Blake:

Answering yours of 24th, I am enclosing letter of introduction as asked for.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ph. H.O. 2804.

324 Lee Ave. 136798
Toronto. 8.
June 28. 32.

Dear Mr. Meighen.

It is now over two years since I ventured into law practice in Windsor and I have found it very unprofitable.

I have been for the past two weeks in Toronto looking for some opening in a legal office but without success.

In view of the forthcoming Ottawa Conference are there not possibilities, even if only temporary, for the utilizing of my services. If you could do something for me in this connection I will be thankful.

The above is my address for a few days yet.

With Kind regards.

Yours truly
Chas Blake

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136799

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 29, 1932.

Dear Mr. Blake:

I have your letter of June 28th. Monday was the first day I have been in Ottawa since the Session closed, this on account of the responsibilities here which I cannot neglect.

As several had been trying to get on for the work you have spoken of, I made enquiries and was informed that every one taken on was just drafted from other parts of the service, in order to save extra outlay. I am quite sure there is no chance of appointment there, and am sorry not to be able to send a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Chas. Blake,
324 Lee Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

324 Lee Ave 136800
Toronto. 8.
June 30.

Dear Mr. Meighen.

I thank you for your letter of June 29th, and for your kindly interest expressed thereby.

Will you keep me in mind, should there be a vacancy which me & my ability can fill.

Yours truly
Chas Blake.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136801

CHARLES BLAKE
Barrister - Solicitor
Notary Public
15 LABELLE BUILDING
WINDSOR, ONT.

PHONE 3-4070.

Nov 21. /32.

Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen. K.C. P.C.

Dear Mr. Meighen.

As business prospects do not improve locally I am applying for the vacant position of Deputy Registrar of the Exchequer Court. Ottawa. applications are to be presented not later than Dec 1st. As these go to the Civil Service Commission, letters of recommendation are attached with the applications. I daresay a considerable number will apply, and so a reference to a man of your standing will be of invaluable assistance.

I shall be grateful if you can see your way to help me in any way.

A letter sent to me, addressed to the Civil Service Commission - in the matter of the appointment of Deputy Registrar of the Exchequer Court. stating that you have known me for 6 years, and that you believe me to be qualified by education, experience and personal capacity for the position, would doubtless be a big help. I am with kind regards

Yours truly Chas Blake

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136802

347 Bay St., Toronto,
November 26, 1932.

Dear Mr. Blake:

I have your letter of 21st.

I may have an opportunity very shortly of speaking to Dr. Roche on this matter, and will gladly do so on your behalf.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Charles Blake,
15 La Belle Building,
Windsor, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136803



GOLDEN JUBILEE PILGRIMAGE
1878--1928
FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

The MACCABEES

A. W. FRYE, SUPREME COMMANDER
S. W. HALL, SUPREME RECORD KEEPER
J. C. HANCHETT, MEDICAL DIRECTOR

JOHN E. OWEN, GENERAL COUNSEL
D. P. MARKEY, SUPREME ADVISER
W. P. COLER, ACTUARY

CHAS. T. BLAKE, *General Supervisor*
Arcade Hotel London
LONDON, ONTARIO

320 St. George Apt., Bloor St. W.,
Toronto, Dec. 14, 1928.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
c/o Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.



Dear Mr. Mei

At the up my position as General Supe or for Canada for The Maccabees, and as I my official connection with this Org on the look-out for some other emp

My first thou ablish myself in law practice, and possible, to be located in Toronto I am open to receive any offer ne of business where my legal an erience could be put to the be

Doubtles nection, you are in a ow of openings, and iendly word from you in that even be glad to have a talk with you any time that you could spare a few minutes. In the meanwhile, will it be in order for me to give your name as a reference? I was practicing law in Winnipeg and Brandon between 1910 and 1925, saving my four years overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am

Yours sincerely,

C Blake

CB/HS

P.S.--My private address is 320 St. George Apt.,
Bloor St. W., Toronto, Telephone Kingsdale 3995.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136804

December 15, 1928.

Charles T. Blake, Esq.,
320 St. George Apt.,
Bloor St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Mr. Blake:

I have your letter of 14th December and am sorry that you have decided to sever your connection with the Maccabees.

There is not sufficient legal business connected with our Companies to necessitate the inclusion of any legal staff. I have no difficulty whatever in doing the legal work myself.

So far as I can think at the present time, there is no opening that I know of, but you are quite at liberty to refer to me in connection with any application you make. I will gladly do anything in my power.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136805

OTTAWA, April 20, 1933.

Dear Mr. Blake:

I have received a letter from a very old friend of mine, the Hon. Joseph Ryan, for many years Judge of the County Court of Portage la Prairie, now retired in Los Angeles, California, ninety-three years of age. Judge Ryan was Conservative Member of Parliament for Marquette, Manitoba, in the 1870's. He retired to make way for Sir John MacDonald.

I know you will appreciate the following extract from his letter, and hope you will not misunderstand my including a sentence which refers to myself. It is necessary in order to make the reference to the Hon. Edward Blake complete. The letter was written on receipt of a photograph of myself which I sent him.

> "Among the honoured friends whom it has been my fortune to meet during life, there was only one the reception of whose portrait from himself could have gratified and honoured me equally--the Honourable Edward Blake--and he never so honoured me. In the Canadian House of Commons which has so often echoed the voices of the Canadian legislators applauding the brilliance of your own eloquence, I have listened charmed by the force of his logic and edified by the depth and fervour of his patriotism.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136806

"The annals of the Canadian and British Parliaments sparkle with mementoes of his genius and the memory of the brilliance of his intellect,and the depth and purity of his patriotism linger lovingly in the hearts of his Canadian and Irish friends and admirers."

Yours very truly,

Mr. E. H. Blake,
24 King St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136807

OTTAWA, April 26, 1933.

Dear Mr. Blake:

I appreciate very much your letter of 24th. I can assure you, without a moment's delay, that the Hon. Joseph Ryan will be very pleased and flattered to receive a photograph of the Hon. Edward Blake, especially one autographed by himself. Judge Ryan's address is 1210 South Mariposa Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. E. H. Blake,
29 Manning Arcade,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136808

TORONTO
347 Bay Street,
August 8, 1932,

My dear Mr. Blake:

Whether correctly or incorrectly, it was suggested to me while in Stratford a week ago to-day that I might send the enclosed to you. I was being driven up for the Stratford meeting when this occurred. The driver was driving quite safely and was an excellent chauffeur, though possibly he was going at the rate specified-- I don't know. The road was comperatively free.

If for any reason this should not be sent to you, kindly return it and I will communicate with Mr. Weir. The fine suggested in the notice is ridiculous, I think, though perhaps my judgment on these matters is not of much value. I am sending it up only because the suggestion was made and because I know the driver himself should not be stuck.

Was awfully glad to see Ethel at Stratford and sorry I did not see you.

Very kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

John R. Blake, Esq.,
Police Magistrate,
Galt, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136809

POLICE MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE

JOHN R. BLAKE
POLICE MAGISTRATE

GALT, ONT. August 9th, 1932.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

347 Bay Street,

Toronto.

Dear Sir:

I have taken your case up with Mr. Weir, the Magistrate in Kitchener, asking him as a personal favour if he would do his best for you. Of course if your car was doing sixty miles an hour in Kitchener I am afraid my intervention would be of very little avail. Even in Galt sixty miles an hour would be considered excessive.

Yours truly,

JRB/q. Police Magistrate.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136810

TORONTO
347 Bay St.,
Aug. 11, 1932.

Dear Mr. Blake:

Thanks for your letter of 9th. I write only to correct the impression that Mr. Browning was driving at sixty miles through Kitchener. He did not go through Kitchener higher then between ten and twenty miles. This was out on the clear highway in the country.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

John R. Blake, Esq.,
Police Magistrate,
Galt, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OFFICE HOURS 4 TO 6 P.M.

136811

TELEPHONES
OFFICE : 88 818
RES : 51 800

OFFICE : 302 POWER BLDG.
RESIDENCE : 276 BURROWS AVENUE

DR. M. R. BLAKE, M. R. C. S., ENG.
SPECIALTY—SURGERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN

WINNIPEG June 1st/32.

Hon Arthur Meighen O.B.E.
Toronto Ont.

Dear Arthur:- I note there is an opening for a Senator in Quebec. If you can put a spoke in the wheel for Fred Bromwell I shall be much obliged.

Congratulations on being honored by our University + on being called to take a large share in the political life of Canada both of which honors I know you will bear with much distinction

Yours very sincerely
M R Blake

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136812

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 4, 1932.

Dear Dr. Blake:

I just received your letter.

No one need ask me to support Fred Cromwell. I could not support anyone else if he is in the field. However, I don't think anyone outside the Province of Quebec will have much say in this matter.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly.

Dr. M. R. Blake,
275 Burrows Ave.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1291 Ouellette
136813
Windsor -
Aug 16 - 1938

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen -

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The National Fraternal Congress is to meet in Toronto this year Aug 21-25 in the Royal York. Mrs. Blake and I plan to attend

This year our Supreme Record Keeper C. L. Biggs now Vice President automatically becomes President. This is an

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

honor to Mr. Biggs and to
the Maccabees. As the
honor comes to him in
Ontario, it is asked to make
him a presentation from
Ontario members. After much
consideration it is decided
to gather the good wishes
and congratulations of our
members and place them
together in a book which Mr
Biggs can always keep.

Would you like to add
your message? If so please
send it to me this week.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136814

Tuesday, the 23rd., there will be a banquet - Mr. Blake and I would be pleased to have you attend as our guest. Perhaps you would like to meet the Officers of our Association & the leaders in the Fraternal Beneficiary world from all parts of the continent.

Hoping for an early reply

Fraternally yours

(Mrs) Mabel T. Blake

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

136815

320 Bay St. Toronto,
August 25, 1928.

Dear Mrs. Blake:

Please convey to Mr. C. L. Biggs who now reaches the distinction of being Supreme Court Record Keeper of the Maccabees, my warm congratulations and good wishes. May his tenure of office be happy and successful.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Mabel T. Blake,
c/o The Maccabees,
Royal York Hotel,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136816

36 Brant Road.
Galt.

My Dear Arthur.

Many thanks for
copies of your address. I do
hope you send Mary C. one-
She will be — pleased to
day Ri Exact. Can want
Emma Hayes address?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136817

2 - I hear from her quite often. Her husband died last August and she is at present with her son and his family. - (She will be at Stratford with her daughters in the summer) This address will reach her now. Mrs W. E. Carnahan
102 East Quaker Road
Orchard Park. N.Y.
She will be thrilled to be remembered by you — be sure to send her one.

3 - Many thanks Arthur
Sincerely Your Friend
Mel D. Blake

Monday. March 16 1936.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136818

Gazette February 9. 1956

OTTAWA

DAY BY DAY

By Arthur Blakely

The Tribulations of Mr. Ostry

After Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden had addressed a combined session of the Senate and the Commons on Monday, Members of Parliament waited in their offices until the TV cameras, lights and cables had been removed, then assembled to transact routine public business.

On the orders of the day Mr. H. A. Bryson, the lean, tall and usually silent CCF M.P. for Humboldt-Melfort addressed an innocent-sounding query to Revenue Minister James J. McCann, of trust company fame.

"Why," he asked mildly, "was the discussion on the book 'The Age of Mackenzie King' cancelled by the CBC?"

Dr. McCann, notified in advance that the question was on the way, replied blandly that he had asked the CBC about this matter and had been assured that "it was not a case of cancelling a program."

"The CBC reports that, while some consideration was given to the book as a possible subject for a national television network discussion, on consideration it was not thought to be a good basis for such a discussion."

Many of the M.P.'s who had not read the book and who were too new in the Parliamentary field to have had personal contact with the late W. L. M. King, loked mystified and let it go at that.

But on the following day, Tuesday, Mr. Bryson returned stubbornly to the subject. How could the Minister have issued an assurance that there had been no cancellation. Was he unaware that the Dec. 18 issue of CBC Times had scheduled a discussion of the book "by various qualified people" for 11 p.m. on Dec. 20 and that the schedule had been revised?

And a Conservative, Donald M. Fleming chimed in to ask if there was such a thing as a CBC "directorate" which acted as a behind-the-curtain censor by determining what should and what should not go on the air.

"My understanding is that there is a directorate," Dr. McCann replied hesitantly, "but I cannot give its personnel at this moment."

Alistair Stewart (CCF—Winnipeg North) added a ribald inquiry about which "medium" the CBC had planned to use to review the book, but it was wasted on Dr. McCann, whose severe reply indicated that he had forgotten the former Prime Minister's spiritualistic experiments.

And then the story behind the inquiries began to emerge. Authors of the book in question, which is harshly critical of Mr. King and his works, are Bernard Ostry and H. S. Ferns, two Canadians attached to the staff of Birmingham Universtiy.

Last autumn the ubiquitous Mr. Ostry—who has been extremely active in these parts during the last few days—was approached in England by representatives of the CBC and asked to a TV interview and a sound broadcast dealing with the material in the controversial book which he had co-authored.

Film and recording were duly despatched to Canada to be used as introductions to two 30-minute panel discussions. But these plans were hastily junked and schedules revised accordingly. The baffled Mr. Ostry, who was in Canada by this time, undertook a private investigation in the CBC's Toronto Headquarters to ascertain what had happened. His inquiries at last elicited the information that the decision had been made as a result of "directions from Ottawa." When he pressed for more information, he was given the cryptic answer that "it was done by the directorate." But his inquiries respecting the "directorate," it composition and purpose were politely but firmly discouraged.

Who and what is the "directorate"? Conservative M.P.'s, notably Mr. Fleming, have made clear their conviction that the mysterious body is either a kind of Liberal Government sub-committee, or acts as agent for the latter.

Mr. Fleming reasoned that the answer was obvious.

The book, hostile to Mr. King as it was, would make painful reading for Liberal officialdom—and even more painful viewing when and if the CBC were permitted to do some studies in the field.

Hence, either the "directorate" had banned the discussion "by request of the Government" or the directorate had, on its own initiative, undertaken to anticipate the Government's wishes in the matter.

And he found both explanations distressing in the extreme, for both indicated censorship—interference with the CBC for partisan political purposes.

Mr. Ostry himself has found the developments equally distressing. He won't name the CBC officials from whom he received such little data as he has been able to secure, because he doesn't want to get them into trouble.

What will CBC viewers lose by not hearing and seeing discussion of "The Age of Mackenzie King?" According to the confident Mr. Ostry, plenty.

He has been quoted as describing the book modestly as being something of a magnus opus—"the most important and controversial book that has come out on Canadian politics . . . "

Which covers a lot of ground.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136819

W. FORAN,
SECRETARY

C. H. BLAND,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
AND CHIEF EXAMINER

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CANADA

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE No. J-PA-1

OTTAWA, August 10, 1932.

C de S

Dear Sir:

I beg to inform you that the person mentioned on the attached Testimonial of Character Sheet, is a candidate for appointment in the Civil Service of Canada. Since he has named you as one to whom application can be made for information regarding his character and habits, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will oblige them by furnishing replies to the questions contained in the enclosed form of certificate.

I am to add that your answers will, if you so desire it, be regarded as confidential, and that the word "Confidential" should in that case be written on the envelope.

The favour of an early reply is respectfully requested.

Yours truly,

C. H. Bland

Assistant Secretary.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
O t t a w a.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136820

TORONTO
347 Bay Street,
August 15, 1932.

Dear Sir:

At the request of Senator Meighen, I am returning Testimonial of Character sheet regarding Brig. Gen. D. M. Ormond, which was enclosed in your letter of August 10th.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

C. H. Bland, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136821

NEW YORK
227 EAST 45TH ST.

BLANK & STOLLER, LTD

OFFICIAL

PHOTOGRAPHERS

FOR AMERICAN & CANADIAN

FINANCIAL & TRADE PUBLICATIONS & ASSOCIATIONS

4 Notre Dame Street East

MONTREAL

TELEPHONE HARBOUR 5445

Suppliers of portraits to Newspapers and over 300 Trade and Financial Magazines.

Authorized Photographers For

CANADIAN

Better Automotive Equipment.
British Newspaper Service Reg'd.
Canadian Air Review.
Canadian Baker & Confectioner.
Canadian Cigar & Tobacco Journal.
Canadian Dairy & Ice Cream Journal.
Canadian Hotel Review.
Canadian Milliner.
Canadian Milling & Grain Journal.
Canadian Mining Reporter.
Canadian Motor Boat. .
Canadian Office.
Clothier & Haberdasher.
Hardware in Canada.
The Leather Worker.
The Mining News.
Montreal Permanent Building Exhibition Co. Ltd
Motor Book.
Motor Trade.
The Quebec Contractor
Radio.
Radio Sales.
The Retail Grocer.
The Canadian Trader & Jeweler.
The Commerce of the Nation.

AMERICAN

Airports
Aeronautics
American Assn. of Engineers
American Druggist
Assn. Gen. Contrs. of Amer.
American Glass Review
Amer. Gas Assoc.
The American Hatter
American Insurance Digest
American Lumberman
The American Miller
American Mining Congress
American Paint Journal Co.
American Spice Trade Assn.
American Sugar Cane League
Bank News
Blast Furnace & Steel Plant
Brown & Guest
Business Machines
Chemicals
Chicago Stock Exchange
Chain Store Magazine
Coal Mining
Commerce, Finance & Industry
Detroit Stock Exchange
Drug Markets
Electrical Trade Pub. Co.
Financial Digest
Electric Traction
Furniture Age
Hardware Trade Journal
Investment News
and others

November 1st, 1932

Dear Sir:

It will interest you to know that the negatives we had the pleasure of taking of you have been carefully preserved.

There is no Christmas gift more appropriate or welcome to your family and friends than 'YOUR PORTRAIT'.

Our prices for the finest work in photography have been drastically reduced. Let us send you duplicate proofs for your selection without obligation.

Solve your gift problem today by getting in touch with us for prices.

Thanking you for past courtesies and looking forward to the pleasure of serving you, we remain

Very respectfully yours,

BLANK & STOLLER, LTD.

C. Kaufmann

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136822

February 2nd, 1931.

S.G.Blaylock, Esq.,
Vice-President and General Manager,
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company,
Trail, B.C.

Dear Mr. Blaylock:

I have not the advantage of knowing you personally. My son, Max, spent most of last summer in your organization, and has been full of praise of the training received and of the efficiency of the methods employed. I am grateful to you for having taken the trouble to have a lengthy talk with him.

I am writing you now a letter in the nature of an introduction to Mr. Clifton P. Seale, of New Westminster, B.C. Mr. Seale understands that there will be required by your Company someone to take charge of shipments being made and to be made in ever larger extent by your Company from the port of New Westminster. For this position he intends shortly making application. Mr. Seale's experience will be given by him directly, and no doubt also his recommendations from former employers.

My excuse for writing is that he is a relative of Mrs. Meighen, but still more because I have known him for some time, and have heard him invariably spoken of in the highest terms. There is nothing more I would be justified in saying.

Yours very truly,

AM:N

Arthur Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136823

CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING CO. OF CANADA LTD.

OFFICE OF THE
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

TRAIL, B.C.

Feb. 10th, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Referring to your letter of February 2nd,- I am glad that Max liked the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., as he made a very good impression and we are figuring on taking him on when he graduates.

Re Mr. C. P. Seale, of New Westminster,- if Mr. Seale would see Mr. A. N. Skill in our office at 308 Pacific Building, Vancouver, he would be able to find out if there was any chance for him to work for us at New Westminster. Mr. Skill is in charge of all our shipping at the Pacific coast ports.

I am inclined to think there is no opening, as we have been using these positions to give our foremen a rest from their work in the smelter and refineries, giving them about three months in rotation at the coast. This seems to have given very good results. I am sure that Mr. Skill will do anything he can for Mr. Seale, but you will see that the above puts him rather up against it.

Yours sincerely,

SGB/H
cc-A.N.Skill

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 214)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS

Series 6

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136824

BLONDIN & BISSONNETTE

NOTAIRES - NOTARIES

POWER BUILDING — EDIFICE POWER

83, CRAIG WEST - 83 OUEST, RUE CRAIG

HON. P.-E. BLONDIN,
BENOIT BISSONNETTE

TÉLÉPHONE LANCASTER 7451

Montreal, November 23rd, 1926.-

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
O t t a w a,
ONT.-

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

A friend of ours, Mr. W. Juneau, has been operating a Brokerage Office for some months in Three Rivers and La Tuque, as correspondent for Mond & Co, Brokers, of Montreal.

He is to-day desirous of securing connections with some Broker's Firm in Toronto for whom he would undertake to act as their correspondent in Montreal and the Province of Quebec.

I can recommend Mr. Juneau as an honest, intelligent and reliable man,- and although I am not a competent judge in the Brokerage field, I can say that he has been doing well in his venture.

Busy as you are, it would be indeed a great kindness on your part to tell me if you know of some Toronto Firm who might be disposed to consider Mr. Juneau's propositions.

Any information on the matter would be highly appreciated.

With thanks and best wishes,

Yours truly.

PEB:LP.

P. E. Blondin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136825

November 24, 1928.

Hon. Senator P. E. Blondin,
Blondin & Bissonnette,
83 Craig West,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Senator:

Just received your letter of 23rd. If I should hear of a Brokerage firm desiring a representative in Three Rivers and La Tuque, I will be very glad to communicate with you.

It is just possible that after we, ourselves, decide to put in an Organization in the Province of Quebec, we will require representatives in these places. It may be some little time before this step is taken, but meantime I have filed your letter, and if Mr. Juneau has any satisfactory connections by that time his name will be considered.

We are not a Brokerage firm, but always have our own securities, inclusive of our Investment Trust securities, for distribution.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

METGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136826

BLONDIN & BISSONNETTE
NOTAIRES - NOTARIES
POWER BUILDING — EDIFICE POWER
83, CRAIG WEST - 83 OUEST, RUE CRAIG

HON. P.-E. BLONDIN,
BENOIT BISSONNETTE

TÉLÉPHONE LANCASTER 7451

Montreal, November 26th, 1928.-

Rt.Hon.Art.Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
T o r o n t o,
ONT.-

Dear Sir, -

Thanking you for your letter of the 24th inst., may I point out that my request was for a Brokerage firm desiring a representative right here in Montreal.

The mention of La Tuque and Three Rivers was made only with reference to Mr.Juneau's past experience.

Recently, I was told that there were some Brokerage firms desirous of having a representative in Montreal, and my inquiry to you was on that point; if you know of any name you could suggest, I would appreciate any information received from you.

Thanking you again,

Yours truly.

PEB:LP.

P E Blondin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136827

November 27, 1928.

Hon. Senator Blondin,
83 Craig West,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Senator:

I have your letter of 26th. Perhaps I misunderstood your previous letter. Anyway my reply would be quite appropriate, because it is probable we will be able to use a firm such as Mr. Juneau is conducting in Montreal. However, if in the meantime I am able to come in contact with a brokerage firm desiring representation there, I will certainly write you. Will be speaking to them from time to time on the subject.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136828

THE SENATE
CANADA

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS
OTTAWA.

Note

December 14, 1932.

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Leader of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I see that the Order of the House "That the Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Member of this House as are Members of the Privy Council" has not yet been complied with, although it is engrossed and signed by me and ready to be presented in the usual manner.

Would you kindly fix a date for such presentation, for the next time that you happen to be here, and please let me know in advance so that I may arrange to be here myself.

Hoping you are well, and with best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

P. E. Blondin

DEC 15 REC'D

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136829

THE SENATE
CANADA

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS
OTTAWA.

December 17, 1932.

The Right Honourable
Senator Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Leader of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

With reference to my last letter, I beg to inform you that the Address is to be presented to His Excellency today by the Hon. Sir George Perley and myself. So you need not worry about that.

Best wishes and

Sincerely yours,

P E Blondin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136830

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 27, 1932.

My dear Senator:

I believe someone has to be appointed to succeed Mr. Potvin as translator. My presumption is that this will come before an Internal Economy Committee and that nothing will be done until this Committee reports.

Kindly advise me if I am right.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Senator Blondin,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136831

THE SENATE
CANADA

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS
OTTAWA.

October 31, 1933.

The Right Honourable
Senator Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Leader,-

Answering your letter of the 27th instant, enquiring about the appointment of a successor to Mr. Potvin, I beg to inform you that nothing will be done before next session, when the Internal Economy Committee will have the opportunity to discuss the matter.

Whatever remains to be done of Mr. Potvin's work will be completed by the regular staff of the Senate without additional pay and with the help of Mr. Potvin's staff, as before.

May I point out that the departure from the established rule of having a regular staff and to replace it by a single man under special contract has not proved satisfactory nor economical and has deprived the French Members of the daily Hansard and my opinion is that we should simply restore the old order and do away with the complaint of the French Senators that they are deprived of their rights to have the French language on the same footing as the English language in the daily reports of the Senate.

Yours very truly,

L. E. Beaubien

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136832

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 10, 1936.

Brigadier Bloss,
c/o The Salvation Army,
496 Richmond St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bloss:

As promised to you over the 'phone this morning, I am enclosing herewith my cheque for $3.50 to be divided equally between Peter Dougan and George Williams, when I inform you that they have carried the wood into my cellar.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

EVANGELINE BOOTH
[redacted]
General

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. SIMS
Men's Social Secretary

The Salvation Army

(WILLIAM BOOTH, Founder)

Men's Social Service Department

496 RICHMOND STREET WEST
TORONTO 2, ONT.

JOHN McMILLAN
[redacted]
Commissioner

136833

BRIGADIER F. R. BLOSS
Superintendent

Phone Ad. 3806
3807

HAVE YOU READ THE "WAR CRY"?

January 13th 1936

The Honourable Arthur Meighan
347 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr Meighan:

I received your letter of the 10th inst with cheque enclosed for $3.50, which I have paid to Peter Dougan and George Williams, equally.

I gave them strict instructions that they were to do a good job, and see that the wood was all put away in your cellar, which they informed me they had done. I hope that everything was done to your satisfaction.

I would suggest, dear sir, that in future when you want a man, if you would get in touch with me, I will secure reliable men, this will save you trouble and worry, and you can be sure the work will be properly done.

Yours sincerely

Frederick R. Bloss

Brigadier.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136834

THE SENATE
CANADA

The Clerk of the Senate
Ottawa

24th July, 1933.

Dear Mr.Meighen,-

The enclosed "Pass" Cards issued by the Canadian National Railways, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in favour of Miss E.M. Edmondson as your Private Secretary, were forwarded to me by the Assistant Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals Department, for transmission to you for the use of your secretary.

Yours truly,

A. B. Shenick

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136835

347 Bay St., Toronto,
July 31, 1933.

Dear Mr. Blount:

I have just returned from Muskoka and find your letter of 24th instant addressed to Mr. Meighen, in which you enclose C. N. R. and C. P. R. Passes in my favour. I am indeed glad to have these and thank you very much indeed for sending them.

Yours very truly,

Mr. A. R. Blount,
The Clerk of the Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

C.N.R. - PB 14028
C.P.R. - 4 6934

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Passes
136836

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 22, 1934.

Dear Sir:

In Mr. Meighen's absence

I acknowledge receipt of Pass No. 74 in his name for the year 1935.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

Mr. A. E. Blount,
Clerk of The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136837

JOHN L. JUHLIN
PRESIDENT

V. A. PORTER F. TURLEY W. W. McBAIN
VICE-PRESIDENTS

JOHN BLUE
SECRETARY

EDMONTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

GROUND FLOOR, McLEOD BLDG.

REFER TO FILE NO

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA

November 10, 1931.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
Canadian General Securities, Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, 2, Ont.

Sir:-

I received your note, written enroute, this morning, and regret very much that you did not find time to visit our City.

The invitation I extended to you by wire still stands, and I hope I shall find out in some way when you are coming West again to Alberta, so that we may have the pleasure of hearing you in Edmonton. I hesitate to ask you to notify us when you are coming, but will surely find out some way.

Yours truly,

JOHN BLUE,
Secretary.

JB:LC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136838

January 10, 1931.

Dear Mr. Bluin:

It was good of you to remember me with a card at Christmas. I am somewhat late in acknowledging but am glad especially to be able to reciprocate the good wishes of any of my old and long-tried friends in the Province of Quebec.

It is a great pleasure to me to find that a far better feeling exists in that Province now, and that the rough times of earlier years appear to be past.

May I express the hope that you are enjoying good health, and that 1931 will be a prosperous year.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen.

R. A. Bluin, Esq.,
Harbour Commission,
Quebec, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136839

ESTABLISHED 1838

THE BOBBS·MERRILL·COMPANY

PUBLISHERS···INDIANAPOLIS

D. L. CHAMBERS
PRESIDENT

January 22, 1944

Dear Mr. Meighen:

It has seemed to me that for a long time only radicals have been writing books. I have been asking my friends why the intelligent conservatives remained mute. Wasn't there somewhere an articulate spokesman for the other side?

Now our good friend Max W. Ball sends me a copy of your address Socialism, given before the Vancouver Kiwanis Club. It expresses so well some of the very ideas that I have been hoping to see in print that I am sending you this appeal, which I hope will find you in a receptive frame of mind.

Is there a chance that you have time and inclination to give the ideas that inform your address a more extended treatment in book form? I believe thatsuch a book is badly needed in the critical times to come, in the United States not less and probably more than in Canada. Against the easy promises of redemption through legislation passed by other people and of solvency through borrowing other people's money, you offer a discipline, a discipline based on a patient, practical hard-headed faith, a hard discipline but a rousing one. In reading your address I was frequently conscious of a striking parallel between your doctrine of individual responsibility as a requisite of freedom and Winstone Churchill's "Blood, sweat and tears." Your promise, like his, could become a stern but stirring battle cry. I believe that men of all political tints will give careful attention and a large measure of acceptance to your insistence on a moral world, on moral values in politics and economics just as much as in ethics and religion.

You are no doubt much preoccupied by the duties, difficulties and responsibilities that overwhelm a man of your stature in time of war, and may feel reluctance to add such a chore as writing a book. Let me point out that an adequate dissemination of the ideas you hold might be crucial in saving two countries from tragic blunders in the next few years. I hope that this thought may carry some weight with you when you consider in what ways you may best use your strength in shaping the path of the future.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136840

ESTABLISHED 1838
THE BOBBS·MERRILL·COMPANY
PUBLISHERS···INDIANAPOLIS

D. L. CHAMBERS
PRESIDENT

I do not need to tell you how proud we would be to publish such a book for you.

Sincerely yours,

DLChambers

DLC-T

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Canada

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136841

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 26, 1944.

Mr. D. L. Chambers,
President,
The Bobbs-Merril Company,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Chambers:

I very sincerely appreciate your lett r of January 22nd and am glad you thought well of the s eech on "Socialism." Should you desire a few of these for any friends, I would be glad to send them.

I am afraid I am not in a position yet to undertake anything in the nature of a book. Quite true, a book would last a good deal longer than will any single speech, but the immediate effect is not as a rule very great. The public habit of reading books on economic subjects, and, indeed, on worthwhile subjects generally, has, I think, quite lamentably diminished, due principally to the multiplied diversions of modern times. My thought was that present-day conditions required a brief epitome of the case against Socialism and I set out to make such a case if I could.

One of the best books already published, dealing in considerable measure with the subject is that of Gustave Stolper, entitled "This Age of Fable." I think very highly of this book and used quite a little of it in the Vancouver speech.

You will know also, of course, of Edgar M. Queeny's book "The Spirit of Enterprise." It has received very, very wide circulation and is being sponsored by some Committee in the United States seeking to secure a Constitutional amendment limiting taxation. The Queeny book might be improved and made less fragile in some of its joints, but it is a very readable production and quite convincing. It is published by Scribners.

Yours very truly

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136842

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY

PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

February 7, 1944

Dear Mr. Meighan:

Since Mr. Chambers has been called out of the city he has asked me to write to you in his place. Your letter was a pleasure even though we were both deeply disappointed that you do not see your way to undertake a book at this time. The Stolper book I have seen. Thank you for referring me to Edgar Queeny's; I shall look it up.

We would like to say one more word about your writing a book. Of course, if you are too much occupied with other things, there is nothing more to say. But if your decision is even partially based on your pessimistic view of public habits of reading we hope that you might be induced to reconsider your decision.

In this country at least books on economic subjects are not only widely read but often deeply influential. I am not going to burden you with a list of sales figures, although some of the latter are impressive; it is the influence rather than the circulation of these books that is important.

Perhaps the best argument I can give for a belief in the effectiveness of serious books as propaganda is the free and powerful use of them by writers and politicians on the Left. The Age of Fable, to which you refer, was countered in advance by Thurman Arnold's widely quoted and much read Folklore of Capitalism. The literary or semantic value of Arnold's book is beside the point; it was widely popular. A personnel manager in one of the larger government bureaus made 'Have you read The Grapes of Wrath?' a key question in interviewing applicants for jobs. It was used almost as a textbook in the FSA's migrant labor program. The Robber Barons, a tremendously popular book, made an effective attack on the integrity of business leaders of the past with

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136843

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY

PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

the strong implication that the breed could not be improved. James Burnham's The Managerial Revolution was given respectful attention and wide quotation by large news weeklies and other magazines.

The planners, all the way from Clarence Streit with Union Now down to Irving Brant with The Road to Peace and Freedom, may not agree on a single plan but invariably harmonize on the theme that individual enterprise of persons or of nations can lead only to chaos.

Popularizers such as Stuart Chase with his two or three books a year dilute the same message. Such a book as Rich Land, Poor Land points a warning finger at a dozen crucial crossroads. There must be an eventual erosion of the minds of Chase's readers.

Behind the popularizers are some solid books such as Robert Brady's Business as a System of Power (Columbia University Press).

These are only a fraction of the titles of books which gnaw away at the system of free enterprise and private capital. There are many more, often well written and often widely read. The point I am making is this: The Left is making a full use of the press, of fiction, economic studies, biography, all types of books. It does not seem to us that the Right is countering this stream of books, either in bulk or quality. Perhaps the progress of the Left is in part to be explained by those facts.

All this will explain why we are anxious to have you reconsider your decision and give us a strong book on the Right.

Sincerely yours,

Harrison Platt

Associate editor

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136844

February 9, 1944.

Mr. Harrison Platt,
Associate Editor,
The Bobbs-Merrill Company,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Platt:

I have before me your letter of 7th. You have undoubtedly done much to convince me that in a country the size of the United States, and with the reading habits which are naturally developed there, a well-written book has very considerable influence. I read some of those that you quote on the Socialistic side, but must say they did not impress me in the least. However, that is no criterion as to the numbers who would be impressed. Thurman Arnold and Stuart Chase are either totally unable or obstinately unwilling to think in terms of experience and realities.

I agree with you that more should be done to put the common sense view before the people of this Continent. I cannot make up my mind at present, though, to undertake the task of writing a book. I can take one that is written and by hard work getting at the facts can tear it to pieces if it is wrong, but if I set out to write one myself I am afraid it would be to a very great extent a compilation of what others have done and published already. Further, I am still in business and would have to give up my business connection, which is not practicable at the present time.

I would like indeed to meet your wishes, but will have to defer for quite a while any serious consideration of the subject.

Yours very truly,

AM//E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136845

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY

PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

February 11, 1944

Dear Mr. Meighen:

It is a pity that you are not doing a book. You say even 'no' with such urbanity that receiving it is a pleasure.

With the load you are carrying the extra work involved in writing a book would be too much to undertake. You are wise not to do it, much as I hate to say it.

If your situation changes and you do find time to write, sometime in the future, Bobbs-Merrill would take pleasure in doing its small part in bringing your manuscript to the public.

In the meantime we are deeply appreciative of the time and thought which you have so courteously given us.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Harrison Platt
Associate editor

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136846



McINTYRE BLOCK
404-424 MAIN ST.

McINTYRES LIMITED

D. M. LITCHFIELD, SECY. TREAS.

OFFICE 416 McINTYRE BLOCK
WINNIPEG
CANADA

February 23. 1931.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Vice President,
Canadian General Insurance Co.
Toronto. Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen: I am desirious of securing an Inspectors or Superintendents position with the Canadian General Insurance Company, and would ask you to be good enough to place this application in the proper hands. As you know I have had twelve years general insurance experience.

Latterly being employed by Seeley and Co Ltd. of Vancouver, as Superintendent of Agencies for the three Western Provinces, due to a decrease in their staff my services were not required after December 1st last. I have an enviable connection among several of the agents in Western Canada, and feel quite confident I could secure your company a good volume of desirable business.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136847



McINTYRE BLOCK
404-424 MAIN ST.

McINTYRES LIMITED

D. M. LITCHFIELD, SECY. TREAS.

OFFICE 416 McINTYRE BLOCK
WINNIPEG
CANADA

One of my late agents in a Western city, who was giving my late company approximately thirty thousand dollars of premium income per year, writes advising that they will be pleased to switch the business, as soon as I get connected with some company.

I trust that you will pardon the liberty, I have taken, by writing you.

Trusting that I may have the privilege of hearing from you at an early date, I am,

Yours very truly,

D. K. Boddy

512 McIntyre Block
Winnipeg
Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136848

February 27, 1931.

Mr. D. K. Boddy,
512 McIntyre Block,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Boddy:

I have your letter of 23rd. Will take this up at once with the Canadian General Insurance Company, and if they desire to fill a position such as you have in mind, they will probably be communicating with you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136849



McINTYRE BLOCK
404-424 MAIN ST.

McINTYRES LIMITED

D. M. LITCHFIELD, SECY. TREAS.

OFFICE 416 McINTYRE BLOCK
WINNIPEG
CANADA

March 3. 1931.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen. K.C.
Vice President.
Canadian General Securities Ltd.
Toronto. Ontario.

Dear Mr Meighen: Thanks for your letter of the 27th ultimo. I certainly appreciate your seeing Mr Fess of the "Canadian General" on my behalf.

I have today heard from Mr Fess, advising that they have no vacancies in the organization, at present, but assures me that if they can use my services at a later date, that he will get in touch with me.

Again thanking you for your interest in my behalf, I am,

Yours very truly,

D. K. Boaby

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136850

CABLE ADDRESS
"NIAB"

PHONE QUEEN 8766

JOHN BAIN,

DEPARTMENTAL AGENT, CUSTOMS SPECIALIST

NEW ADDRESS
56 SPARKS STREET

FRASER BUILDING, QUEEN ST.

OTTAWA, CANADA. January 11th, 1928.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Investment Trust Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir,-

Mr. Bain intended to write you today, but was called hurriedly to Montreal before he had a chance to do so. He asked me to tell you that he would write when he comes back on Saturday.

Faithfully yours,

M. A. Boggs.
Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136851

The Provincial Improvement Corporation Limited

CONSTRUCTION OFFICE
Palace Pier
LAKESIDE 5960

303 NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING
330 BAY STREET
Toronto, Canada

HEAD OFFICE
ELGIN 9265-6

October 12th, 1933.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
National Building,
Bay Street,
TORONTO.

Dear Sir: Re: Dominion Palace Pier.

The courtesies which you so graciously extended us in the past in connection with the above project encourage us again to take the liberty of trespassing briefly upon your valuable time for whatever advice and guidance you may find it within your power to offer us.

You may recall my discussing the Palace Pier with you just prior to the settlement of our Arbitration case which incidentally netted us some $50,000, which was applied on the purchase of the site, leaving now only $40,000 balance on land, appraised at approximately $300,000.

Practically all the assets at present have been created through the sale of Common Stock. A short time ago, in order to expedite the financing of the completion of our First Unit of Palace Pier, a General Mortgage Bond Issue was created. However, as you know, the Industrial Bond market has not been sufficiently favourable to warrant the advertising and other expense of a public issue of Bonds and it has been considered advisable to negotiate privately for the capital required both locally and in the States.

Briefly our set-up is as follows:

Should purchasers of the Bonds desire First Mortgage security, the amount necessary to be raised would be $150,000 and would be disbursed as follows:

1. Completion of Palace Pier First Unit.....	$100,000.00
2. Completion of Purchase of site.....	$ 40,000.00
3. Working capital for Pier.....	$ 10,000.00
	$150,000.00

On completion of the above financing the assets at cost would be approximately as follows:

Expenditures re site, including extensions thereto.....	$232,590.10	
Less net allowance for land expropriated.....	$ 25,580.61	$207,009.49
Expenditures re Pier Construction.....		$363,404.85
		$570,414.34

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136852

A.M. (2)

Our Company is in a position to pay up to 10% Commission for the placing of the Bonds and if the money is secured in time to permit of commencement of operation by this coming New Year's we would be prepared to give a very substantial bonus in Common Stock of Dominion Palace Pier Corporation, Limited.

It is the intention to have the Shares of Dominion Palace Pier Corporation, Limited, listed on an Exchange upon commencement of operation of the First Unit. It is also the intention to have the Bonds redeemed as early as possible, through Common Stock financing, in order that we shall be in a position to complete the balance of our contract with the Pier, namely the construction of three additional units.

With the general improvement now being experienced in the Amusement and Recreation business, and the First Unit being designed for year-round operation, it is considered desirable to have this Unit in operation by next New Year's Eve and have it in full swing well in advance of the proposed big Centennial Celebration in Toronto next year which will undoubtedly bring many thousands of visitors to Toronto and the Pier.

Our only justification for encroaching upon your time in seeking your advice and assistance in securing a private party or group who may be interested in providing funds for construction on the above mentioned basis, is the fact that the enterprise is a worth-while one - a decided asset to the community, Province and Dominion. It has created and will create considerable much-needed employment and will provide a means for enjoying fresh-air, sunshine and legitimate recreation for many thousands of tourists and visitors as well as our local patrons.

We can assure you, Sir, that any assistance that you may find it within your power to give us will be heartily appreciated not only by our Company but by the more than two thousand Shareholders of Palace Pier, whose interests we are desirous of safe-guarding.

The writer would appreciate the privilege of talking this matter over with you at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Bohin,
President.

FWB:T

Encs: 1. Copy of Prospectus describing Bond Issue.
2. Print of Architect's Drawing of entire Pier.
3. Two snaps of building under construction showing Entrance Approach.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136853

October 13, 1933.

Mr.F. W. Bohin,
President,
Provincial Improvement Corporation,
330 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bohin:

I have your letter of 12th. This matter is entirely outside our range.

I do not feel competent to advise you in the premises. Your prospectus appears to be very well prepared, but my criticism would be that the earnings statement gives no indication upon what basis the prospective earnings are built up. In any event it is a line of business about which I know nothing in the world.

Very sincerely yours,

AW/E.

President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136854

Dominion Palace Pier Corporation, Limited

AND

The Provincial Improvement Corporation, Ltd.

ISSUE OF

$200,000 - 7%

10-YEAR GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS

Dated November 1st, 1932. Semi-annual interest 1st of May and November. Coupon Bonds in denominations of $100.00, $500.00 and $1000.00 may be registered if desired. Interest payable in currency of the Dominion of Canada at the Imperial Bank of Canada, Bay and Temperance Branch. Issue redeemable in whole or in part at any time at the option of the Mortgagors at a Premium of 10%.

THE IMPERIAL TRUSTS CO. OF CANADA, TRUSTEE

Architects and Engineers: CRAIG & MADILL

Associate Engineer: E. O. EWING

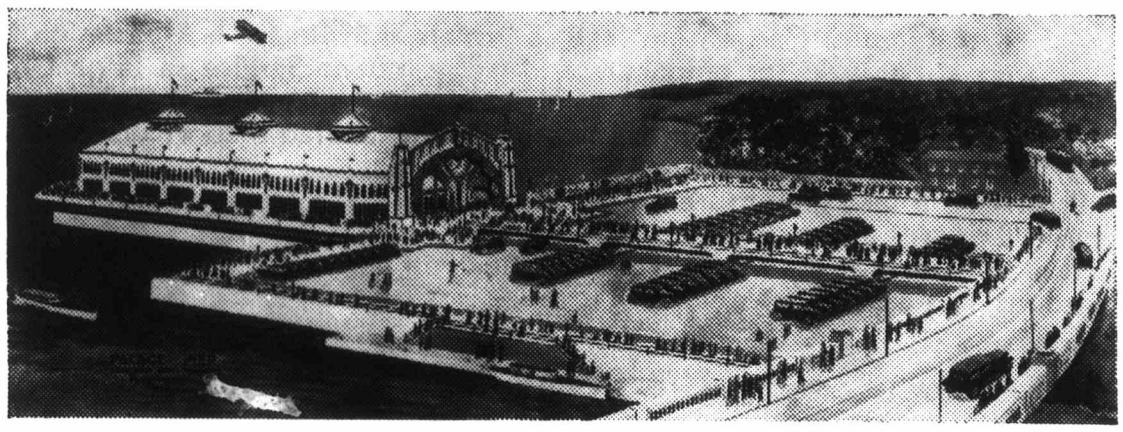
Legal Opinion
MESSRS. CLARK & BRANT

We offer these Bonds for delivery if, as and when issued and received by us at Par to yield 7%

THE PROVINCIAL IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION, LTD.

NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING **PHONE ELGIN 9265**

330 BAY STREET, TORONTO



ARTIST'S SKETCH OF PALACE PIER FIRST UNIT ON COMPLETION OF ENTRANCE APPROACH

The Companies will not be bound by any statements of their Agents, not contained in the within Prospectus.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136855

THE COMPANIES

THE DOMINION PALACE PIER CORPORATION, LIMITED, is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario for the purpose of "carrying on generally the business of Furnishing Amusement to the Public" with etceteras to cover the provision of every known form of legitimate Entertainment, Recreation and Refreshment for the Public.

THE PROVINCIAL IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED, is incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada "to carry on Business as Financial Agents," etc., and has entire charge of the Financing and Construction and will supervise the operation of DOMINION PALACE PIER CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The exclusive agents for the Company are The Provincial Improvement Corporation, Limited.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses did not exceed $2,000.00.

No amount was paid to any promoter in connection with the incorporation of the Company.

The by-laws of the Company contain no provision covering further calls.

The Auditor of the Company is R. Douglas Hill, Chartered Accountant.

No Director has any interest in the promotion of the above named Company, or the property proposed to be acquired by it.

THE ASSETS

The physical assets of the two companies on completion of the construction work now in progress will consist of:

(a) Approximately 6 acres of land and water lot (in equal proportions) located immediately west of the Humber River and south of the Lake Shore Road (near Sunnyside) in the Township of Etobicoke, County of York. Steel Sheet Piling protects the land on three sides from water encroachment.

(b) Buildings thereon comprising what is known as Palace Pier First Unit—namely a steel, concrete and tile structure—314 feet in length and 140 feet in width, including the Promenade Deck—containing a large modern Ball Room or Convention Hall, a Private Ball Room, a Mezzanine Floor on either side for onlookers and Refreshment Service, a large Ground Floor Area for concessions of all kinds, 10 concession shops facing the Promenade Deck; a central heating plant located a short distance from the main structure.

Estimated total expenditure for land and buildings on completion of the First Unit will approximate $600,000

The cost value of the assets on completion will be equal to almost **three** times the amount of the Bond Issue.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The proceeds from the sale of this Issue are to be used for the purpose of completing and putting into operation Palace Pier First Unit and to pay the balance of the Purchase Price of the land, namely $40,000, which is now secured by a present Registered First Mortgage.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136856

HISTORY AND OPPORTUNITY

For almost a century, English sea-side resorts have been noted for the magnificent Piers, on which the holiday makers disport themselves both day and night, and which have proved veritable gold mines for their owners. Knowing the popularity and success of these institutions—for that is what they are in the Old Country—a group of Canadian Business men made an exhaustive study of Amusement Piers both in the Old Country and United States. Dominion Palace Pier Corporation, Limited, is the result of their studies, their consultations with experts and their deep-lying conviction that a high-class Amusement Pier, properly constructed and suitably located would not only be a financial success, but a tremendous asset to the Community in its capacity as an outstanding attraction for tourists.

Toronto is already a Mecca for holiday makers from all over the continent and is known as the INCOMPARABLE CONVENTION CITY. The following extracts from Reports of the Toronto Convention and Tourist Association, Inc., in our opinion go far to demonstrate the NECESSITY and OPPORTUNITY for a Modern Year Round Recreation Pier at Toronto.

In the last seven years the estimated revenue derived by Toronto from over 8½ million tourists and 1,487 conventions, is $178,007,859.

Since 1926—Toronto has been favored with an average of over 4 conventions per week and these conventions cover every month of the year.

In 1929—231 Conventions and over one and a half million Tourists spent well over $29,000,000 in Toronto.

In 1931—Toronto entertained 279 Conventions and approximately one and a half million Tourists. The estimated NEW MONEY left by Conventions and Tourists in Toronto is over $30,000,000.

In 1932—293 Conventions and approximately one and a quarter million Tourists left almost $30,000,000 NEW MONEY in Toronto.

Fifty-five millions of people in the United States live within an overnight rail journey or a fine day's drive of Toronto.

Catering to Conventions and Tourists has become one of Toronto's most important industries.

Palace Pier will cater to the demands of this great army of Pleasure seekers in a manner highly pleasing to its patrons and highly profitable to its owners.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136857

THE EARNINGS

Estimated Annual Revenue and Expenditure—Palace Pier (First Unit Only)

REVENUE

	Per Annum
1. Main and Private Ball Rooms (total capacity 1250 couples)	$250,000.00
2. Dining and Refreshment Concession for 2 Ball Rooms	7,500.00
3. Checking and Parking Concessions	15,000.00
4. Promenade Deck—Admissions	50,000.00
5. 10 Concession Stores in Covered Way	9,000.00
6. Ground Floor Area for Various Concessions (To be completed later)	
	$331,500.00

EXPENDITURE

Overhead, Salaries and Wages, including Managers, Orchestras, Rentals, and Percentages, etc.	$113,523.00
Advertising, Lighting and Heating, Taxes, Insurance	57,400.00
Provision for Contingencies	10,000.00
	$180,923.00

Receipts	$331,500.00	
Expenditure	180,923.00	
Leaving an estimated annual surplus available for depreciation, all interest charges, Sinking Fund and Common Stock Dividend		$150,577.00

The estimate shows the interest and Sinking Fund requirements earned over 4 times and indicates a substantial amount available for Dividends on the Common Stock.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To THE PROVINCIAL IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION, Ltd.,
330 Bay Street, Toronto.

Folio_____

I,_____hereby subscribe and agree to
(Print name in full)

pay for $_____ of 7%—10 year General Mortgage Bonds of Dominion Palace Pier Corporation, Limited, and The Provincial Improvement Corporation, Limited, as follows:

A. 50% herewith ($_____) and the balance in_____consecutive monthly payments.

B. Full amount herewith $_____

Bonds sold in denominations of: $100.00, $500.00 and $1000.00 at par.
I have been given and I have read a copy of the prospectus describing this Issue.

DATED at_____this_____day of_____193____

Signature_____

Address_____

THE PROVINCIAL IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION, Limited,

per_____Agent.

Make all cheques payable to The Provincial Improvement Corporation, Limited.

The Provincial Improvement Corporation, Limited, reserves the right to accept or reject this Subscription.

The Company is not responsible for statements not contained in the printed literature.

If you do not receive an acknowledgment of this contract from our head office within one week kindly notify us at once.

THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN, WHILE NOT GUARANTEED, ARE BASED UPON INFORMATION WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE RELIABLE.

The total possible rate of commission in connection with the sale of these bonds will not exceed 10%.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

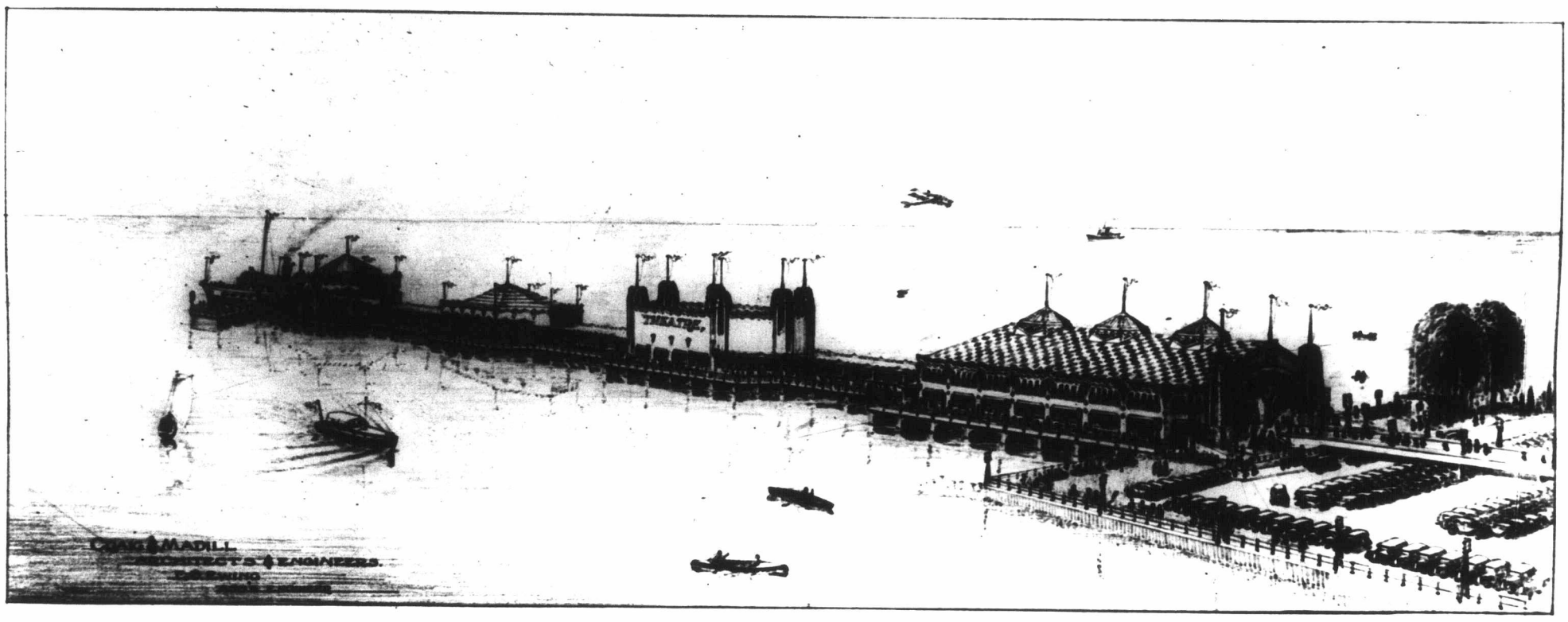
15 8053



MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

158860



THE PALACE PIER
HUMBER BAY TORONTO.

METGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136861

1963 Queen St. E. Apt 2
Wed. Jan. 12, 1938.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighan P. C. K. C.

Dear Sir:

In reference to our conversation over the phone the other day, you ask me to write you a letter to explain the work I was doing.

I was in the Charge Office for four (4) months that was from the 12, Oct to Jan. 8, 1938. My forelady's name is Miss. E. Nickel.

I was filling for the first two (2) months then put on to another position, it was just about the same work as I had been doing but more responsibility.

If you require any information about my work

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2/ 136862

Miss. E. Nickel would answer all questions.

The reason I am not employed now is. There is no work.

I wish to thank you for your sympathy to my Mother and myself as I know it was a shock to you as well as to many other friends

Yours sincerely

Miss. J. P. Bohin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136863

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136864

January 20, 1938.

Miss J. P. Bohin,
1963 Queen St. E.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Miss Bohin:

I have taken up with Mr. Stewart the matter of your employment, but really I cannot hold out much encouragement. It is rarely that we can take on anyone except one qualified in stenography. Sometimes, however, this is possible as business improves, and we certainly will keep your name carefully in mind, as we are anxious to give you a chance if we can.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In reply refer to
File No. 804.9 LC

136865

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Toronto, Canada, September 29, 1936.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
68 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Canada.

Sir:

At times it is necessary that there be attached to documents executed before officials in Canada, for use in the United States, a certificate of official character, certifying that such document was, in fact, executed before the official whose signature and seal appears thereon.

Inasmuch as the records of this office indicate that you have at some time or other required such authentication, there is attached hereto a card which should be completed by you and returned to this Consulate General for retention in its files, in order that the authenticity of your signature and seal to documents purported to have been executed before you may be readily verified.

In your particular case it will not be necessary for you to present your commission in verification thereof.

Your cooperation and early attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very respectfully yours,
For the Consul in Charge:

J A Bahs

American Vice Consul.

Enclosure:

Card, as stated.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

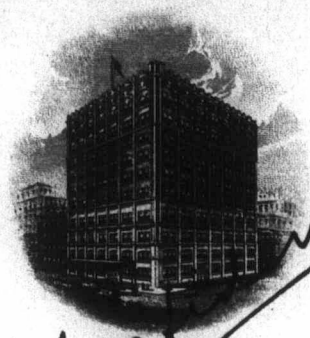
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

EUROPEAN PLAN

TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE HOTEL AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

136866



FRED J. FALL, MANAGER

The Marlborough

Winnipeg, Canada

Jan 27/26

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

After leaving you this afternoon I met Miss Bénard; she informed that the Senator had suffered a further attack (angina pectoris) during the night. The doctors have prescribed complete rest and quiet for an indefinite period. Under these circumstances you will know why there is not that letter from our friend Aimé to Sen. Sharp, as you had suggested. We will get that later, if necessary, when the Senator is around again.

The position referred to is that of: "Second Asst-Clerk and Archivist" which was occupied by friend Potvin and has not been filled since he was transferred to the Civil Service Commission.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

EUROPEAN PLAN

TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE HOTEL AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

136867



FRED J. FALL, MANAGER

The Marlborough

Winnipeg, Canada

The addition of "Archivist" to the title would take the appointment from the Commission and leave it in the hands of the Senate Committee. In addition to routine, this Clerk's duties would be the timely and proper translation of motions, questions, etc, and the preparation of documentary — or other — information for the members of the Senate.

Of course, liberal sympathy will be necessary; I think I can rally sufficient support from the proper quarter even if it is not very enthusiastic!

My qualifications for the post are, I think, all that can be desired: B.A. from Laval; experience in newspaper work; legal background, having put in two years at it; thirty years of practical

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

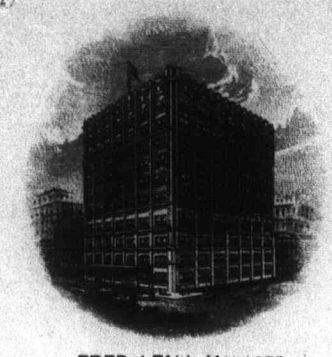
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

EUROPEAN PLAN

TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE HOTEL AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

136868



FRED J. FALL, MANAGER

The Marlborough

Winnipeg, Canada

3

business experience; mastery of both languages. Senator Griesbach and Mr. Potvin could give further information about my character and ability.

Should you think well of this 'application' would you give me confidential directions, or suggestions, as to just what steps to take in order to have the appointment without noise or such delay as would bring competition from liberal ranks.

I ~~have~~ proceeding home tonight and will appreciate your advice addressed to Edmonton. May I advance my very sincere thanks for the kind attention you give this.

Yours sincerely

A Boileau

42 Gariepy Blk
Edmonton, Alta.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136869

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 1, 1936.

Dear Mr. Boileau:

I have your letter of 27th January. Was in Ottawa Thursday and looked into this matter. The position referred to is at present entitled Second Assistant Clerk and Translator of Senator Debates. It was formerly held by Mr. Potvin. Since the re-organization of the Bureau of Translations the work of the office has been transferred to that Bureau and the salary now does not exist. It has been dropped from the Estimates. As far as I can see now it cannot be restored except with the consent of the Government--in fact they must do the restoring.

I am indeed sorry not to be able to send you a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. A. Boileau,
42 Gariepy Block,
Edmonton, Alta.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136870

A. BOILEAU & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Representing Eastern Factories in Western Canada.

42 GARIEPY BUILDING

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

February 8th 1936

Right Hon.Arthur Meighen
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen,

Your favor of the 1st inst received. Please accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in looking into that matter and for the information conveyed.

Yours very sincerely,

A Boileau

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136871

MACDONELL & BOLAND
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES &c.

WALTER J. BOLAND, K.C. JOHN F. BOLAND, K.C.
W. B. McHENRY N.F.A. SCANDIFFIO

PHONES ELGIN 5255-5256
CABLE ADDRESS "MURELL"

217 BAY STREET
TORONTO

January 18th, 1932

Honourable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
City.

Dear Mr. Meighen :

re. Standard Stock Exchange Brokers

When you were in Ottawa before Christmas interviewing the Remission Branch, of The Solicitor General and The Honourable The Minister of Justice, did you get any encouragement as a result of your efforts. I have been down there a good deal trying to make some headway but so far without any success. I am wondering if it is worth while keeping up the fight because after all that seems to be the only way of accomplishing anything.

I telephoned you but found you were out of the City. I am going to Ottawa at noon tomorrow on some other business.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. Boland

WJB:AC.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136872

MACDONELL & BOLAND
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES &c.

WALTER J. BOLAND, K.C. JOHN F. BOLAND, K.C.
W. B. McHENRY N. F. A. SCANDIFFIO

PHONES ELGIN 5255-5256
CABLE ADDRESS "MURELL"

217 BAY STREET
TORONTO

April 13th, 1932

Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.
The Senate,
OTTAWA.

My Dear Senator :-

Re. Smart and Young

I have your letter of April 12th. Will you please let me know by wire reversing the charges if you will be in Toronto on Saturday, if not, if you will be available in Ottawa on Monday in which event I would go down on Sunday afternoons train.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. Boland

WJB:AC.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
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

136873

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, 14 April, 1932.

W.J.Boland, K.C.,

217 Bay Street, Toronto.

Expect to be in Toronto Saturday and Monday.

Arthur Meighen.

Collect.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136874

MACDONELL & BOLAND
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES &c.

WALTER J. BOLAND, K.C. JOHN F. BOLAND, K.C
W. B. McHENRY N. F. A. SCANDIFFIO

PHONES ELGIN 5255-5256
CABLE ADDRESS "MURELL"

217 BAY STREET
TORONTO

April 14th, 1932

Miss Edmondson

Honourable Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
OTTAWA.

My Dear Senator :-

I am just in receipt of your telegram that you will be in Toronto Saturday and Monday. Will you please give me an appointment for either of these days, whichever best suits your convenience. If you will have your Secretary telephone me I will arrange to be on hand.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. Boland

WJB:AC.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136875

191 McLeod St, Ottawa
October 10th 1933.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Ottawa.
Dear Mr. Meighen;

I am enclosing copy of a letter I have just left on Mr. Blondin's desk. May I ask if you will give me your support for this position? You know the Bolducs have fought for the party, and nearly bled in 1917, and you know my own record, since your government gave women the vote. As I previously told you, certain promises were made to me, and not kept. However, I cannot beleive our government will be so blind as not to appoint a woman to the Senate, when a liberal woman is there, and twelve vacancies must be filled.
It is probable Mr. Blondin will want to give the translatorship to his brother-in-law, Mr. Catellier: may I make so bold as to claim a better record and more competence for the work?
I shall be very grateful if you will give me a definite answer as to your stand in this matter? I would even prefer a negative answer, an unfavourable one, rather than vagueness.

Believe me, dear Mr. Meighen,
Very truly yours,

Evelyn Bolduc

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136876

Ottawa, 10 octobre 1933.

191 ave. McLeod.

L'Hon. Pierre E. Blondin,
Président du Senat,
Ottawa.

Monsieur le President:

J'ai l'honneur de faire application pour le poste de traducteur devenu vacant au Senat depuis la nouvelle nomination de M. Potvin. Je connais bien les deux langues, et puis traduire du français en anglais aussi bien que de l'anglais en français. Je sais aussi la dactylographie. Le travail que je termine actuellement pour la Chambre des Communes, qui présentait de grandes difficultes techniques, a mérité l'approbation de M. Beauchesne, le greffier, auprès de qui vous pourrez vous renseigner.
Il n'est pas nécessaire de vous dire que j'ai travaillé pour le parti conservateur à toutes les élections fédérales et ontariennes depuis 1921, et avec certain succès.

Veuillez me croire,
Monsieur le Président,
Respectueusement vôtre,

Signé: Evelyn Boland

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136877

The vacancy referred to by Miss Bolduc in her letter to the Speaker is that created by the appointment on Saturday last of Mr. A.Potvin to the Civil Service Commission.

A.H.H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ON

MMERCE

E

MEMBERS—

HON. J. S. McLENNAN
HON. L. McMEANS
HON. A. E. PLANTA
HON. W. ROCHE
HON. J. H. ROSS
HON. W. B. ROSS, K.C.
HON. F. L. SCHAFFNER
HON. E. D. SMITH
HON. C. E. TANNER
HON. J. D. TAYLOR
HON. J. TESSIER
HON. I. R. TODD
HON. J. G. TURRIFF
HON. J. WEBSTER
HON. L. C. WEBSTER
HON. R. S. WHITE
HON. W. B. WILLOUGHBY, K.C.

.....1924

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136878

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 12, 1933.

Dear Miss Bolduc:

I have your letter of yesterday. It is possible in this matter--that is the appointment of a successor to Mr. Potvin--that I will be consulted. As a matter of fact I am never consulted with regard to appointments, but being Senate Leader will expect to be consulted here. You know, of course, that I am never, or practically never, in Ottawa between Sessions.

I can say to you that in this case I feel that you have very strong claims, and would be glad to support your appointment. Had not known until to-day that you were a candidate.

Yours very truly,

Miss Evelyn Bolduc,
191 McLeod St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136879

191 McLeod St., Ottawa,
October 25th, 1933.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

Thank you very much for your kind letter. Mr. Blondin wrote me two extraordinary answers to my application: the gist of them both is that he has no authority in the matter, but will nevertheless appoint Mr. Jean Dumont to help his brother-in-law, Mr. Catellier. You probably know Mr. Dumont as well as I: he was a friend of my father's, is a good man and an excellent translator. But he is already in a post in the House of Commons; also, he is sixty-four years old and must retire shortly. Would it not seem reasonable to give the preference to one out of work and likely to give many years of service? I would not trouble you like this, dear Mr. Meighen, if I were not in real need.

Pray accept my sincere thanks for your letter, and believe me

Yours very truly,

Évelyn Boldue

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136880

203 Kingston Road
June 5th.

My dear Dr. Meigher.

You have every reason to think me very rude, & I know I am, but I don't intend to be - I did call on you to thank you for your gift of ~~the greatest Englishman~~ of History - but found you so busy

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

6881

I felt it needed the nicer thing to do, to send you a message (which I hope you received) rather than demand an audience.

May I thank you at this late date - & tell you how much I have enjoyed reading it - Ted & I feel it is a "gem" & a great contribution to Canadian literature -

May I ask a great favor of you, re my Son-in-law Leslie Radcliffe. He dept in the Shell oil Co where he is now employed is closing up at the end of this month & he will be out of a job -

I was wondering if you knew of any opening. anywhere or if you would give him a letter of introduction to Senator G. Connor. - of Yukon Record Candles - Betty is not making the recovery that she should principally because she

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

is so worried about her husband.-
I dont want to worry you as I am sure you must receive many such letters as this.- but we are up against it at the present time in regard to this Federation -
Very many thanks again.
Very Sincerely Yours
Edith Bole.

Leslie Radcliffe.
57. Walmsley Boulevard.
Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136882

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
June 8, 1936.

Dear Mrs. Bole,

I just received your letter of June 5th. Mr. Radcliffe must have been the one who left a call for me late last week. I had not the least idea who it was when the call was reported to me.

Please have him send me a short account of his various occupations, and I will use it as a basis of a letter to Senator O'Connor. Will also be very glad to help him at any other point where he may see a prospect. It is hardly likely I will locate anything myself, because I do not come much in contact with anything outside our own business. I sincerely trust something turns up for him.

Very kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Fred Bole,
205 Kingston Road,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136883

Toronto, June 17

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:-

I write to ask if you have an opening in your organization for a person of my qualifications.

I am nineteen years of age. For four months I was employed in the Treasury Department of the Middle West Utilities Company, in Chicago. I returned, of my own accord, to Toronto, last December, at which time I entered the Faculty of Arts at University College.

My experience includes work with a department store, with the Toronto Stock Exchange, and a brokerage house on the Toronto Exchange.

I am willing to undertake work of any nature, either temporary or permanent. What I desire is an opportunity to demonstrate my value to you.

Sincerely yours,

Walter L. Bolton.

25 Sherwood Avenue
Hudson 0257

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136884

June 18, 1931.

Mr. Walter L. Bolton,
25 Sherwood Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of 17th, I regret to say that there is no work we could give you in our organization at the present time.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136885

50-B

Ottawa
June 30, 1938.

Fraser Elliott, Esq., K.C.,
Commissioner of Income Tax,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Elliott:

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Miss Doris Bond, 164 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, applying for a position as stenographer or clerk in the Income Tax Branch. I am very much ashamed of sending this letter on so late. It was handed me early in the month, but I was most anxious to see you personally, and would have done so had it been physically possible. The rush this month has put that possibility quite out of my power.

I can recommend Miss Bond to you very confidently. The reason I am interested is that her mother was a great personal friend of my mother, who took a deep interest in the family. Another reason is that the family is most deserving, and it is absolutely necessary that this girl get work. They have been exceedingly hard pressed ever since Mr. Bond's death, and have been indeed particularly unfortunate.

If it is within your power now or in the near future to do anything in the way of trying out Miss Bond, I would indeed feel indebted to you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E
ENCL.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136886

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX"

ADRESSEZ VOTRE RÉPONSE AU
COMMISSAIRE DE L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU

CANADA

REFER TO
Chief Inspector.
REFEREZ AU

Department of National Revenue
Ministère du Revenu National

INCOME TAX DIVISION
DIVISION DE L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU

5-0B

OTTAWA, 5th July, 1938.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
The Senate,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Miss Doris Bond.

This will acknowledge your communication of the 30th ultimo which reached here just after Mr. Elliott had left for France.

You will please be advised that as and when vacancies occur in this Division we notify the Minister of National Revenue, from whom we procure a list of applicants to be interviewed.

We shall be pleased to attach your recommendation to Miss Bond's letter of application as a reference in the event of her name coming before us as indicated above.

There is no immediate request for additional stenographic assistance but if any openings do occur and Miss Bond's name comes before us, we shall be happy to keep your interest in the matter in mind.

Yours faithfully,

C. F. Elliott
S.

RS/CC.

Commissioner of Income Tax.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136887

July 11, 1938.

Miss Doris Bond,
164 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Miss Bond:

I should have reported to you, and would have only for being exceedingly busy, the result of my interview with Mr. Elliott. All I can say is that he was very patient and interested and I broached the matter so strongly that I hope he will keep you in mind as he has promised to do, and that you may at least have some prospect of an opening in his department later.

Yours very truly,

AH/MHA. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136699

and I have hesitated so long to
ask you but I thought if you
would write a letter to the Hon.
Mr. Gordon in Merrill's behalf
stating how much he needs
the work as I have two daughters
going to school and I only
have these two boys to depend
on so if he is left off its will
mean my home being broken
up as it is impossible to get
a position here now. He likes
his work very much and I
do hope he will be kept
on and made permanent
otherwise I do not know
just what we will do. Please
forgive me for writing you
asking this favor, as I have
not any right whatever to do
so but I know a letter from
you will carry much weight

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and we have been so worried
as I have tried so hard to.
keep my home together and
to have my family grow up
with the best environment
that I could give them so
that they will turn out to
be worthy citizens and to
be a credit tho rather than
a detriment.

I do hope your mother
is keeping well. I so often
think of the many happy
associations during the
short time I was privileged
to know your Mother and Father
and I should so much like
to see her. I hope you will
kindly remember me to her
when you are speaking to
her.

I trust you and your

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

family are enjoying the
best of health. 136892

Hoping you will pardon
me for writing you and I
cannot express to you
just how much it will
mean to us if you can see
your way clear to write the
Hon. Mr Gordon, as I am
confident a letter from you
will mean everything to us.

Again thanking you and
assuring you that I
shall not bother you
further.

With my Best Wishes
to yourself and family.

Sincerely,
Emma Bond.
(Mrs. M. B. Bond.)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136888

Ottawa. Feby 4/31.
340 Lewis St.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Toronto.

Dear Sir and Honorable:-

You will doubtless be surprised to hear from me again as I wrote you last fall with respect to my son Eddie getting employment in Toronto. I answered the letter shortly after thanking you for your promptitude in replying and for your valuable advice which we were most fortunate to receive from you. I may say that Eddie was sent by the Government here as a Special Representative in the Government

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136889

Annuity Branch in Hamilton.
He worked very hard during the
Elections for the Conservatives and
they Sent him the Appointment.
He likes Hamilton very much
and broadcasts there once
a week regarding Annuities.

I have two sons here (twins) aet 22.
one in the Metropolitan for over
five years he was formerly with
Gallands' here your mother
being instrumental in getting
the position for him - the other
older one is, and has been, on
the Soldiers' Settlement Board
for over three years and is so
in connection with the Position
I am writing. They are going
to reduce the staff next Month
and I understand the Branch
is being taken over by the Immigration
and Colonization Dept. of which
the Hon. W. A. Gordon is the Minister

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and I had decided so long to
ask you but I thought if you
would write a letter to the Hon.
Mr. Gordon in Merrill's behalf
stating how much he needs
the work as I have two daughters
going to school and I only
have these two boys to depend
on so if he is left off this mill
near my home being broken
up as it is impossible to get
a position here now. He likes
this work very much and I
do hope he will be kept
on and made permanent
otherwise I do not know
just what we will do. Please
forgive me for writing you
asking this favor as I have
not any right whatever to do
so but I know a letter from
you will carry much weight

136690

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and we have been so worried
as I have tried so hard to
keep my home together and
to have my family grow up
with the best environment
that I could give them so
that they will turn out to
be worthy citizens and to
be a credit tho rather than
a detriment.

I do hope your mother
is keeping well. I so often
think of the many happy
associations during the
short time I was privileged
to know your Mother and Father
and I should so much like
to see her. I hope you will
kindly remember me to her
when you are speaking to
her.

I trust you and your

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

family are enjoying the
best of health. 136892

Hoping you will pardon
me for writing you and I
cannot express to you
just how much it will
mean to us if you can see
your way clear to write the
Hon. Mr Gordon, as I am
confident a letter from you
will mean everything to us.

Again thanking you and
assuring you that I
shall not bother you
further.

With my Best Wishes
to yourself and family.

Sincerely,
Emma Bond.
(Mrs. M. B. Bond.)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136893

February 5, 1931.

Mrs. M. B. Bond,
340 Lewis St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Bond:-

I just received your letter of 4th. It will indeed be a pleasure to me to tell my mother, with whom I shall be talking later in the day, of having heard from you and of your kind message to her.

I am not sure that I can do anything at all with any of the Ministers, but I feel that I owe it to you to communicate the situation to Mr. Gordon, and am doing so.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bond 136894

Ottawa. Feby. 18th/21.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Please accept my sincere gratitude for your courteous and prompt reply regarding my son Merrill. We will always feel very grateful to you for this kindness which means much more than I can express.

Permit me to say that your idea that you owed me this kindness, is not by any means true. as anything small service I may have been able to render your mother and father was done with the greatest of pleasure and absolutely free

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136895

from any thought of acquiring an
return. I was amply repaid by
our pleasant association which
I enjoyed so much and shall
always cherish with fond memories.
I felt on account of knowing them
that perhaps you might not re-
gard me as a perfect stranger
and, then, too. I knew that a
letter from one of your outstanding
ability could not fail to help.
if we were fortunate enough to
procure same as I have always
known that you have been held in
the highest esteem by our most
prominent men and the most
profound respect which has
always been associated with
your name, consequently I knew
a little from you could not fail
in its purpose.

With my best wishes to your
mother and family and again thanking
you many times - Gratefully
Emma Bond.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136896

September 18, 1931.

Mrs. Emma Bond,
340 Lewis Street,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Bond:

I just received yours of 16th. While I am very doubtful whether my word will have any influence whatever at the point where you ask me to write, I have decided to do so and to send with it the reference which you enclosed in your letter.

Mr. Merriam is a very competent young man and as far as he is concerned I feel sure will be agreeable to my recommendation, but I don't suppose he will have very much to say. Am sorry indeed you are having such trouble.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa. Sept 25/31.
136897

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

Dear Mr Meighen:-

Please accept my most sincere thanks for your very prompt and courteous reply to my letter of recent date.

I feel most grateful indeed for this kindness, and also on former occasions, and I can assure you I would not have thought of bothering you again until I had tried

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136898

any available means of support and I have such faith in your ability and am fully aware of the influence you have here.

I have been so much worried as it is now nearly six months since his dismissal and if means the breaking up of my home if he does not receive employment very soon. so that is my only reason for again bothering you.

I trust that you and your family may be spared for many years to come to enjoy the happiness and prosperity you so much deserve.

Again thanking you and with best wishes.

Yours very truly.
Emma L. Bond.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136899

Mrs Bond's letter sent to Hon Burrell

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 20, 1932.

Dear Mrs. Bond:

I duly received your letter of 18th and have to-day written to the Hon. Mr. Burrell on behalf of you son. I hope he will be successful in getting a position.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mrs. M. B. Bond,
340 Lewis St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136900

Re Bond

September 7, 1932.

Mrs. M. E. Bond,
340 Lewis Street,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Bond:

I am writing you only to say that if any influence of mine will help your son with the Metropolitan Life, that influence will be very gladly used. I am writing Mr. Brady of that Company to-day.

Though seldom in Ottawa on account of business obligations here, I will try to make a call and have a talk with you when down next time.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136901

Ottawa, Sept. 13/32.

The Right Hon: Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen -

I was indeed surprised to receive your letter of recent date and wish to thank you for same. A friend of mine has since informed me, by letter, that she had written you as she was concerned about my family, since my eldest boy returned home a few weeks ago and had hoped to be re-instated with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I wish to thank you for your letter
in his behalf. Rev. Brady had
an interview with my son and
explained if he had been discharged
for any infraction of any rule he
might be given a second chance
but not then he left for other
purposes. I am hopeful
that something else may
present itself as I must confess
I am almost a wreck from
worry and anxiety as my
youngest son so still unem-
ployed and has been now for
about eighteen months or more.
He was employed in the Civil
Service for four of five years
and was one of the first to be
released on account of
reduction of staff. I thought
if he could even get the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

position of Messenger
Leaches in the House of Commons
or the Senate and Mr Coghill
informed us there was no
possible vacancies in the
House of Commons as all
the old staff were returning
but I did not know to whom
I should apply for the Senate
staff. If he could get any-
thing of this nature for a
time until conditions improve
it would help a great deal.

It has worried me consider-
ably as I know I have been
a source of annoyance to
you. I appreciate your
most untiring efforts and
I feel I can never thank you
enough and I feel most

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

position of Messenger
Leaches in the House of Commons
or the Senate and Mr Coghill
informed us there was no
possible vacancies in the
House of Commons as all
the old staff were returning
but I did not know to whom
I should apply for the Senate
staff. If he could get any-
thing of this nature for a
time until conditions improve
it would help a great deal.

It has worried me consider-
ably as I know I have been
a source of annoyance to
you. I appreciate your
most untiring efforts and
I feel I can never thank you
enough and I feel most

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

unworthy of your kindness.

It is somewhat hard to refrain from worry when I have five at home three sons and two daughters and only one son employed but I have a great deal to be thankful for in having such kind friends.

We will indeed be most happy to have you call if you can spare the time when you are in Ottawa and will be very glad to see you.

Again thanking you for your kindly expressions and for all you have done on behalf of my family. Trusting you and your family are well.

Very sincerely -
(Mrs. M.B.) Emma Bond

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136903

Ottawa, Dec. 23rd /32.

340 Lewis St.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I do not wish to allow the old year to pass away without showing, in a small way, my appreciation of your many kindnesses to myself and family, may I wish you and your family a very Merry Christmas and much happiness for the coming year.

Sincerely,
Emma Bond.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136903

Ottawa, Dec. 23rd /32.

340 Lewis St.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I do not wish to allow the old year to pass away without showing, in a small way, my appreciation of your many kindnesses to myself and family, may I wish you and your family a very Merry Christmas and much happiness for the coming year.

Sincerely,
Emma Bond.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa

136904

December 27, 1932.

Dear Mrs. Bond:

I duly received your letter of 23rd and thank you very much indeed for your good wishes which are warmly reciprocated.

I regret that it was not possible for me to call on you the last time I was in Ottawa, but expect to be down very soon now and will try to see you.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Bond,
340 Lewis St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa. Jany. 2nd. 1938.
164 Metcalfe St.

136905

The Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Toronto.

Dear Sir & Hon.-

May I be pardoned this intrusion on your valuable time and I would not dare do so only under the greatest stress of circumstances owing to my inability in being returned to the Stenographic Staff. House of Commons. since change of Government. During the past two Sessions Parliament caused an endless amount of worry

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Page two

136906

particularly as I Lark are now in Hospital since last July and expect he will be there for some months to come and two of my family at home unemployed. I am again trying to go back and I have been told if I could get some person to speak for me to the Clerk of the House, Mr Beauchamp, that it would be helpful. I know Hon. W. Ernst very well as he stayed at my home on occasion but he is not a sitting member and several others who were defeated. I also know Senator Mullins but I do not know his address. I have never needed the position so badly as at present. In fact, I do not know what I shall do if I do not get back in the staff

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ofter the long years of financial strain. 136907

Trusting you and all your family are enjoying good health and with best wishes for many years of health and happiness.

Louise Bond.

(Mrs. R. B. Bond)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136908

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 17, 1930.

Mrs. M. B. Bond,
154 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Bond:

I have your letter of 12th. Am indeed sorry to know you were put off work by the present Government. I have written Dr. Beauchesne, Clerk of the House, to see if I can do anything in your behalf.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136909

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 17, 1958.

Dr. Arthur Beauchesne,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Beauchesne:

I have received a letter from Louise Bond (Mrs. M. B. Bond) of 164 Metcalfe St., Ottawa. Mrs. Bond was formerly on the stenographic staff, House of Commons, but since change of Government has lost her position. I write you only because Mrs. Bond was a friend of my mother, and I know is v ry badly in need of work. Part of the family are unemployed, and she has a son in the hospital and he will be there for some time.

I do notknow whether this letter may be of any service or not, but I could not refuse to write it, and I would sincerely hope that if you possibly can you will do something to help this woman.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136910

Ottawa, Janv. 21st 1938.
164 Metcalfe St.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Please accept my most sincere gratitude for your kindly and prompt response to my recent letter. Since writing you I was informed by an official of the House of Commons that if I had my name placed on the list of the Conservative

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136011

quota. in fact. he said this was
absolutely necessary and he
strongly advised me to back
some one unto to the Conservative
whip, Mr. Casselman, immediately
as the list is to be sent in they
expect on Monday or Tuesday.
I did not know this when I wrote
you.

I cannot thank you.
sufficiently for all your kindness.
You have never failed me and I
am always mindful of the fact
that I have no right, whatever, to
expect any favor. I shall never
forget the kindly words of cheer
and encouragment your dear
parents gave me when everything
seemed hopeless.

With best wishes to yourself
and family- Yours sincerely.
Louise Bond
(Mrs. Wm. B. Bond)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136912

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 22, 1930.

Mrs. H. B. Bond,
164 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Bond:

I have your letter of 20th. I do not know whether there is any possibility of getting your son on the Senate messenger staff or not, but I am taking it up with a member of the Committee. I fancy they have more messengers than they need, but I am not sure.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136913

Bongard & Company
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Stock and Bond Brokers
Unlisted Securities
Cable Address, "Bongard"
Code: Hartfields

Telephone
Elgin 5381

244 Bay Street
Toronto, 2
Canada

April 20, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Vice-Pres., Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

While in Windsor yesterday, our mutual friend Mr. "Tim" Healy asked if I knew you, and as I stated only slightly, he suggested giving me a letter, which I am enclosing.

Through stress of business I have been kept fairly close to the office, except in the late afternoons, but if you would care to kindly advise me as to a convenient time, I will hope to have the pleasure of calling on you.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of our last Market Letter, trusting that the contents may be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,
R R Bongard

RRB:DW
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136914

April 20, 1928.

Mr. H. R. Bongard,
244 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bongard:

I have your letter of 20th. Have also a letter from our mutual friend, Mr. Healy.

Am leaving almost immediately for Chicago and will not be back until about the end of next week. If you will 'phone me about Saturday, I will be very glad to make an appointment to see you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136915

November 8, 1929.

Messrs. Bongard & Co.,
80 King St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

As per your telephone conversation to-day with our Mr. Gallagher, I am returning herewith slip covering purchase of 10 International Nickel for Mr. A. L. Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald's address is Penetanguishene, Ont.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES LTD.

AM/E. per

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136916

Bongard & Company

Members
Toronto Stock Exchange · New York Curb (Assoc.)
Montreal Stock Exchange · Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Montreal Curb Market · Chicago Board of Trade
Commodity Exchange Inc. · Calgary Stock Exchange
Canadian Commodity Exchange Inc.

Stock Brokers & Bond Dealers
Commodities – Grain
Cable Address "Bongard"
Code: Hartfields

Telephone Elgin 5381

80 King Street West
Toronto 2
Canada.

Branches
Toronto
37 Bloor Street West
Hamilton
Windsor
Kitchener
Guelph

Correspondents
15 St. Helens Place.
Bishopsgate.
London, E.C.3, Eng.

Dec. 17th, 1938.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay St.,
City.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The enclosed article on the Jewish question was shown me this morning, and I thought it was worthy of being copied, and distributed to one or two of my friends. I am sure if you have not seen the article before, you will find the contents interesting.

Yours very truly,

R. R. Bongard

RRB/MEL
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136917

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Exceprt from the Journal of Charles Pinckney of South Carolina of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1789, regarding the statement of Benjamin Franklin at the convention, concerning Jewish Immigration. Original of this copy is in Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

"There is a great danger for the United States of America. This great danger is the Jew. Gentlemen, in every land in which the Jews have settled, they have depressed the moral level and lowered the degree of commercial honesty. They have remained apart and unassimilated - they have created a state within a state and when they are oppressed, they attempt to strangle the nation financially as in the case of Portugal and Spain.

For more than seventeen hundred years they have lamented their sorrowful fate, namely, that they were driven out of their mother land, but gentlemen, if the civilized world today should give them back Palestine and their property, they would immediately findpressing reasons for not returning there. Why, because they are vampires and vampires cannot live on other vampires - other cannot live among themselves, but must live among Christians and others who do not belong to their race.

If they are not excluded from the United States by the Constitution, within less than one hundred years, they will stream into this country in such numbers that they will rule and destroy us and change our form of government, for which Americans shed our blood and sacrificed life, property and personal freedom. If the Jews are not excluded, within two hundred years our children will be working in the fields to feed the Jews while they remain in the counting house gleefully rubbing their hands.

I warn you, gentlemen, if you do not exclude the Jews for ever, your children and your children's children will curse you in their graves. Their ideas are not those of Americans even when they have lived among us for ten generations. The leopard cannot change his spots. The Jews are a danger to this land and if they are allowed to enter, they will imperil our institutions. They should be excluded by this Constitution."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136918

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 19, 1938.

Mr.R. R. Bongard,
Bongard & Co.,
80 King St. West,
Toronto, 2, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bongard:

Thank you very much for sending me the article on the Jewish question. I had read it years ago, but appreciate having a copy now.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136919

Bongard & Company

Members
Toronto Stock Exchange — New York Curb (Assoc.)
Montreal Stock Exchange — Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Montreal Curb Market — Chicago Board of Trade
Commodity Exchange Inc. — Calgary Stock Exchange
Canadian Commodity Exchange Inc.

Stock Brokers & Bond Dealers
Commodities - Grain

Cable Address "Bongard"
Code: Hartfields

Telephone Elgin 5381

80 King Street West
Toronto 2
Canada.

Branches
Toronto
37 Bloor Street West
Hamilton
Windsor
Kitchener
Guelph

Correspondents
15 St. Helens Place.
Bishopsgate.
London. E.C.3. Eng.

Dec. 21st, 1938.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay St.,
City.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Please do not think that I am trying to bombard you with opinions or data which come to us, but I thought perhaps you would be interested in the enclosed. It came from our Amsterdam correspondents.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Gordon are coming in to have some oysters some afternoon early next week, and I am wondering if you would join us, and if so, I will try and give you at least a day's notice.

Yours faithfully,

R. R. Bongard

RRB/MEL
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

We have received the following from our Amsterdam correspondents in a letter dated Dec. 7th, 1938:

136920

We give you below translation of a communication from one of our Belgian correspondents, which we think will interest you:

"Foreign Competition: Our export industries have an implacable enemy, which is economic nationalism. The progress of protectionism and the autarchic tendencies gradually close all markets against us. To fight such adversaries our producers have no other arms than the perfection of the products and the reduction of their cost prices.

But we have another enemy much more redoubtable stil, which is dumping; this is the weapon which especially the totalitarian states wield, since they are forced to create foreign balances at any price. The Financial Times recently said on this subject: 'It is impossible for an industrial concern to face the competition of the resources of an entire nation'. And this exactly is one of the principal causes of the economic depression. In the democratic nations where the human personality has preserved some liberty, the producer works alone, with his own forces. He is an isolated individuality and has to help himself. In the dictator states the ~~producer~~ producer is incorporated in the State, of which he becomes a part and the State, if it thinks it necessary, leads the struggle for him with all the resources it disposes of. How is it possible under these circumstances and especially in a country like ours, that industry develops? And especially, how is it possible that economic liberalism still can exist and defend itself?"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136921

January 5, 1928.

David Bonis, Esq.,
St. Mary's, Ont.

Dear Sir:

My mother who takes the Journal regularly has just told me that you have been elected Mayor of St. Mary's by acclamation. This occasion must not pass without my being permitted to send you a letter of sincere congratulation. I cannot forget how through many years of public life you reposed confidence in me and gave most active and effective support at all times. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying to me to know that you have had success yourself, not only in business but in public affairs. May your tenure of office be marked by conspicuous success and bring pleasure and satisfaction to yourself and family.

Please give my very best regards and good wishes to Sarah and accept for yourself and the others of the family New Year's Greetings.

Yours very sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

METGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136922

November 6, 1929.

My dear Mr. Bonis:

Again it is my pleasure and privilege to congratulate you. Your election in South Perth was what I expected, and pleased me very much indeed. Remembering as I do the very loyal support which you gave the Conservative Party and especially myself through many years, I take more than pleasurepleasure in the success you are now achieving.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

David Bonis, Esq.,
St. Mary's, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136923

~~St~~ Marys Ont.
Nov 12. 1929

Hon Arthur Meighen
Toronto, Ont,

My dear Arthur

I beg to acknowledge your letter of Nov. 4th and to convey to you my appreciation of your kind words of congratulation.

Yours sincerely
David Bonis

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136924

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS

Dauphin, Man., Sept. 19th. 1938.

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen, P.C.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Meighen;-

My son Geoffrey entered Manitoba Law School some five years ago. After serving two years with a member of Messrs Pitblade and Hoskin's firm and passing two examinations, we thought he would get a much wider experience at Osgoode Hall and with that end in view took the matter of a transfer up with the Ontario Law Society. This Society at first objected to his entering at all and refused to give him any credit for the time he had served or the examinations he had passed, however we took the matter up with Mr. Pitblado, the then Mr. Rowell (now Chief Justice) and you added your influence and finally he was admitted to Osgoode. No credit was given for his examinations but he was told, that after he had passed the full quota of Osgoode examinations, no objection would be raised about service. The Society did not wish to create a precedent by passing a resolution and entering it on its books, that it was allowing the two years of service served in Manitoba. As this understanding was definitely agreed to, Geoffrey entered Osgoode Hall.

He has now served the remaining three years of the five year term and has passed the final examinations, in fact has passed the complete set of examinations required there. He has made application for his call and the authorities have raised the question of service and so far have not agreed to carry out the arrangement as above set out. At the September meeting of the Benchers the matter was laid over until the October meeting.

You will readily understand that Geoffrey is in a very awkward and discouraging position, with the possibility of two more years service to put in. He was certainly given to understand that it would not be required, Had it not been, as we thought perfectly unjustifiable, he would not have made the transfer. I presume the trouble has arisen from the fact that some of the then, influential Benchers are not members now, such as Chief Justice Rowell who at the time took a great interest in helping to get Geoffrey admitted.

I am much concerned about the turn affairs have taken and Geoffrey thinks he'd better go into some business line. He is 24 and thinks he should be on his own. However he is really fond of law and has a distinct flare for politics; to drop out now would be a calamity to me and him. As I said he has put in five years articles, passed two of the three Manitoba Examinations

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136925

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS

and all of the Ontario examinations. I feel sure that if the arrangement made when he entered Osgoode was put before the Benchers by a man of weight, they would carry out.

Would I be asking too much, to ask you to use your influence to this end. No doubt you will be personally acquainted with many of the Benchers and with your influence I feel that all will be done that can be done if you are able to take this matter up for me. I can assure you it means a great deal and I will be deeply thankful for anything you can do in the matter.

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A. A. Bowerman

P.S.
Geoff's address is
118 St George St.
Toronto.
Zeta Psi. Fraternity

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136926

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 26, 1938.

Hon. A. L. Bonnycastle,
Judge's Chambers,
Dauphin, Man.

Dear Judge Bonnycastle:

I received your letter of 19th. After getting in touch with Hon. Charles McCrea, he told me to see Shirley Denison. Have taken the matter up with him. It appears that he is in charge of legal education matters in the Law Society, and his report pretty well goes. Only lately he had heard of the claim as to arrangement made with the Hon.Mr. Rowell, and he said he was going to look into that as carefully as he could, and I rather think from the conversation I had with him that if any confirmation at all can be got of the arrangement, it will be adhered to. I sincerely hope so and will assist in any way I can.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136927

The elected Benchers in Toronto are as follows:

J. N. Bullen
Gerald F. Carson
John Shirley Dennison
G. W. Mason
D. L. McCarthy
Charles McCrea
J. C. McRuer
R. S. Robertson (Treasurer)
G. N. Shaver,
A. G. Slaght
G. L. Smith
G. T. Walsh
Peter White
McGregor Young

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136928

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS

Dauphin, Man., Nov. 7th. 1938.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.
Canada Permanent Building,
320 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

My Dear Meighen;-

I should have written you sooner and thanked you for the interest you took in the matter of my sonGeoffrey's application to be called to the Bar. I was waiting until the matter had been disposed of. This has now happened and I am sorry to say, very disastrously to him and to me. However I should say the LawwSociety was not in possession of all the facts and the events leading up to my sons admittance to Osgoode Hall, and I think the Society thought we were going on practically no grounds and that there was no justice in the application to be called.

However since his call was refused I came across a telegram which my daughter sent us, at the time he was allowed to enter Osgoode which I think has put an entirely different face on the matter. (I might say my daughter who was in Toronto, was the one who took the matter up with Mr. Rowell and it was Mr. Rowell who we understand made the arrangements allowing Geoffrey to transfer to Osgoode). I sent this telegram to Geoffrey asking him to see Mr. Rowell and ascertain if he, Mr. Rowell would not explain matters to the Society. I have just heard that Mr. Rowell, I should say Chief Justice Rowell, is too ill to be seen or do anything in the matter. Geoffrey on the advice of some friends has given this telegram to Mr. Denison, who apparently sees that we had every right to believe Geoffrey would be entitled to think he would get his call. Mr. Denison once told Geoffrey, that if any understanding was given by Mr. Rowell, the Society would carry it out.

There can be no doubt whatever but this was the understanding, and it was on this that he transferred to Osgoode and was allowed to enter without having first put in two years in a law office in Ontario, and to get his call when the three years course was completed and he had passed his examinations.

I understand the matter is to be reviewed on the 17th of this month and of course we are hoping that with the complete set of facts before the members of the Society, they will make good the understanding.

I believe that some of the members of the committee

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS

thinks the society has no power to authorize the call, on the grounds that it would be a violation of The Law Society Act. It seems to me that the only violation of theAct, was in admitting him to Osgoode without his previously serving two years articles in a law office in Ontario. That is now over and done with. Since entering Osgoode he has filfilled every obligation of the Act. To withold his call now seems very unfair.

Possibly some of the Benchers, on seeing the telegram may recall what transpired at the time he was admitted, as I feel sure Chief Justice Rowell would make what ever arrangements were made,with other Membesss.

As you had very kindly spoken to some of the members of the committee after I wrote you some time ago I thought I would like to let you know what has transpired since.

With many thanks for all the trouble you have taken and with kind regards,

I am,

Yours faithfully

A. K. Boyd

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136930

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 10, 1938.

Hon. A. L. Bonnycastle,
County Court Judge,
Dauphin, Man.

My dear Bonnycastle:

I have your letter of 7th. Just a couple of days ago your son was in. He did not tell me of there having been a rejection, but seemed quite confident that the matter was now in line for his admission. I feel sure if he is disappointed in this, he will be calling upon me again, and if there is any way of giving further help, I will be only too glad to do so.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136931

MAX BOOKMAN
935 MOUNTAINVIEW AVENUE
OTTAWA · CANADA

14 November 1958.

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen QC.,PC.
50 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

On December 24th 1958 will mark the tenth anniversary of Canada's de facto recognition of the State of Israel. Writing for such publications as the Daily Hebrew Journal (Toronto) and the Jewish Chronicle of London, England, I'm preparing a story for that occasion.

Much has been written of late about Canada's relationship with Israel since the Jewish State was created in 1948. However, much of the history in which Canada has had with what is now Israel has perhaps been temporarily forgotten. It is my hope to remind my readers of this past association.

I am aware that you,as a Prime Minister of Canada, played a vital role in those days when Great Britain was given the Mandate of Palestine. Any details that you can give me of your participation in those events would be appreciated. As a member of the Borden Administration I believe that you also had a part in the Balfour Declaration.

I would also welcome,in addition,your comments on Jewish Canada which you might feel worthy of noting on paper.

As an aside I might note that in 1926 my Dad, Ben Bookman, met you in the home of the late A.J.Freiman and you recalled meeting him on a former occasion and by name. He never forgot that event and I believe that from that day onwards he was Tory. In passing the same applies to his son having been active from 1929 to 1939 when I enlisted in the Canadian Army. Since then I must admit my interests have not been political, although the Bookmans are still known as Conservatives and correctly so.

I trust that you will find time to answer my request, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Max Bookman

(Max Bookman)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136932

November 19, 1958

Mr. Max Bookman,
935 Mountainview Avenue,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Bookman:

Your letter of 14th November was duly received and was given such attention as I was able. My attendance at the office in these times is very irregular, and can be made of little value to anyone.

I remember your Father, and could hardly do otherwise as he was a friend of a man of whom I had a very high regard, especially in his later life when I knew him better. I refer to the late A. J. Freiman.

I make no pretense of attending to office work now having reached the age of 84 years and with indifferent health.

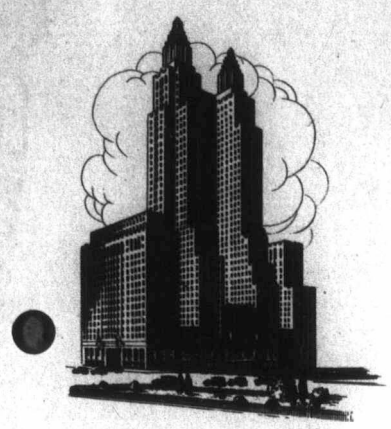
I did have part in the Balfour Declaration and remember quite well your Father, but certainly at the present time I cannot in any way add to your knowledge on either subject. This I can admit will be regarded as a failure to be of help to you, but I am far from having the health and other advantages that once I enjoyed. Am sorry indeed not to be able to send you a more cheerful and worthwhile reply.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen-m

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



PARK AND LEXINGTON AVENUES
FORTY-NINTH AND FIFTIETH STREETS

CABLE ADDRESS.-"WALDORF, NEW YORK"
TELEPHONE—ELDORADO 5-3000

136933

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York

October 27, 1931.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighan, Esq.,
Traders Finance Corporation,
465 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighan:

Mr. Frederick K. Morrow, of Toronto, has asked us to extend to you the courtesy of a charge account at the new Waldorf-Astoria. Accordingly, we are sending you the enclosed card. If you will be kind enough to complete and return it to us, it will enable us to establish your credit facilities, which we trust will prove a convenience.

We are confident that you will find the new Waldorf-Astoria as unique and distinctive among the hotels of the world, as was the old Waldorf for so many years.

May I add my own personal word of cordial invitation and that of my fellow directors?

Very truly yours,

Lucius Boomer

Lucius Boomer
President

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Waldorf-Astoria 156934
PARK & LEXINGTON AVENUES
FORTY-NINTH & FIFTIETH STREETS
New York

Signature

Residence

Business Address Traders Finance Corp'n., 465 Bay St., Toronto, Canada.

Bank

Reference Frederick K. Morrow
PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

Meighan, Rt. Hon. Arthur

F-32-1

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136935

October 29, 1931.

Mr. Lucius Boomer,
President,
The Waldorf-Astoria,
New York N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your very kind letter of October 27th has been received during Mr. Meighen's absence from the City, and will be placed before him upon his return.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136936

October 18, 1927.

Rev. W. Harold Boomhour,
United Church Manse,
Pontypool, Ont.

My dear Mr. Boomhour:

I just received your letter of the 14th which awaited my arrival from Winnipeg. For these expressions of favour on the subject of the speech I made at Winnipeg, I am indeed deeply grateful, all the more so because I am now out of public life. On that account they are in my judgment all the more sincere.

As respects the time of the delivery of the speech at Hamilton (Nov. 16, 1925) it is true there was a bye-election in Bagot some weeks afterwards, but it would indeed be difficult to make a speech when there was not some bye-election or some event within no distant range, to which the speech might be related.

I had thought of making the speech during the campaign, but refrained because of the motive which undoubtedly would have been attached. Afterwards, in view of the grossly unjust and dishonest nature of the campaign in the Province of Quebec, where the Liberals convinced the people that we were about to plunge into a war abroad, I felt that the time was as appropriate as it ever could be. This was the only reason.

With sincerest regards and appreciation,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136937

January 23, 1929.

Mr. Jackson Booth,
c/o J. R. Booth Limited,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Booth:

Would you please advise me whether you expect to be in Ottawa on Saturday next or not; also whether your brother Fred intends to be there. I would like to go down that day and see either one or both of you. Need only add that it is not in connection with our Investment Trusts, nor any other phase of our business.

Yours very sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Printed in Canada)

136938

FORM T. D. 1 X

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

TIME FILED

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

64WAHX..... 10 NITE

OTTAWA ONT JAN 24 29 2030

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN., K.C.

NATIONAL BUILDING, TORONTO ONT

LETTER RECEIVED MY BROTHER AND I WILL BE HERE SATURDAY.

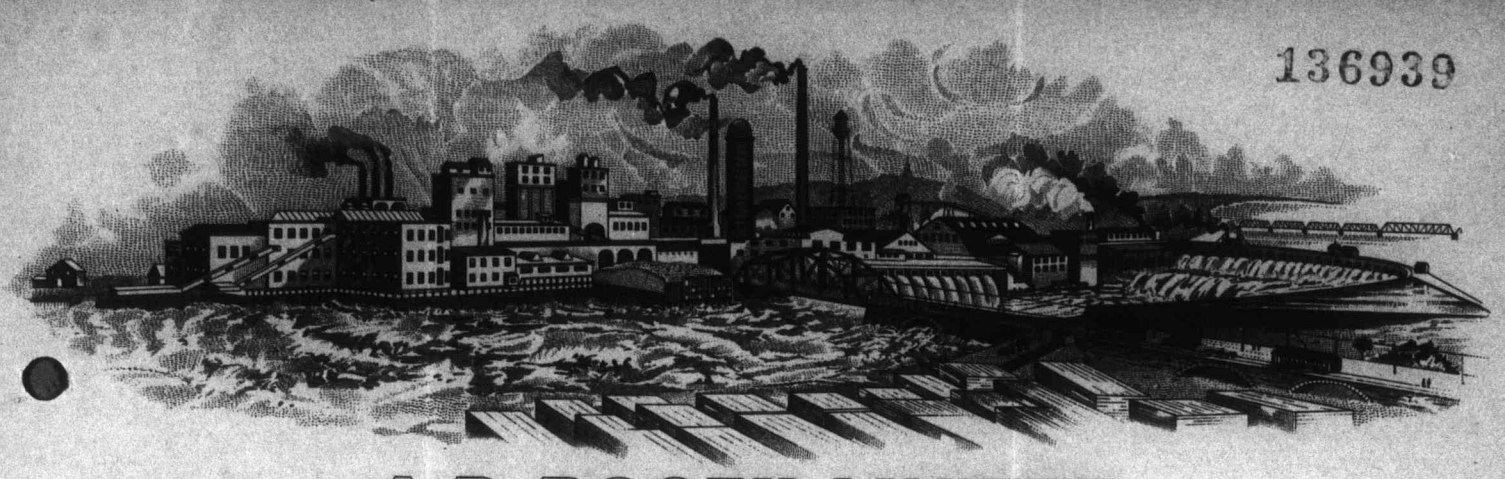
C.J.BOOTH

1240AM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136939



LUMBER
NEWSPRINT PAPER
PULP, SULPHITE
AND
CARDBOARD

J. R. BOOTH LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
OTTAWA
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS:
"BOOTH OTTAWA"
WESTERN UNION CODE

February 22nd 1929

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen. K.C.
C/O Canadian General Securities.Ltd.
Toronto. Ont.,

Dear Mr Meighen;-

In reply to yours of the 15th inst. Fred and I have been so very busy with Newsprint business, attending meetings in Montreal that I did not realize that several weeks had passed since I had the pleasure of talking with you when you were in Ottawa.

Fred and I have come to the conclusion that the parties with whom you were working were not sufficiently interested with our Lumber Manufacturing end of our business to warrant our going any further.

I gathered from my conversation with you that your friends were publishers and wished to be independent of any mill for their supply of Newsprint paper.

The lumber end of our business is very large and would require careful investigation by prospective purchasers of our business.

Fred went to Toronto last night and he said he would call on you if he had thetime.

Yours faithfully,

J. R. Booth

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136940

February 25, 1929.

C. Jackson Booth, Esq.,
President,
J. R.Booth Limited,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Booth:

I received on Saturday your letter of 22nd. Am not quite certain even yet whether you would consider sale of your entire interests or not. I judge from your letter that the reason you do not think the matter worth pressing farther is the unlikelihood that my prospective purchasers would consider the entire assets of your Company.

I have not communicated with the prospective purchasers at all since seeing you, and all I write for at the present time is to ascertain if in your opinion it would be worth my while doing so. In my judgment it would be worth my while provided you would be willing to sell the entire business. On this point, therefore, I await your further word.

Very truly yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136941

Casa Loma Club
Limited
Toronto

May 14th, 1928.

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Bay St.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

At the request of Mr. Drummond, we are herewith enclosing booklet which explains the future avticities of the Casa Loma Club.

You will fully appreciate that when completed, Toronto will have the finest Club on the North American Continent. To insure this being so in every respect, we have been particularly careful in selecting our prospective members and we have addressed you as a possible member of our organization. This membership can be obtained by our Charter members at a very nominal figure, so that we would advise you to avail yourself of this opportunity at an early date.

Our membership at the present time may possibly contain the names of several of your personal friends.

We wish to thank you for your interest in our organization and hope that we may have the pleasure of seeing your name on our membership list.

Respectfully yours,

CASA LOMA CLUB LIMITED.

E. G. Borden

Hill. 8383. E. G. BORDEN. Manager.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136942

The Board of Governors
of the
Casa Loma Club
Limited
of Toronto
extend their invitation
to Rt. Hon. Mr. Arthur Meighen
to become a member of the
Casa Loma Club
Limited

Austin Terrace
Toronto

E. G. Borden,
Manager

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

B
136943

Room 1405
320 Bay Street
Toronto, Ont.

October 31, 1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I enclose herewith a copy of a memorandum containing extracts from the London Committee on the British Commonwealth Conference. The members of the Study Group who were present at the meeting at the University Club last week had a copy of this memorandum before them.

Yours faithfully,

Henry Borden

Henry Borden

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS CONFERENCE.

136944

Toronto, September 11-22, 1933.

(Extracts from Report of Committee)
(on Arrangements and Agenda, London)

(9) OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE. (P.5)

It was decided that the objects of the Conference should include and that the Committee should make provision for:-

(i) A survey of the existing system of communication, consultation and action between the Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

(ii) Consideration of the adequacy of the above system in the light of the existing constitution (Cf. footnote #1) of the British Commonwealth of Nations and its problems, and all other relevant circumstances.

(iii) Consideration of specific suggestions, if any, for its improvement.

(12) THE CONFERENCE. (P.6)

In reference to the Conference, the Committee decided that:-

(i) The Conference should be unofficial and private but the Press might be admitted to such meetings of the Conference as the Conference Organising Committee might determine. Communications to the Press might be issued from time to time at the discretion of the Conference Organising Committee.

(ii) The Conference should conform to the restrictions binding the Institute of International Affairs with regard to the expression of collective opinion on any aspect of international affairs, but this should not preclude the expression of opinions in papers or group reports submitted to or by persons or groups attending the Conference

(iii) Each group attending the Conference should, as far as possible, be representative of all prevailing important opinions relevant to the matters included in the Agenda or topics arising out of such matters.

#1. The existing constitution of the Commonwealth is defined in the reports of the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930, and in the Statute of Westminster.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136945

(14) AGENDA FOR CONFERENCE

A. Survey. (P.8)

The Committee decided that the Agenda for the Conference should include:-

A Survey of the existing system of communication, consultation and action between the Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. (Cf. footnote #2)

B. Topics for Discussion. (P.10)

The Committee also decided that the Agenda for the Conference should comprise:-

A list of topics for discussion which, without restricting any person or group from conducting an examination of, of investigation into, or from submitting a paper or group report dealing with, any topic considered by him or them relevant to any of the matters included in the Agenda, should include the following topics (Cf.footnote #3

I. CONTINUITY OF INTERCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

Is it desirable that there should be established a permanent Secretariat or other machinery for Imperial Conferences, or other new machinery for the continuous interchange of information?

II. CONDUCT OF FOREIGN POLICY.

Is the present system adequate?

In reference to the above it would be desirable:-

(i) To consider the difficulty of a full exchange of views between the Governments of the British Commonwealth during the periods when the Imperial Conference is not sitting, particularly in regard to matters of foreign policy requiring urgent decision.

#2. A draft Survey has already been prepared by the London Secretariat and has been distributed to the Branch Secretaries. The national groups throughout the Commonwealth are now engaged in revising it. The Canadian Institute hopes to have the sections dealing with Canada revised and distributed to the members of the Canadian study-groups by November 15th, 1932. The complete re-edited survey should be distributed by the London Secretariat by the end of the year.

#3. The Council of the Canadian Institute recommends that the attention of the Conference and of preparatory study group should be concentrated on Sections II and III.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

II. (ii) To examine the following aspects of the existing system:-

(a) Representation of Governments by High Commissioners or Resident Ministers.
(b) Representation of Prime Ministers by special liaison Officers.
(c) The system of regular supply of information to Prime Ministers of Dominions.
(d) Representation of the Governments of the British Commonwealth in the League of Nations.
(e) Separate Diplomatic Representation.

(iii) To consider whether closer personal contact could be established between the diplomatic personnel of the several Members of the British Commonwealth, and the possibility of some periodical interchange and whether attachés from the Dominions might be appointed to British Embassies and Legations.

(iv) To consider the recruitment and training of young men for the responsibilities of the conduct of inter-Commonwealth and foreign relations.

III. CONTINUITY OF CONSULTATION on Matters of Common Concern other than Foreign Policy.

Is the present system of representation of the Governments of the British Commonwealth in each other's capitals adequate, particularly with reference to the following:-

(i) Trade.
(ii) Defence.
(iii) Other political matters of common concern.

IV. COMMONWEALTH TRIBUNAL.

Is there a need for the establishment of a Commonwealth Tribunal, and what are the difficulties in the way of its establishment?

V. JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Is it desirable that an appeal to the Privy Council should be preserved?

VI. OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

What is the constitutional importance of any machinery or organisation established in pursuance of the decisions of the Ottawa Conference of 1932?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136947

VII. THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AS A FORM OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION.

In what respects might the British Commonwealth system of co-operation prove suitable for international application?

VIII. OTHER TOPICS.

Any other topics considered to be involved in or relevant to the subjects included in the Agenda, and which it is thought desirable to discuss.

C. Questions of Policy. (P.12)

In the examination and investigation of the matters included in the Agenda the Committee recommended that:-

Attention should be directed to any relevant questions of policy of the following character which might emerge:-

(i) In relation to the organisation of Peace.

(ii) In relation to Disarmament and Defence.

(iii) Generally in relation to strengthening the authority of the League of Nations.

(iv) In relation to other existing Treaty commitments.

(v) In relation to the degree of consultation and co-operation practicable or desirable between Members of the British Commonwealth.

(vi) In relation to miscellaneous matters; e.g., Candidatures for seats on the League of Nations Council.

(vii) Questions which affect fewer than all Members of the British Commonwealth.

- -

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The attached list of books of reference will be found convenient to supplement the Survey of the "Existing System of Communication, Consultation and Action between Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations".

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136948

There has at times been comment on the reluctance, or at any rate on the failure, of Canadian public men to write books. Statesmen of other countries, and particularly of Great Britain, have added much to general information by compiling in the form of auto-biography or historical review an account of the times and events in which they themselves played a part. Some, indeed, of the more gifted have in that way made permanent contributions to literature. In Canada, whether from lack of inclination or because of a too limited area of readers and of market, the practice has made little headway.

Sir Robert Borden has in this as in other respects set an example. His "Memoirs" put together during the last years of a long and exceedingly toilsome life are now offered to the public. Few there will be who will not be disposed to welcome with generous hospitality this final evidence of his insatiable industry and devotion to his fellow-countrymen.

The broad features or divisions of Robert Laird Borden's career are well known--the birth and rearing on the Grand Pré farm in Nova Scotia; the urge to learning from an extraordinary mother; the early qualifications as teacher; the law studies and law practice; the House of Commons adventure; the war Premiership; the Empire statecraft; and, throughout all, that solid success with which by intense concentration he crowned every stage before the next was reached; these things are familiarly known in this and other lands. What is most worth noting is that there was lying in his path, either as boy or man, no adventitious fortune. Latent in him throughout all the long journey from an humble childhood to the height of his great achievements there was a firm conviction that he and he alone was master of his destiny and that no one could assist him much and no one thwart him long. The reader of these volumes will have no difficulty in determining what was the secret of their author's imposing accomplish-ment in at least three crowded fields of endeavour. It was his genius for work, his power of intelligently directed toil.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

There has at times been comment on the reluctance, or at any rate on the failure, of Canadian public men to write books. Statesmen of other countries, and particularly of Great Britain, have added much to general information by compiling in the form of auto-biography or historical review an account of the times and events in which they themselves played a part. Some, indeed, of the more gifted have in that way made permanent contributions to literature. In Canada, whether from lack of inclination or because of a too limited area of readers and of market, the practice has made little headway.

Sir Robert Borden has in this as in other respects set an example. His "Memoirs" put together during the last years of a long and exceedingly toilsome life are now offered to the public. Few there will be who will not be disposed to welcome with generous hospitality this final evidence of his insatiable industry and devotion to his fellow-countrymen.

The broad features or divisions of Robert Laird Borden's career are well known--the birth and rearing on the Grand Pré farm in Nova Scotia; the urge to learning from an extraordinary mother; the early qualifications as teacher; the law studies and law practice; the House of Commons adventure; the war Premiership; the Empire statecraft; and, throughout all, that solid success with which by intense concentration he crowned every stage before the next was reached; these things are familiarly known in this and other lands. What is most worth noting is that there was lying in his path, either as boy or man, no adventitious fortune. Latent in him throughout all the long journey from an humble childhood to the height of his great achievements there was a firm conviction that he and he alone was master of his destiny and that no one could assist him much and no one thwart him long. The reader of these volumes will have no difficulty in determining what was the secret of their author's imposing accomplish-ment in at least three crowded fields of endeavour. It was his genius for work, his power of intelligently directed toil.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Something which was always well understood by Sir Robert's friends and colleagues becomes known to everybody in these pages:--Though politics was in overwhelming degree his life work, and though he earned therein an enduring place in our history and in the history of the British Empire, it was by no means the kind of life he wanted, and certainly not the kind of life he loved. To Sir Wilfred Laurier the House of Commons was an arena designed and appointed to his taste. It was the home of his intellect and he liked it. To Sir Robert Borden the House of Commons was a workshop and little more. He had capacities which made him extremely useful, sometimes incomparably useful, in that Chamber, but he had not the faculties which would enable him to grace all occasions and drink delight therefrom. He was a weighty but not a happy warrior. The futilities of ill-considered discussions irked him. Waste of time in Parliament or in Council was a burden for him to endure. When he came to a conclusion as to what was in the public interest, he wanted that thing done and was impatient of restraints imposed by the clamorings of what the press calls "public opinion". Many a time in the course of this narrative there will be disclosed irritations and discouragements which distressed him much and which only his stern sense of duty enabled him to surmount. What he really longed for year after year was an honourable release from public responsibilities, an opportunity to return with dignity and credit to a sphere where he would depend less on the loyalties and frailties of others and more upon himself.

It is interesting to examine the qualities which account for the advance to high place and high achievement of one to whom the atmosphere of his life work was uncongenial. The key, of course, was toil--ceaseless, indomitable toil. But toil requires will power, and as well it must be directed by a mind of native strength, a mind of resource and vision, able to adjust itself to emergencies. Sir Robert entered Parliament at forty-two. Already he had attained a creditable standard of scholarship and had moved steadily and irresistibly to the forefront of the Canadian Bar. A student and a lawyer he remained throughout his life. Never did he cease to gratify his love of literature, not only in his own language,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

but in German and in French, and to an extraordinary extent in the ancient classics. And in the House of Commons or at the table of the Privy Council those of us who listened over many years to his elaborations of policy and disquisitions on all manner of subjects never failed to recognise in action the thoroughly trained and abundantly stored legal mind. His pre-eminence was reached only when his responsibilities became immense. Then it was that he proved himself not only the consummate lawyer, comprehending clearly the manifold implications of diverse courses opening out before him, but the business man with an organizing brain, meeting new conditions with new methods, selecting his pivotal officers and fearing not to change them, keeping his perspective true and striving toward a long range of objectives in the order of their consequence. His mind was essentially constructive, but he was able to see the reverse as well as the inviting side of any project and to weigh its advantages and disadvantages the one against the other. The soundness of his judgment will, as time goes on, be more and more impressed on the student of that harrowing period when he was at the head of affairs. It is not too much to say that there stands against him on the ledger of Canadian public service no major error, the penalty of which now weighs down upon us. If he made mistakes, they were mistakes more of manner and of method than of business statesmanship.

There will be those who differ from the author of these volumes in views expressed and comment offered on some pages. It is quite understandable that Sir Robert, in setting down his impressions and recollections at the close of a long career, may not have felt himself under the same necessity to exhaust all pains in making certain that his opinions thus recorded were wholly justified, as he had always considered himself to be under when, upon his decisions, depended the welfare of his country. Whatever criticism may be sincerely directed against his public conduct, this at least never can be said:--that at any time in the discharge of the terrific responsibilities which crowded upon him through the most critical period of Canada's history, he failed to give to every duty the maximum of thought and care. It may be doubted if any political leader ever exercised such scrupulous supervision of the written record. Evidence to support

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136951

his conclusions was documented and preserved with admirable system. Caution born of two decades of law suits was always with him. At no time did he find himself embarrassed by misstatements of the past.

A public man is constantly engaged in controversies of every sort, verbal and written. Of the latter art Sir Robert Borden was a master. The reader is referred to one, fortunately reproduced in these Memoirs, --that in which he engaged with His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught. Others with Canadians still prominent in public life do not appear--an omission which the student of effective disputation should never cease to lament. In similar tasks he was equally successful. The preparation of a State paper, such, for example, as that which embodied Government conclusions on the matter of titles; the formulation of policy on a defined subject, of which the Resolution on Naval Defence in 1909 is an instance--in these things he had no superior.

This Dominion has produced very few, if indeed it has produced any, who would be entitled to a place in the front rank of public speakers. To such distinction the subject of this sketch would not at all lay claim. He was a competent speaker on the hustings, a still more competent Parliamentary debater, and the basis of his competence was at all times discernible. He knew with admirable thoroughness the subject he was undertaking to discuss: he knew just where he was going, never by any chance beyond his depth, and never venturing on a flight above the natural level of his eloquence. The construction of his addresses was almost invariably good. His memory was capacious and dependable, something of a value beyond calculation on the floor of Parliament. On the other hand, Sir Robert lacked a certain versatility of expression, a power of illustration, an instantaneous command of phraseology--gifts rare indeed but necessary to the justly pre-eminent. He was by nature and by training under complete self-control--so much so that his hearers caught the same spirit. Knowing their leader was at his best when aroused, his followers would find great joy if only the enemy would bait him, and one can remember being happy when word went round that

"the angry spot doth glow on Caesar's brow."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

zero new paragraph

stood to his part in form.

Once he entered the lists he feared no foe; he ~~conducted himself~~ worthily of a leader's rôle; but his highest title to the esteem of his countrymen will be his record as a man of action.

During the Great War and for a time thereafter, relations of the British Dominions with the United Kingdom were more intimate than they had been before or have been since. Conferences under various titles were frequent; they were burdensome in length and grievous in agenda. The heads of States, assaulted daily for four long years with news of poignant gravity, confronted in sombre succession with all kinds of unprecedented exigencies, were literally tried as by fire. Among those who were not found wanting was the Prime Minister of Canada. As he grew in the confidence of his associates, special tasks were assigned him, and all were discharged with notable ability. Some, particularly at the Peace Conference, he was compelled to decline. Mr. Asquith, and, more importantly, Mr. Lloyd George came to depend much on his prudence and sagacity. When in 1921 it was decided that statesmen from a dozen leading nations should meet at Washington to re-shape on more enlightened principles the foundations of world security, there was sincere satisfaction expressed at Westminster that Sir Robert Borden was named to attend on behalf of Canada. His friends will ever be proud to remember that he took a laborious and distinguished part in the most practically useful international gathering of this twentieth century.

There are those whose desire it is to bid farewell to the things of earth in the full flush of their everyday activities, to drop, as it were, beside the forge. Others plan their journey in the hope of a restful eventide when the weary but rewarded traveller can stroll leisurely along the glades, conscious of having wrested something of victory out of life, and looking back in unspoken pride on the storm-torn terrain over which he has fought and toiled. It cannot be said that Sir Robert Borden chose to be of the latter class, but such was the disposition of fate. An overwrought nervous system, which an iron will had held to the post of duty through heavy, torturing years, at last gave definite signals which could not go unheeded. As the summer of 1920 opened, retirement became inevitable. Thereafter, with a slow restoration of health to a point where to live had meaning once again, he was privileged for seventeen years to enjoy a serene and honoured but by no means idle repose and to survey

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136953

from the vantage ground of an unrivalled experience the puzzling transformations of what he had confidently believed would be a better world. Throughout this whole period he, himself, never ceased to contribute as best he could. In The League of Nations he had the deepest interest. In the formulation of its covenants he had taken a not inconspicuous part. It was the expression and embodiment of that spirit of International Co-operation which, in his view, alone could keep mankind at peace. To the advancement of The League's mission in Canada he gave generously in many ways, but best of all he gave leadership. One is saddened indeed to think that within the space of his own fast fleeting years he should witness the inexorable receding of the horizon of his hopes, and that before his eyes should close, the very soul of the new dispensation should have been surrendered.

To the last his passion for work and aptitude for affairs never left him. The texture of his mind equipped him for a place of commanding usefulness in business, and when such responsibilities were entrusted to him, as they were in two important spheres, he devoted himself to his duties with unstinted energy and as if to the manner born. On at least one occasion he was sought from across the Seas for a very difficult mission in Ireland, but for this he did not feel himself in the best position to ensure success. Within his own country, though, for which he had laboured long, and which he truly loved, he held himself at all times prepared to assist every good cause and to respond to every worthy appeal. A series of lectures was prepared and delivered in the University of Toronto, and another in the University of Oxford--lectures which have become text-books in their fields. Many--very many--came to seek his counsel, some from the care laden seats of statecraft, some with other troubles, and, we may be certain, they never failed to get the best that was in him, whether former friends or former foes.

Happy indeed are they who, as the night of life approaches, find that the inner vision does not fade. Happier still are they who, as the shadows lengthen, have full assurance that they bore with head unbowed a strong man's measure of the heat and burden, who are conscious that they enjoy the undimmed confidence of everyone who shared with them their struggles and anxieties, and who have just cause to hope that when all is over there will be heard from their fellowmen the simple but sincere benediction: "He served his country well". Of these was Sir Robert Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136954

Mr. Borden wants to see you

BORDEN, ELLIOT, SANKEY & KELLEY
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

B.V. ELLIOT — HENRY BORDEN
R.H. SANKEY, K.C. — W.A.G. KELLEY

CABLE ADDRESS "BORDEL"
TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 9455

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING
320 BAY STREET

TORONTO 2,

May 4, 1938.

Private & Confidential

Rt. Hon. Senator Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

When in Ottawa on Monday I called on Grattan O'Leary and we had a long discussion in regard to Sidney Smith. I think we are both of opinion that it would be advisable for three or four of us to sit down together and plan what can be effectively done in order to help his cause. The thought which we had was whether or not it might be advisable for you and General MacRae and O'Leary and myself to have a meeting and talk the whole thing over. My reason for suggesting this course is that the time is short between now and the date of the convention and in the meantime other candidates are getting certain influential members of the Press pledged to support them. The same is probably going on in the party organization and it will be much more difficult to get these members of the Press and of the party enthusiastic for Smith if they are already pledged to support some other candidate.

I am going to Montreal on Monday evening next and to Ottawa on Tuesday afternoon. I would have no hesitation whatever in staying over in Ottawa Wednesday morning and catching the Wednesday afternoon train to Toronto, or the Wednesday evening train forthat matter, if you think anything could be gained by a chat. I have a

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

May 4, 1938.

Rt. Hon. Senator Arthur Meighen.

tentative appointment at the Department of Transport for 10 A.M. on Wednesday next but I could change the hour of that appointment if it interferred with what you wanted to arrange. Possibly you would like to speak to Grattan O'Leary before sending me a reply to this letter and I suggest that you telegraph me collect so that I will be able to make my own plans. I would appreciate it if you would telegraph me to-morrow or early Friday.

When I was in Ottawa on Monday I took the opportunity of calling on Mr. Bennett and had a long chat with him as to which I will tell you more when I see you.

Yours faithfully,

HB/H.

Henry Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136956

BORDEN, ELLIOT, SANKEY & KELLEY

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

B.V. ELLIOT
R.H. SANKEY, K.C.
HENRY BORDEN
W.A.G. KELLEY

CABLE ADDRESS "BORDEL"
TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 9455

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING
320 BAY STREET

TORONTO 2,

May 19, 1938.

Deliver

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You will recollect that you were kind enough to tell me that you would write an introduction or foreward to Uncle Robert's Memoirs.

I have arranged with MacMillans for the publication of the Memoirs at the end of October this year and in order to enable the book to be completed by then, which is essential from the point of view of marketing it and sales, the complete manuscript should be in the hands of MacMillans by not later than the end of July. Would it be possible for you to do the introduction by that time? I would certainly appreciate it if you could do so. I am writing to Miss Kearns in Ottawa telling her of the situation and asking her to get the material to you as soon as she is able.

Yours faithfully,

HB/H.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C O P Y

136957

G. S. HARRINGTON, K. C.

Halifax, Canada

27th May, 1938.

Henry Borden Esq., Barrister,
320 Bay St.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Mr. Borden:

There has been very little leadership in Nova Scotia during the last few months and the delegates from Nova Scotia who will attend the convention have received little guidance other than to be told who appears to be running strongest in the race for Dominion Leadership.

Senator Meighen will understand however that being a Nova Scotian, Smith could naturally count on receiving substantial support from this Province if proper missionary work were done amongst the delegates prior to the vote in the convention. Personally I have the highest regard for Smith and feel that he would quickly size up to the responsibilities of office when the weight came upon his shoulders. Should it be possible to give the impression that Smith would surround himself with men of practical political experience, then I feel there would be but slight objection to him on the ground that he had not already taken an active part in public life.

I should be glad to hear further from you and am interested in learning of any steps that may be taken to strengthen Smith's candidature.

Yours faithfully,

"G. S. Harrington"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136958

BORDEN, ELLIOT, SANKEY & KELLEY
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

B.V. ELLIOT HENRY BORDEN
R.H. SANKEY, K.C. W.A.G. KELLEY

CABLE ADDRESS "BORDEL"
TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 9455

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING
320 BAY STREET

TORONTO 2,

June 6, 1938.

Private & Confidential

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

The Senate,

OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I enclose a copy of a letter from Gordon Harrington.

I mentioned to you last evening that I had heard that Dr. Manion had spoken to Mr. Daley or some other person in Ottawa, but I believe it was Daley, intimating that possibly it was unwise for him to seek the leadership and that he might be better off if he did not take it in which event he would be certain of office and recognition at a later date. If there is any truth in this then it does seem to me that it would be most opportune for someone like yourself or Senator MacRae to see Manion and definitely ascertain his views in this regard. If Manion really feels this way and would at the Convention support Smith and ask the delegates who propose to vote for him to vote for Smith there would be no question but that Smith would be selected. This would involve Dr. Manion not making any public statement prior to the Convention to the effect that he was not seeking the leadership.

I realize that you feel that there would be considerable risk in Smith allowing his name to go before the Convention in view of the fact that his lack of political experience might be used effectively against his candidature. I think that

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

is correct to a point but if it could be made clear that he would surround himself with men of practical political experience such as suggested by Harrington and if there is no other candidate of equal merit I do not see why it would be impossible to have the Convention endorse him if the leaders of the party will do so.

Yours faithfully,

HB/H.
Encls.

Henry Borden.

P.S. Please treat Harrington's letter as confidential.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136960

86 RIDGE DRIVE
TORONTO

October 27, 1938

Dear Mr. Teighen:

I want to tell you how grateful I am to you for your kindness in writing such a splendid introduction to Uncle Robert's Memoirs. I know I am expressing the family's view when I say that and I personally

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

thank you most sincerely.

136961

Yours faithfully

Henry Pollock.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136962

Remarks by Mr. Henry Borden on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Statue of Sir Robert Borden Parliament Hill, January 8, 1957

Mr. Chairman - Speaker of the Senate
Mr. Chairman - Speaker of the House of Commons
Mr. Prime Minister
Mr. Chief Justice
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

This is indeed an historic occasion and I wish, Mr. Prime Minister, to thank you sincerely for doing me the great honour and giving me the unforgettable privilege of unveiling this statue of Sir Robert Borden. I have no hesitation in saying that I dearly loved my uncle and my life has been enriched by the deep affection and kindliness which he bestowed on me. The statue, in the design and completion of which you, Sir, have taken such a genuine personal interest will serve to keep fresh in the minds of future generations the memory of a distinguished Canadian statesman of whom you have just spoken in such complimentary terms.

On behalf of Sir Robert's relatives and friends I wish to join in the Prime Minister's congratulations to Miss Loring and to thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, and through you the citizens of Canada for causing this wonderful memorial to be erected on Parliament Hill.

Thank you very much indeed.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136963

Address by Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent
Prime Minister of Canada
on the occasion of the
Unveiling of the Statue of Sir Robert Borden
Parliament Hill, January 8, 1957

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Just before we begin the heavy schedule of another Session of Parliament, it is fitting that we should pause to pay tribute to one of the great figures in Canadian history, Sir Robert Borden.

I wish to congratulate Miss Frances Loring on the striking likeness and the excellent workmanship of the statue which Mr. Henry Borden unveiled a few minutes ago. She has expressed for the permanent records of our nation in a fashion more eloquent than words many of the fine characteristics of that distinguished statesman.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden was born over one hundred years ago in the small rural community of Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, the native province of three of Canada's Prime Ministers. He is known particularly to us as Canada's Prime Minister during the First World War.

Much has been written about Canada's role in the First World War and no doubt much will be written in the future. This was one of the most critical periods of Canadian history. Much progress has been made since Confederation in the development of a strong and united nation but the national fabric had never faced such a severe test and none could tell if it could withstand the strains imposed upon it.

Canadians were fortunate in those trying years to have as their leader a man of unquestionable integrity, a high sense of duty, a thoroughly trained mind and an exceptionable capacity for unremitting hard work. Whatever opinions might be advanced on the policies which he pursued, his personal qualities and particularly his honesty and sincerity of purpose in seeking to serve his country well were outstanding.

Under Sir Robert Borden's leadership Canada made a contribution to the First World War which won the praise and admiration of her Allies. In addition to his leadership at home, Sir Robert played an active role in the Imperial War Cabinet in London. He strove throughout the War to ensure that Canada should have a voice in the formulation of allied policy rather than limit her role to supplying men and material. With a wide and statesmanlike view of this country's capacities and her future, he sought to encourage his fellow citizens to accept their new and inevitable responsibilities.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136964

In 1919 Sir Robert Borden was our Chief plenipotentiary delegate at the Peace Conference in Paris. And in 1920, he signed the Treaty of Versailles as the representative of Canada on terms of equality with the representatives of the other allied nations. In the same year Canada was admitted as an original member of the League of Nations.

Another of Sir Robert's accomplishments at about the same time was to secure for Canada the right to have a Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington accredited by the King and appointed on the advice of the Canadian Cabinet. Such an appointment, however, was only made several years later. Sir Robert also suggested at the Imperial War Conference in 1918 that Canada should decide its own constitutional questions. This, as you know, was accomplished in the last few years.

In his book, "Canada in the Commonwealth", published after his retirement, he welcomed the definition of the relations of Great Britain and the Dominion contained in the Balfour Report as "Autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

"The Dominions having sought and gained the status of nationhood," Sir Robert wrote, "They cannot recede from assumption of its responsibilities." And in the last lines of his book Sir Robert Borden expressed his hope that this freedom within the unity of the Commonwealth was "an earnest of what may yet be accomplished in an ever wider sphere. The League of the Commonwealth may serve as an exemplar to the League of Nations."

Sir Robert se depensa au travail avec une telle energie que meme ses vastes ressources physiques s'epuiserent et qu'il fut force en 1920 de prendre sa retraite. Heureusement, il retrouva bientot sa sante, ce qui lui permit de poursuivre encore plusieurs annees sa vie active. J'eus le plaisir de l'entendre en 1929, alors qu'il parlait devant l'Association du Barreau canadien reunie en congres a Quebec. J'ai un vif souvenir de sa personne et de ses paroles a cette occasion.

Durant la querre, on croyait dans certains milieux qu'il ne comprenait pas l'element canadien d'expression francaise, ni n'avait de veritable sympathie pour lui. Peut etre pour cette raison profitat-il de l'occasion qui lui etait fournie pour traiter, en plein coeur de la province de Quebec, dans la ville qu'il appela "ville fondatrice", de l'histoire du Canada a ses debuts. Quand il eut fini de parler, nour ne pouvions plus douter de sa sympathie reelle pour les Canadiens d'expression francaise. Je me permets de citer quelques phrases par lesquelles il termina son discours:

"On the whole there has been an honourable and wholesome co-operation of the two races in the upbuilding of Canadian institutions and in the development of the heritage with which Providence has endowed the Canadian nation.. The

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136965

pioneer races are and they always will be distinctive but in their origins they are much nearer to each other than either seems to imagine. It is desirable to emphasize their points of sympathy and contact rather than their divergences of temperament and outlook."

Ces paroles, Sir Robert Borden les a prononcees voila plus d'un quart de siecle. De grands changements se sont produits depuis dans notre politique, tant domestique qu'exterieure. Peut-etre ne les approuverait-il pas tous. Je suis toutefois certain qu'il reconnaitrait avec nous que nous avons fait des progres remarquables sur la voie de la maturite et de l'unite nationales.

In the years since his death we have learned to have a more accurate and a deeper appreciation of a great Canadian statesman. And I am sure that all Canadians who gaze upon the statue which has been unveiled today will recall with respect his sincerity of purpose and his selfless devotion to his country.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136966.

HENRY BORDEN

25 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO 1, CANADA

PERSONAL

January 9, 1957.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
50 King Street West,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

We all greatly missed you yesterday in Ottawa at the unveiling of the statue to Sir Robert. No one missed you more than did I.

The Prime Minister read your letter to me and also the remarks which you had asked him to read on your behalf. I can only say thank you from the bottom of my heart for such a beautiful tribute.

In case you have not seen it, I enclose a copy of the programme together with a copy of the Prime Minister's remarks and also a copy of the few words which I spoke.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Henry Borden.

HB/EK
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136367

360 Bay Street, Toronto
January 29, 1957

Dear Henry:

This is to thank you for your letter of January 9th.

I was exceedingly sorry to have to miss the unveiling at Ottawa. In fact it is the one event that I did want, and with much anxiety, to attend.

My health is not too good and my strength is not what it once was.

I certainly would like to have seen more "made" of the unveiling event.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Mr. Henry Borden, Q.C.,
25 King Street West,
Toronto, Ontario.

McTGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136968

HENRY BORDEN

25 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO 1, CANADA

October 27, 1958.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
360 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am very grateful to you for your kindness in sending me the record of the speech which you made in 1941 in Toronto. I deeply appreciate having this.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Henry Borden

HB/EK

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

71 600 X

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136969

MEMORANDUM

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

Entered Parliament as Member for Halifax 1896.

Succeeded to Leadership Conservative Party of Canada, House of Commons, 1901.

Became Prime Minister of Canada September 1911. Retained Premiership until July 10, 1920. Succeeded by Mr. Meighen.

Was, accordingly, Prime Minister throughout the entire period of the war, and a year and a half of the re-construction period.

Represented Canada in the formulation of the Treaty of Versailles.

After retiring from Premiership, represented Canada in 1921 at the Washington Conference for Limitation of Armaments. Executed on behalf of Canada the various Treaties which resulted from that Conference.

In 1926 there were established by the Rhodes' Trustees, in conjunction with the authorities of the University of Oxford, the Rhodes Memorial Lectures. Sir Robert was invited to deliver the first series of these lectures, and in accordance with the requirements of the Trustees resided for an entire term at Oxford University. He was received into the hospitality of All Souls College. This series of lectures has since been put into book form by Sir Robert, and has gone out to the world under the title of "CANADA IN THE COMMONWEALTH, From Conflict to Co-operation". The reader of this book will get an outline of the history of the Dominion of Canada portraying well its leading features and dramatic incidents. Especial importance is attached to the very great significance of the story of French colonization in North America. The book is the story of the evolution of Canadian occupation and Government.

In no other country engaged in the war, with the single exception of New Zealand, did any Prime Minister remain at the helm throughout its entire length. The difficulties of Canada were, of course, vastly greater than any most countries because of the mixed population of the Dominion. Sir Robert's tenure of office included as well a portion of the still more perplexing period of demobilization and re-establishment.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136970

The outstanding characteristic of Sir Robert Borden is his soundness of judgment and solidity of character. To such men a great reputation comes only at the hands of history and not at the hands of contemporaries. Sir Robert possessed as well a breadth of vision and an unselfishness of character which appertain only to men of the first rank. "Service" was his only watchword. It mattered never to him to whom credit should come. His industry never flagged. He earned among his colleagues the reputation of a strong and silent man. Confidence in his rectitude was as universal as confidence in the soundness of his judgment. This confidence was the explanation of his unbroken tenure of office through the entire length of the most turbulent period this country has ever known.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136971

C O N C L U S I O N.

Since Confederation both conservative and liberal parties, have been kept into power by the province of Quebec.

Sir John A.Macdonald was well loved by the French Canadians,and also he was very carefull in the fifferant ways and manners of dealing with them,through the different leaders selected by him, amongs the French speaking element of this province.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier kept the province of Quebec in his hands, for nearly the whole time of his political career, and in I9II it was the province of Quebec that threw him out of power,and got Sir Robert Borden at his place.

From I92I to this date it is again the province of Quebec,that is keeping this present government in power, and at the next elections it will be again this province that will turn the tide,(may be on the conservatives side if properly organized, at the time when it should be.

As far as the press is concerned, the conservative Chiefs or organisators, in their negligence and carelessness, have lost nearly all the prominent news-papers of this province.Hon.H.Mercier(Late Prime Minister of Quebec)started this scheme in I888, to control the press,Sir Wilfrid Laurier acted on the same priciple,with the help of J.I.Tarte and Dansereau.

When Sir Robert Borden came into,power in I9II him and his associates,the Cabinet members representing the province of Quebec, they neglected to remediate to this sort of affairs, and Hon.Arthur Meighen paid for the result, and also failed to get what he paid for, in the hands of the persons mention in this bulletin.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136972

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

Room No. 410, Booth Building,

Sparks Street, O t t a w a,

2nd December, 1926.

My dear Meighen,-

The notice of your appointment as Vice-President and General Counsel of the Canadian General Securities Limited has just reached me, and I hasten to send my very warm wishes for every success and happiness in your new sphere of activity and usefulness.

It is, however, most regrettable that Canada has to lose, for a time at least, your services in public affairs. For eighteen years you have given your best to your country, and in the parliamentary arena as well as in the leadership of the Conservative party, your career has been marked by remarkable ability, most earnest devotion to duty and wonderful grasp of all questions pertaining to the welfare of our country. It is most unfortunate that the service you have given, both to your party and to the country, has not met with fuller recognition. However, it is my earnest hope that your withdrawal from Parliament is only temporary, and that your country will regain your service in the not distant future.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136973

Personal

December 3, 1926.

Sir Robt. Borden,
Room #410, Booth Bldg.,
Sparks Street,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

Many thanks for your kind note of yesterday. Have commenced work already. Any spare time that I may have I will utilize in reading law.

It was my intention to make a last call upon you before leaving, but you were always busy in the archives when an opportunity occurred.

It is good of you to express admiration of my work during the eighteen years at Ottawa. It was unreserved and strenuous whatever may have been the results. Throughout that period I never failed to realize that whatever success I achieved was due in very great degree to the cordial co-operation and constant encouragement which I secured at all times from yourself. My appreciation of your loyalty to me both as Leader during your life in the House of Commons and as counsellor since has known no waning. It is probably a memory common to both of us that the numbers of those of our party who during these years rendered dis-service instead of service were very few indeed.

Am not certain on just what work you are engaged, but hope it is on the history of the war period. I have sometimes thought of doing work of similar kind myself, but my records would be by no means comparable with yours.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136974

January 9, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have been rather disturbed for the last couple of weeks to read accounts of your having been ill with grippe or flu. As nothing has appeared for two or three days now, I sincerely trust you are well again.

Am sorry you come to Toronto so little. It would be very pleasant indeed if you could drop in once in a while. But for the fact that I am very busy, I would miss Ottawa associations rather keenly.

Arthur Ford was in town yesterday, and had lunch with us. We would have been a lot better in late years with his steadfast and zealous co-operation at Ottawa. O'Connor, as you know is here and seems to be doing very well. I rarely see him which is probably a good sign, indicating that he is busy.

Mr. Evans has been in England for some little time and will return on the 20th. His absence has given me an opportunity of assuming chief responsibility for a time anyway.

Kindest regards and best wishes for your health.

Very truly yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136975

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

January 11th, 1928.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
TORONTO, Ontario.

My dear Meighen,-

Thanks for your very kind letter of the 9th instant. It is just two weeks yesterday since an extremely sudden and rather violent attack (probably grippe) laid me low. During the past three days I have been down stairs for part of the time and yesterday I was out doors for half an hour. I find it rather slow work to regain my strength.

As yet I have not had the opportunity of reading the article which you sent me. Some work which I had in hand was seriously interrupted by my illness and is now being resumed with little energy and less interest.

Yours faithfully,

R L Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136976

March 19, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Marlborough Blenheim Hotel,
Atlantic City, N. J.

My dear Sir Robert:

I am very glad indeed to know that you are enjoying a holiday. Was on the very eve of going down to Augusta with J.S. McLean, but at the last minute things so transpired that I could not leave here. Will not now be South until next winter. Things are very quiet at Ottawa. Bennett, however, made a good speech.

The Investment Trusts are in excellent condition.

I hope when you come to Toronto you will have time to make a call.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136977

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

December 15,1928.

My dear Meighen,

On Tuesday evening I was so much overwhelmed by your extraordinarily generous appreciation of my public career that I could hardly find words to express my very grateful thanks.

Among all the colleagues with whom I worked side by side in those terrible years of storm and stress there was none more loyal, none whose support and co-operation I found more effective, none whom I valued more highly than yourself.

Perhaps you will be good enough to accept a photograph which I am forwarding by this mail. It was taken some years after I had laid down the burden and responsibility of the premiership.

Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136978

Pray accept and convey to Mrs. Meighen, Lillian and your sons Christmas Greetings from my wife and myself, and our fervent wishes that happiness and prosperity may attend you all in the coming year.

Faithfully yours,

R. L. Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136979

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

December 17th,1928.

Dear Mr. Evans,

My next appearance in Toronto will be on the 22nd of January. I mention this as you were good enough to say that you would then hold a meeting of the board of the Third Canadian General Investment Trust.

With Christmas Greetings and all good wishes for the New Year, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

W.W. Evans, Esq.,
President,
Canadian General Investment Trust,Ltd.,
National Building, TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136980

December 20, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I appreciate exceedingly, indeed more than I can tell you, the letter you have written me and as well the photograph which arrived yesterday. Both of these will be treasured.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136981

December 28, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

Professor W. K. Stewart of Dartmouth College, Massachusetts, was in to see me yesterday. He came at the suggestion of Sir Robert Falconer.

I have known Mr. Stewart since University days. He has been for many years Professor of Languages at the Alma Mater of Daniel Webster.

He is very deeply concerned over the International situation insofar as concerns the relations between The United States and Great Britain. The growing determination of the United States in the way of a Navy programme he regards very seriously, and is anxious that some movement be inaugurated to clarify what seemed to be misunderatanding between Great Britain and the Republic. He thinks this move must be initiated in Canada. The Anglo-French Treaty he conceives ~~of~~ as evidence that the British Government does not understand or appreciate American opinion. At the same time he feels that the United States Government has no adequate realization of the British Empire's responsibility and of the European situation in general.

He is anxious to get in touch with someone in Canada who might prove the instrument to initiate a movement toward reconciliation. I believe his idea to be that unless the British Government makes a move the process is going to continue and everything grow worse and worse. I could think of no other man except yourself with whom Mr. Stewart might have a talk with any prospect of advantage, and I promised him I would write you and endeavour to ascertain what time, if any, would be convenient for you to see him.

METGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Speaking for myself and realising that my attention has been for some time concentrated pretty fully on other matters, I have been unable to resist the conclusion that the tendency in the United States toward Navy construction at the present time is wholly unwarranted, and very serious from the standpoint of the general good of the world. The United States knows its security is impregnable, and its only objective is a revision by force or by a reserve of force of the rules of Naval warfare to prevent the loss of a few million dollars to that country in the event of Britain having to fight for her life again. Their Press gave the United States public a wholly false idea of Britain's conduct in relation to the Anglo-French Treaty.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136983

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

December 31st,1928.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

I shall be glad to meet Professor W.K. Stewart at any time that may be convenient to see him. On the 22nd January I expect to be in Toronto as there will be a meeting of the Crown Life Board on that day, or, I should be glad to see him in Ottawa during the interim.

I am not much impressed with his belief that any movement in Canada such as he suggests would be useful.

So far as the United States is concerned there are powerful forces at work which may(and I hope they will) restrain the unfortunate and unjustifiable tendency to create a navy for the purpose which you indicate. The same, or similar, forces in 1921-22 exercised so powerful an influence upon the American Delegates at the Washington Disarmament Conference that their original policy with regard to the suppression of submarine warfare was profoundly modified.

At the Geneva Disarmament Conference both Governments were in fault. The ground was not properly prepared and the admirals were not under sufficient control by powerful civilian plenipotentiaries.

At Washington, Balfour, backed by Lloyd George and with the support of all the Dominion Delegates held the naval men in leash; while Hughes, Lodge, Root and Underwood managed to control the American naval protagonists.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
Vice-Pres.& General Counsel,
Can.Gen.Inv.Trust,
National Building,TORONTO.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A L Baden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136984

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

April 8,1929.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

While in Augusta I had an opportunity of reading your address before the Fifty-Second Annual Meeting of the New York State Bar Association. Not only Canada but the whole Commonwealth owes you a debt of gratitude for placing so lucidly and fully before that important gathering the facts respecting the Anglo-French compromise or pact. I found your statement most instructive. It seems strange that so simple a matter should have been so misunderstood and distorted.

By this mail I am sending you, in case you have not already seen it, the "Proceedings Tenth Midwinter Trust Conference, New York, February 13-15,1929". The particular portion to which I invite your attention is the speech of Mr. Julius H. Barnes, pages 101 et seq. Mr. Barnes was a guest at the dinner which I mentioned in my previous letter of today. It was a rather notable gathering and I send a list of the eighteen men in addition to myself gathered at the table.

Faithfully yours,

R L Borden.

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
Vice-President & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building, TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136985

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

April 8,1929.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

Your letter of the 4th instant reached me this morning after my return to Ottawa yesterday afternoon. Whatever you may have done in the matter will be satisfactory to me. If you have put me down for one thousand shares in the Third Canadian General Investment Trust please confirm by letter with a memorandum of the amount I am to remit.

The weather in the South was not quite up to the mark but we succeeded in getting a good deal of outdoor life.

Last Wednesday evening Mr. Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of the Irving Trust Company,gave me a dinner at which were gathered eighteen men very prominent in the world of industry and finance. There was a most interesting discussion which turned to a considerable extent upon Canadian affairs and comparision between conditions in the United States and in this country. I will tell you about it when next I have the pleasure of seeing you.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R.L.Borden.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
Vice-Pres.& General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities,Ltd.,
National Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. W. EVANS
President.

Telephone Adel. 3242

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K.C.
Vice-President.

136986

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES LIMITED

Investment Bankers

4th Floor National Building; 347 Bay Street
TORONTO - CANADA

Toronto, April 9, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,

Ottawa, Ont.

No.

Apr.	9/29	To 1,000 shares Third Canadian General Investment Trust Limited @ $5.00 per share	$5,000.00

ck. for $5-00 rec'd April 22/29 E.M.J.

Interest computed to date hereof.
Add interest at per day
to date of settlement.

Shipped through

Received from Canadian General Securities Limited, the Securities as listed hereon.

Date

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136987

April 9, 1929.

Rt. Hon.Sir Robert Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 8th addressed to Mr. Meighen has been duly received, and I am enclosing herewith statement covering your subscription for 1,000 shares Third Canadian General Investment Trust Limited at $5.00 per share. Immediately upon receipt of your remittance, certificate will be mailed to you.

Mr. Meighen left on Saturday night for Vancouver and expects to be away for about three weeks.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136988

May 1, 1929.

Sir Robt. L.Borden,
Ottawa. Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I thank you very much for your letter of April 8th.

The speech at New York was entirely impromptu so far as phraseology went, and I was not very well pleased with the diction as it came out on the typewriter. However, I hope it did some good.

I thank you for sending me Mr. Julius H. Barnes' address. It is intensely interesting and as well is fundamentally sound and useful.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136989

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

May 4,1929.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

There seems to be a conflict of opinion as to whether a Canadian who purchases United States' bonds or stocks and afterwards sells them at a profit is liable to the United States Government for income tax upon the profit so realized. Mr. Nesbitt, if I remember correctly, thought that such liability does arise but you expressed the contrary opinion. Doubtless you have examined the question and I should be glad to learn the conclusions at which you have arrived. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Nesbitt in order to learn his view.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
National Building,
-TORONTO, ONT.-

P. S. Perhaps you can arrange a meeting of the Board, Thos Investment Trust, for Tuesday, 14th inst., when I shall be in Toronto. RLB

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136990

May 7, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

Answering your letter of 4th May, neither Mr. Evans nor myself think there is any tax payable to the United States Government on profits made by a resident of Canada on American securities. If they did attempt to impose such a tax, they would have an awful time to collect it.

We had a meeting of the Third Trust on Friday last and there would not be sufficient business to warrant a meeting on Tuesday next.

I was in Ottawa last Thursday, but had to attend on their Lordships of the Senate all day. May be there again this week, and if so, will call and see you.

Very sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136991

May 10, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I call your attention to the attached editorial appearing this morning in "The Mail and Empire". This was inspired by one in yesterday's "Financial Post", in which with characteristic superficiality it was stated that the matter was mishandled in 1919 and that in a slip-shod way we had totally neglected to inform the British public of the fact and thereby gain their acquiescence.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

METGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136992

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

May 11,1929.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

Thanks for your letter of the seventh which has just reached me on my return from Kingston.

A copy of my letter to you was forwarded to Mr. Nesbitt from whom I have just received a reply, a copy of which I enclose.

Allied Light and Power of Delaware, Common, of which I wrote you some weeks ago has since advanced twenty points. Competent authorities seem to have great confidence in the stock and it is freely predicted that it will reach 100.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
National Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

P. S. The same authorities speak highly of United Corporation (of Delaware. if I remember correctly) It is being bought by the people interested in Allied Light & Power. R.L.B

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY

136993

801 Dominion Bank Building,
Toronto, May 8,1929.

My dear Borden,

A company can buy American stock and it is not liable to pay a profit to the U.S. government where the income tax is concerned. The individual, if he buys American stock and sells it in the U.S. is liable. If he buys it here and sells it here, he is not; or if he buys it there and sells it here, he is not; but if it stands in his own name over there, they are liable to make trouble on the sale.

On bonds of U.S. Companies, if the issuing Company pays the 2% of normal tax, they now deduct an extra 3%-- otherwise 5%.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Wallace Nesbitt.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136994

May 13, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I am pleased to have your letter of 11th and also to have copy of Mr. Wallace Nesbitt's letter.

We think well of United Corporation and have made substantial purchases of that stock.

Kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136995

349 Bay Street,
Toronto, May 22, 1909.

My dear Sir Robert:

You will remember my speaking to you while you were in Toronto last with regard to a Dinner which I shall be giving in honour of Senator Webster at my house on the evening of May 31st. At the time you expected to be coming to Toronto that evening to arrive some time later, and that you might be able to come after arrival. Needless to say, I will be very happy indeed and honoured to have you either for the Dinner or after the Dinner, and will be pleased to hear from you as to your present plan.

The Dinner is stag and Dinner coats will be worn.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon.Sir Robt. Borden,
Glenmore,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Echo Beach Fishing Club 136996

Blanche, Que.

25 May, 1929

My dear Meighen.

I am afraid that I cannot reach Toronto before the morning of the 1st of June. However, if I should arrive on the previous Evening. I shall be delighted to join you.

Faithfully Yours.

R. L. Borden.

Rt. Hon.
Arthur Meighen, K.C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136997

567 Bay Street,
Toronto, May 27, 1909.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have found it necessary to transfer from my house to the Granite Club the Dinner on Friday evening. The party will, however, meet at my house at 7.00-7.15 and will arrive at the Granite Club for Dinner 7.45.

I do hope you can come.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Borden,
Glencairn,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136998

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

May 30,1929.

My dear Meighen,

On my return to Ottawa I find your further letter repecting the dinner to Senator Webster. To my regret I find myself unable to be present. Will you be good enough to accept my warm wishes that the dinner may be successful in every way. Kindly convey to Senator Webster my regret as well as my warm personal regards.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay Street, K.C.,
TORONTO,2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

136999

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

June 5,1929.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

I enclose some correspondence with Sir Robert Perks and Sir George Perley respecting the Georgian Bay Canal. The latest letter is dated twenty-fourth May,1929. I should be glad to have any observations which you might care to make with regard to your recollection of these matters.

Tomorrow I shall be in Toronto as I am to speak in the evening at the Reunion Dinner of Trinity College. During the day I hope to call upon you.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
#347 Bay Street,
TORONTO,2, ONTARIO.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137000

June 8, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bordon,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert: Re Georgian Bay Canal

I received your letter of June 5th just before leaving for Montreal, and this afternoon have had time to read over the enclosures. You ask for my recollection of the facts insofar as same would be within my own knowledge.

In what appears to be Mr. Edgerley's Diary, two or three references are made by him to interviews with me. I would not like at this distance of time to say that Mr. Edgerley never saw me with respect to the Georgian Bay Canal, but I will say that I don't believe he ever saw me on the subject at all. I will say positively that at no time did I ever prepare, or was I ever instructed to prepare, a Bill or Order-in-Council dealing with the subject. The reference to this is pure fiction. Indeed I am disposed to think that much of Mr. Edgerley's Diary is inspired by imagination.

I don't believe for a moment that any Member of your Government, especially during those war years, and just as emphatically during the subsequent years, ever gave the Georgian Bay Canal Co. or Mr. Edgerley the least encouragement.

When I was admitted to the Government, the Georgian Bay Canal Commission (Sanford Evans) had already been appointed. Its interim reports were so adverse that my understanding has been that at no time subsequent to its appointment was even serious consideration given to committing the Government to a construction programme.

So much for the facts as far as we were concerned.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

I am, however, impressed with the argument contained in the printed Appeal. Inasmuch as Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1907 refused to approve the plans, for reasons other than those based on the merits of the plans themselves, and that such refusal was Dominion policy up to the failure to renew the Charter, it seems to me rather hard to escape the conclusion that some consideration is due the holders of the Charter in respect of their bona fide and useful expenditures, if such were made. However, there may be an answer to this argument based on facts now beyond my knowledge, and in any event you did not ask me for an opinion on this point.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137002

July 10, 1922.

My dear Sir Robert:

The bearer is Mr. Thos. B. Job. I have written you to-day with respect to his desire to have a talk with you while in Ottawa on Monday next. This letter is merely by way of introduction.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Borden,
Glenmore,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137003

September 5, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

Lord Queenborough, with whom, as you know, I have been travelling through Canada quite extensively for the past month, and who is Chairman of the Board of Canadian General Securities Limited and Director of Third C. G. I. T., is to be in Ottawa Saturday and Sunday next and would like the privilege of calling upon you Sunday afternoon. I understand he is to stay at Government House in Ottawa.

Lord Queenborough does not like to go back to England without meeting Mr. Bennett. I advised Mr. Bennett that Lord Queenborough would like to meet him at Vancouver, but was not able to effect an introduction. If you can do anything to see that he meets Mr. Bennett, it will be appreciated.

Kindest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

METGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137004

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

September 7,1929.

My dear Meighen,

Your letter of the 5th instant has just reached me upon my return from the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bar Association. Lord Queenborough is to come tomorrow(Sunday) afternoon at four o'clock and it will give us great pleasure to receive him.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R.L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
Vice-President & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities,
National Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137005

October 25, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I understand you are on the Board of Selection of Queen's University and that one of the duties of this Board is to select Queen's University candidates for Rhodes Scholarships.

I have been spoken to by Mr. Sheldon Falkner of St. Catharines (son-in-law of Hon. J. D. Chaplin) on behalf of his nephew, Graham Falkner who is a Rhodes Scholarship candidate of Queen's. Mr. Falkner brought with him evidence to convince me that this young man was well worthy of the most careful investigation on the matter of qualifications, and would be a worthy representative of Canada in the alreadh distinguished array of Rhodes Scholarships. I write merely to call his name to your attention, knowing that you will be good enough to do anything you can to see that this young man is judged on his merits.

I may say he is a son of James Falkner, now of Ogdensburg, but a Canadian.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

METGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137006

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

October 26,1929.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

I retired a few months ago from the Chancellorship of Queen's University and thus I am no longer on the Board of Selection. It might be well for you to communicate with James A. Richardson of Winnipeg who succeeded me in the Chancellorship.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
National Building,
TORONTO,2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137007

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

December 21,1929.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

Just a line to convey to you, Mrs. Meighen and your family our Christmas Greetings and best wishes for the New Year.

We expect to leave for the South on January fifteenth, going first to "The Cloister", Saint Simons Island, Georgia, and about the middle of February we shall betake ourserves to Forrest Hills-Ricker Hotel at Augusta.

Two tiresome visitors, Messrs. Bronch-and Laryng-Itis have paid me some unpleasant attentions this autumn. However I hope that I have now seen the backs of both of them. In the midst of this I have been arranging General Smuts' visit to Canada. It has taken a good deal of time as I have corresponded by letter, cable, telegraph and telephone with no less than eighteen different persons. It is possible that I may accompany him to Toronto where he speaks on January third.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
National Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137008

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, December 25, 1929.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have your letter of 21st and hasten to return to you and Lady Borden warmest of good wishes for the Christmas Season. Among all your friends none could wish you continued happiness more earnestly than I.

It is my hope to see General Smuts when in Toronto. I believe Sir Robert Falconer is arranging to that end, and it will be a great pleasure to see you them.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137009

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

May 15,1930.

My dear Meighen,

Many thanks for "Overseas Addresses", which I carlessly left behind me on Tuesday.

I am in process of recovering my hat. The one which I inadvertently acquired belonged to E.G. Fulton of St. Catherines. He communicated with me this morning by telephone to the end that we might effect an exchange.

I remember the name of the President(Reverend Mr. Hill) but not of the "organization" which he established in Toronto. What has become of that organization; perhaps you will remind me of its name when next you write?

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R.L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building, TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137010

May 16, 1930.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have yours of 15th.

The name of the gentleman to whom I referred was Rev. Mr. Hall, not Hill. The organization was The National Order of Canada. I have never heard of it since Mr. Hall got into his last difficulties and presume it is dying a natural death.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137011

GLENOMERE,

OTTAWA.

June 30,1930.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

Recently I have been going over "The Letters and Friendships of Sir Cecil Spring Rice". The work is in two volumes, but it would have been more readable if condensed into one. However it is extremely interesting and I have just come across some delightful passages, copies of which I enclose.

The elections are,of course, comparable to a horse race in point of uncertainty, but it really looks as if the Conservatives have a reasonable chance of scoring a success this time.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R.L. Borden

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Extracts from: Volume II

137012

"The Letters and Friendships
of Sir Cecil Spring Rice".

Edited by Stephen Gywnn

"Each nation has its own line in which it can do better than other nations, and also a line in which other nations can do better than it. It's a pity when we try the latter. The English line is a sort of stolid honesty, a little bit inclining to the stupid. When we try to be clever it doesn't come off; it's like a dog standing on its hind legs. We go further four-legged, though we shouldn't make such a show. This is the trouble with our German friends; they are naturally honest enough, but they labour with infinite pains to acquire a painfully-won habit of mendacity, and the result is that they are always lying and never deceiving."

Vol. II. p.164

"The Swedes pretend to be quite independent but are really, morally speaking a province of Germany. But it would be improper to hint a word of this and one has to behave as if the country were really independent. Combined with this is an overweening arrogance(based on very solid facts, it must be confessed) compared with which the U.S. pales its ineffectual fires. Oh, how glad I shall be to get away! .....

"I stay here where the climate is vile, and the people, though white, swollen headed to an extent which must really tempt Providence if Providence has any sense of humour."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137013

July 2, 1930.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Sir Robert:

Many thanks for sending me extracts from "The Letters and Friendships of Sir Cecil Spring Rice". They are certainly pungent and give me an appetite for the book. I intend to get it.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/R.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137014

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

October 22,1930.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

I was absent just two months, and upon my return I find business conditions more depressed than ever. I should say that we cannot reasonably expect to return to normal conditions in less than two years; but this is an estimate of one who does not pretend to have studied or to understand the complex conditions that have led to the present situation.

During my stay in London I had a short interview with Lord Queensborough and Mr. Evans.

I was told that Mr. Peacock of the Bank of England considers that Canada, next to France, is in a better condition, so far as business is concerned, than any other country in the world.

However, the unfortunate wheat situation has to be solved. Yesterday in Montreal some prominent business men with whom I was discussing it admitted the seriousness of the situation but finally stated that Canada was "big enough to swallow it".

I expect to be in Toronto on November 11, when I hope to see you. In the meantime with kind regards and best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,
K.C.,
Vice-President & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

R.L.Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137015

October 27, 1930.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Sir Robert:

I appreciate your writing me on your return from Geneva. Your appointment to represent Canada there was about the only message of comfort that I have received from any political source for a long time. I am sincerely glad you were accorded this honour and that Canada was so appropriately and splendidly represented.

On November 11th, when you hope to be in Toronto, I will unfortunately be in Washington, as I have to speak there on the night of November 10th at the meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship. I hope, however, you will be able to call up and see Mr. Evans.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

157016

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

November 20,1930.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

My warm congratulations upon your speech at Washington. If you have it in pamphlet form, I should be grateful for a copy.

On both my visits during recent weeks you have been absent from Toronto; and I observe that when you visit Ottawa you keep very much to yourself so far as some of your old friends are concerned.

The Canadian Press gave out a caricature, rather than a resume of my address before the League of Nations Society in Canada at Ottawa on Monday last. It was my purpose(inter alia) to give a conspectus of the methods and procedure by which the work of the Assembly is carried out each year, as well as my reasons for faith in the League's authority and influence in the future.

Thus

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137017

Thus, I venture to send a typewritten copy of my address which, perhaps in a moment of leisure, might be of passing interest.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
NATIONAL BUILDING,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137018

November 25, 1930.

My dear Sir Robert:

I thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of your speech before The League of Nations Society at Ottawa. I read it on Sunday and can most sincerely compliment you on its excellence. It gave me my first real understanding of how the Leage of Nations Assemblies are conducted and of the functions of the Council as distinguished from those of the Assembly. It is to be hoped this speech gets the circulation it deserves.

It was with the greatest pleasure that noted your appointment to represent Canada at Geneva this year, and it was with still greater pleasure that I witnessed your performance, showing that you have lost none of the faculties which enabled you to give such unprecedented service to Canada in her hour of need.

Am very sorry if you think that I have been neglectful of friends on the occasion of my visits to Ottawa. Perhaps it is true, but certainly if it is, it is not out of any failure to remember the friends. I never go down except on business, and while I often arrange a game of golf, that is about the only thing I have ever had time for. You may depend upon my calling you up the first time I have the opportunity of getting out and having a talk.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137019

The Washington speech is to be printed down there, and as soon as I receive some copies I will send you one.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Borden
137020

The Institute Bulletin

Journal of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada

Vol. 9—No. 10 OTTAWA, CANADA, December, 1930 $1.00 per annum. Single Copies 10 cts.

INSIDE HISTORY OF WAR DAYS

Sir Robert Borden Makes Notable Speech at Annual Luncheon of Professional Institute, Bringing To Light Events That Had Important Bearing on Victory and the Peace Treaty.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, P.C., G. C. M. G., war time Prime Minister of Canada, was the speaker at the luncheon which featured the opening of the Annual Meeting of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada. His subject was "Reminiscences." The address was notable for the revelations he made concerning some of the more or less secret events that transpired in Ottawa and London during the dark days of the war, and in Paris before the consummation of peace. Indeed it may be regarded as one of the most remarkable addresses delivered before any public body in the Dominion in recent years. Sir Robert dealt at length with the negotiations with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Liberals leading to the formation of the Union Government, the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet, the demand for the hanging of the Kaiser. For three-quarters of an hour the war Premier held the large audience tense with interest as he unfolded the story of his own part in these history-making occurrences.

The President, L. S. McLaine, briefly introduced the speaker. At the gathering were many prominent in the official life of the Dominion. Sir Robert, who was received with hearty applause said:

I come before you to-day as a breaker of promises. I made a vow to myself before leaving Geneva that after returning to Canada I would make only one address, and that to the League of Nations Society in Canada, and this especially for the reason that I had some considerable part in the organization of that Society and had been its President for some years. However, under the urgency of Mr. McLaine, I am here to present to you what I fear will be an extremely rambling and discursive address.

I am reminded of an old bachelor's reply to quizzing ladies who were teasing him because he had never married. He retorted: "I have always been very sorry that I did not marry before I got old enough to know better." Now I am old enough to know better than to speak so often. But here, again, I am reminded of what the late Joseph Choate, of happy memory, said on one occasion when he introduced me to the Pilgrims of New York in the autumn of 1916. He said "The great advantage of my position is this—that I can stand here and say anything I like, and you are obliged to sit there and listen to it. Well, I shall proceed to make one of my neutral speeches." That was at a time when good Americans were exhorted to be neutral not only in word and deed but in thought as well. I am bound to confess to you that I was quite unable to detect the slightest trace of neutrality in the speech which Mr. Choate proceeded to deliver.

In the past—about ten years ago—I used to be reproached sometimes because my speeches were not sufficiently

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137021

interesting in that they were not sufficiently indiscreet. I do not know whether or not I shall be able to-day to remedy that defect. But I have made a convention with the ladies and gentlemen of the Press to the effect that they will not publish anything I say unless they first submit it for my approval. There are some things which it may be lawful to say but which it would not be expedient to publish. It is with great confidence that I have made this convention, because, after an experience with the gentlemen of the Press extending over more than thirty years—I do not know whether, in those earlier days, there were any ladies of the Press—they have never failed me upon any such promise. And they will not fail me on this occasion.

The Imperial War Cabinet

I propose to speak to you, in the first instance, of my visit to England in 1915, when I had the honour of attending a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet,—the first occasion, I believe, on which a minister from any of the Dominions overseas had that privilege. The Cabinet meeting at that time was strangely different from that which we encountered afterwards. I remember that Mr. Asquith had it very much on his mind, so far as I could judge, that I might make some note of what had taken place at that Cabinet meeting, and he seriously warned me that it was a high crime and misdemeanor for any member of the Cabinet, or any person present at a Cabinet meeting, to make any note whatever. As a matter of fact, in those days there was no formal decision of the Cabinet, and it is said that, owing to the unsystematic character of Cabinet meetings in the old days and the lack of any formal record of Cabinet conclusions, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain went away to South Africa on one occasion with a complete misunderstanding as to the Cabinet's decision upon a very important proposal which he was then about to bring forward.

Well, there is not much to say about that meeting. I am restrained by my

INVENTIONS PATENTED
W. IRWIN HASKETT
PATENT SOLICITORS. 18 ELGIN ST., OTTAWA, CAN.
WM. S. FOWLER. 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON
W. IRWIN HASKETT. CHIEF COUNSEL
CLINTON H. DOWD B.A., L.L.B., B.C.L. FORMERLY OF GOVERNMENT PATENT OFFICE

137022

promise to Mr. Asquith at that time; but if I did proceed to describe it you would not be very much enlightened. Later during that visit I did have very important conversation with a distinguished member of the Cabinet who afterwards became Prime Minister. I had gone from pillar to post, from one member of the Imperial Government to another, for the purpose of obtaining information which I thought was my due as Prime Minister of Canada. The information I sought was this: Under existing arrangements, and in view of preparations then proceeding, when would the British Empire be in a position to throw its whole strength into the war? I had one idea from one Cabinet Minister and another from another, merely conjectures; so finally I went to Mr. Bonar Law. I said: "I have come overseas for the purpose of visiting hospitals and going to the front to see the Canadian troops; but I have come very largely for the purpose also of obtaining definite and precise information as to matters of extreme importance and urgency." After defining these, I continued: "I must tell you, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, that unless I get precise information as to these matters I shall return to Canada with no definite intention of urging my fellow countrymen to continue in the war work they have already begun or with the intensive preparation which I am sure they are ready to undertake if I inform them that the British Government takes the war seriously, realizes the immensity of the task, is making preparation accordingly, and that there is no more cry of 'Business as usual'."

Mr. Lloyd George was ill in the country, but Mr. Bonar Law got him to come to London, and we sat down for two hours in the Carlton Hotel, where he detailed to me, with great particularity, the character of the preparation that had been made, the neglect there had been in the past, his hope for the future. I made up my mind then, and so reported to my colleagues,—I reported as well to the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier,—that at least eighteen months from that time would elapse before the British Empire would be able to throw its whole force and power into the war. Mr. Lloyd George was very graphic, as he always is, in some of his statements. Speaking of a highly placed official in an important Department, he said: "I don't say that that man is a traitor, but I do say that if he had been a traitor he would not have acted otherwise than as he did."

CANADIAN LABORATORY SUPPLIES LIMITED
CANADA'S LEADING LABORATORY SUPPLY HOUSE
Headquarters in Canada for Laboratory Apparatus and Chemical Reagents
MONTREAL: 296 St. Paul Street, West
TORONTO: 437-439 King Street, West

And so I came back to Canada with the idea of urging my fellow-countrymen to go on and throw their whole strength into the war. But, indeed, they did not need much urging.

Lloyd George at the Helm

In the autumn of 1916, as you remember very well, a new government was formed in England; Mr. Asquith retired from the Premiership and Mr. Lloyd George took his place. One of the first things he did, with his Celtic brilliance and imagination, was to propose that what was then termed the Imperial War Conference should be established in London and that it should consist of five members—because, mark

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137023

you, the British Cabinet had been reduced at that time to five members instead of about twenty, as before—five members of the British Cabinet and four Prime Ministers from the Overseas Dominions, together, if I remember correctly, with the representative of India.

And so we attended. It was not strictly a cabinet. I termed it, in the old days, a cabinet of governments; because there was the British Government, associated with which, for the purpose of the war, were the Prime Ministers of the Overseas Dominions, each one responsible to his Cabinet and to his Parliament.

I do not propose—indeed, I have not the time—to speak at any length of what transpired then, except to remind you that the relations of the Mother Country and the Dominions in the British Commonwealth were then set forth in a resolution which was passed with the full and cordial consent of the British Government, and upon which, I think, all subsequent development in constitutional relations has been founded.

I came back in 1917 to perhaps the severest trial of my life. In the autumn of 1916, I had made a nation-wide appeal for further reinforcements by voluntary service. Before leaving for England in the early part of 1917, I discussed with Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Militia, certain proposals founded on this appeal. Returning from England in the Spring of 1917, I found that the appeal for national service had not brought such reinforcements as we believed were vitally necessary. I believed then, and later I was convinced, that no army can be stronger than the spirit it derives from the support of its people. And I felt sure that if the Canadian Army then at the front, having gained great distinction, and being one of the most formidable fighting forces in the Allied alignment,—I felt, I say, that if that corps was not absolutely assured of necessary reinforcements, its fighting power would be seriously diminished. So I came back to a terribly grave question as to the outcome.

In the first place, Parliament would be dissolved that year by the effluxion of time. Were we to have a renewal for another year? I made that proposal to Parliament, according to the precedent of the year before. But I accompanied it with the declaration that, if it were not practically unanimous, the resolution, although passed, would not be acted upon. It was not passed with unanimity and I immediately declared, on the following day, that I would not transmit it for adoption by the Senate. A general election was therefore impending.

Union Government

The formation of a union government had frequently been mooted. My colleagues were divided, some for, some against. One afternoon I listened to them until, tired of the discussion, I finally told them their views had been sufficiently set forth and that the decision was for me. I did make it forthwith. From that Council meeting I went to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's residence and asked him for an early appointment. He came to my house next morning. In the meantime, we had introduced a bill for compulsory military service. The situation was fully discussed. I represented to Sir Wilfrid the conditions as they had developed in Great Britain. I told him as I have told you, my views with regard to the future efficiency of the Canadian force, and I invited him to join me in the formation of a Union Government in which both parties would be represented by an equal number of ministers, with the exception of the Premiership, which I would continue to hold, having regard to the insistence in the Conservative party and among my colleagues in the Cabinet.

He told me that he did not think that conscription ought to be adopted without either a general election or a plebiscite, and so far as he was concerned he preferred a general election, as he considered it more in consonance with British institutions and traditions. I asked him whether he found the draft bill, which we had proposed, reasonable in its terms if compulsory service was to be enforced; he replied that he thought it was. I reminded him that

137024

conscription had already been on the Statute Book of Canada in a certain form ever since the beginning of Confederation. He left me to consider my proposal and there was a delay of two or three days.

My colleagues and my party knew that I had conferred with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and they were rather impatient. Finally I went to him and urged him to let me have a definite reply. In the meantime he had been in consultation with his followers.

On this occasion, I said to him: "Sir Wilfrid, you spoke of a general election or a plebiscite. Now I propose this: let us form a union government. Let us pass the Military Service Bill, the terms of which you consider reasonable. Let us—the union government which I propose that we form—insert in that bill a clause declaring that the Act shall not come into force until after a general election. Then let us go to the country and invite the opinion of the people on the proposal. If they support the government, we will proceed with the measure and carry it out; if they declare against the government, then we shall have done our duty and the responsibility will be laid upon others."

Composition of the Cabinet

He took his little note book out of his pocket and asked me to repeat what I had said. I did so, and he wrote it down carefully. He went away. I again asked him for a reply. Three or four days afterwards he came to me and said: "Before giving you a definite answer I should like to know this: What is to be the constitution of the Liberal-Conservative wing of the Cabinet in case I agree to come into the Union Government?" I said to him: "Sir Wilfrid, I have already said that this question, with which you and I are concerned, is infinitely above all party considerations. Obviously therefore it is infinitely above all personal considerations, and I pledge myself to you that if you will come in and form a union government I will make the Liberal-Conservative section of the Cabinet agreeable to you." It was a fairly

for PROSPERITY—
Individual *and* National....

To start and to maintain an interest-bearing savings account in the Bank of Montreal will not only help you to build up your own success-fund, but as the resources of the Bank are continuously employed in the commerce and industry of Canada, your deposits will be used under conservative management in the upbuilding of the Dominion as a whole.

At all of our branches there are Savings Departments where all accounts, large or small, are welcome.


Head Office
Montreal

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137025

large order, because it practically gave him the selection of the Conservative wing of the Cabinet, and, indeed, of the entire Cabinet. However, I thought it was my duty to go that length, and I did go that length. I felt convinced that he was coming in. But he returned the next day and said he could not enter a government which would enforce compulsory military service. He added also—he is a man whose memory I revere, and I am sure he was sincere in what he said to me—that he believed after all that, in the national interest, perhaps he might be of more service outside the Cabinet than in it. I did not then agree, nor do I agree now, with what he felt in that regard, But in justice to his memory it is only right that I should tell you this to-day.

I was confronted with an extremely difficult situation. What were we to do? No union government could be formed, at least not with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We knew perfectly well that there was a certain wing of the Liberal party which strongly supported compulsory military service, and the question was, whether the Liberal-Conservative party would unite with that section of the Liberal party—not the whole party, but merely that section—on the basis, which I had proposed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of equal representation in the Cabinet.

I decided that if a union government could be formed in that way it was my duty to endeavour to form it, and negotiations went on. These negotiations came to the ears of some ardent Conservatives and there was an outburst against giving equal representation in the Cabinet to merely a wing of the Liberal party. The incident was brief but lively. I gave my party their choice; this or another leader. The official Liberals to whom an appeal was made desired another leader, and so far as I was concerned I should have been very grateful to be relieved of responsibilities which were weighing very heavily, almost crushing me at that time. I set forth the situation fully and frankly to my supporters. But my party, in a caucus which I shall never forget, and which I am sure Sir George Foster well remembers, with an outburst of rage and enthusiasm combined, peremptorily declined any such proposal, and everything was in the air once more. We went on with a very heavy and difficult session, which finally came to an end. In the meantime I entered into negotiations with unofficial Liberals.

A Delicate Situation

I went away for a few days' rest in the Laurentian hills. and while I was there a most extraordinary situation developed. The official Liberals, having definitely declared that they would not serve under the then leader of the Liberal-Conservative party, suddenly came to the conclusion that they would. In the meantime their refusal had made their names anathema to the Liberal-Conservative members of Parliament. So, when we received the intimation that they would come in, we were seriously embarrassed. Two of my colleagues who were with me in the Laurentians declared vehemently that we could not accept them and must reject their offer.

Pritchard - Andrews
Company of Ottawa
Limited

¤ ¤

General Engravers
and
Makers of Rubber, Brass and Steel Stamps

¤ ¤

Church Brass Work
and
Memorial Tablets

¤ ¤

264 SPARKS STREET
OTTAWA

137026

It had that appearance at first, but after the most careful consideration I came to a different conclusion. If we should reject the offer these men had made, how would our refusal be received by that wing of the Liberal party who were willing to support our war measures? I fully realized that there was fierce resentment in my party against these official Liberals because of their proposal to replace me as leader. But I was sure I could control that feeling. The situation was grave, and the decision difficult. I gradually came to the conclusion that we must resume negotiations with these gentlemen upon their renewed offer. We did so, the Union Government was formed, and, as you know, it was sustained in December, 1917. The Cabinet thus formed was never, from first to last, divided on party lines. There were many subjects upon which there was controversial discussion, but always there were some former Liberals and Conservatives on one side and former Liberals and Conservatives on the other. And indeed—I say this in strict confidence for you must never let it pass beyond your own ears—that the two strongest Tories in the Union Government were men who in the past had been classified as Liberals. That sounds an amazing statement, but it is absolutely true.

At the beginning of Summer, in 1918, we were called back to England. There is not time to tell you much about the Imperial War Cabinet of that year, but I shall mention one or two incidents which may perhaps be interesting and illuminating.

I had occasion, early in June, 1918, to make, in the Imperial War Cabinet, certain observations which were very frank and, more than that, very critical. Mr. Lloyd George called back Sir Henry Wilson to listen to them, and Lord Milner, who was then Secretary of State for War and at the moment was sitting beside me, whispered to me that

A SILVER FOX PELT
A Distinctive and Acceptable Gift



Special Offering of Silver Fox Pelts. Unusual opportunity for individual purchasers to secure superb quality direct from rancher. The best at the lowest price.

Proven Breeders and Young Stock—Pedigreed and Registered

ALGONQUIN SILVER FOX RANCH
W. G. MacLEAN, Proprietor. ARNPRIOR, ONTARIO.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137027

137028

what I had said would be answered. But from that day to this it never has been answered.

Prepare for Decisive Blow

As a result of the discussion which I thus initiated there was formed a very remarkable committee of the Imperial War Cabinet. It consisted of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Prime Ministers of the Overseas Dominions, General Smuts representing General Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa. Our duty was to ascertain, by enquiry on all sides, from every possible source of information, what further effort would be necessary to win the war—in what sphere, in what field could the decisive blow be most effectively struck, and at what time. From first to last, during our investigation, there was not one man, soldier or civilian, who ever suggested or even dreamed, so far as I could understand, that the war could be brought to a victorious conclusion that year. And many times since I have pondered upon that extraordinary circumstance. It was due, I believe, to the fact that the Allies did not realize the extent to which the wonderful spirit of the German people behind the German Army had been weakened—and, as I said before, no army is any stronger than the spirit of the people behind it.

Our Committee laboured for weeks seeking information and advice from every available source and in the end we prepared a wonderful report—a most illuminating and exhaustive report—and I went to Downing Street, on the morning of the day I sailed, to assist in the final discussion. A month later it was worth no more than the paper it was written on. It had been superseded by events, and the war, as you know, came to an abrupt end that year.

Those who may happen to have read the memoirs of the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, should be extremely cautious in accepting the conclusions set forth in his diary. I do not for one moment underestimate the service Sir Henry Wilson gave in the war, but I do know of what I speak when I say that, in many cases, his statements of what took place in the Imperial War Cabinet and in that Committee are not to be relied upon. And when he suggests, as he does in his diary, that members of the Overseas governments were faint-hearted, it is my duty to tell you that his statement is untrue. Indeed he was the man most faint-hearted, more than any other. He the renowned military expert even seemed dubious whether June of the next year would see us holding our own—and the war came to an end within four months, in the autumn of that very year.

The Peace Conference

So much for that. I will pass on now to what took place later on in the year when we were called to London for the purpose of the Peace Conference. I had received a cable message from Mr. Lloyd George to come at once. I do not think any one in Canada doubted for a moment that this country and the other Dominions would be represented at the Peace Conference. At that Conference in Paris there were a score of nations who had never sent a man

AMONGST

those served by us to-day are the grandsons and granddaughters of customers served years ago.

TO SERVE

with satisfaction one generation after another is one of the greatest rewards that can come to a business.

THE

OTTAWA ELECTRIC CO.

THE

OTTAWA GAS CO.

35 SPARKS STREET
Tel. Q. 5000

into the field or taken any active part in the war. Would anyone in Canada believe, or for a moment agree that this Dominion, and the other overseas Dominions as well, who had given of their best manhood and expended untold treasure in the war effort should stand outside in the lobby while these twenty nations sat around the Council table and determined the conditions of peace? It was a little difficult, of course, to make our firm determination penetrate into the consciousness of some of the European nations, perhaps of some other nations. But from first to last we had the warm support of the British Government, and eventually we did take our place at the Council table. And having entered into the family of nations, and taken our place at the Council table, it followed as a matter of course that we should be recognized as capable of membership in the League of Nations. And so it transpired later on, after much discussion, and many appeals, and some striving, that Canada and the other Dominions became capable not only of attending the Assembly of the League of Nations but of being elected to the Council.

I well remember the circumstances attending the assurance of this right. I was not satisfied, nor were some of my colleagues satisfied, with the precise terms of the Covenant in that regard; so I informed Messrs. Clemenceau, Briand and Lloyd George that I intended to raise the question in the plenary session on the following day and to propose an amendment. They said to me, "We believe the terms embodied in the Covenant are sufficient to enable Canada or any other Dominion to be elected to the Council if the Assembly should so decide." Then, I said, "If you believe that will you put it in writing?" And they said, "We will; give us the form you desire and we will sign it." I thereupon prepared a statement for their signature. They signed it and it is still on file at Geneva in the Archives of the League of Nations. By virtue of that statement interpreting the Covenant, Canada some three years

Big Enough to Inspire Confidence

—but still seeking through day to day performance to retain the faith and respect of the public.

Each Branch of this Bank is managed by a representative chosen because he is actively concerned with the welfare of his fellow-men. Each Branch is a "community bank", linked to a central organization that places every customer in contact with a service national and international in scope.

This Bank is strong in resources, experience and facilities, but it will never be too large to serve every customer as an individual, worthy of all we can accomplish for him.

The CANADIAN BANK of COMMERCE

With which is amalgamated THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137029

ago, and the Irish Free State this year, were elected to the League Council.

Peace Still in the Making

One or two words about the difficulties of that Conference. I say to you sincerely, as I have said many times before, that peace cannot be made by treaty alone. And peace was not really made at Paris. It has been in the making ever since, and perhaps it is still in the making. But remember, if you please, that the Conference at Paris had an almost impossible task before it. World opinion was confused, almost incoherent; the tempest of war had swept men off their balance. The only wonder is that any treaty was consummated, that the nations did enter into the Covenant and accept the Treaty of Peace, as it was accepted.

There was a fierce cry in the British Isles during the election of 1918 and in Canada as well. These were the important terms of the treaty, as public opinion then insisted;—I put it rather extravagantly of course—first the Kaiser should be hanged and next Germany must be made to pay the whole cost of the war. They were very insistent about the Kaiser.

I am bound to confess to you that I thought the idea of trying the Kaiser for his part in bringing on the war was perfectly absurd; and I fought against it from the first. The Kaiser had no such control over the complex forces in Germany during that period as would justify his being brought to trial. And then what did we propose to do? We proposed to give him an impartial judicial trial! And how was that impartial tribunal to be constituted? Of judges from the belligerent nations. Well, of course, it must occur to you that if we were to give him an impartial judicial trial we must choose judges from neutral nations. I am sure the Kaiser, if he is a man of ability, must regret that he was not subjected to a trial which would have made him a martyr before the German people, and perhaps would have restored his dynasty. And the Allied nations have every reason to be grateful to the government of Holland for refusing to deliver him up.

Then, there was the question of reparations. We thought Germany could be made to pay the whole cost of the war. You know what has transpired since—the various discussions, the proposals and modifications; and perhaps there may be more of them. I venture to record an opinion in this connection.

Cancellation of War Debts

Reparations bring to our minds war debts. Ten years ago it was mooted that they should be cancelled, with a consequent reduction in reparations. This view did not commend itself to the United States, and public opinion in that country was strongly hostile to any such proposal. No one would venture to criticize the insistence of the United States upon repayment, although the sums borrowed were expended in that country in the purchase of munitions and other necessary supplies at prices immensely higher than those prevailing in times of peace. So I say the United States were entirely within their right in the course they pursued. But one may be permitted, with all respect and without offence, to question its wisdom. For to-day there is grave question as to whether the effect of repayment is not *hereditas damnosa* from the war—a distinct detriment rather than an advantage to the United States.

One does not require much argument to be convinced that the economic conditions of the entire world, including those of the United States, would to-day be much less depressed and far more satisfactory if the war debts, and the reparations so far as affected by repayment of these debts, had been written off ten years ago and the world had begun a new advance towards normal conditions so rudely disturbed by the war tempest. Business and economic conditions in each nation are so intimately connected with those of every other country that loss of purchasing power, depression and reaction in many countries must necessarily and inevitably extend to all, even to one

137030

possessing such abundant resources, and endowed with as much enormous wealth, as the United States.

I return now to a brief survey of the Paris Peace Conference. There were many men there of high distinction and outstanding personality. I could speak of them at great length had I the time. But I have not the time, and so I shall allude only to one man whose memory I greatly revere, and that is General Louis Botha. I had not known him before, but we became very close friends, and I recollect a conversation we had about the middle of May, when I was about to leave Paris. He said, "Do you realize that upon every controversial question that has been discussed in the British Empire delegation Canada and South Africa have always been on the same side?" He spoke to me very freely, and asked my advice in February, 1919, as to whether he should accept the chairmanship of the Commission to Poland. He was in ill health at that time but was firm in his determination to shrink from no duty. I urged that he should run no risk; it was vitally important that he should be able to resume his place in South Africa; doubtless he could do excellent work on the Polish Commission but his first duty was to his country. He did not go to Poland.

Incident of Boer War

He told me of a most dramatic incident of the Boer war. On one occasion Mrs. Botha rode five hundred miles across the country for the purpose of seeing her husband and arranging an interview between him and Kitchener. For two days they discussed terms of peace and finally reached agreement except on one point. The British required that all British subjects (Boers by race) and who had gone from Cape Colony and joined enemy forces, should be delivered up to be tried as traitors. Botha, on the morning of the third day, told his men to saddle their horses and be ready to start immediately after lunch. Kitchener, when he heard this, was very much disturbed and asked him not to go. Botha said, "We have agreed on everything but this. Consider my position. These men are of our race. They came from Cape Colony to fight for us; they came at our request. If you were in my place would you agree to purchase security by delivering them up?" Kitchener hesitated a moment and said, "No, I would not." "Then," said Botha, "why do you expect me to agree to it?" "Will you not allow me to communicate with Milner," said Kitchener. "Well," said Botha, "I have been three days trying to convince you. Milner is five hundred miles away; I think it is useless." The war continued some fourteen months longer, and in the end Botha was justified, except in regard to three men whom the Boers agreed to give up. But, as it happened, one of them had died, another had escaped to German Southwest Africa, and in the third case the wrong man was arrested.

I regarded Botha as a very great man. I have met men of greater intellect and wider education; but in all the essential characteristics of greatness I do not think I ever met a man who surpassed Louis Botha.

A Dramatic Scene

In May, 1919, there came the presentation of the Peace Treaty to the Germans. It was a very dramatic scene. We were assembled at Versailles in a long hall—I think it was a ball room—just in the same order as we used to assemble at the Quai d'Orsay. The British were at the left and the Americans at the right of M. Clemenceau, who presided. The British Empire delegation extended a long way around the table, twelve or fourteen of us.

Before the Germans were announced the late Lord Balfour proposed to us that when the German delegates entered we should rise and remain standing until they were seated. That suggestion was characteristic of Lord Balfour, a great gentleman of the old school. Presently the French heralds entered and announced the German plenipotentiaries. We all stood until they had taken their seats. Then M. Clemenceau rose and addressed them; and a second time, having omitted something, he rose and addressed them again.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137031

The Peace Treaty was handed to them, in English and French; and the chief German delegate, remaining seated, proceeded to reply. There was a sort of inarticulate sound, something like a growl, among the delegates. Mr. Hughes of Australia, who was sometimes impulsive, went around to Mr. Lloyd George, and asked him to request M. Clemenceau to direct the German delegate to stand up. However, it must be said, in justice to the German delegate that he was actually unable to stand; he was physically ill. Some of the British officials, who had been in consultation with him a day or two before, said he had almost collapsed from nervous exhaustion and strain. If he had put his hands on the table, and, half rising, asked to be excused by reason of his physical condition he would have won the complete sympathy of every one present. As a matter of fact, he had our sympathy in the first instance, because we all realised the difficulty of his task. However, he remained seated, and his reply was not very tactfully worded. It was badly translated into English and produced an unfortunate impression. We did not rise when the Germans took their departure.

I went out behind President Wilson and Mr. Bonar Law. The President said to Mr. Law, "I observed that the reply created the same impression upon you as upon me." Mr. Law asked him what he meant. "Well," he said, "I saw the blood rush to your face at times, and I felt very much the same."

So the curtain was rung down on that particular scene. When I left Paris, about the middle of May, I computed with General Botha and General Smuts, that war was still being waged on no fewer than eighteen battlefronts in Europe and Asia.

Eleven Years After

And now, eleven years after the signing of the Versailles Treaty, I have been in attendance at Geneva. I shall not speak to you of the service of the League of Nations, but I do venture to commend it to your warm sympathy and support.

The fullest service of the League is in the personal contact and association to be found at Geneva. And if the influences of that association can grow and abide, there may be created in the world's affairs, wherein we must recognize every nation as the neighbour of every other, so paramount a sense of public right and international faith, so deep an abhorrence of the waste, destruction, savagery and horror of war, that war will be virtually outlawed. Then may we hope that the spirit which maintains peace, order and good government in each civilized nation will have its perfect effect in their relations with each other.

One word I might add. The great war has left its scar on every nation, and on none more deeply than on the premier nation of the British Commonwealth in that little isle set in the silver sea, the people who have played so noble a part in the world's history. Give no credence to those who predict that its influence is about to wane and its power to depart. We may be supremely confident that in the future it will play its part as effectively and splendidly as of old.

There are those who declare that our era has witnessed a moral and spiritual deterioration unknown in the past. Every generation has heard the same tale of decadence, coupled with prophecies of evils to come. More than a century ago Byron fiercely satirized the social degeneracy of that age. Nearly a century ago Carlyle could find no faith or belief in invisible, divine things, but only in tangible, material considerations. On the whole, the world is better to-day than it was a hundred years ago, and infinitely better than it was a thousand years ago. Carlyle's later message of hope and confidence has not lost its meaning, and with firm hearts we may be of good cheer for the future.

—o—

Atlantic Sardines

Atlantic sardines are the young of the herring which in immense numbers frequent the waters of the Grand Manan and Passamaquoddy Bay district in New Brunswick.

137032

THE ANNUAL MEETING

IMMEDIATELY following the notable luncheon which was addressed by Sir Robert Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., at the Chateau Laurier, the President, L. S. McLaine, called the Annual Meeting to order. There was a large attendance of delegates. The regional groups were represented by the following: Joseph Cawthorn, Calgary, representing Alberta-Saskatchewan and British Columbia-Yukon; Dr. N. D. Christie, Winnipeg, representing Manitoba; W. A. Davidson, Toronto, representing Ontario; Dr. E. F. Whyte, Halifax, representing the Maritimes; Major L. F. Grant, Kingston, representing Royal Military College; A. Papineau-Couture, and R. J. Chevrier, Montreal, representing Quebec.

Among others who signed the register were: R. D. Whitmore, Roland O. Craig, George E. Grattan, H. G. Crawford, R. C. Purser, Fred Cook, W. N. Keenan, A. Fortey, W. C. Treanor, E. E. D. Wilson, W. E. Wakefield, Clyde Leavitt, E. Turton, Jr., D. T. Robichaud, R. M. Motherwell, W. S. Lawson, H. A. K. Drury, R. C. Berry, David McMillan, J. P. Cordukes, E. C. Arbogast, J. M. Swaine, J. A. Rodd, E. M. Dennis, J. T. Janson, A. A. Swinnerton, E. S. Macphail, G. S. Wrong, B. H. Segre, E. J. McMeekin, T. A. McElhanney, C. H. Taggart, J. B. McCurry, A. L. Davidson, J. Dick, H. E. M. Kensit, H. C. Gunning, J. H. Ramsay, Wyatt Malcolm, C. W. Cavers, H. G. Barber, G. A. Gaudry, P. G. Ouimet, W. J. Boulton, D. Roy Cameron, A. E. Cameron, W. H. T. Megill, C. M. Sternberg, Hoyes Lloyd, A. E. Attfield, F. C. Collier, B. J. Roe, G. B. Dodge, T. A. Davies, W. C. Gillis, T. H. Bartley, E. W. Berry, R. Bartlett, V. Kitto, A. R. Whittier, L. A. Demers, F. A. Willsher, R. J. Fraser, F. C. Goulding Smith, H. F. Greenway, A. L. Neal, H. W. Featherstone, W. H. MacTavish, L. L. Bolton, E. E. Temple, J. B. Reid, A. B. Baird, H. N. Racicot, J. R. Akins, N. T. Allan, W. J. Brophy, W. H. Marriott, J. C. Reid, H. N. Howell, Orlan Hall, K. L. Douglas, J. McL. Stuart, M. C. Fletcher, J. R. Munro, S. A. Cudmore, J. McLeish, J. F. McMahon, L. P. Collin, W. H. Miller, R. G. Chipman, E. S. Martindale, H. Marshall, Geo. C. Gardner, E. G. Blackadar, H. G. Barber, C. H. Taggart, P. V. Rosewarne, N. T. Nelson, T. G. Major, Alan G. Dustan, E. B. Watson, W. M. Robertson, J. R. Dickson, A. B. Baird, Jas. Gibbard, F. L. Bryant, R. S. Millet, Geo. A. Elliott, R. A. Derick, C. R. Twinn, Howells Frechette, D. S. Douglas, Arthur Gibson.

Treasurer's Report

The first report was presented by J. H. Ramsay, Honorary-Treasurer. The financial statement of the Institute for the period from November 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930, showed the Institute's finances to be in a very satisfactory condition. The net surplus of assets over liabilities was $7,296.53 as compared with $5,801.80 on October 31 last year. This was an increase of $1,494.76 in the 11 months, which may be compared with the increase of $906.07 in the previous year and $1,151.07 in the year before that.

During the year one $500 bond was bought, another $500 bond was sold and one $1,000 bond was bought, bringing the par value of the bonds in our investment account up to $4,000.

Out of a total of 1,340 members, 1,206 or 90 per cent had paid their membership fees. On October 31 the number paid up was 86 per cent, compared with 86.2 per cent paid on October 31, 1929, and 81.1 per cent paid on October 31, 1928.

The following groups were 100 per cent paid up: Architects, Astronomers, Biologists and Anthropologists, Canal Engineers, Dominion Land Surveyors,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137033

Dominion Lands Administration Engineers, Editors, Fisheries, Forest and Forest Products Engineers, Geodetic Engineers, Geologists, Plant Pathologists, Royal Military College, Solicitors, Statisticians, Economists and Actuaries, Topographical Engineers.

The report expressed appreciation of the faithful and able service of the Assistant Treasurer and drew attention to the diligent and efficient oversight of the Institute's finances by the Finance Committee.

Hon. Secretary's Report

J. H. Ramsay, also read his report as Hon. Secretary, which was a general account of the activities of the Institute. The chief activity of the Institute had been with regard to salary revision. The outcome had been disappointing in spite of the work done by the Committee on Reclassification and Salary Revision. Every effort had been made to have the report of the Royal Commission implemented at the last regular session of the House, but without success owing to the impending election. The Advisory Committee on Superannuation, appointed by the last Government, had continued to function, but the recommendations of that Committee to the Government had not been disclosed. Last year the Institute appointed a special committee to look after the interests of professional men affected by the transfer of Natural Resources. This committee cooperated with other civil service organizations and joint representations had been made to the Government. The Committee on New Legislation initiated a scheme of group insurance for employes operating government-owned cars and also drafted legislation to meet claims for protection or special pay for employes who fly in the government service. The Entertainment, Public Information and Research Committees continued to give the Institute much valuable publicity. The Educational Committee organized classes in French and German. THE BULLETIN had continued to maintain its high standard despite the lack of cooperation by some of the groups in furnishing news items. The membership during the year increased slightly. On October 31 it was 1,335, compared with 1,330 a year ago. Seventy new members were received and 65 were lost from various causes. The secretary recorded with regret the death of five members, viz.:—J. H. Caldwell, Veterinarians; J. W. Fisher, Veterinarians; E. T. B. Gillmore, Survey Engineers'; J. E. Gobeil, Public Works Engineers'; and S. Gruzelier, Marine Engineers'. The report expressed appreciation of the willing and efficient services of the assistant secretary. During the year 4,400 pieces of mail had been sent out —an increase of 22 per cent.

The Regional Delegates

Dr. E. F. Whyte, representing the Maritime Provinces, said the feeling throughout that area was one of enthusiasm for the organization and there was practically 100 per cent of those eligible now members. The Nova Scotia Group including Prince Edward Island presented a memorandum referring to several points dealt with in the Beatty Report.

"We feel that the 'Assistant' class of technical servants has not been thoroughly considered. The term 'Assistant' when standing as a lone adjective seems to carry a meaning which long ago should have been dropped. We read recently that Michael Faraday was once assistant to Sir Humphrey Davy and as such his duties were to wash the beakers and test-tubes and polish up the instruments. The Beatty Royal Commission does not seem to have gotten much past that old idea. It is nothing short of amazing that all the assistants, many of them with a score of years' of service and some of them medallists in their day and qualified for immediate promotion, should be ranked Grade 2. We feel that some provision should have been made or should now be made to substantially advance these men in Grade 3. We think that sufficient regard for the relief of the present condition has not been given. With respect to the Superannuation Act we wish to emphasize again the heavy burden of the four per cent interest charge on back payments and

137034

urge you to press for relief in this matter. We further recommend that the Act be amended so that the benefits shall be on the same basis for all periods of service. A lump sum can be wisely used by very few people."

The New Brunswick Group urged that the four per cent interest charges on back payments be abolished or modified; that a yearly statement showing the amount of deductions from salary toward the superannuation fund be furnished to each civil servant; that in view of the large surplus already existing in this fund the five per cent deduction is excessive and ought to be reduced. With respect to the Beatty Report the report says:

"We would like to have the powers of the deputy minister as regards advancement and promotion in the first division more definitely defined."

A. Papineau-Couture, representing Quebec, commended the Advisory Council for its activities on behalf of the professional and scientific services and said that arrangements had been made to carry on radio talks from C.K.A.C. Montreal.

Major L. F. Grant, representing the Royal Military College, brought greetings from that group and said it was very active with 100 per cent of its membership paid up.

W. A. Davidson, representing Ontario, said although that group was rather inactive efforts would be made to get the members together during the coming winter. He heartily praised the work of the central organization and appreciated the benefits which had accrued from its activities.

Dr. N. B. Christie, representing Manitoba, gave an oral report commending the work of the Institute on behalf of the Professional Service.

Joseph Cawthorn, representing Alberta-Saskatchewan and British Columbia groups, submitted a memorandum asking for the implementing of the Beatty Report with regard to adjustments of lower classes and the inclusion of certain grades of certain positions

CANADA'S FINEST PAPERS

. . . are identified by the famous "R Shield" Watermark—the symbol of quality for over forty-six years.

There is a grade for every purpose, from legal record to common-place memo, and each grade is the best in its class—the best that manufacturing skill and experience can produce.

MADE IN CANADA BY

ROLLAND PAPER CO. LIMITED

High Grade Paper Makers since 1882

MONTREAL, QUE.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137035

which were omitted by the Beatty Commission.

With regard to the transfer of Natural Resources the memorandum suggested that present employes with long service should be continued in the Service by the Provincial Governments. The Province of Alberta was negotiating for a skeleton staff to be taken over. This staff would unquestionably be increased by the Province employing new men. The report adds:

"It is considered that full protection to employes with long service should have been embodied in the agreements between the Dominion Government and the Provinces."

The British Columbia-Yukon Group offered a resolution "that owing to the large accumulation of reserve funds under the superannuation scheme there should be a reduction in the percentage deductions for the fund"; another resolution was to the effect that a definite policy be adopted in respect to allowing credit towards advanced degrees for civil servants doing research work in Government departments by making an arrangement with the universities of the provinces. This was supported by the Alberta-Saskatchewan Group.

The Alberta-Saskatchewan Group offered a resolution suggesting contribution by the Government to the superannuation fund of an amount equal to that of the employe; the return of the "iniquitous" four per cent on back payments; the placing of the superannuation scheme on an actuarial basis and unused balance of superannuation money so calculated paid to contributors, dependents or estate; if fund continues to grow superannuation payments to be made more liberal; repeal of clause providing for only one-half of employe's superannuation money being paid to wife or dependents.

The Bulletin

C. W. Cavers reported for THE BULLETIN Committee a very satisfactory financial year with a surlpus of $179.27. Receipts of THE BULLETIN were $1,741.95 and expenditures $1,562.68. The committee reported that advertising had been well sustained. A number of special articles arranged for by T. A. McElhanney, chairman of the Committee on Research had been run. As these articles contained a good deal of authoritative information interesting to readers of THE BULLETIN, the Committee felt that their publication had been a distinct benefit to the service and hoped that the Research Committee would continue its activities in this connection.

Wyatt Malcolm led the discussion and expressed keen satisfaction at the splendid showing and the work of those concerned in the publication.

Constitution and By-Laws

P. G. Ouimet presented the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws suggesting that the constitution and by-laws be reprinted, embodying all the amendments to date.

H. Osmond led the discussion on the report. While the fiscal year had been changed to end September 30, instead of October 31, the Committee had failed

EDDY'S
White Swan Toilet
Ask for it by name
Completely wrapped to assure a perfectly
Sanitary Toilet Paper
Manufactured by
THE E. B. EDDY CO.
LIMITED
HULL - - - Canada

137036

to include an amendment covering the closing of the Treasurer's books on the earlier date.

Personnel

R. C. Purser, for the Personnel Committee, said only one case had been dealt with by the Committee, the Johannsen case, which affected the status of a civil servant under the Superannuation Act of 1924. In view of the small amount of work Mr. Purser thought that the advisability of discontinuing the Committee might be considered by the Executive.

R. G. Barber reviewed the history of the Johannsen case and considered that the Committee had very useful functions and should be continued.

MONDAY EVENING

The evening session was largely attended and the agenda was replete with interest, so much so that the work was not finished by 11 o'clock and two subjects were deferred.

Reclassification and Salary Revision

The report of Dr. Swaine, Chairman of this Committee, dealt exhaustively with its activities. Dr. Swaine summarized the numerous meetings at which the case of the professional and scientific services was prepared for submission to the Beatty Commission. The Committee, in its statement on the conclusions of the Commission, expressed general gratification, stating that the report "constituted a definite advance towards a satisfactory solution of the problems of reclassification and remuneration", and pointed out that there were certain features of the report which should be modified, but "advising the Government in the strongest possible terms that the Institute desires the report should be implemented by legislation at the present session of Parliament, if necessary leaving any rectifications to be made by Government at its discretion."

The various groups of the Institute were requested to submit data relative to the many injustices and anomalies of the report as affecting members of their respective groups. On March 28 a special committee interviewed Hon. Fernand Rinfret, to convey the views of the Institute on the Beatty report.

Later a memorandum to the Government embodying the Institute's views was prepared, with the following recommendations:

1. That the Professional Service would prefer to have the Beatty Report implemented without change rather than to have the whole matter delayed until another year.

2. That the maximum salary ranges of the Beatty Report should be accepted, with the principle of a small number of grades, such as eight;

3. That provision be made for increased salaries in the lower grades;

4. That the whole matter should then be submitted to the Civil Service Com-

DOMINION MAP AND BLUE PRINT COMPANY
576 SEYMOUR STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. SEY. 4111
AGENTS FOR REIFLER INSTRUMENTS
MAPS OF ALL DISTRICTS
DRAWING MATERIALS
FASTEST PRINTING AND DRYING EQUIPMENT

FREDERICK HONEYWELL A. GORDON McDOUGALL
PERCY D. WILSON
HONEYWELL, WILSON & McDOUGALL
BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS
S. C. O. DEPARTMENTAL, PARLIAMENTARY AND SUPREME COURT AGENTS
46 ELGIN STREET - OTTAWA, CANADA
CABLE ADDRESS: "WELCALD"

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
PATENT AND TRADE MARK PRACTICE
609 VICTORIA BUILDING
OTTAWA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137037

mission for adjustment with respect to the inclusion of positions and their allocation to the grades;

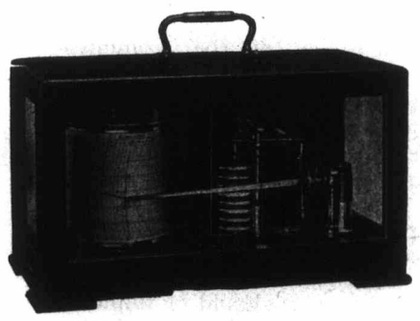
5. That an amount sufficient to implement the adjustment that would be recommended by the commission, should be placed in the Supplementary Estimates;

6. And that the Salary Revision should finally be put into effect by Order-in-Council.

On May 16 an Order-in-Council was passed reconstituting the Beatty Commission and extending its scope to deal with all classes of the Service. Speaking on the item in supply, Mr. King stated in the House that the Government's first thought was to include a sum in the supplementary estimates to enable payment to be made on approval of the Commission's recommendations but it was thought preferable not to provide a lump sum at the moment, but to have it understood that the Government should be free to make any increases retroactive from the beginning of the year.

Parliament was dissolved without further action being taken. The new Government announced the re-appointment of the Beatty Commission and the reference to it of reclassification and salary revision in the entire Civil Service. The President wrote to Mr. Bennett urging early action by the Government to implement the Beatty Report and enclosing the Institute's memorandum. On August 15 the President wrote Mr. Beatty enclosing the memorandum and stating the Institute's willingness to appear again before the Commission if desirable. Mr. Beatty replied that such opportunity would be given, but at the November meeting of Council it was agreed it would be unnecessary to appear again before the c mmission in connection with the main report and that the Institute's representations respecting omissions should be postponed until the report came before the Civil Service Commission for adjustment.

On November 17 the President wrote to Mr. Beatty asking that the report of the commission be resubmitted to the Government.

The ONTARIO HUGHES-OWENS CO.
527 Sussex Street, Ottawa, Ont. LIMITED
Importers and Distributors of
HIGH GRADE OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS
Zeiss Microscopes
Laboratory Apparatus
Temperature Instruments
Transits and Levels

SHORT AND MASON
Recording Barometer

137038

In the absence of Dr. E. S. Archibald, who was on the agenda to lead the discussion, D. Roy Cameron filled the gap very acceptably. While he was not in a position to assure the meeting when the Beatty Report would be implemented he was confident that action would be taken. He believed that the period of depression would cause the people to realize that the country should utilize the services of its professional and scientific officers to the fullest extent. He warned the members that they must exercise patience and expressed the firm belief that satisfactory results would be achieved.

Mr. Cawthorn (Alberta-Saskatchewan) said the feeling in the West was one of hopefulness that the anomalies and omissions in the Beatty report would be corrected.

Dr. Christie (Manitoba) spoke for the lower grades of the service, which he felt had not received very generous treatment, and he particularly emphasized the omissions from Appendix A. of the Beatty Report.

Dr. Swaine explained that the Institute had no part in framing Appendix A. or the allotting of salaries under the proposed schedule. He felt that when this matter was referred to the Civil Service Commission and the Deputy Ministers, the omissions and anomalies would be remedied.

The Ontario, Maritime and R.M.C. delegates also stressed this feature of the report.

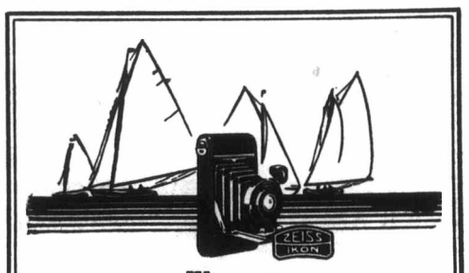
Mr. Papineau-Couture spoke in laudatory terms of the manner in which the committee had sacrificed themselves in preparing the case for the Commission.

Fred Cook paid a warm tribute to Dr. Swaine who had been on the job all the time. He did not want to be pessimistic but in view of the falling revenue, thought the Institute should wait for a more favourable opportunity to press for implementation.

Superannuation

R. M. Motherwell reported for the Superannuation Committee "all quiet on the Superannuation Front" but there were no grounds for supposing that this lull was other than temporary. A letter had been forwarded to the Advisory Committee on Superannuation, asking to be advised specifically as to their recommendations re amendments to the Act, or furnish a copy of their recommendations to the Treasury Board. The Advisory Committee had replied that "the Treasury Board is the proper and only authority to undertake the responsibility of advising as to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee to the Treasury Board." A communication had been sent to the Treasury Board and a reply received "that in the opinion of the Treasury Board, the Superannuation Committee can perform its functions most usefully if its recommendations to the Treasury Board are not made public." The trend of events since had necessitated the "temporary lull", but the Committee was strongly of opinion that further action should be taken in this matter at the proper time.

The Committee last year recommended that the Executive refer to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee



We carry
a complete stock of Zeiss Ikon Cameras
Ask to see the
ZEISS TANGOR
with Goerz Frontar Lens—Price $4.00
(Takes 16 pictures at a film cost of 25c.)
The New Zeiss Ikon Catalogues have arrived, and a copy is yours for the asking
Photographic Stores
LIMITED
65 Sparks Street Phone Q. 2300

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137039

137040

on Superannuation for an expression of opinion on the following question: "In the opinion of the Committee, has the Government the right to contest the eligibility for superannuation of a contributor after the payment by him and acceptance by the Government of his contributions over a period of one or more years?"

The Advisory Committee had replied that the question touched on the legal interpretation of the Act rather than administrative practice thereunder and the Committee was not competent to express a useful opinion. It was a matter to be considered by the law officers of the Crown. In view of this the Committee felt that the question be placed before the Department of Justice.

On the question of the four per cent bank interest charge the Committee stated that Government officials were still working out the problem and it would be worse than useless to act before this report is received.

John McLeish, representative of the Institute on the Advisory Committee on the Superannuation Act, stated that the Treasury Board had made some recommendations to the Government along the lines urged by the Committee, but owing to a ruling of the Advisory Committee these recommendations could not be made public. He thought it good policy to give the new Government a little time and again press for these amendments.

G. S. Wrong asked for the functions of the Advisory Committee, which were read. He saw objection to the rule made by the Advisory Committee itself that its members must not report back to their organizations.

Mr. McLeish explained that the Government was the appointing body and the Committee felt that the Order-in-Council did not go any further than to stipulate that the Committee report to the Treasury Board. Dr. A. E. Cameron, Major Grant, and R. C. Purser also took part in this discussion.

When Forwarding Money



to a distant point where your cheque might not command immediate acceptance, you will find the Drafts issued by this Bank most satisfactory. They are safe, are accepted like cash and may be secured without delay or formality at our Branch nearest you.

¤ ¤

Write for location of our nearest branch

¤ ¤

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital $10,000,000 Reserve $20,000,000
Resources $275,000,000

General Office, Toronto—J. A. McLEOD, General Manager.

New Legislation

Fred Cook for the Committee on New Legislation, reported on the completion of an arrangement with the Zurich Insurance Company for group insurance to cover drivers of motor vehicles owned or operated by the Government. This plan has been explained at length in previous issues of THE BULLETIN.

Another topic of major importance dealt with by the Committee had reference to the protection of officers of the Government who were compelled to travel by airplane. These include forest engineers, topographical and geological surveyors, entomologists, explorers and the question of the protection of these men had been under consideration for two or three years, with little result. In 1929 Hon. Charles Stewart took to Council a recommendation of the Civil Service Commission for an allowance of $2.00 a day for government flying men or a rate of $2.00 per flying hour, the total not to exceed $600.00 in any year. These recommendations were referred to the Departments but no action was taken. The question was recently revived by the Committee who interviewed Hon. T. G. Murphy and represented that: In case of accident or death civil servants did not come under the Workmen's Compensation Acts which covered only laborers. That Orders-in-Council provided insufficient protection to the young civil servant who had only a few years in the Service. That officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force came under the Military Pensions Act and also received additional flying pay to the extent of $800.00 a year.

The Committee had been received by the Minister very sympathetically and was hopeful of legislation which would be helpful to an ever-increasing body of efficient public servants.

Opening the discussion on the part of the report dealing with aviation, C. H. Taggart said that at the beginning mostly young unmarried men had been engaged in this service, but as aviation developed married men in all branches of the service had been required to fly, and it was most apparent that extra remuneration and protection be given these men. An effort had been made to obtain an hourly rate for such civil servants and it was arranged that they should be paid at the rate of $2.00 an hour for flying, but as the greatest time that these civil servants would put in flying was 150 hours, this remuneration was not adequate. He thought the rate should be $10.00 an hour up to $600.00 per season. The bill suggested provided that a disabled man would receive full salary for the time laid up and in the event of death his wife would get one-half of his salary and each child one-tenth.

D. Roy Cameron thought that what the Committee should go after was protection for the family and not increased remuneration for flying time. In the event of accident the Government would grant a gratuity as a matter of grace, but such compensation should be a matter of right.

W. S. Lawson thought the proposed legislation did not go far enough. Compensation for death or accident

LIBRARY BUREAU

Card and Filing

Systems

¤ ¤

Made in Canada by

Lowe-Martin Company Limited

Sole Canadian Manufacturing Distributors

¤ ¤

Toronto - Montreal - Quebec - Halifax
Winnipeg

Head Office and Factory
OTTAWA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137041

incurred while on duty should apply to all services and not to flying alone.

On the question of Automobile Insurance the discussion was opened by C. W. Cavers who pointed out that the arrangement with the Zurich Company had been well received by civil servants using motor vehicles in the work of the Government. While only a few policies had been written and they were still far short of the minimum of 400 required to ensure this favorable rate, it must be remembered that most of the government cars are laid up for the winter and until they are in service again in the Spring very few would consider coming under the plan.

After full discussion in which Mr. Taggart, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Cawthorn, Mr. Wrong, Mr. Rodd, Dr. Christie and others participated the President, Mr. McLaine, strongly advised any civil servant who might be made liable for property damage and personal injury to embrace this opportunity to secure protection at this favorable rate.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Disposal of Staff

D. Roy Cameron presented the report of the Committee on Disposal of Staff following the transfer of Natural Resources. The report stated that the situation arising from the transfer of Natural Resources was not contemplated at the time the legislation governing retirement from the Civil Service was enacted and for this reason special consideration on the basis of an unusual emergency might very well be granted by the Government. The suggestion was advanced that in computing superannuation five years' extra service should be added to the period of employment of each employe whose position was abolished. This was amended to read "at least five years' service."

Joint meetings had been held and attended by representatives of civil service organizations and it was decided to support the petitions submitted by employes of the Department of the Interior. When the new government came into power a joint letter was forwarded to the Prime Minister and on October 2 last an interview was granted by the Hon. T. G. Murphy calling attention to this petition. Mr. Cameron was authorized to state that the subject matter of the petition had been presented to the Cabinet and was now under advisement by Council.

A number of employes of the Department of the Interior, both in the Lands Administration Branch and in the Forest Service had been taken care of by transfer to permanent positions in other departments and it was expected that further transfers would be effected. In addition some officers were being taken over by the provinces.

T. H. Bartley, of Dominion Lands Administration, opened the discussion. He said that 35 per cent of the staff of that branch were stenographers and easy to place, but with the older employes, some men with 15 to 30 years' experience, it was a different matter. The adding of five years or better to their service in computing superannuation was a vital matter. The branch asked for five years to be added and for the returned soldiers the inclusion of their time on active service. He urged that the Institute be maintained in a standby attitude. The employes of the branch were pleased with the way the Institute had stood by them.

Mr. Cawthorn (Alta.-B.C.) said it was imperative that full pay of affected employes should continue until the matter of gratuities and superannuation was arranged. They quite understood that special legislation would be necessary to deal with any cases for special consideration.

Mr. Cameron spoke further regarding the employes of the Forest Service. They were carrying on as usual until the matter of gratuities and superannuation was arranged.

J. H. Rodd, of the Fisheries Department, said all their employes were receiving full pay.

Dr. Christie (Manitoba) said the employes in that province had not been affected to the same extent as in Alberta.

137042

Civil Service Councils

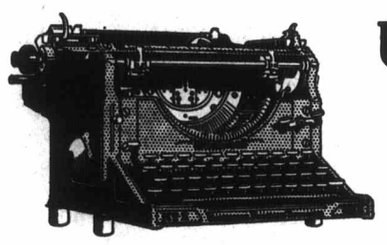
D. Roy Cameron also submitted a report on Civil Service Councils. This committee had little to do other than maintain a watchful attitude during the year as the only definite step made by the government was the passage of an Order-in-Council by the former administration. This Order-in-Council established the basis for a drafting committee whose duties were to provide a constitution for a National Civil Service Council. The former Minister of Labor had given notice that the organization meeting of this committee would be held on October 7. The present minister, Senator Robertson, made a public announcement in September that the date of this organization meeting had been indefinitely postponed. Professor S. A. Cudmore's appointment as representative of the Institute on this drafting committee was confirmed.

The discussion was led by E. G. Blackadar.

He said that it was generally known that Senator Robertson did not intend to continue as Minister of Labor and did not wish to take any action in regard to this matter of Civil Service Councils that would bind his successor. But personally Mr. Robertson was favorable to the idea of the Councils.

Public Information

J. A. Rodd, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Public Information. The Committee included in its membership the publicity officers of a number of the leading departments of the Service as well as others who have taken special interest in the work of public information as carried on by the Institute. In organizing for its year's work the Committee appointed R. D. Whitmore, Assistant Chairman, and H. E. M. Chisholm, Director of Publicity for the Department of Trade and Commerce, as Convenor of Programs. The Committee was not appointed until December 13 last, too late to secure broadcasting time from the C.N.R.



UNDERWOOD

The Typewriter Made in Canada

From the personal writing-machine—LITTLE UNDERWOOD which weighs six pounds and costs $55, to marvelous BOOKKEEPING UNDERWOODS at $2,000. There is one for every writing need.

United Typewriter Company, Limited

Underwood Building—248 Albert Street

EDWARD GRAND, *Manager* Phone Queen 969-192

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137043

service during January. Nor was it possible to get the Institute's program over the National network of the C.N.R. But the arrangement of former years was renewed, to broadcast the Institute's addresses from C.N.R.O., and rebroadcast from Moncton and Vancouver, and privately owned stations in Sydney, Halifax, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. Much publicity was gained through the press, not only in the publication of the Institute's radio addresses, but also in notices of times and stations of broadcasting. The report included a list of addresses given, one each week from February 4 to May 1. The subjects covered a wide range of activities of the Dominion Civil Service and the speakers were deputy ministers or other high officials. The Committee strongly recommended that the work be continued and that the incoming committee be urged to use other avenues of information to the public regarding the services of the professional and scientific workers of the Government.

R. D. Whitmore, in leading the discussion, paid a deserved compliment to Mr. Rodd as Chairman. He expressed the opinion that the public were tiring of the frankly commercial programs of present-day broadcasts and would therefore give more attention to such informative addresses as those prepared under the auspices of the Institute.

Major Grant (R.M.C.) said the Committee had dealt with the use of radio and the press and suggested that there was another medium, the screen, the possibilities of which should be considered.

H. E. M. Chisholm dwelt upon the periodical press as a great means of publicity. He went on to tell some of the possibilities in this line, illustrating with instances which showed how the printed word had carried the work of the Institute throughout the English-speaking world. Further instances were given by G. H. D. Gibson and G. C. Monture, the latter mentioning the possibilities of publicity through the learned societies.

A. Papineau-Couture spoke especially of the use of radio in Montreal by the Institute and of the conditions made necessary by a bi-lingual constituency. He thought there was every desire on the part of the radio authorities to co-operate with the Institute in its broadcasting program.

Mr. Blackadar gave some suggestions based upon the practical experience of the Government Annuities branch which makes considerable use of the air to popularize its system. He thought it would be better to reduce the speeches to five minutes each and to put on the English and the French at different stages of the program.

Finance

F. H. Peters presented the report of the Finance Committee. He stated that the balance sheet showed a net surplus of $7,296.56 as compared with $5,801,80 last year. The net surplus for the year is $1,494.76. Included in the assets is an item of $198.57, a note receivable, which the Committee had attempted to collect without result, and it recommended that the item be written off the books as a bad debt. Under the heading "General Account" the surplus of receipts over expenditures during the current year was $1,180.56 as compared with $832.22 for last year. Additional bonds to the par value of $1,000 were purchased, bringing a total of bond investment up to $4,000.00. As there was a cash reserve of $2,260.99, the committee recommended that additional bonds to the value of $1,000 be purchased. A further recommendation was that the salary of the Asst. Treasurer be increased from $250 to $300 per annum.

This report called for a brief but lively debate. H. Marshall led this discussion with congratulations to the Finance Committee and the Institute upon the excellent showing made and proceeded to a series of analytical examinations of the year's expenditures and of the financial position of the organization.

A mildly-put question by Dr. Swaine as to the use for which the growing surplus was intended brought Chairman Peters again to his feet. In view of the size and importance of the Institute and of the great work it had in

137044

hand, he thought it would be time enough to consider the use to be made of the money when the amount accumulated reached the $10,000 line. The Institute had really only begun its work, yet it had at least on one occasion, forced a situation which might easily have called for the spending of all the money it had in defence of the interest of the membership, and such, or even greater, crisis might arise at any time. The question had been raised in some quarters whether the existence of a surplus on the operations for several years did not indicate the possibility and advisability of reducing fees, but to this he was opposed, giving as reasons that, in comparison with other professional bodies the fees already were very low, and that they were still lower in proportion to the actual value to members of the work done.

Dr. Swaine said he had raised the question primarily because he had heard talk of reducing fees and wished to hear Mr. Peters' statement. He was satisfied with the statement and agreed with the views Mr. Peters had expressed.

E. J. McMeekin was strongly of the opinion that, as a very important part of the Institute's work was to promote acquaintance and good fellowship among the members, some of the money of the Institute ought to be definitely devoted to that purpose.

The recommendations in the report were adopted on motion of Messrs. Peters and Marshall.

Research

T. A. McElhanney, Chairman, presented the report of the Research Committee. This Committee, it was explained, is made up of fourteen members representative of the departments of government that engaged in research work or scientific investigations—Agriculture, Mines, Interior, Health, Fisheries, and Trade and Commerce through the National Research Council, together with the President and Honorary Secretary of the Institute, ex-officio. Howells Frechette is Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

The publication in THE BULLETIN of articles on the scientific activities of the

LINN TRACTORS PUSH ON

Regardless of the job's demands, weather or ground conditions, Linn Tractors carry on when other units fail.

The LINN is the only tractor operating on flexible traction, and which transfers all its weight to the ground through a moving anti-friction contained roller chain system. The LINN is operated as easy as a motor truck. It lays its own road—it carries its own load—10 tons capacity.

Either forward or reverse, the LINN travels 7 to 8 miles per hour with equal speed and ease of handling.

Let us explain to you the many advantages of LINN TRACTORS. They have cut the handling costs of other contractors. Why not let it do it for you?

MUSSENS LIMITED

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137045

several departments was continued during the year on the terms previously agreed upon—the payment by the departments concerned of the actual cost of printing. The departments making this bargain—Agriculture, Interior, Mines and Fisheries—were entirely satisfied with the service. The effect of the arrangement was to make THE BULLETIN a more valuable publication, yet at no additional cost to the Institute. On the other hand, reprints had been made for the departments, when desired, at merely nominal rates. Besides the regular enlarged issue thus called for, the Committee procured two hundred copies of each issue and circulated them amongst a selected list of newspapers, magazines, and class journals. A proposal to make a book of the articles was considered by the Committee. The fact that the type had been kept standing would have saved expense, but the articles had not been prepared with a view to such republication. The Committee recommended continuation of the series. It suggested also investigation of means employed by various services for publishing and circulating results of their activities.

The discussion of the report was to have been led by R. E. Gilmore, but, being called out of town, Mr. Gilmore had put his comments in writing and his paper was read by P. V. Rosewarne. Mr. Gilmore said that research should be understood to include industrial and engineering investigations of an original nature as well as fundamental scientific research. He pointed out the advantages that would accrue to the Service as a whole if closer co-operation were obtained between: (a) government departments and Canadian universities through the seasonal employment of members of the university staff. (b) government departments and research organizations of other countries, through the exchange of research workers.

The discussion was continued by Dr. Swaine who reviewed the experience of some of the departments in facilitating the training of scientists in their employ and pointed out some of the difficulties indicated by that experience. He recommended that the Research Committee should go into the matter with a view to learning the situation and then seeking opportunity to discuss the whole question with the deputy ministers most concerned.

Remarks by Messrs. Rodd, Rosewarne, Hoyes Lloyd, Megill and Whitmore brought a realization of the fact that the matter could be considered more effectively if the report of the Committee on Education were before the meeting. It was decided therefore to adjourn the debate pending the hearing of that report.

Entertainment

R. D. Craig, Chairman, presented the report of the Entertainment Committee. Owing to the success of the last Annual Ball it was decided to hold a second ball on March 12, which incurred a deficit of $78.65. For this year's Annual Ball the price was raised to $2 a ticket in order to cover expenses. The Gastronomic Club continued during last winter with Clyde Patch as Chairman. Eleven luncheons were held and addresses given on interesting topics. Credit was given to Mr. Patch whose activity and personality have been responsible for the success of the Club for the past eight or nine years.

H. G. Crawford led in the discussion of the report, frankly confessing that he approached the subject in a spirit of "corrosive pessimism." Social entertainment he held to be a definite part of the work of the Institute. Everybody would agree to that, but, on the other hand, many of those who most loudly proclaimed that opinion simply did not act upon it, and the consequence was that, though the Chairman and members of the Entertainment Committee gave endless and devoted effort to the work assigned to them, it was impossible to get the members together in sufficient number to make the social events successful. Even the functions that showed the best results showed also how large a proportion of members were absent.

Dr. Christie reviewed his suggestion, already made, that, as the promotion of

137046

a spirit of unity was a prime element in the work of the Institute, it would be only reasonable to devote to it a part of the Institute's revenues. The Ottawa membership would get the most enjoyment out of functions arranged for, but it was not to be forgotten that the Ottawa membership carried the heavier part of the work of the organization. He felt sure that there would be no objection on the part of members outside to any reasonable expenditure in the way he proposed.

Mr. Swinnerton and others thought that a definite sum should be appropriated for the Entertainment Committee as the Institute's share of the expense of its work, the amount suggested being two hundred dollars.

A. C. Campbell suggested that the Institute Luncheon might be made the Canadian counterpart of the Lord Mayor's Banquet in London at which the Prime Minister and other leaders take the opportunity to explain at length their ideas of public affairs and public policy.

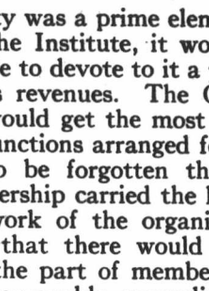
Mr. Whitmore, Mr. McMeekin, Mr. Barber and others added comments upon the suggestions made.

On Institute Activities

A. C. Campbell reported for the Committee on Institute Activities. The Executive asked this Committee to prepare a list of charter members of the Institute. As the Institute was an original organization, not one chartered by any outside authority, the expression "charter members" was taken to apply to those who had the honor to organize the Institute. The records in possession of the officers did not form a basis for such a list. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the incoming Committee on Institute Activities be instructed to call upon the members generally through THE BULLETIN for such information as will assist it to identify all the persons who ought rightly to be included in the list it is proposed to make.

On motion of Messrs. McElhanney and Cavers the recommendations em-

We Build Wooden Tanks of Every Known Type



Water tanks, storage tanks, chemical tanks, designed and built in the best equipped plant in Canada. Larger tanks shipped knock-down for cheap, convenient transportation and erected on the job by your men or ours.

[Write for catalogue and study the many advantageous features of Canadian Wood Pipe and Tanks.]

CANADIAN WOOD PIPE & TANKS LIMITED.

550 PACIFIC STREET - - VANCOUVER, B.C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137047

bodied in the report were referred to the Executive.

Educational

Dr. Morley Wilson, for the Educational Committee, reported on the year's activities which were confined to the organization of classes in conversational French and German. J. E. Pelletier was the French instructor and 17 weekly classes were conducted. These were organized by W. H. T. Megill and R. D. Whitmore. In conversational German there was an average attendance of between 20 and 25, the class being organized by S. J. Cook and Dr. H. C. Gunning. H. T. Gussow was the instructor. Next year it is proposed to have advanced and elementary classes in both languages.

Referring to further educational courses these would be of two classes, first largely cultural in character and, second, those that would assist members better to fulfill their duties or qualify them for promotion. In most departments post-graduate standing or other special academic training beyond graduation was not required although it was presumably taken into consideration both in making appointments and promotions. The Committee had under consideration (1) the possibilities of arranging post-graduate lectures in co-operation with the universities and (2) conditions under which leave is granted to members of the service for the purpose of taking a special course of studies. When a questionnaire was circulated in 1926, 58 members indicated a desire to take classes in various subjects, but the minimum of 20 required for a class in any one subject was not attained. It might be advisable to circulate a second questionnaire. Even if the minimum of 20 for a class be not attained there were in the membership of the Institute ex-university professors and others qualified to instruct classes, and it might be possible to arrange courses in Ottawa that would be recognized by the universities.

There was a purely negative regulation of the Civil Service Commissioners to the effect that leave may not be granted for a course of studies, but a precedent had been created in that leave, without pay, had been granted in several cases. The report says: "It is unquestionably in the interest of the Government as well as that of its employes that no obstacle be placed in the way of civil servants who have the ambition and are willing to undergo the inconvenience that leave without pay entails for the purpose of better fitting themselves for the positions they now hold or to secure promotion in the service."

The Committee recommended "that the properly constituted authorities be asked to make definite regulations concerning leave for the purpose of securing post-graduate or other special training and that the regulations be along the line suggested in this report."

The Committee also dealt with the conditions under which members of the Institute are permitted to attend National and International Congresses and Conventions and the opportunities afforded members to visit other institutions carrying on investigations related to their own work.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The President stated that the report of the Educational Committee was one of vital importance to the Institute and had been held over from Tuesday afternoon, so that ample time might be given for discussion. W. H. T. Megill led the discussion and outlined what had been done to provide classes in conversational French and German. He said that apart from the post-graduate courses suggested the joint committee might look into the question of the departments providing such courses and thus assist employes to improve themselves in the work they were performing and to fit them for promotion. He thought it would be a good thing to provide a series of lectures on cultural subjects such as literature, history, art or psychology. He suggested that the whole question of post-graduate courses be referred to the

137048

incoming Educational and Research committees.

T. A. McElhanney said the question of postgraduate courses had been discussed by the Research Committee. In some quarters the Government had financed scholarships to enable their officials to pursue their studies and thus become more expert in their work.

James Gibbard said civil servants desiring post-graduate instruction needed financial independence and suggested that the Government grant leave with pay based on their length of service. He also pointed out that certain phases of government research work could profitably be carried on at the universities thus allowing the officials to secure credit towards advanced degrees.

Dr. Swaine said there were men in the Department of Agriculture who were able to continue their studies by having the research work they were doing transferred to a university. It was necessary to get the department head to realize the extent of the benefits that would accrue to the department by transferring concrete problems to a university, giving opportunity to the men working on such problems to take advanced courses. Last year an arrangement had been made with the Ontario Agricultural College whereby a man in entomological research going for a Master's Degree would pursue a course at the college and then return to the department and continue his studies for the degree.

Mr. Frechette continued the discussion along the same line. What the Service needed was men with practical experience in addition to a Bachelor's Degree. For post graduate studies it would be advantageous for the men to pursue a line of study chosen by their departments.

D. Roy Cameron said it was not sufficient for the Government to allow leave without pay as men with domestic responsibilities were very often not in a position to go on with their studies.

R. D. Whitmore said a plan should be initiated to fit scientific and professional men to take higher places in the Service

RETROSPECTION

CANADA is advancing towards greater wealth, denser population and wider influence. In this great principle we place absolute confidence.

There are at least two vital factors assisting this growth: one, her immense water power and electric resources; the other, the development of the telephone.

In addition, there is rising to prime importance the transmission of sound by radio and by the talking pictures and public address systems.

The Northern Electric Company is engaged in the manufacture of most of the telephones and telephone accessories used in the Dominion, a considerable part of the machinery used in the transmission of sound by radio and its allied systems, and also much of the material used for transmitting electric current.

We are grateful thus to be employed in assisting the upbuilding of this great Dominion.

Northern Electric
COMPANY LIMITED
A NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SERVICE

ST. JOHN N.B. HALIFAX QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON LONDON WINDSOR NEW LISKEARD SUDBURY WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER, VICTORIA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137049

and thus be of more value to the country. Some of the departments were beginning to see the light and the Institute should enlist the support of the deputy ministers in the proposal.

On the adoption of the report Messrs. Whitmore and Gibbard moved an amendment that the Educational and Research committees appoint a sub-committee to study the question and report to the Advisory Council. This was carried and the report was adopted.

Resolutions Committee

The Committee presented a number of resolutions conveying the thanks of the Executive to Sir Robert Borden for his address at the Annual Luncheon; to Dr. Amyot and Mr. Lancaster of the Department of Health for the use of a room for meetings; to the radio stations for their co-operation in broadcasting addresses sponsored by the Professional Institute.

From the Superannuation Committee: Resolved that the Executive of the Institute be instructed to arrange an interview with the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Superannuation for the purpose of an informal discussion on the question of the Professional Institute being furnished with copies of such recommendations as the Advisory Committee may make to the Treasury Board.

From the Superannuation Committee: Resolved that the Executive be instructed to seek from the Department of Justice a ruling as to whether or not the Government has the right to contest the eligibility for superannuation of a contributor after the payment by him and the acceptance by the Government of his contributions over a period of one or more years.

From the Research Committee: In pursuance of sugges ions made in the annual report of the Research Committee and in discussion following this report regarding the advisability of more adequate facilities for advanced training for scientific workers in the Government Service, be it resolved that the incoming Executive instruct the new Research Committee to undertake the study of this matter, with a view to recommending steps which might be taken by the Government with respect to the following:

The granting to government employes of scholarships for research work; the granting of leave of absence with pay in order to pursue definite studies under conditions laid down by the Government, the effecting of closer co-operation between the Government and the universities in research work by the engaging of certain university workers for temporary summer employment; the interchange of research workers with other countries, or in such other ways as the Research Committee may consider worthy of investigation.

From the New Brunswick Group: Resolved that the incoming Executive renew their efforts in bringing to the attention of the Government the unfairness of existing regulations with regard to the payment of removal expenses of employes of the Government who may be required to move from one centre to another, and urge the necessity of remedial regulations with regard to this matter.

Crabtree, Limited

¤ ¤

Artists
Engravers
Photographers - Blueprinters
Lithographers

¤ ¤

Intricate and difficult subjects given our special attention

¤ ¤

228 ALBERT STREET
OTTAWA - - CANADA

137050

Resolution based on a memorandum submitted to the Executive Committee of the Professional Institute at its last meeting on November 18, 1930: In view of the fact that a large number of reclassifications of professional and technical men in the Civil Service have been approved by the Civil Service Commission and submitted to the Treasury Board for approval; and in view of the fact that such approval was not granted at that time nor since, pending decision of the Government with respect to the implementing of the Beatty Report; and in view of the fact that the withholding of action in connection with these positions has worked a serious hardship to a great many of the men affected; and in view of the fact that such reclassifications have no direct bearing on nor reference to the implementing of the Beatty Report: Be it resolved that the incoming Executive take the necessary steps to bring this matter before the present Government and to urge that such reclassifications be approved at an early date, and be made retroactive to April 1, 1930.

From a special committee appointed by the Chairman at the first session of this annual meeting to look into the question of procedure in the collection of fees from Regional Groups: Resolved that the Honorary Secretary-Treasurer take the necessary steps to advise the secretaries of regional groups of the standing of the individual members of their respective groups as at June 1 and October 1 of each calendar year, the notification of June 1 being for the purpose of information only and not for the purpose of attempting to collect fees locally, whereas the notification of October 1 shall be for the purpose of local collection of outstanding dues. Be it further resolved that the foregoing plan be put into operation for the calendar year, 1931, and the situation reviewed at the annual meeting in 1931.

From the Constitution and By-Laws Committee: Resolved that the Constitution and By-Laws Committee for the ensuing year obtain data concerning the cost of printing and distribution of the

The Mark of Quality

ROYAL RECORD

a Canadian-made Paper of regal quality
worthy for every purpose
where the printed message
must reflect
the character, stability and dignity
of the user.

Ask your Printer—he knows

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
MONTREAL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137051

constitution and by-laws of the Professional Institute, and consider the advisability of revising and consolidating the said by-laws in order to embody therein all amendments which have been made thereto subsequent to the publication of the last issue in 1927, and in this way bring the constitution and by-laws up-to-date.

From B.C. and Yukon Groups: Resolved that a definite policy be adopted in respect to allowing credit towards advanced degrees for civil servants doing research work in government departments, by making arrangements with the universities of the different provinces.

Election of Officers

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, L. S. McLaine; first vice-President, R. D. Whitmore; second vice-President, T. A. McElhanney; third vice-President, E. S. Macphail; Executive, C. H. Bland, J. L. Rannie, T. H. Bartley; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, N. T. Allan; Editor THE BULLETIN, C. W. Cavers.

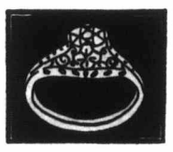
A vote of thanks to the Executive was moved by Dr. Whyte and Mr. Cawthorn, regional delegates.

Before the meeting was brought to a close the President asked the retiring Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Ramsay, and the continuing Editor of THE BULLETIN, C. W. Cavers, to approach the chair and in a graceful speech presented Mr. Ramsay with a handsome mantel clock and Mr. Cavers with a beautiful wrist watch as tokens of appreciation of their services to the Institute. Both recipients suitably acknowledged the thoughtful gifts.

The President thanked the Institute for doing him the honor of re-electing him for another year. He spoke of the splendid support which he had received from all the officers in the past and he welcomed the newly elected officers. During the past year the Institute had been very active in promoting the welfare of the members and through these activities had gained considerable prestige and publicity.

Amazing values are offered at Birks in Diamond Rings. The stones and settings could not be duplicated elsewhere at the price. Prices commence at approximately one hundred dollars.

BIRKS



Engagement Ring
$125.00

137052

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

THE first meeting of the 1930-31 Advisory Council, of the Professional Institute, was held at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, December 2, at 319 Queen St., Ottawa. Those present who signed the register were Messrs. L. S. McLaine, N. T. Allan, R. D. Whitmore, C. R. Twinn, L. d'Ornano, R. D. Craig, D. Roy Cameron, C. W. Cavers, W. C. Treanor, A. E. Hopper, J. A. Rodd, T. A. McElhanney, E. Browne, R. L. Wheeler, E. M. Dennis, C. H. Bland, J. F. Wright, G. Hanson, W. N. Keenan, E. E. Temple, A. Fortey, H. E. M. Kensit, E. A. Thompson, J. E. R. Ross, B. W. Waugh, N. A. Thompson, J. Gibbard, J. M. Swaine, M. C. Fletcher, A. L. Davidson, T. H. Bartley, A. R. Whittier, A. E. Cameron, C. W. McIntosh, J. Dick, S. G. Nelson, C. E. Baltzer, R. S. Millett, W. M. Robertson, E. B. Watson, O. Hall, A. J. Adam, H. Marshall, H. B. Kihl, H. A. Campbell, J. L. Foreman, A. C. Williams, H. W. Cheney, E. E. D. Wilson, J. F. McMahon, R. W. Guy and R. M. Motherwell.

After a brief opening address by the President in which he welcomed new members of Council, the Assistant Secretary read the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee held November 28. Then followed the usual practice of introducing members of Council to one another by calling upon each to rise in turn giving his name and the name of the group he represented.

Civil Service Councils

D. Roy Cameron, Chairman of the Special Committee on Civil Service Councils, addressed the meeting in regard to a letter received from the Secretary of the Civil Service Federation under date of November 24, inviting the Institute to be represented, with other Civil Service organizations, at an interview with the Minister of Labour, on December 9, in connection with Civil Service Councils. Attached to the letter was a copy of a brief intended for presentation to the Minister, and the Institute was requested to advise the C.S. Federation, in advance of the interview, whether or not it concurred in the representations contained therein. Mr. Cameron briefly reviewed the history of the movement for a National Civil Service Council, including the representations made on the subject by civil service organizations before the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations of the House of Commons, early in 1928, and the subsequent passing by the then Government, of Order in Council P.C. 970, May 7, 1930. He explained in detail the various points contained in the C.S. Federation's memorandum and read the copy of a draft constitution for a National Civil Service Council included with the memorandum.

A lively discussion in which, among others, the President and Messrs. Bland, Swaine, d'Ornano, Marshall, Gibbard, Whitmore and Craig took part, followed, as a result of which the following motion was drawn up by D. Roy Cameron and C. H. Bland, and approved by the meeting: The Professional Institute agrees to join with other civil service organizations in appearing before the Minister of Labour to urge that the Drafting Committee, set up in Order in Council P.C. 970, of May 7, 1930, be called together: also, that the Institute is of the opinion that the questions of function and procedure of a National Civil Service Council are subjects that should be left to the Drafting Committee to deal with.

Beatty Report

The President read a communication dated November 26, from the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Professional and Technical Services, in reply to one addressed to the latter by

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137053

the President of the Institute expressing general approval of the Beatty Report and requesting that it be resubmitted to Government. This communication was passed to the Reclassification and Salary Revision Committee for study and report.

Annual Meeting Social Functions

R. D. Craig, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, reported a probable slight deficit on the Annual Luncheon, but that receipts approximately balanced expenditures on the Annual Ball.

Personnel of Committees

Regarding the personnel of standing and special committees for the Institute year 1930-31, the President stated that Chairmen are selected both from the Executive and the Institute as a whole, but that the practice is followed of having a member of the Executive on each committee, either in the role of chairman or vice-chairman, the presence of one or the other being necessary at all meetings of the Executive and Council. The personnel of each committee was then announced and Council was invited to make suggestions, bearing in mind that it was desired insofar as possible to have each group in the Institute represented on at least one committee. After certain additions and changes had been made the personnel of the various committees was approved. The following are Chairmen of Committees as indicated herewith: the full personnel will be published in the January BULLETIN: BULLETIN Committee, C. W. Cavers; Constitution and By-Laws, L. d'Ornano; Educational, R. D. Whitmore; Entertainment, R. D. Craig; Finance F. H. Peters; Institute Activities, A. C. Campbell; Membership, E. E. Temple; New Legislation, J. H. Ramsay; Personnel, E. M. Dennis; Public Information, G. C. Monture; Reclassification & Salary Revision, J. M. Swaine; Research, H. Frechette; Superannuation, R. M. Motherwell; Civil Service Councils, D. Roy Cameron; Disposal of Staff (Transfer of Natural Resources), D. Roy Cameron. The President announced that resolutions arising out of the Annual Meeting would be passed to the various committees for action.

A motion by Messrs. Whitmore and Craig that John McLeish be reappointed as the representative of the Professional Institute on the Advisory Committee on Superannuation, carried.

Annual Meetings

After a few brief eulogistic remarks on the satisfactory arrangement of the business programme of the last Annual Meeting, Mr. Whitmore presented a motion, seconded by Mr. Rodd, to the effect that the practice of having afternoon and evening sessions over a three-day period, for the Annual Meeting of the Institute, be perpetuated. Carried.

A number of accounts were presented and approved for payment and the meeting adjourned at 9.40 p.m.

The First Essential for Savings

SECURITY!

Your Savings deposited with us enjoy the three-fold protection of:—

1. **Legal Regulation of their Investment.**
2. **Government Inspection of this Corporation.**
3. **Guarantee of Capital and Reserve of $5,600,000.**

Write for Descriptive Folder "M"

The Toronto General Trust Corporation

Established 1882

OTTAWA OFFICE Cor. ELGIN and SPARKS STREETS

J. Fred. Davey, Manager

137054

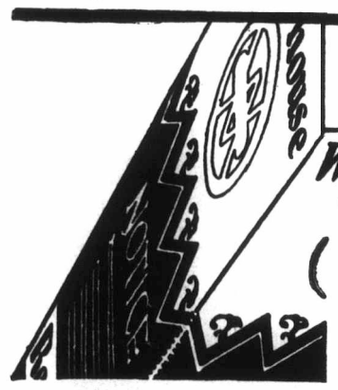
Water-Power and Fuel-Power

In the 26 years from 1901 to 1927, the relative positions of water-power and fuel-power in Canada have been more than reversed. In 1901 the situation was: water-power 36 per cent, fuel-power 63 per cent; in 1927 the situation was: water-power 79 per cent, fuel-power 21 per cent.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WESTINGHOUSE QUALITY

Don't Handicap Radio

Worn or inferior tubes mar the performance of any radio set. For the best results from your radio have tubes tested every six months and replace worn tubes.



Insist On The Genuine

Westinghouse Radiotrons with the trade mark etched on the glass and factory *sealed* in the familiar orange and black carton. At all Dealers.

Westinghouse
GENUINE
RADIOTRONS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137055

THE PROPOSED FEDERAL DISTRICT

An innovation in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Institute was the open forum for the discussion of the creation of the proposed Federal District of Ottawa and Hull. Over 200 ladies and gentlemen attended the gathering and at times the proceedings were quite lively. The first speaker was Fred Cook, a Past President of the Institute and a former Mayor of the City of Ottawa. Mr. Cook sketched the systems of government of the Federal District of Columbia (U.S.) and the Federal Capital Territory of Australia (Canberra). He reviewed the work of Sir Herbert Holt's Commission of 1913-1915, which in the latter year presented a voluminous report upon the suggested district. Mr. Cook pointed out that there were many constitutional difficulties to be faced in the carrying out of the plan, but expressed the opinion that with tact and good judgment, these could be overcome.

Noulan Cauchon, President of the Ottawa Town Planning Institute, while favouring the creation of a Federal District, criticized some of Mr. Cook's suggestions and rather threw cold water on the Holt report.

Others who participated in the debate were: Mayor-elect J. J. Allen; Hon. N. A. Belcourt; R. Percy Sparks; A. H. Acres, M.L.A., Carleton County; Dr. Wodehouse, Reeve of Rockcliffe; Col. Nelles; J. P. Balharrie, ex-Mayor of Ottawa; V. C. Phelan, President of the Civil Service Federation of Canada; and many others.

On motion of D. Roy Cameron, seconded by R. P. Sparks, a resolution was adopted approving of the principle of a Federal District under a Commission which would ensure the protection of existing rights of all communities in the territory affected.

Scientific Instruments and Equipment

Technical Supplies

Instruments Ltd.

OTTAWA - TORONTO

Head Office: OTTAWA

COAL EXHIBIT AT MUSEUM

A recent addition to the coal exhibit in the entrance hall of the National Museum consists of a pillar of coal 10 feet thick taken from the Phalen coal seam, No. 5 Colliery Reserve, Glace Bay, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The exhibit, polished on one face and in the rough state on the other, is interesting because of the great thickness of unbroken coal between the sandstone roof and the sandy shale floor which it represents. It is divided into 24 sub-sections each of which has been chemically analyzed and is being microscopically studied, and is accompanied by a photograph showing the pillar in place underground.

Another valuable addition to the exhibit is a block of high-grade bituminous coal from No. 2 mine, Coal Creek Colliery, B.C., representing possibly one of the purest coal seams in Canada, having an ash content of only 1.46%.

Dr. B. R. MacKay attended the American Sectional Committee meeting on the classification of coal held in Washington, November 25, as representative of the Geological Survey and the National Research Council.

137056

H. F. BENNETT PROMOTED

H. F. Bennett, B.Sc., late Senior Assistant Engineer of the Department of Public Works at Halifax, was promoted last month to the position of District Engineer at Sault Ste. Marie and left to assume his duties at that place on the 10th instant.

Since coming to Halifax from Saint John on his promotion to Senior Assistant Engineer in Nova Scotia, Mr. Bennett has taken an active part in the institutional and other life of the City. In his profession he is a Councillor of the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia and in 1929 was the Chairman of the Halifax Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

On the 31st ultimo on the occasion of his severing his connection with the Department of Public Works in Nova Scotia the Staff presented him with a gentleman's travelling dressing case; and on the 6th instant at a luncheon meeting at the Nova Scotian Hotel the societies of the Association of Professional Engineers and the local branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada presented him with a combined desk lamp and writing set.

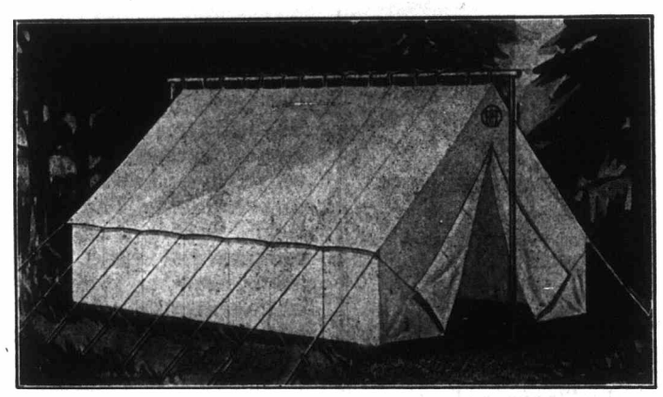
CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL

The President, L. S. McLaine, D. Roy Cameron and Professor S. A. Cudmore represented the Professional Institute on a delegation of Civil Service bodies which waited on Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour, on December 9, to ask that the Government take action at the earliest possible opportunity to set up a special committee to draft a constitution for a National Civil Service Council, after its constitution has been approved. V. C. Phelan, President of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, submitted a memorandum containing a suggested draft of a constitution for a National Civil Service Council.

The views of the Professional Institute as expressed at the meeting of the Advisory Council on December 2, are given in a report of the meeting of the Council elsewhere in this issue.

Grant - Holden - Graham Limited

Manufacturers of Surveyors' and Engineers' Supplies



Tents made to any size and style at the shortest notice

Head Office and Factory: 147-153 Albert St., Ottawa
Branch Factory: 43-45 Montcalm St., Hull, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137057

THE ANNUAL BALL

The Ball in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Institute was held at the Chateau Laurier on Wednesday afternoon, November 26, and was attended by 455 people. The guests were received by the President of the Institute, L. S. McLaine, the Hon. H. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, and Mrs. Stewart; R. D. Whitmore, first vice-president, and Mrs. Whitmore. Excellent music was furnished by McIntyre's Orchestra and the dance continued until about 1.30 a.m. A buffet supper was held in the Jasper room. The Institute has conducted a number of successful functions of the kind in the past, but this year's Ball in point of attendance and interest was the most successful of them all. The Entertainment Committee carried out the arrangements without a hitch. R. D. Craig was chairman of the Committee and was assisted by the following members: F. A. Willsher, N. T. Allan, Clyde Patch, Dr. B. R. MacKay, H. Marshall, J. E. St. Laurent, W. S. Lawson and Phil Sherrin.

Professional Institute
of the
Civil Service of Canada

President: L. S. McLaine, Chief Division Foreign Pests Suppression, Entomological Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Honorary-Secretary: N. T. Allan, Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau, Dept. of Interior.

Editor of Bulletin: C. W. Cavers, Soldier Settlement Board.

All communications on Institute business should be forwarded to the Honorary-Secretary, P.O. Box 882, Ottawa; contributions, whether literary or advertising, for The Bulletin, to the editor, Room 501, Jackson Building, Ottawa.

International Boundary

In carrying out its duties of maintaining in a state of effective demarcation the 5,500 miles of international boundary between Canada and the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1925, the International Boundary Commission, the Canadian section of which functions under the Surveys Bureau of the Department of the Interior, has this year a number of important operations on hand. These include reopening the vista and repairing the monuments on some fifty miles of the highlands boundary between Quebec and Maine, making surveys for the revision of certain of the boundary maps between British Columbia and the state of Washington, and erecting monuments at the point where an important international highway between Kelowna, B.C., and Portland, Oregon, crosses the boundary. It is also intended to locate and mark the boundary in the new Detroit-Windsor tunnel before it is officially open for traffic.

Dominion Forest Nurseries

The distribution of trees from the Dominion Government Forest Nursery Stations (tree farms) in the Prairie Provinces in the spring of 1929, totalled 8,676,175 trees. Of these 8,537,375 were broad-leaved trees (maples, ash, cottonwood, etc.), and 138,800 conifers (pine, spruce, etc.). The nursery at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, furnished all the conifers and 4,243,450 of the broad-leaved trees, and the nursery at Sutherland sent out 4,313,475 broad-leaved trees. Broad-leaved trees were supplied to 6,486 settlers, and conifers to 967 applicants.

Sixty-three salmon canneries operated in British Columbia in 1929; one more than in 1928.

137058

THE PATENT OFFICE

A trained legal and scientific board composed of men with experience in the various arts and technical branches of industry and manufacture; such is the organization known as the Canadian Patent Office, under the direction of a Commissioner of Patents.

If invention is the cradle of industry, the Patent Office may rightly be termed the mother of industry. Under the operation of the Patent Act, it fosters all new and useful inventions by rewarding the inventor in giving him exclusive rights to the exploitation of his invention to the benefit of the public.

The legal and technical staff of the office consits of: The Commissioner of Patents, under whose direction the office is administered, an Assistant Commissioner of Patents and a staff of selectively chosen Examiners.

The Examiner's work is accepted as mere matter of routine appreciated by few and misunderstood by the greater mass. Very few persons would or could conceive the long and tedious hours of work and strain involved on a decision expressed by the mere signature of a name or by a few lines of remarks condensing the result of labor of the highest intellectual and technical nature.

The work of examining the applications requires that these men must not only have as much knowledge as those who are qualified in the same professions, but they must be prepared to help and advise on any question of a technical nature related to arts and science in the applied field of invention. They must know the earlier art and are called upon to distinguish the old from the new and to differentiate mere exercise of skill from invention. To be so prepared they must unceasingly read, search into every hidden corner of science and follow all publications on every subject. They must possess judgment, decision, and be fair-minded, for the role of these men is to protect both the inventor and the public, (the inventor, by giving him all the privileges he has deserved, and the public by not giving the inventor what already belongs to the public, or some prior patentee).

In his constructive criticism of applications, the Examiner collaborates with the solicitor to secure for the inventor a protective patent while care is exercised that the public is not wronged.

BOOK FOR PROSPECTORS

The Geological Survey, Department of Mines, has ready for distribution a volume that should be highly valued by prospectors in particular, and should be favourably received by all others interested in the mineral development of the country. The new book, "Prospecting in Canada", was written to help the prospector further his education and to serve as a key to the hundreds of maps and reports of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Mines. The care given by the Department to the preparation of the material indicates its appreciation of the excellent work done by the prospector in developing Canadian mineral deposits. It was written by officers of the Geological Survey who have specialized in different branches of geology and through personal contact with the prospector are well acquainted with his problems.

Necessity for Survey Control

The rapid advance of civilization and the progress of industry in the northern areas of Canada during the past few years have greatly increased the demand for survey control in order that these districts may be accurately mapped and information regarding the country made available to the different interests concerned in the development of the mineral and timber resources. Hence the growing use of the aeroplane in surveying by the Department of the Interior.

Steel Wool

Steel wool or "steel shaving" consists of long silky fibres shaved from steel. When massed together these fibres have the appearance of wool.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137059

Steel Equipment Sections



ROLLER SHELF CASES } FOR HOUSING OF HEAVY OFFICE BOOKS

Complete Catalogue mailed on request

The Steel Equipment Company, Limited

BLACKBURN BUILDING
OTTAWA

FACTORY:
PEMBROKE, ONT.

D. P. CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137066

February 4,1931.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

During my recent visit to Toronto I tried to get in touch with you but unfortunately you happened to be out on both occasions. However I had nothing of especial importance to say.

I congratulate you on the many fine speeches you have made during recent months. One of my co-directors on the Crown Life Board spoke in most glowing terms of your speech on the economic question. He has made quite a study of the relation of the gold supply to commodity prices and has communicated on the subject with a great number of societies and organizations in Europe. He told me that, while he did not agree with your premise and thus did not accept your conclusions, he felt that if your premise were granted (and he admitted that it was supported by the great weight of opinion) no more

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137061

brilliant and convincing exposition of the subject could be imagined.

I am afraid that at present I cannot indulge in any financial commitments. As Sir Wilfrid said to Bourassa when the question of the South African contingent was to the fore, "Les circonstances sont difficiles."

We expect to leave for the South on the eighteenth instant and we intend to repair in the first instance to the Cloister Inn, Sea Island Beach, St.Simons Island, where we had a very agreeable visit last year.

With kind regards to Mrs. Meighen and Lillian as well as to yourself, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Confidential. R.L.Borden.

P.S. Would you by any chance consider the Chairmanship of the Railway Com^n. It seems to me that it wo^d give a great opportunity. A Chairman who would dominate is urgently needed. Doubtless the Salary will be largely increased when the Com^n (Beatty) retires. R.L.B

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137062

February 5, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa. Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have your letter of 4th. The kind words you utter mean more to me coming from you than they could from any other person. Am afraid, though, I have got myself into something of a jam, having promised too many speeches, four being ahead this month, ending the 16th. When those are through I am going to keep quiet for a good long time.

I would like to get in touch with the Director you referred to, to find just what exception he does take to my premises.

As regards the postscript, I have given no thought to the subject at all. In fact I have quite assumed for a good long time past that there was no thought of considering me above the earth at all, and have proceeded on that assumption to attend to business. Of course, I naturally feel also a desire to stay with the organization I am with until the skies look brighter, but I suppose there is nothing really imperative from that standpoint. I fancy we have about the least troubles of any considerable financial house in the country.

Am very glad you have such a wonderful holiday in view. Fortunately I don't feel the need of these yet, though I certainly could enjoy them. If you ever feel in the mood, I would appreciate exceedingly receiving a note from you occasionally.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

137063

February 6,1931.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

The name of the Director to whom I alluded is Mr. W.R. Morson. He is a very interesting companion. His father, born in 1810, remembered of having been taken by Marshal Blucher on his knee while the Marshall was on a visit to England after Waterloo. Subsequently, about 1828 or 1830, his father studied at Les Invalides in Paris under a physician(I forget his name) who had been the medical attendant of Napoleon. I understand that his father came to Canada and lived for a time at Ottawa(then By Town) and was in military service as a surgeon.

Morson also told me that the late Sir Henry Strong,in his very early youth, was a stable boy for his(Morson's) father.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R.L. Borden.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
Federal Building,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

P.S. May I venture to say that I am perfectly sure you are quite mistaken as to the attitude and feeling of our friends of the Administration & especially of the P.M.? R.L.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137064

February 9, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I think you know Colonel C. D. H. MacAlpine. He is a nephew of the late Sir Sam Hughes. After a somewhat enterprising but not wholly successful career in the Law, he made certain mining connections here some few years ago, particularly with General Hogarth and the Lindsleys, and a couple of years ago was a very rich man. He is still, I understand, quite comfortably well off, although, of course, nothing like he was.

I am enclosing you a copy of letter he has written Mr. Walter F. Bullock, New York City. From this you will see he contemplates a visit to England. He is thoroughly convinced the time has come when some real money can be made in well-selected mining securities, and the purpose of his visit there is to endeavour to interest well-off people who are ready to take the chance involved in such an enterprise.

I am informed he has excellent references sent over to the London office of the Bank of Commerce by the Bank here, and he is anxious to have Barclay's Bank in England similarly advised so that when over there he can refer to the two Banks as to his standing and character.

The object of this letter then you have already grasped. It is to see if you would feel like writing such a letter to the General Manager of Barclay's Bank as would enable them to send a reference to their Head Office similar to what the Bank of Commerce has sent to their office in London. I write to lay this matter before you at the request of Colonel MacAlpine.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137065

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

So far as my personal opinion goes, while I know the Colonel has been over-enthusiastic in the past as to enterprises, still he undoubtedly has a good knowledge of the business end of mining, and his experience makes him something of an authority on mining investments. I think a statement that he is a man of substance and character will be justified.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137066

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

February 12,1931.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

I do not think I can do much more on behalf of Colonel C.D.H. MacAlpine than to commend his request to the consideration of the General Manager of Barclays Bank(Canada) at Montreal.

I really know nothing of Colonel MacAlpine's character or capacity except a more or less vague impression of his activities some years ago and the information contained in your letter.

I am taking up the matter today with Montreal.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Federal Building,
TORONTO,2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY OF A DRAFT LETTER
FROM SIR ROBERT BORDEN
(NOT SENT)

137067

February 16,1931.

Dear Professor Dawson,

It was my intention during the past week to have written to you somewhat fully with regard to your volume on "The Civil Service of Canada", but unfortunately I have been confined to my room for five days and as I am leaving for the South the day after tomorrow there is time to make only a few observations.

While I realise the value of your work in collecting important historical information, I hope you will permit me, with all respect, to make brief comment that, perhaps, might be modified by more careful perusal which my many preoccupations have prevented.

My general impression is that your investigation of the subject was in the nature of a tour de force for the purpose of writing this volume. It seems to have been prepared rather hastily and obviously you did not avail yourself of sources of information that were at hand and which, undoubtedly, would have modified your views.

The Civil Service Commission, to whom I applied for information respecting some points made in your book, inform me that your impressions of Civil Service conditions, and particularly of the operations of the Commission under the amended Civil Service Act, appear to have been derived from sources other than the Commission itself which, presumably, would have a rather intimate acquaintance with the problems at issue and the best methods of meeting them. The Commission have pointed out to me obvious errors into which you have fallen and which might easily have been avoided.

You did not think it worth while to consult either Mr. Justice Maclean or myself. On several aspects we could have given you useful assistance.

Your acquaintance with the practical working of the Civil Service Commission, as well as the practical administration of public affairs in Canada, seems unduly limited. In respect of the latter you appear to have made a closer study of the British system than of our own and you have failed to appreciate essential points of difference.

Your view as to the practical responsibility of a government to parliament and to the people does not in the least accord with my own experience.

Your

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137068

Your tendency toward an exaggerated rather than an accurate presentation has sometimes led you into mis-statement. Dr. Adam Shortt did not resign in disgust or otherwise. An absence of practical experience, a lack of tact, a self-opinionated temperament and preoccupation in other interests made his service less efficient than it should have been. His differences with his colleague were attended, more than once, with detriment to the public interest. He excited the wrath of my more excitable colleagues but I always supported him, recognizing thoroughly his sterling honesty of purpose.

During the period from 1896 to 1911, I rendered service that I thought of some value to the cause of Civil Service reform. My Secretary will annex some Hansard references. This service you have ignored. The independent status of the Civil Service Commission, under the Act of 1908, was due to my initiative.

My reading and my experience lead me to believe that a significant stage is reached in any movement when it is adopted by a policital leader and embodied in his party's policy and programme. Apparently you do not entertain that view.

That your book is hastily prepared is evidenced by your observations on pp.209 and 210. Apparently you failed to observe the limitations of Mr. Burnham's question. My answer was strictly responsive to the form of the question and entirely accurate. The intellectual difficulty which you experienced would have been quickly removed upon a more careful perusal. Instead of asking me to explain, you indulged in a homily.

Your suggestion that a person with administrative experience as a minister should not be appointed to the Commission seems entirely without weight. Indeed the reason assigned would restrict judicial appointments to such drone-like members of the Bar as had never taken an active interest or part in public affairs. For example, would you regard the appintment of the Honourable Mr.Justice Maclean as undesirable?

In conclusion may I venture to say that your opinions as to the practical administration of public affairs sometimes carry too decided a suggestion of finality; and I permit myself to add that your animadversions upon public men,

of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of both parties,are tinged with an exaggeration which does not take account of the difficulties of their environment. There is a suggestion that if they had been endowed with the author's wisdom and virtue there would have been more satisfactory results. An untried virtue is always impeccable.

If I have spoken too frankly, I make my excuses in advance. As I once observed to a great personage to whom I had made a disappointing reply, it would be unfair to speak otherwise than with perfect frankness.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Professor R. MacGregor Dawson,
Department of Political Science,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137070

(1) HANSARD EXTRACTS

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S ACTIVITIES
IN CONNECTION WITH/SERVICE REFORM
CIVIL

1.Hans. 1896. pp.387-391

Concerning the right of Civil Servants to vote and to work for election purposes, subject to certain restrictions.

Suggesting that the Can.Civil Service,in the matter of patronage, would do well to follow the system practised in England.

1.Hans. 1899. p.2052

On the Government's action in dispensing with provisions of Civil Service Act.

1.Hans. 1903. pp.5946596.

On Civil Service Superannuation Act.

2.Hans. 1903

On Dr.Roche's amendment re civil servants taking active part in election contests. Particular reference to Manitoba scandals re dismissals on account of political partisanship.

5.Hans. 1903 p.12505

Civil Service Act Amendment
Salaries of deputies
Classifications
Re temporary appointees.

5. Hans. 1905. pp.9721-24

On Mr. Lake's resolution re political partisanship. Asks that principle be laid down by the Government regarding civil servants taking active part in political contests.

1. Hans.1906 pp.877-79

On arbitrations and awards;suggests that same principle should be applied to outside as inside

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137071

service.

4.Hans.1907 pp.7795-96

On Mr. Fielding's motion for discharge of order for the second reading of Bill 156 introduced by him a short debate ensued and reference was made to a statement in the press that the Government intended to appoint a commission to inquire into Civil Service matters. The above reference from Hansard is Sir Robert Borden's speech on that occasion

4.Hans.1908.pp.7504 et seq.

Review of Civil Service reform in Great Britain; suggestions as to reform in Canada; promotions upon merit; appointments upon examination; power of appointment and promotion to public office to be regarded as a public trust; evils of patronage; moved an amendment that an independent commission with full powers to make a thorough and searching investigation be appointed.

5. Hans.1908.p.9195 et seq.

On Sir George Foster's amendment(5.Hans.9132(1908) that the Civil Service system should be based on merit and character, that appointments be by open competitive examination conducted under a non-partisan Civil Service Commission, Sir Robert Borden reviewed Civil service conditions then existing in Canada; made comparisons between Canada's Civil Service and that of United States and Great Britain; and strongly that Sir George Foster's amendment be accepted.

6. Hans. 1908 pp11339-44

On Civil Service Reform Bill. Urged that Civil Service Commission should have independent status and that its members should hold office during good behaviour. Also urged the inclusion of outside service in the Reform Bill.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137072

1909.1.Hans. pp.304-6

Re increases to the Civil Service-
Recommending that outside service be
taken into consideration as well
as inside service

Further reference - 4. Hans.1909 p.6832

1.Hans.1911.p.1918

Inquiry as to rule respecting
the holding of municipal office
by civil servants.

Also

2.Hans.1911.p.2219

(2) Halifax Platform August 28,1907

"A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the civil service,so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination.

I need not dwell upon the importance of this.Of necessity some appointments must be left to the responsibility of the executive. Appointments to the judicial bench and certain other high public offices are of this character,and the people have it in their power to compel and honourable and decent performance of this great public duty.There are also many minor appointments which could not for the present be brought within such a system.

But for the rest,I prefer a competitive system of appointment to the present partisan system.

Three-fourths of the time of members supporting a government is occupied in dealing with matters of patronage.Party patronage and party service have more weight than character and capacity. The public service is cumbered with useless officials.I am convinced that we shall perform a great public duty by establishing in this country that system which prevails in Great Britain,under which a member of parliament has/no voice in or control over any appointment to the practically civil service."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

137073

February 17,1931.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

The attached letter to Mr.Justice Maclean with its enclosures may prove of a little interest to you. The more I read Dawson's book the more I am disappointed and even disgusted. Maclean who knew him in Nova Scotia has an extremely poor opinion of Dawson, and, while he was delighted with the tone of my letter, he strongly urged that the book and its author were not worth so much attention.

In the last number of "International Affairs" (January 1931) there is a very interesting address by Professor Laski; and in the "Canadian Defence Quarterly" for January there is an article well worth reading on the Soviet Five Years Plan. In the "Journal of The Royal Institute of International Affairs", November, 1930, appears an address by Dafoe on Canada and the United States. His point of view is presented in good terse prose; but the presentation is marred by his inability to forget the Reciprocity Election of 1911 with which he has the same difficulty that Mr. Dick encountered with respect to King Charles' head; it continually gets in the way of his thought. I am sorry that he should have indulged in the cheap-jack story of "No truck or trade with the Yanks".

We are leaving for the South tomorrow and expect to return about the end of April.

With kind regards and all good wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R L Borden

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
National Building,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137074

February 17,1931.

PRIVATE

My dear Maclean,

I enclose, as requested by you, a copy of the draft letter to Professor R.MacGregor Dawson which we discussed yesterday. Upon fuller consideration and reflection I agree with your conclusion that Dawson is not really worth the compliment of such a letter. Therefore I did not send it.

The letter by no means does full justice to the demerits of the book or to the author's excessive self-appreciation. His pontifical tone in enunciating opinions upon questions of which he has the merest smattering of knowledge would be amusing if it were not exasperating.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

The Honourable Mr. Justice Maclean,
O t t a w a ,
ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137075

February 21st, 1931.

Rt.Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Can.

My dear Sir Robert:

I am writing you to Ottawa in the hope that this letter will be forwarded, though it is not of very much importance if it is not.

I have read the article in "Canadian Defence Quarterly" not from the Quarterly, but as it was supplied me first by Michael Pearson, of the External Affairs Department. He really is its author. Pearson is a very intelligent fellow, and has been very careful with his material as regards Russia.

I have not seen "International Affairs", or the "Journal of the Royal Institute", and will endeavor to get them to read the articles you recommend.

It seems rather funny that Mr. Dafoe Depoe should be ranting along the late tune about "no truck or trade with the Yankees" at the same time that he is writing a biography of Sir Clifford Sifton. It would be interesting to read his treatment of this phase of Sir Clifford Sifton's life.

As regards Professor Dawson. I think Sir Justice Maclean is quite right - especially if your letter gives an adequate idea of what the book is. You are probably right in not dispatching your letter, though I would like to see his reply. If he knew his business he would be well advised to keep out of a letter writing controversy with one who is a real master of that art.

I do sincerely hope that you and Lady Borden will have a fine holiday in the South, and enjoy it as you always have done.

Yours very truly,

AM:N

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137076

May 26, 1931.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have not yet written you on the subject of your address delivered last December, to the Civil Service Institute. I am especially glad that you put the facts on record which are so carefully and interestingly collected in this address. They accord precisely with my recollection of the events, that is insofar as I was associated with them. The whole speech is one of the most fascinating I have read for a long while, and I do hope you are taking steps to put it in pamphlet form and indeed in more complete detailed form for permanent record.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137077

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

May 28,1931.

Personal

My dear Meighen,

I most sincerely appreciate the very kind words contained in your letter of yesterday with regard to my speech before the Professional Institute of The Civil Service of Canada. It has not yet been put into pamphlet form except in the Institute's publication.

So far as agricultural, industrial, business and financial conditions are concerned, do you think we have reached low tide, or is it still ebbing?

With kind regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
National Bldg., K.C.,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137078

June 3, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

Answering the enquiry in yours of 28th, the indications we get are to the effect that business has been steady, or slightly improving, taken as a whole, over the United States. Some lines are still receding and some are improving quite perceptibly. On the whole the indications seem to be that the stock market is behind business in coming to this decision and it may stay behind it for anything one can tell. The only thing I feel sure of now is that my judgment is quite useless. The number who consider themselves authorities these days is very much diminished.

Sincerely yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137079

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

June 20,1931.

PERSONAl

My dear Meighen,

Herewith is a summary of an address which I delivered before the Canadian Historical Association in May last and which will presently be published in the Transactions of that Association.

I was sorry to have missed you when I was in Toronto recently.

With kind regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
K.C.,
National Building,
TORONTO2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137080

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

June 27,1931.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

Do you happen to have noticed an article on the railway situation which appears on the front page of "Saturday Night" of the twenty-seventh instant? Apparently the writer,lacking any serious study of the subject he discusses, has endeavoured to supply the deficiency by an affectation of knowledge respecting a subject of which he is profoundly ignorant. Why he should put forward as an authority upon the operation of railways a "veteran" whose experience seems to have consisted in his association with the maddest railway enterprise that was ever inflicted upon the Canadian people,I cannot conjecture. It is difficult to understand his view that Canada, as contrasted with Germany, France and Italy, is not a "cohesive country", whatever he may mean by that.

I was so exasperated in reading the article that I was tempted to express my views to the Editor in rather emphatic form, but I wisely refrained.

Pray accept my congratulations upon your acceptance of important duties in connection with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
National Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137081

July 2, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glenmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I received in good time your letter of 27th June, but as I did not get an opportunity of reading the "Saturday Night" article until this morning, have delayed reply.

The article certainly makes no appeal to me. The principal statement in it is that as Sir Henry Thornton has welded together hostile railways, he is the man best qualified in the world to economise and make thos railways a success. In the first place, he did not weld the railways at all. The only one which came in after his arrival was the Grand Trunk, and indeed it was amalgamated in almost everything but name several months earlier. Nor is it easy to see why it took any genius to remove hostility after common ownership had been established.

The best guarantee of future economy is past economy, and whatever may be said of C. N. R. management through these years, it certainly was not economical. The money of the country was used to build up personal reputations by propaganda. I am by no means sure that even worse charges cannot be established.

The veteran referred to in the article is plainly Sir William Mulock.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137082

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Many thanks for your good wishes with regard to Ontario Hydro Electric Commission. I have gone far enough to see that the responsibility is a very big one and that a whole lot of work is going to be necessary before I can be of the usefulness which the public have a right to expect.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

157683

October 7,1931.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

During the past two years the bottom of the present depression has been reached(according to the experts) about eighteen times;and on at least a dozen occasions, prosperity has been waiting just around the corner. The antics of expert opinion pass all understanding.

It seems to me that the most critical period of the depression is the present; and this for reasons which are quite easily realized. A panic let loose at the moment might entail most destructive consequences.

However three weeks ago a business man of calm judgment and long experience reminded me that in 1921-2 the crisis had passed long before the business world realized it. He thought a similar condition might eventuate in 1931-2. Further, he had some confidence that so far as business (not the stock market) is concerned, the turn has already come.

Faithfully yours,

R. L. Borden

Right Hon.Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
TORONTO,2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

137084

October 30,1931.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

As you perhaps know, the Prime Minister will be confined to his room for some days to come. His indisposition is doubtless the cause of delay in setting up the commission for inquiry into the railway situation.

When I last saw him, about two weeks ago, I said and he agreed that the commission's report should be available next month if possible - certainly not later than December.

In going over papers and pamphlets relating to the National Transcontinental Railway, I came across a volume published by H.A. Lovett which I have found very instructive. It contains pretty full information on the subject with which it deals, "Canada and the Grand Trunk, 1829 to 1924".

The return of the National Government in Great Britain by so amazing a majority ought to have a steadying influence in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, and indeed throughout the world. However the magnitude of the majority will of course prove embarrassing to the National Government. I am glad that Baldwin has fully disclaimed the idea of party victory although the Conservatives are in so great a majority.

With kind regards,I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

The Right Honourable,
Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
National Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137085

October 31, 1931.

Sir Robert L. Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir Robert Borden:

This is just to acknowledge your letter of October 30th which was received during Mr. Meighen's absence. He is at present in Western Canada and expects to return in about three weeks.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137086

November 24, 1931.

PERSONAL

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Sir Robert:

Your letter of 30th October is only now before me on my return from the West. Before leaving I had quite a lengthy talk with the Prime Minister. I took occasion to advise that the Royal Commission of Railways should be much less in numbers than it was then his intention to appoint, and particularly stressed that I could see no reason for appointments from England and the United States. However, the Commission is now selected and there are certainly some good names upon it.

I have not Mr. Lovett's pamphlet before me, and would very much like to have it.

The people in the West are much more courageous, or at least appear much more courageous, than do those in the East. There is not the slightest thought of quitting through that country. The feeling indeed was one of confidence everywhere.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

137087

December 10,1931.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

I have only a trifling interest in Nipissing(200 shares) but I should like to have your opinion as to the enclosed, if you should care to give it.

With kind regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
National Building,
TORONTO,2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137088

December 11, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Sir Robert:

Referring to yours of 10th, I attach hereto copy of letter I wrote some days ago to the Nipissing Company. As I got no reply, I personally executed the proxy in favour of the Committee--the same proxy as is submitted to you.

Am returning the forms.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137089

December 12, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glenamere,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Sir Robert:

I am now enclosing you a letter received by Mr. Calvin from Mr. Hugh Park, General Manager of Nipissing, and transmitted to me this morning.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137090

Sir Robert Borden's Address

to the Graduating Class of
Acadia University

Wolfville
Nova Scotia

May 25th, 1932

On the occasion of his receiving an Honorary Degree from that University

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137091

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF ACADIA UNIVERSITY, MAY 25, 1932.

Mr. President, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

In the first place, permit me to express deep appreciation of the honour just conferred upon me. My youth was passed in this my native County, and not far distant from the seat of this University. As you well know, the countryside is both beautiful and picturesque. Circumstances have necessitated my residence elsewhere for more than half a century. But at whatever distance, I have still a fresh and vivid memory of the outlook, the orchards, the upland fields, the distant meadows, the quiet village streets with their fine Lombardy poplars and old willows. Nearly two thousand years ago a Latin poet described his country home in words which have often recalled to me the river and the lovely Valley of the Gaspereau:

"Me, neither patient Lacedaemon
Nor Larissa's rich plain have so moved
As the home of resounding Albunea
And Anio's headlong stream and Tibur's grove
And the orchards watered by the flowing brooks."

Acadia University has wonderfully developed and expanded since my boyhood; and not a little of this is due to the energy and initiative of your President whose influence has not been limited to the development of the University but has extended to cultural interests and sympathies throughout the Province.

Although I have been the fortunate recipient of many honorary degrees, I never attended a university. May I say a word respecting my youth. My academic education began and ended at Acacia Villa Seminary, not many miles from Acadia; and I owe much to Arthur McNutt Patterson, the principal, and to James Henry Hamilton, the assistant master.

Patterson was a man of discipline who gave close attention to the formation of character. At the commencement of each morning session he read to us the chapter of Proverbs corresponding numerically with the day of the month. Thus he instilled precepts and rules of conduct which were invaluable in later life. Especially, by many an apt illustration, did he emphasize the distinction between knowledge and wisdom.

Hamilton, then a young man of about twenty-six, was more scholarly and idealistic. He exercised a remarkable influence upon myself and other boys of ten to twelve (a very lively and mischievous age) whom he induced to spend each Sunday afternoon with him in the study of the Scriptures.

The classes in Latin and Greek recited before Patterson and Hamilton on alternate days. The latter resigned and left the school in high dudgeon one morning by reason of a fierce argument with the principal respecting the pronunciation of the neuter nominative plural of the Greek article. At the rather immature age of fourteen years and nine months I was installed the same morning as assistant teacher in his stead. This sudden and quite unexpected promotion was not without its embarrassments.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137092

For the next five years, I was principally engaged in teaching but I endeavoured during that period to give myself the equivalent of a university education. One studying with such a purpose, if endowed with a certain earnestness and persistence, absorbs lessons that are never forgotten and especially an intense appreciation of the value of time. To waste it seems like wasting one's future. So, the handicap, *res angusta domi*, which deprived me of the university education I so greatly desired was perhaps not without its compensations. And what I learned was learned thoroughly. But, on the other hand, I was without the aid that comes from close and constant association with keen fellow students and I entirely missed the inestimable advantage of the influence and leadership that emanate from great teachers.

To you, standing at the threshold, you about to begin your education in the great university of life, you rich beyond compare in the possession of youth, energy and affluence of time, I venture to give this earnest message. Let not youth waste its wonderful heritage. Be not neglectful or careless of opportunity. The goddess moves swiftly. You must seize her flowing locks ere she passes.

Assuming an adequate intellectual equipment and essential moral standards, I should say that courage, patience, persistence and the saving grace of humour are perhaps the most useful qualities for one entering the lists of life. With these must go the quality, indeed the obsession, of throwing one's utmost strength into the immediate task and purpose. Courage to scorn defeat, patience that can look forward to the long result, a sense of humour that enables one to laugh at failure—these are all-important. To smile at defeat and to try again verges on victory. And do not forget that the most significant lessons of life are to be found in adversity. To agonize—that is to wrestle with oneself—in the intellectual and spiritual sense is an essential discipline. Do you recall the words of a great German poet:

"Who never ate with tears his bread,
Who never through night's care-racked hours
Has wept in sadness by his bed,
He knows you not, ye Heavenly Powers."

I have spoken of my youth and of yours. What of your future and that of our country? The inestimable privilege of a university education involves serious responsibilities. Let us not under-estimate the importance of material development. In this County the conditions and standards of living have changed wonderfully for the better during the past half-century. So it is throughout Canada. Realising the immense variety and extent of our country's resources, who would doubt for a moment her material future? But, the story of her worth among the nations will be written in terms of her ideals, her institutions, her faith, her justice, the standards of public and private life, the development of art, literature and science. In any new country in rapid process of material development, there is an almost inevitable tendency to a materialistic outlook upon life. But in the highest sense the ideal and the spiritual are after all the truly material. So, let the youth of our country going forth from its great universities be mindful of the things of the spirit, holding high the torch of idealism so that men may sometimes turn aside from the din of the factory and the clamor of the market place to behold and to realize.

In these days of doubt and difficulty, of world-wide disorganization, in the aftermath of a war that almost wrecked our civilization, there are countries in which the institutions of democracy have become discredited and men have returned to autocratic or despotic

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137093

rule. We are firmly confident that in the British Commonwealth there will be no such outcome; but remember that democracy cannot attain its true development unless the best elements of our country, among whom I count those who have begun to learn the lesson of life in our universities, take part therein. When in active public life, I emphasized again and again this truth, that I would infinitely prefer to have any young man ally himself with the party to which I was opposed than to stand aside as a mere drone and take no active part in our public life.

To one borne far upon the tide of hurrying years, a certain inspiration comes from the presence of those who are still in the golden springtide of life. Centuries ago a Spaniard sought, but failed to find, the fabled fountain of perpetual youth. But, indeed, the fountain of youth is youth itself. And if one cannot have perpetual youth one may at least preserve a youthful spirit. I shall go forth from your presence encouraged and inspired by the promise that you bear and with hope and confidence that in your future careers you will be worthy of your Alma Mater. May all good fortune attend you.

My final word is this. Your worth, as that of your country, will be measured by the influence which you bring to bear, in whatever sphere of life, upon the community or environment, great or small, in which your life work shall be carried on.

That the beneficent influence and usefulness of this great University will continue to develop and increase is my earnest hope and my confident belief. To the President and his colleagues I bid "God-speed" in their honoured task.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137094

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

June 20,1932.

My dear Meighen,

Perhaps you may have read in the Summer Number of Yale Review two articles, one by Walter Lippmann, "The Reckoning", the other by Fred Rogers Fairchild, Professor of Political Economy at Yale University; and also an article in the Summer Number of Foreign Affairs, "The Great Depression", by Edwin F. Gay, Professor of Economic History at Harvard University. Each of these articles is well worth reading.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

P.S. A financial house is recommending the purchase of Abitibi bonds which, I understand are quoted at 40. What do you think of it?

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
TORONTO, 2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137095

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 22, 1932.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have just read your address to the graduating class of Acadia University. It is excellent. To me the account of your own early life was intensely interesting. I had never known before of the teaching experience upon which you launched so young and of the circumstance which started you in that work.

Quite clearly you have not gone back in the slightest in your powers of composition.

Referring to yours of 20th, will certainly get the articles to which you refer.

Personally I think the Ontario Power Service Bonds would be a better purchase than Abitibi Bonds. I can hardly imagine the Ontario Power Service undertaking at this stage being abandoned.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137096

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, July 12, 1932.

My dear Sir Robert:

I called you up last Thursday while in Ottawa but was not able to get in touch with you. The subject I wished to speak to you about had to do with a visit the day before from "Ralph Connor", that is, Dr. C. W. Gordon of Winnipeg.

Dr. Gordon, as you may know, has been asked tp preach the sermon at the League of Nations meeting this coming Fall. He spoke to me to see whether or not I could think of any way in which he could do other services so that his expenses or a portion of same could be covered, as he does not feel able to go entirely at his own expense.

You have had to much to do with League of Nations matters that I thought possibly you might make suggestions. I know you will if you can.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137097

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

Monday

July 15,1932.

My dear Meighen,

After receiving your message last Thursday, about 5.30 P.M., I telephoned to the address you left but could get no reply. Afterwards Major Clyde Scott told me that you had returned to Toronto.

I did not know that Dr. Gordon had been asked to preach the sermon at the League of Nations meeting next autumn. Do you mean the next session of the Assembly at Geneva? If so, I should imagine that provision would be made for his expenses; but really I am entirely unacquainted with the practice in such matters.

I attended the meeting of the Council and the Assembly in 1930, as Chief Canadan Delegate but I have no recollection as to the sermon on that occasion.

I have passed on your inquiry to Mr. N.A.Robertson of the Department of External Affairs and I have asked him to communicate with you on the subject.

With kind regards and all good wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137098

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

July 30,1932.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

It was with deep regret that I learned from Mrs. Meighen on Saturday last at the Government House Dinner of the continued dangerous condition of Mr.Evans. From her report there seemed little hope that he would recover. However, she said that in a very small percentage of such cases recovery does take place and I sincerely hope that he may be within this exception.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R.L.Borden.

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137099

August 3, 1932.

My dear Sir Robert:

Thank you very much for your letter of 30th. As you will have known by this time, Mr. Evans passed away on Saturday noon. His death, while not unexpected, was sudden.

The regard felt for him in our organization was very great and our loss heavy. All interested are taking their part well and we feel that the interests of the various Companies will be well taken care of and in good hands.

Very sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137100

Toronto, September 9, 1932.

My dear Sir Robert:

Enclosed is memorandum, as promised.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137102

put his hands on regardless of price; hence Mr. Gaston and the $65,000 salary.

The fact is that Canadian National finances were in the same position as the finances of any other very considerable railroad system, and the financial records and accounts were particularly well kept, clear and understandable by any competent man. A complete statement of the whole financial position of the organization was prepared under the direction of Mr. Hanna, by Mr. A. J. Mitchell, who was a Director and Treasurer of the Company, and put in the hands of Mr. Fielding. Mr. Fielding paid compliment to the excellence of the accounting and presentation.

This same Mr. Mitchell, who had grown up with the organization, who knew every minutest detail of its financial position, who was absolutely dependable and exceptionally competent, was summarily dismissed merely in order that somebody else might be put in his place. Mr. Mitchell was drawing up until very close before his compulsory resignation, $12,000 per year. He may have got a little more toward the end, but I am not sure.

Within no great length of time after his dismissal he was offered the Vice-Presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway in charge of its finances. This latter statement is not for publication, but I absolutely know it to be correct, and gave you the names of my informants.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137101

Toronto, September 9, 1932.

Memorandum for Sir Robert Borden:

As you are aware, any confidence I had in Sir Henry Thornton for the high position he occupied was shattered by my investigation of the Scribe Hotel transaction quite early in his tenure of office.

The way this revelation was received, coupled with the almost universal paean of praise which seemed to pursue him, made possible the awful performances now disclosed in the Halifax Hotel, the Vancouver Hotel, the Jamaica Hotel, the Saskatoon Hotel and perhaps worst of all the Pacific boats, all gigantic monuments of waste.

Sir Henry was never adequately examined before House Committees. Members became indifferent to their duties, feeling that anything in the way of a real enquiry would only bring odium on their heads. Even last Session what struck me as the worst performance of all was put over when Sir Henry was explaining the engagement of an American--Mr. Gaston, I think, by name--as special financial adviser. His explanation was that when the Canadian National was taken over its finances were found to be in a state of chaos. This chaos was illustrated in detail something as follows:--There were, he said, about one hundred and fifty issues all falling due at different dates and bearing different rates of interest, with a complicated series of priorities. This necessitated the ablest financial man he could

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

137103

April 13,1933.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

Thanks for your letter of yesterday. I envisaged possibilities rather than expressed fears. However, if we are to judge from the experience which began in October 1929, it would not be surprising if the worst should happen. It nearly always has happened during that period.

Persons of wide knowledge in United States,with whom I happen to be in touch, are confident that that country will, within a measureable period, face a secondary crisis or crash. I do indeed hope that they may be mistaken.

It is difficult to believe that the statesmen of the world are not seized of present conditions. If they are so seized it is impossible to think that they will not enter into bread, unfettered, whole-hearted and efficient cooperation, unless, indeed, they desire to assist at the suicide of civilization.

If the British Commonwealth and United States would enter into such cooperation as a result of the approaching Conference at Washington, I should think that the other nations must keep step. That certainly would be case if France should join.

I called at your office yesterday but hardly expected to find you. In the course of the forenoon I had a very interesting hour with Sir Thomas White.

With all good wishes, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137104

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

July 7,1933.

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Meighen,

Early in February last I wrote to several of my friends as follows:

> "An expert who claims to be(and I believe is) in close touch with the heads of the great railways in United States recently informed me that if in 1933 the gross receipts of the railways of U.S. should equal 1931, the net earnings would be greater than in 1929. This,he said, was due to increased efficiency and economy in operation. In answer to my inquiry, he said that U.S. railways anticipated in 1933, receipts 17% greater than in 1932 but 11% less than in 1931."

A recent reliable report of railway earnings in U.S. is as follows:

> "The recent estimate of aggregate net operating income of Class I railroads for May clearly demonstrated the potential earnings expansion possible with very small increases in gross revenues, due to the observance of strict operating economies. The aggregate net operating income for May of $39,100,000. was 227% above the income shown for May 1932($11,950,000) although gross in May 1933 of $255,000,000. was only 0.3% above that for May 1932."

This gives thought as to the possibility of like economies on Canadian railroads.

Faithfully yours,

R. L. Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137105

347 Bay St., Toronto,
July 8, 1933.

My dear Sir Robert:

Many thanks indeed for your letter of 7th. I was greatly struck with the facts you gave me inFebruary, and it is really extraordinary how predictions upon them appear to be working out.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
"Glensmere",
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137106

COPY

NEW YORK,
September 29,1933.

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

"I am one of the few people who dare to express any conclusions relative to our domestic economic situation. It must be my youth. For the penny they are worth, these follow.

"To me the N.R.A., is perhaps a good social measure; certainly, its object is commendable. But I have from the start, considered it unsound economics. It goes at everything backward. It puts the cart before the horse. I have such wholesome respect for economic history to lead me to believe no set of theorists can, with impunity, violate fundamental economic laws.

"The classic sequence has always been; increased confidence, better corporate earnings, higher wages. To attempt to reverse the last two items, I believe just won't work.

"I have always firmly believed that the brain and brawn of any man increases the wealth of the world. To limit hours of application, I believe will curtail production of such wealth. It is a safe generality to state that the material rewards of any man or any community is in direct ratio to the amount of work expended. Perhaps I worship a fetish; work has always been a god to me.

"I am talking solely economics. I don't say that to spread the amount of work available is not socially ideal. Every man who wants to work should find work available. But work makes more work. If I work hard I create positions for more men, and vice versa. I seriously question the soundness of the economic theories current here today as to the means chosen to accomplish an end desired by all.

"Regardless of unproven theories, may I point to one specific and unfortunate result of the N.R.A.? A year ago, Labor was on its knees; today Labor is securing a strangle hold on American industry and comparable to nothing in our history. Labor is just as selfish as Capital and infinitely more inefficient. To my mind the most serious economic problem Great Britain has had in recent years is the hold her Unions have upon her; in my opinion, more than any single thing, it has impeded her progress. We must be prepared to find ourselves shortly in the same category.

"The evolution of the world appears to be in the nature of a leveling process. Unfortunately, those down don't come up as much as those up come down. For this country, veritably we began a social and economic revolution the day the present Administration took office. The old order

can

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

can never come back. The new order means distribution of wealth, curtailment of profits; more to the many, less to the few. I can't visualise again, generally, remarkable profits for any industry. The "many" just won't allow it. 'The power to tax is the power to destroy'.

"A Socialist state may be theoretically more Christian than a capitalistic community. But Gladstone's saying, 'Selfishness is the greatest curse of the human race', I fear is just as true today as it was at the beginning of this century. I am one of the old school who believes in individualism, provided it be curtailed so as not to act to the detriment of a man's neighbor. Regardless of the social aspect, certainly it is more efficient; reasonably controlled, it is economically sounder. A very great Frenchman once said: 'An individual proprietor is always alive to his interests, while a community is, on the contrary, sleepy and sterile; the interests of an individual are a matter of simple instinct; those of a commune demand virtue, and virtue is rare.'

"No, I am not a pessimist. I am sketching our phture over many years as I see it. I believe that the traditional aggressiveness and imagination of Americans will improve on some aspects of the Socialistic era I foresee. But we are entering a 'new era' this time, indeed. .....

"Even the N.R.A. has some favourable aspects. Elimination of unethical competition is distinctly one. And the first point I mentioned a while ago as being the first essential to recovery is distinctly with us as compared with the darkest days of the depression, viz. confidence, although it has wavered a bit over the last few weeks. Nevertheless, I believe with my whole heart that, because of better feeling, than some months ago, and because of some combination of economic laws(that no man yet has been able to diagnose) regardless of what theorists may do to slightly retard our progress, we are slowly on our way out of this depression. Because I consider economic forces, many of which are synonymous with laws of nature, stronger than any set of men.

"For the near term I am likewise optimistic. I believe somewhat increased volume of business, plus, if you will, a further cheapening of the dollar, points to higher prices of equities, commodities, property, things, by the year end.

..... The Government has power to spend ten billion dollars. Taxes will service some of the necessary borrowing. But, when all is said and done, in my opinion, the only way the Government balance sheet will ever be eventually presentable is to make our Treasury's gold do twice or more its work by means of 'coin clipping.'

"At the moment, there is utmost confusion here. The most intelligent answer to a query as to what is ahead is, 'I don't know'..... I shall even go so far as to venture some prophecies.

"The

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"The next Congress will be appalling. The President may have to appeal to the country; I heard one prominent man say it is conceivable the constitution may be suspended. The President will be harrassed by the farming element - the inflationists- and by Labor primarily. I believe Mr.Roosevelt is mentally honest and the soundest man of his group. It is by no means of negative significance he might have to take matters into his own hands. He has courage; at the moment he has the country with him. I don't, however, like half of his advisers.

"We will intervene in Cuba, hurting our trade with South America. The Securities Act will be amended; it is deflationary, drying up the flow of necessary long term capital. Guarantee of bank deposits I believe will be nullified or changed, even though the morning paper does'nt look so.

"The A.A.A. is even less satisfactory than the N.R.A. Strikes will occupy headlines for many months to come- the consolation being it is a classic sign that the depression is waning. Public works will be in the forefront of the Government's program. Credit inflation will be tried to the limit before currency is tampered with.

"Any well posted man realizes we have gone a long way on the road to inflation. One of the current Services puts it very well when they say, 'There is active inflation when a Government is providing or expending money, in huge volume, outside the sphere of its normal functions.' We have paid more than one hundred millions to cotton producers to destroy part of their crop; we are committed to advancing them another four hundred million. We have paid bonuses for the destruction of pigs; we have loaned money to China and will probably to Russia(shortly after the coming recognition)for the purchase of surplus agricultural products. We are providing millions to rehabilitate the railways; we are contemplating direct loans to industry and to support and finance new payrolls. The morning paper rumors that we will supply capital required to make shakey banks eligible for membership in the deposit insurance fund. We are taking over the frozen and slow assets of closed banks. We are guaranteeing interest on bonds for the relief of home owners and gradually making a Government agency the holder and of most of the farm mortgages of the country. We are endeavouring to get Municipalities to match advances for public works up to at least three billion dollars.

"There is'nt anything to prevent our going back to modified gold standard whenever we want to and still have vast means for inflation either through currency or credit. Assume we had a 25% gold cover, more than four billion of American gold would furnish backing for more than sixteen billion of currency. This would treble our present currency volume. On the present basis, the four billions of our gold is worth in excess of six billions of our currency and would justify with a 25% coverance twenty four billions of backed currency or more than enough to liquidate the entire National Debt.

"There is no doubt to my mind but that our dollar will drop materially against the gold currencies of the world(although I sincerely believe that there won't be any such thing much longer.) In terms of American dollars to repeat I visualize considerably higher commodity and stock prices. I don't say these will be due entirely to inflation. I do think better times are ahead.

"This is a terribly rambling letter and, naturally a very confidential one. I hope most sincerely it gives you a general, though incoherent,understanding of our views."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137109

NEW YORK,
September 30, 1933.

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

"I am one of the few people who dare to express any conclusions relative to our domestic economic situation. It must be my youth. For the penny they are worth, these follow.

"To me the N. R. A. is perhaps a good social measure; certainly, its object is commendable. But I have from the start, considered it unsound economics. It goes at everything backward. It puts the cart before the horse. I have such wholesome respect for economic history to lead me to believe no set of theorists can, with impunity, violate fundamental economic laws.

"The classic sequence has always been increased confidence, better corporate earnings, higher wages. To attempt to reverse the last two items, I believe just won't work.

"I have always firmly believed that the brain and brawn of any man increases the wealth of the world. To limit hours of application, I believe will curtail production of such wealth. It is a safe generality to state that the material rewards of any man or any community is in direct ratio to the amount of work expended. Perhaps I worship a fetish; work has always been a god to me.

"I am talking solely economics. I don't say that to spread the amount of work available is not socially ideal. Every man who wants to work should find work available. But work makes more work. If I work hard I create positions for more men, and vice versa. I seriously question the soundness of the economic theories current here today as to the means chosen to accomplish an end desired by all.

"Regardless of unproven theories, may I point to one specific and unfortunate result of the N. R.A? A year ago, Labor was on its knees; today Labor is securing a strangle hold on American industry and comparable to nothing in our history. Labor is just as selfish as Capital and infinitely more inefficient. To my mind the most serious economic problem Great Britain has had in recent years is the hold her Unions have upon her; in my opinion, more than any single thing, it has impeded her progress. We must be prepared to find ourselves shortly in the same category.

"The evolution of the world appears to be in the nature of a leveling process. Unfortunately, those down don't come up as much as those up come down. For this country, veritably we began a social and economic revolusion the day the present Administration took office. The old order can never come back. The new order means distribution of wealth, curtailment of profits; more to the many, less to the few. I can't visualize again, generally, remarkable profits for any industry. The "many" just won't allow it. 'The power to tax is the power to destroy'.

"A Socialist state may be theoretically more Christian than a capitalistic community. But Gladstone's saying, 'Selfishness is the greatest curse of the human race', I fear is just as true today as it was at the beginning of this century. I am one of the old school who believes in individualism, provided it be curtailed so as not to act to the detriment of a man's neighbor. Regardless of the social aspect, certainly it is more efficient; reasonably controlled it is economically sounder. A very great Frenchman once said; 'An individual proprietor is always alive to his interests, while a community is, on the contrary, sleepy and sterile; the interests of an individual are a matter of simple instinct; those of a commune demand virtue, and virtue is rare."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"No, I am not a pessiminst. I am sketching our picture over many years as I see it. I believe that the traditional aggressiveness and imagination of American s will improve on some aspects of the Socialistic era I foresee. But we are entering a 'new era' this time, indeed.....

"Even the N. R. A. has some favourable aspects. Klimination of unethical competition is distinctly one. And the first point I mentioned a while ago as being the first essential to recovery is distinctly with us as compared with the darkest days of the depression, viz., confidence, although it has wavered a bit over the last few weeks. Nevertheless, I believe with my whole heart that, because of better feeling, than some months ago, and because of some combination of economic laws (that no man yet has been able to diagnose) regardless of what theorists may do to slightly retard our progress, we are slowly on our way out of this depression. Because I consider economic forces, many of which are synonymous with laws of nature, stronger than any set of men.

"For the near term I am likewise optimistic. I believe somewhat increased volume of business, plus, if you will, a further cheapening of the dollar, points to higher prices of equities, commodities, property, things, by the year end.

.....The Government has power to spend ten billion dollars. Taxes will service some of the necessary borrowing. But, when all is said and done, in my opinion the only way the Government balance sheet will ever be eventually presentable is to make our Treasury's gold do twice or more its work by means of "coin clipping."

"At the moment, there is utmost confusion here. The most intelligent answer to a query as to what is ahead is 'I don't know'..... I shall even go so far as to venture some prophecies.

"The next Congress will be appalling. The President may have to appeal to the country; I heard one prominent man say it is conceivable the constitution may be suspended. The President will be harassed by the farming element - the inflationists - and by Labor primarily. I believe Mr. Roosevelt is mentally honest and the soundest man of his group. It is by no means of negative significance he might have to take matters into his own hands. He has courage, at the moment he has the country with him. I don't, however, like half of his advisors.

"We will intervene in Cuba, hurting our trade with South America. The Securities Act will be amended; it is deflationary, drying up the flow of necessary long term capital. Guarantee of bank deposits I believe will be nullified or changed, even though the morning paper doesn't look so.

"The A. A. A. is even less satisfactory than the N.R. A. Strikes will occupy headlines for many months to come--the consolation being it is a classic sign that the depression is waning. Public works will be in the forefront of the Government's program. Credit inflation will be tried to the limit before currency is tampered with.

"Any well posted man realizes we have gone a long way on the road to inflation. One of the current Services puts it very well whenthey say, 'There is active inflation when a Government is providing or expending money in huge volume, outside the sphere of its normal functions. We have paid more than one hundred millions to cotton producers to destroy part of their crop; we are committed to advancing them another fourr hundred million. We have paid bonuses for the destruction of pigs; we have loaned money to China and will probably to Russia (shortly after the coming recognition) for the purchase of surplus agricultural products. We are providing millions to rehabilitate the railways; we are contemplating direct loans to industry and to support and finance new payrolls. The morning paper rumors that we will supply capital required to make shaky banks eligible for membership in the deposit insurance fund. We are taking over the frozen and slow assets of closed banks. We are guaranteeing interest on bonds for the relief of home owners and gradually

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and gradually making a Government agency the holder of most of the farm mortgages of the country. We are endeavouring to get Municipalities to match advances for public works up to at least three billion dollars.

"There isn't anything to prevent our going back to modified gold standard whenever we want to and still have vast means for inflation either through currency or credit. Assume we had a 25% gold xxx cover, more than four billion of American gold would furnish backing for more than sixteen billion of currency. This would treble our present currency volume. On the present basis, the four billions of our gold is worth in excess of six billions of our currency and would justify with a 25% coverance twenty four billions of backed currency or more than enough to liquidate the entire National Debt.

"There is no doubt to my mind but that our dollar will drop materially against the gold currencies of the world (although I sincerely believe that there won't be any such thing much longer.) In terms of American dollars to repeat, I visualize considerably higher commodity and stock prices. I don't say these will be due entirely to inflation. I do think better times are ahead.

"This is a terribly rambling letter and naturally a very confidential one. I hope most sincerely it gives you a general, though incoherent, understanding of our views."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137112

Borden

NEW YORK,
September 30, 1933.

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

"I am one of the few people who dare to express any conclusions relative to our domestic economic situation. It must be my youth. For the penny they are worth, these follow.

"To me the N. R. A. is perhaps a good social measure; certainly, its object is commendable. But I have from the start, considered it unsound economics. It goes at everything backward. It puts the cart before the horse. I have such wholesome respect for economic history to lead me to believe no set of theorists can, with impunity, violate fundamental economic laws.

"The classic sequence has always been increased confidence, better corporate earnings, higher wages. To attempt to reverse the last two items, I believe just won't work.

"I have always firmly believed that the brain and brawn of any man increases the wealth of the world. To limit hours of application, I believe will curtail production of such wealth. It is a safe generality to state that the material rewards of any man or any community is in direct ratio to the amount of work expended. Perhaps I worship a fetish; work has always been a god to me.

"I am talking solely economics. I don't say that to spread the amount of work available is not socially ideal. Every man who wants to work should find work available. But work makes more work. If I work hard I create positions for more men, and vice versa. I seriously question the soundness of the economic theories current here today as to the means chosen to accomplish an end desired by all.

"Regardless of unproven theories, may I point to one specific and unfortunate result of the N. R.A? A year ago, Labor was on its knees; today Labor is securing a strangle hold on American industry and comparable to nothing in our history. Labor is just as selfish as Capital and infinitely more inefficient. To my mind the most serious economic problem Great Britain has had in recent years is the hold her Unions have upon her; in my opinion, more than any single thing, it has impeded her progress. We must be prepared to find ourselves shortly in the same category.

"The evolution of the world appears to be in the nature of a leveling process. Unfortunately, those down don't come up as much as those up come down. For this country, veritably we began a social and economic revolusion the day the present Administration took office. The old order can never come back. The new order means distribution of wealth, curtailment of profits; more to the many, less to the few. I can't visualize again, generally, remarkable profits for any industry. The "many" just won't allow it. 'The power to tax is the power to destroy'.

"A Socialist state may be theoretically more Christian than a capitalistic community. But Gladstone's saying, 'Selfishness is the greatest curse of the human race', I fear is just as true today as it was at the beginning of this century. I am one of the old school who believes in individualism, provided it be curtailed so as not to act to the detriment of a man's neighbor. Regardless of the social aspect, certainly it is more efficient; reasonably controlled it is economically sounder. A very great Frenchman once said; 'An individual proprietor is always alive to his interests, while a community is, on the contrary, sleepy and sterile; the interests of an individual are a matter of simple instinct; those of a commune demand virtue, and virtue is rare."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"No, I am not a pessiminst. I am sketching our picture over many years as I see it. I believe that the traditional aggressiveness and i agination of American s will improve on some aspects of the Socialistic era I foresee. But we are entering a 'new era' this time, indeed.....

"Even the N. R. A. has some favourable aspects. Elimination of unethical competition is distinctly one. And the first point I mentioned a while ago as being the first essential to recovery is distinctly with us as compared wi th the darkest days of the depression, viz., confidence, although it has wavered a bit over the last few weeks. Nevertheless, I believe with my whole heart that, because of better feeling, than some months ago, and because of some combination of economic laws (that no man yet has been able to diagnose) regardless of what theorists may do to slightly retard our progress, we are slowly on our way out of this depression. Because I consider economic forces, many of which are synonymous with laws of nature, stronger than any set of men.

"For the near term I am likewise optimistic. I believe somewhat increased volume of business, plus, if you will, a further cheapening of the dollar, points to higher prices of equities, commodities, property, things, by the year end.

.....The Government has power to spend ten billion dollars. Taxes will service some of the necessary borrowing. But, when all is said and done, in my opinion the only way the Government balance sheet will ever be eventually presentable is to make our Treasury's gold do twice or more its work by means of "coin clipping."

"At the moment, there is utmost confusion here. The most intelligent answ r to a query as to what is ahead is 'I don't krow'..... I shall eve n go so far as to venture some prophecies.

"The next Congress will be appalling. The President may have to appeal to the country; I hear one prominent man say it is conceivable the constitution may be suspended. The President will be harassed by the farming element - the inflationists - and by Labor primarily. I believe Mr. Roosevelt is mentally honest and the soundest man of his group. It is by no means of negative significance he might have to take matters into his own hands. He has courage, at the moment he has the country with him. I don't, however, like half of his advisors.

"We will intervene in Cuba, hurting our trade with South America. The Securities Act will be amended; it is deflationary, drying up the flow of necessary long term capital. Guarantee of bank deposits I believe will be nullified or changed, even though the morning paper doesn't look so.

"The A. A. A. is even less satisfactory than the N.R. A. Strikes will occupy headlines for many months to come--the consolation being it is a classic sign that the depression is waning. Public works will be in the forefront of the Government's program. Credit inflation will be tried to the limit before currency is tempered with.

"Any well posted man realizes we have gone a long way on the road to inflation. One of the current Services puts it very well when they say, 'There is active inflation when a Government is providing or expending money in huge volume, outside the sphere of its normal functions. We have paid more than one hundred millions to cotton producers to destroy part of their crop; we are committed to advancing them another four hundred million. We have paid bonuses for the destruction of pigs; we have loaned money to China and will probably to Russia (shortly after the coming recognition) for the purchase of surplus agricultural products. We are providing millions to rehabilitate the railways; we are contemplating direct loans to industry and to support and finance new payrolls. The morning paper rumors that we will supply capital required to make shaky banks eligible for membership in the deposit insurance fund. We are taking over the frozen and slow assets of closed banks. We are guaranteeing interest on bonds for the relief of home owners and gradually

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137114

and gradually making a Government agency the holder of most of the farm mortgages of the country. We are endeavouring to get Municipalities to match advances for public works up to at least three billion dollars.

"There isn't anything to prevent our going back to modified gold standard whenever we want to and still have vast means for inflation either through currency or credit. Assume we had a 25% gold xxx cover, more than four billion of American gold would furnish backing for more than sixteen billion of currency. This would treble our present currency volume. On the present basis, the four billions of our gold is worth in excess of six billions of our currency and would justify with a 25% coverance twenty four billions of backed currency or more than enough to liquidate the entire National Debt.

"There is no doubt to my mind but that our dollar will drop materially against the gold currencies of the world (although I sincerely believe that there won't be any such thing much longer.) In terms of American dollars to repeat, I visualize considerably higher commodity and stock prices. I don't say these will be due entirely to inflation. I do think better times are ahead.

"This is a terribly rambling letter and naturally a very confidential one. I hope most sincerely it gives you a general, though incoherent, understanding of our views."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137115

GLENSMERE.

OTTAWA.

October 13,1933.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

I now beg to enclose,as requested, copy of the letter which you read on Wednesday. Yesterday two gentlemen from New York,who are very closely in touch with the trend of affairs in United States,expressed some doubt as to whether President Roosevelt would take the action which Mr.Smith seemed to expect..

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
TORONTO,
ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137116

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 25, 1933.

Dear Sir Robert Borden:

At Mr. Meighen's request I am sending you copy of memorandum by Mr. J. C. Hodgins of Brampton, which will no doubt be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
"Glensmere",
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137117

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

October 26,1933.

Personal.

My dear Meighen,

Thanks for the copy of the Brampton letter which I have found very interesting indeed. Certainly the writer has a fine gift of expression. I am to lunch with Mr.Bennett tomorrow; and I shall show him the copy which you were good enough to send to me. He has a copy of the letter from my American correspondent and he was so much impressed with it that he read it to his colleagues.

With renewed thanks and kind regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
TORONTO,
ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137118

347 Bay St. Toronto,
November 1, 1923.

My dear Sir Robert:

Here is another contribution, in duplicate, from Mr. Hodgins. This man certainly has given a great deal of study to the subject. If you think it worth while passing a copy to the Prime Minister, please do so with Mr. Hodgins' compliments.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
"Glenmore,"
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

137119

November 4,1933.

My dear Meighen,

Your letter of the first instant just reached me this morning; and I have not yet had time to read the enclosure. No doubt the duplicate will be well worth transmitting to the Prime Minister.

With thanks and best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R L Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
TORONTO,
ONT.

Rideau Hall

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137120

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

January 12,1934.

"The recently announced unbalanced budget of the Federal Administration for the years 1934-35 is indeed startling. Its ultimate ramifications are so far-reaching that at the moment all of us are somewhat at loss to evaluate with any degree of exactness the final outcome. As is pointed out, however, in not all its aspects is this tremendous program of expenditures alarming. I might start with the favourable side first.

"As alluded to by the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr.Bennett, the per capita public debt of the United States, even making allowance for the substantial increases to be expected over the ensuing two years, will compare favourably with that of either Canada, Great Britain or several of the other larger European countries. At the present time, for example, the ratio of total debt to total wealth of the United States is estimated to be about 8% as compared with a debt ratio of 36% in Great Britain. While the contemplated rate of expansion in our national debt before the end of the current fiscal year, namely $6,000,000,000 in the dix months' period ending July 1,1934, is indeed extremely rapid, yet it is interesting to note that this rate was exceeded at many times during the War period, when the total increase in our debt was from about $1,000,000,000 to $26,000,000,000 in the space of approximately four years. The total expansion contemplated for the next two fiscal years is $9,000,000,000.

"Expert financial opinion indicates that a successful financing of this tremendous increase in debt is entirely feasible, barring unusual unforeseen disturbances. Part of it,of course, will be effected by means of short-term notes at increasing interest rates; although due to the unfortunately large proportion of short-term debt already outstanding, it is entirely probable that the Government will also resort to large long-term debt issues, even though at much higher interest rates in order to achieve a better balance. The Federal Reserve System can be relied upon to absorb a tremendous amount of government bonds, nearly all of the $3,000,000,000 of the purchase authorization of the last Congress remaining unutilized. Approximately another $4,000,000,000 is available for government credit from the unrealized "profit"on the gold reserves of the Federal Reserve System, which will undoubtedly be appropriated by the Government ultimately. Still further, the banks can probably be relied upon to furnish a market for another substantial amount. In addition there is always an important institutional demand for government bonds which would be greatly stimulated by any significant rise in the coupon rate.

"In a sense the Government is resorting to these emergency expenditures as a national investment to "Buy recovery". This point of view is,of course, unorthodox, but it is not necessarily dangerous to the economic structure. The $8,000,000,000 of expenditures over the next six months represent in no sense entirely squandered money falling into the pockets of a spending public. A part will go to the creation of public works which, while not always necessary and productive, will represent, at least in part, income-producing investments.

"An

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137121

"An important part will go into the acquisition of industrial assets, obtained as collateral against the large contemplated loans to industries of all sorts. Another substantial proportion, possibly as much as $1,500,000,000.over the next two years, will be assigned for the purchase of the capital stock and notes of banks in order to supply new money to these financial institutions to stimulate their loaning policies.

"It seems all but inevitable that this governmental progam will express itself in a powerful stimulation of business activity. Already our usual statistical indices give definite signs that industrial activity is poised for a great upward movement over the next two or three months. This development will,of course, in turn stimulate the security markets, probably to a marked degree. The only offsetting factors are seem first, in the possibility of a heavy governmental tax program to be imposed upon industry to support this debt burden, and secondly, in the present somewhat socialistic attitude of the Administration as reflected in the tendency to deny private enterprise a reasonable profit on its capital. I think that neither of the above will develop to an extent sufficient to check seriously a substantial expansion in security prices.

"The entire borrowing program carries with it at least the threat of a serious credit inflation at some future date. The habit of spending freely is not easily foregone. Billions of new, easy money injected into the economic structure can easily promote an insatiable desire for more and more. Moreover the excess reserve balances of our banks may be artifically expanded to unhealthy levels where lending policies may compare more with the unfortunate extravagances of 1928-1929 than the sober dictates of conservative banking would warrant. Again, the governmental deposit insurance plan, put into effect this January 1, is itself inflationary in so far as it places a premium upon slipshod bank management. Hence, it is possible to visualize within the next few months an excessive credit expansion accompanied by feverish industrial activity at a high but unstable level. Such a situation could not help but give way ultimately to a serious collapse. The Government apparently believes that it has the means to apply the brakes if the economic machine begins to run too fast. Moreover it believes that this initial government stimulation can be gradually merged into a natural business recovery once the industrial wheels have been started. The point of view is logical, if practicable. This Administration attitude is seen in the proposal to diminish rapidly excessive governmental expenditures during 1935, so that by the end of the fiscal year 1935-1936, a balanced budget will again be achieved.

"For the longer term the difficulties surrounding this plan may prove serious. But, regardless of whether the more distant dangers develop or not, over the immediate future we are, ourselves, convinced of the stimulating effect of the program as a whole. In fact, the distant future is still so vague as to defy definition at this time. The very boldness of the plan places it outside the realms of usual experience and therefore outside of our ability to evaluate completely. But for the present,it appears that the Administration's immediate objectives -higher commodity prices, decreased unemployment, expanding business activity and increasing profits-are very likely to be realized. Therefore, for the next two or three months we are in the main quite optimistic concerning both business conditions and the security markets.".

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137122

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 10, 1925.

My dear Sir Robert:

When seeing you Sunday I forgot to extend to you a message from Sir Michael Myer, now Chief Justice of New Zealand. You will recall that Sir Michael was in Canada and saw something of you in the Spring of 1915. He is a man quite highly regarded in the Dominion and was good enough to have a luncheon party in my honour at the Capitol.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
"Glensmere",
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137123

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

May 1,1935.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

I should be grateful for an expression of your views with regard to conditions present and impending in Canada and in United States. My own impressions give me a good deal of anxiety.

The situation is so confused, the rumours so ominous and the outlook so uncertain that conjecture as to the future seems almost vain.

I have much less confidence as to what the future holds in store than I had six months ago.

If all goes well I shall be in Toronto on the fifteenth instant and I hope then to have the pleasure of meeting you sometime during the forenoon. I have a Board Meeting at 2 P.M; and I shall leave for Ottawa by the afternoon train.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137124

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

May 1,1935.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

The Annual Meeting of the League of Nations Society in Canada will be held this year in Ottawa, May 31, June 1. I have received a warm invitation to attend, together with a copy of enclosed draft agenda which please return.

It is doubtful whether I shall be in Ottawa at the time of the meeting, but I did tell Professor MacDermot that I might be able to attend.

MacDermot has worked hard in the interests of the Society and of the League during the past year; and he has been chiefly responsible for keeping the Society alive.

It seems to me that his agenda is unduly ambitious. Perhaps some supporters are moved by mistaken enthusiasm and unbalanced judgment.

Your characterization of the proposed resolution accords with my own views.

I shall suggest to MacDermot that there should be a committee on resolutions for the double purpose of avoiding waste of time and mistaken proposals. x

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

The Right Hon.Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

x He tells me this resolution will be quashed in Committee. R.L.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137125

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

May 3,1935.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

Please note and return the enclosed letter from Professor T.W.L. MacDermot respecting the proposal which will come before the Meeting of the Toronto Branch next Wednesday. If you are a member of that Branch, I hope you will take occasion to be present at that meeting.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137126

347 Bay St. Toronto,
May 7, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

Thanks very much for the trouble you have gone to with respect to that League of Nations matter. I am returning Prof. McDermot's letter herewith, as requested.

Referring to your other letter, I think there has been an impeding of recovery, especially in the U. S., by Government interference, and I earnestly hope nothing will be done in Canada which copies their example. I don't think Roosevelt's N. R. A. was wholly vicious, but it attempted vastly too much at once and had features which were unsound.

At the same time I do not think anything has been done which can stop recovery. My theory is that recovery is as hard to stop as the trip downwards. You cannot have a crash when money is plentiful, and never was money so plentiful as now. On this subject I cannot do better than send you an article by Sir Henry Strakosch, which in my judgment is the soundest and clearest presentation of the world position that I have read. Please return it. This copy belongs to a friend of mine in Edmonton. I am also sending you a copy of letter I have written to Jack Price. He appealed to me to do something to help the Grand Trunk shareholders.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. L. Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137127

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

May 9,1935.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

I have read the interesting and instructive article by Sir Henry Strakosch, which I now return.

Do you happen to have read "The Great Depression" by Lionel Robbins, Professor of Economics in The University of London? His analysis of the causes of the depression is penetrating; but I especially appreciated the last forty pages contained in Chapter VIII, "Conditions of Recovery". Hugh Bullock showed me this book when I passed through New York on my return from Atlantic City about a month ago; and since, he has sent me a copy. It is published by The MacMillan Company of New York(1934)and should be in the Library. I am calling up Burrell to order it and to send it to you unless you already have the volume.

When next you come to Ottawa,please let me know a day in advance, if you should arrive before the fourteenth instant. On that day I leave for Toronto; and I shall be in your City on the fifteenth and part of the sixteenth, leaving for Ottawa that day at 5 P.M. I shall bring with me some documents which you might find interesting.

I hope you are right about recovery. Conditions in U.S. impress me as tending inevitably to disastrous inflation. A prominent English financier who recently visited that country predicted an impending boom; I presume he had in mind a stock-market boom, resulting from the approaching inflation. He had intended to visit Canada but decided otherwise on account of Ontario's policy of repudiation.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

The

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137128

The tiresome insistence of Grand Trunk shareholders met a fitting reply in your letter to John Price in which I entirely concur. Repeatedly, I requested, even begged, the G.T.R. Management to carry on, informing them, at the same time, that Canada, having regard to her commitments during the War, could not further come to their assistance.

With kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

P.S. Probably you take "The Wall Street Journal"; but I venture to enclose two clippings from yesterday's issue.

R.L.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137129

347 Bay St. Toronto,
May 10, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

Referring to yours of 9th, I do not expect to be in Ottawa before the 14th, but I shall be here the 15th and 16th and am writing to see if you would not permit me to give you a small luncheon at noon on either the 15th or 16th. My idea is to have Sir Thomas White, Mr. Rowell and two or three men who have stayed with our organization right through, like Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Harrison Smith and Sir Henry Drayton; also D. B. Hanna, Hugh Clark and such as they.

It would give me very great pleasure indeed if you would let me know that this will be all right.

Sincerely yours,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P. C., G. C. M. G.,
"Glensmere",
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

137130

May 10,1935.

My dear Meighen,

This morning, on going over a large collection of pamphlets that have accumulated during recent months, I found Brebner's paper on "Canada, The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the Washington Conference. It is a most interesting article and I am extremely glad that the great part you played at the Imperial Conference of 1921, has been set forth so clearly and so cogently by Professor Brebner. Today I am writing to him my thanks and congratulations.

With very kind regards,I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137131

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

May 11,1935.

My dear Meighen,

Your very kind letter has just reached me; and I shall be delighted to lunch with you on Thursday, May 16.

I am remaining over to attend the Annual Meeting of the Council of The Boy Scouts Association on Thursday, but I intend to leave by the 5 P.M.(D.S.T.) train for Ottawa on that day. The Council Meeting is summoned for 5.30 P.M. (Thursday) so that there will be ample time to attend the luncheon.

With thanks and very kind regards,

I remain,

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
P.C., K.C.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137132

347 Bay St. Toronto,
May 13, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

I am delighted to receive your letter this morning. Have arranged the luncheon for the Albany Club at 12.45. We will have about fifteen there, including your nephew.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C., K.C.M.G.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137133

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

May 17,1935.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

In returning from Toronto yesterday, more information, conjectures and opinions as to the trend and probable outcome of political affairs were poured into my ears. The general opinion confirmed your view that Bennett would be justified in retiring and that he will retire.

There are many suggestions as to the succession; but your name holds first place. I do not know whether your business responsibilities will permit you to undertake the task, but I earnestly hope so.

Please send to my office when you return the two documents I left with you.

I am leaving tomorrow morning for a week's outing at Echo Beach.

With very kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R L Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO, 2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137134

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

May 17,1935.

Ltr ss

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

For your own eyes solely, I send copy of a letter just received from my friend Hugh Bullock, a young man of splendid promise whose opinions on business tendencies in U.S.are entitled to close consideration.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R L Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137135

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

May 17,1935.

My dear Meighen,

You need not be assured that I most warmly appreciate your thoughtful kindness in bringing together at luncheon yesterday so many of my old friends and comrades. In speaking, I did not sufficiently express my grateful thanks therefor.

White mentioned my letter to him upon his retirement in which I emphasized his perfect loyalty throughout our association in public life. Doubtless I have written to you in the same sense. But if not, I desire now to emphasize the unfailing and constant loyalty, the wise counsel and the splendid assistance which, throughout the years of our political comradeship, you invariably accorded to my leadership.

In words of "the greatest Englishman of History", which I now apply to you,

"The best wishes that can be forged in your heart, be servants to you."

With kindest regards and all good wishes, I remain, my dear Meighen,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137136

347 Bay St. Toronto,
May 25, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have just returned this morning and have yours of 17th. A photograph of yourself with as fine a superscription as I would ever want to read hangs in my home.

I do not think any Government of Canada ever served the country quite so well as yours did from 1914-20. This is said with a very high appreciation of many big things which Mr. Bennett has accomplished.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G. C. M. G.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137137

347 Bay St. Toronto,
May 25, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

Thanks very much for your private letter with enclosure of Mr. Bullock's views, which I certainly appreciate having the opportunity of reading.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G. C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

WITH SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S
COMPLIMENTS.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137139

COPY

Clinton,Oneida County,N.Y.
May 30,1935.

My dear Mr.Young,

I am warmly sympathetic with the proposed conference over Canadian-American affairs, and I should feel greatly honoured to be associated with Sir Robert Borden in the luncheon at Canton. I have admired and honoured him for many years, and I would not readily forego any possible opportunity to continue and cultivate friendship between us. I am compelled,however, to realise limitations upon the physical strength which advancing years have left me. I can start very bravely but grow tired very quickly; and some painful experiments have proved that the journey, the meeting, the luncheon, the delightful interviews with old friends - all put together would be too much for my strength, so I must stay at home. I hope that you may have a useful and delightful meeting and I am sure you will.

I beg you to present to Sir Robert assurance of my profound respect and friendship. I appreciate highly your kind invitation and regret very much that I cannot join you in person.

Always faithfully yours,

(SGD) Elihu Root.

Mr.Owen D. Young,
570,Lexington Avenue,
New York City,U.S.A.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137140

COPY

JULY 20,1935.

PRIVATE-

My dear John,

Enclosed is a clipping from THE WALL STREET JOURNAL of the nineteenth instant which probably you have seen. It emphasizes what is possible under so-called Democracy, especially what has been done in Louisiana.

More than once I have set forth my opinion of Mitchell Hepburn in extremely uncomplimentary terms which I do not in the least withdraw. His outrageous attack upon the public faith and credit, not only of this Province but of Canada, his indecent treatment of efficient and respected public officials, his clownish vindictiveness, his utter lack of dignity, his smart-Aleck antics and the extremely undesirable characteristics which credible rumour attributes to his habit of life, have not roused my admiration.

For the first time I find something to appreciate and indeed to admire. I allude to his pronouncement that every person physically capable who refuses to work when work is available shall be debarred from relief. In my opinion this is the most direct and unequivocal statement of sound policy in such matters that has come under my notice.

However, I deeply regret that it is merely a pennyworth of bread in so much sack.

With kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

SGD. R.L.Borden.

J.W. Dafoe,Esquire,
WINNIPEG FREE PRESS LIMITED,
WINNIPEG,MAN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY

PRIVATE

EXTRACT FROM LETTER TO J.W. DAFOE
APRIL 15,1935.

"The outburst of the Mayors and Hepburn's policy of repudiation have created a most unfortunate impression in United States and have dried up U.S. investments in Canadian securities; although their business men preface their comment by confessing that, having regard to their own policies, they should best be silent. The comment in great Britain is extremely acrid. Hepburn had reason for seeking some modification of the contracts but his manner of approach seems to me maladroit, clumsy, malevolent and highly detrimental. Gladstone carried even to excess the principle that engagements made by a previous administration must be faithfully observed. If I remember correctly, he carried this principle into practice even when understanding had been reached before the engagement had assumed final form."

EXTRACT FROM LETTER TO J.W.DAFOE,
JULY 12,1935.

"Whatever may be said of varying forms of virtual repudiation as they have recently appeared, nothing has occurred so detrimental to a nation's credit as Ontario's legislative repudiation of the power contracts. The resulting impairment of credit and confidence abroad has been startling. If you have studied the proposals practically accepted in Great Britain for a series of conversion loans you must realize how vitally important they were to Canada's financial structure which, to speak very euphemistically, is far from satisfactory. A series of conversions into long-term securities would have made the position impregnable for such a period as to remove apprehension. An agreement had been prepared and approved and was about to be signed for the first conversion. The negotiations came to an immediate and untimely end when Ontario repudiated. By this conversion and those in contemplation there would have been a saving of about a million dollars per annum in interest charges. I venture to observe that even Hepburn comes high at that figure."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137142

COPY FOR THE RT.HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

July 29,1925.

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

Rt.Hon.The Prime Minister.

Professor J.Bartlett Brebner, Professor of History at Columbia University, is greatly concerned about the future of the Archives. "It would be tragic if the office became a piece of political patronage."

He suggests that Professor George W.Brown of Toronto would fill the bill almost perfectly. His next selection is Professor D.C.Harvey, and his third is W.S. Wallace,Librarian of Toronto University.

I have told him that so far as Professor Brown and Professor Harvey are concerned I should be disposed to agree, although my knowledge is extremely limited. W.S. Wallace I should regard as about the worst possible selection and I have so expressed myself to Brebner.

SGD.R.L.BORDEN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137143

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

August 1,1935.

Private and

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

Among thoughtful and experienced men with whom I have recently discussed existing conditions, I have found a strong opinion that the arrangements for dealing with unemployment and relief have been too much a hand-to-mouth affair, and that a programme carefully arranged and based upon the continuance of depression for a considerable further period is essential. Much appreciation was expressed for C.C.Camps in United States which are regarded as the best service that Roosevelt has given to his country.

I am leaving on Saturday for a two weeks' holiday in the Laurentian Hills. My address will be,

Echo Beach Fishing Club,
Blanche Post Office,
P.Q.

With very kind regards and all good wishes,I remain, my dear Meighen,

Yours faithfully,

R.L. Borden

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,&c.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO,2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137144

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

August 1,1935.

PERSONAL-

My dear Meighen,

Some time ago we discussed the purchase of Canadian General Investment and you suggested that you might obtain an offer at a price which you would recommend. I do not remember whether the number of shares was specified, probably 500. Have you had this in mind; and if so, has anything transpired?

Faithfully yours,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.&c.,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137145

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario,
August 2, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert :

I have your letters of August 1st.

Personally, I would be apprehensive of a scheme on anything like a permanent footing to take care of unemployment. The unemployed game has become a real racket and in my judgment Hepburn is not far wrong in his way of handling it here in Ontario. The experience of Great Britain in the last few years shows that we can still employ as many as ever and that unemployment insurance pretty well takes care of the balance.

What is needed in this country is confidence--- a confidence that will release private monies for long term enterprises to take up the unemployment in the durable industries.

My recollection is that the C. C. camps in the United States are very much like the camps under the Militia Department here. The latter are very creditable indeed and all the difficulties encountered are without a question of doubt due to organized Communism.

As regards C. C. I. there has been really nothing coming on the market except a few little dribs that are not worth bothering with. There were several thousand shares came over from England before I spoke to you and I thought there might be some more.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Echo Beach Fishing Club,
Blanche Post Office, P. Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137146

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

August 15,1935.

PRIVATE
CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Meighen,

Your letter of the second instant reached me at Echo Beach from which I have just returned.

Hepburn certainly deserves credit for his action and policy with regard to unemployment. The enclosed copy of my letter (July 20) to John W. Dafoe may interest you. On several occasions I had written to Dafoe respecting Hepburn. A quotation from my letter to Dafoe(April 15) is also enclosed.

Ashton and MacBrien told me that the C.C.C. Camps differed in important respects from those established under the Department of National Defence. They can give you full particulars of these differences which, in some aspects, seem to be extremely important.

With kindest regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R.L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,
K.C. &c.,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO,2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137147

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario,
August 16, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert :

I have read with intense interest your two letters to J. W. I certainly would like to know his sincere re-action.

Have never seen so comprehensive and exact an estimate of Hepburn.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137148

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

August 20,1935.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

I never learned his reaction. In reply to my various letters bombarding him with Hepburn he has always maintained a discreet silence.

I expect to be in Toronto about September 11, when I hope to call upon you.

Meantime with kindest regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R.L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,&c.,

347, Bay Street,

TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137149

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

August 28,1935.

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Meighen,

Recently I have made two investments,which I suppose I must regard as speculative - in the 6%,1950 Bonds of Great Lakes Paper Company Limited at an average cost of 41.08 1/3.

If you should feel at liberty to give me in strict confidence your opinion as to the investment, I should be grateful, as I am rather undecided whether to liquidate or to hold.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,&c.,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137150

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

August 28,1935.

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Meighen,

The result of the recent election in Alberta filled me with amazement which has not yet subsided.

In various quarters I have sought for explanation. The most plausible consists in the origin of the Albertan population. It is said that sixty percent, either by birth or ancestry, come from states in which the populist theories flourished many years ago.

Then it is said that they are of an ancestry which continually wandered and that they never had their roots very deep in the soil of any state in the American union or presently in the Province of Alberta.

But I asked for an explanation as to the candidature of highly intelligent and capable people,such as lawyers, doctors, clergymen, merchants. The only reply is that these people have been affected by the"atmosphere". This did not seem to me very reasonable; but in conversing yesterday with Dunning I found he attributed a good deal of importance to this view.

There is much conjecture as to the effect of Alberta's pronouncement on the impending election. I have not discussed it with Mr.Bennett -indeed I have not seen him except casually since his return.

I am told that Perley expects a stalemate. This view did not find favour with some Montreal people whom I met yesterday. If you can expose the situation, tendencies and probable result I should be grateful to hear from you.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C., With very kind regards,I remain,
&c., Yours faithfully,

347, Bay Street,

TORONTO,2, ONT.

R.L.Borden

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137151

347 Bay St. Toronto,
August 29,1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

All I can say about Great Lakes is that one tender is under preparation and practically complete, which at the moment it is the absolute resolve of the tenderers to go through with. If it is gone through with, the bonds in my judgment will be worth substantially more. Of course, anybody can change his mind.

Besides, the Receivers have been approached by others for information, who are indicating an intention to tender.

I am endeavouring to secure and will send you an analysis of the world paper situation. It is brief and instructive and gives one a perspective over the next few years which I think is rather encouraging to this country.

Lake St. John's in my judgment are just as safe or safer as a purchase.

Aside from the limitations of my position as Trustee for the Bondholders, I would not sell my Great Lakes now.

If you are still holding International Petroleum, I decidedly would not sell that.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137152

547 Bay St. Toronto,
August 29, 1935.

Personal

My dear Sir Robert:

It is pretty hard to explain the stupefying result in Alberta. I was not surprised personally. Was out in May and made up my mind certainly that if election came then Social Credit would carry. It appears to have gained since. Persistent questioning failed to find a single one who even pretended to know what it meant or rather to know how it was going to be given effect. They were just for it because of the usual cry: "Nothing can be worse than where we are". They will find out now. One's confidence in democracy weakens with the years, but nothing so shocking as this has ever occurred in my experience. Aberhart's commitments are fantastic and preposterous. I can see before very long a mass of deluded people pursuing and haunting him as long as he lives.

The disease had not spread beyond Alberta when I was West, but I don't think Saskatchewan is at all immune. The experience of Alberta though will prevent the spread of the malady. What worries me most is the application of that election as a barometer to the Dominion result. Still I cannot believe that any except one of the two great parties will be the leader in October.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137153

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

September 4,1935.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

My best thanks for the copy of "Newsprint In The World Market" by R.K.Martin, Secretary, Newsprint Export Manufacturers Association of Canada.

Mr. Martin's estimate does seem to indicate a possibility, perhaps even a probability, that demand in export trade may gradually begin to creep up toward surplus production.

On page 5 he observes that the annual cut in Sweden,Norway and Finland exceeds annual growth; and he alludes to the agitation in Sweden and Norway against over-exploitation of the forests. Thus he believes that recent Scandinavian expansion cannot be continued very much longer; but he alludes to a further potential supply in Russia.

What relation,if any, have these observations to the future of the industry in Canada? To what extent,if any, are we indulging in over-exploitation of our forests? How long can the present measure of denudation be continued with safety? And what measures are being considered and carried out for insuring permanence of the supply?

It would be useful to have Mr.Martin's views on these considerations which seem to me important, although I must confess to an almost complete ignorance in relation thereto.

With kind regards,I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R.L.Borden

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
P.C.,K.C.,
347,Bay Street,
Toronto,2, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137154

347 Bay St. Toronto,
September 5, 1935.

Personal

My dear Sir Robert:

Referring to yours of 4th, the general impression made on me by Mr. Martin's article is that fundamental world conditions in the way of paper demand are improving. I find American publishers with whom I have been in contact lately very decidedly of the same view.

The question you raise is another one entirely. There are a good many paper companies with abundant supply to last fifty to sixty years. That is their belief and I think they know their business and have dependable estimates. Nevertheless, from the standpoint of the country as a whole we are depleting our wood resources without providing for compensating growth. From the national standpoint this is deplorable, but from the standpoint of companies owning sufficient resources, it can only be regarded as encouraging.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, K. C., M. G.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137155

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

September 21,1935.

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Meighen,

I am not in touch with Conservative Headquarters in Ottawa,but I hear disquieting rumours as to the trend of public opinion. It is said that King is losing ground, Bennett is slightly gaining ground and Stevens is strongly gaining ground, especially in all the Provinces east of the Great Lakes.

Stevens' Fides Achates in Ottawa claims eighty seats; even half of that number would be a calamity.

In so confused a situation there can be little more than conjecture but I should be grateful for your impression.

With very kind regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
P.C.,K.C.&c.,
247, Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137156

347 Bay St. Toronto,
September 23, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have yoursof 21st.

From present appearances Stevens will get nowhere in the West. The C. C. F. and Social Credit will probably have the majority there. Mr. Bennett undoubtedly is having a fine reception and his stock is rising.

From Manitoba East, I am afraid it looks at present as if Stevens would get quite a number of seats. I was more afraid a week ago of his getting a dangerous number than I am now.

It looks at present as if no Party will have a majority. We will both be able to speak with more confidence in ten days' time.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
"Glensmere",
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137157

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

September 25,1935.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

I returned from Montreal last evening. The political atmosphere seemed brighter for the Conservative Party than it was two weeks earlier.

Ballantyne is confident that Quebec will give that Party thirty seats; and he bases this estimate upon a careful analysis of the outlook in each constituency, taking into account the personality of the candidate, influences for and against him, and the general trend of opinion so far as it can be discerned.

However, this estimate is somewhat above that of Mr.Gahan with whom I conversed while returning from Montreal. He estimates 20 to 25 seats, but added that there is a fair chance in no less than thirty-five seats.

I have somewhat less confidence in Ballantyne's optimism for the reason that he estimates no more than ten seats for Stevens Party.

Ernst, with whom I had a brief conversation in going to Montreal, thinks Stevens will take four seats from the Liberal-Conservative Party in Nova Scotia. I hear that Ernst is being criticized and blamed for leaving Nova Scotia to campaign in Ontario and for inadequate attention to the organization.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
&c.,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

Purvis

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137158

Purvis estimates the Stevens' following at fifty seats. I should not be inclined to place it at more than twenty-five.

But all these estimates are pure conjecture, practically valueless, without substantial basis.

Everyone seems to agree that King has been steadily losing ground and that Bennett's prospects have been steadily improving during his Western tour.

With very kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137159

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA. September 30,1935.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

My wife has suffered from a mild attack of influenza and I am taking her away for two weeks. Just on the eve of my departure, I received a summary of the four plans submitted to bondholders on September 20,and to be dealt with at the adjourned meeting on October 4th. It is impossible for me to consider the plans before my departure this afternoon. However, I submitted them to a reliable broker who was inclined to favour Plan 3(Offer of John E. Gofaell and Lynn E.Aldrich), although he acknowledges that his opinion is of no great value as he is not familiar with the complexities of the business.

My Proxy in favour of you has gone forward to the National Trust Company.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R.L. Borden.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,&c.,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

October 17, 1935. 137160

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Meighen,

The gentleman with whom I conferred yesterday morning and whom I mentioned at luncheon has the lowest possible opinion of Hepburn. He observed that the Ontario Premier during his incursion into the recent Federal campaign gave no evidence whatever of any real sense of responsibility.

He regards Lapointe as a mere child in business affairs; and Ian MacKenzie as an utterly "wild man".

I observe that King is calling the Provincial Premiers into conference. This will give them a place of vantage in their desire to raid the Federal Treasury.

It was a great pleasure yesterday to meet you again.

With very kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

The Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
P.C.,K.C.,&c.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137161

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

November 7,1935.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

Re: Great Lakes Paper Company

I observe that the opponents of the bondholders' proposal have had their way with the Ontario Government. Whenever you think it worth while I should be glad to know your estimate of the situation and your forecast of what will follow.

Hepburn's greatest and indeed his only real service to the public life of Canada will consist in his retirement. However, he leaves a smirch on the fair fame of Ontario wherein the standards of public life have temporarily descended to his level.

With very kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
P.C., K.C., &c.,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO, 2, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137162

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

November 18,1935.

My dear Meighen,

Thanks for your kind invitation to lunch when I was last in Toronto. My Board Meeting begins at two o'clock and usually I have a very early luncheon with my nephew and his family.

Tomorrow at the annual Shareholders'Meeting of Barclays Bank (Canada) I must indulge in certain lucubrations with regard to conditions and affairs. A copy of my address is enclosed; but pray do not trouble to acknowledge.

With very kind regards,I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
P.C.,K.C.&c.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137163

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 19, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

I was awfully sorry not to be able to get in touch with you when you were up last. Next time you should notify J. S.McLean and spend the time there and we can have an evening at his home. It just occurs to me that his eldest daughter, Miss Mary, is going down right away to Ottawa to spend about three weeks in special studies in the Archives. Being a Flavelle and a McLean she is a long way out of the ordinary in ability. I don't know where she will be staying but I suppose she will be practically all the time at the Archives Building.

Have read your address already and got a lot of information from it. Outside of the relief situation I think things are getting into pretty fair shape in Canada--slowly, it is true, but steadily and generally. I am afraid there has to be a different policy entirely adopted as to relief. It is too bad but I fear it is an inexorable law of this world that there must be definite suffering on the part of those out of work, as, otherwise, there does not exist that urge to get work which is essential if the whole machine is to operate. There are a vast number on relief who do not need to be there at all and who are very selective in their choice of anything to do. Relief charges are going up as conditions improve. This is anomalous and wrong.

Very kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P. C., G.C.M.G.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137163

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 19, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

I was awfully sorry not to be able to get in touch with you when you were up last. Next time you should notify J. S.McLean and spend the time there and we can have an evening at his home. It just occurs to me that his eldest daughter, Miss Mary, is going down right away to Ottawa to spend about three weeks in special studies in the Archives. Being a Flavelle and a McLean she is a long way out of the ordinary in ability. I don't know where she will be staying but I suppose she will be practically all the time at the Archives Building.

Have read your address already and got a lot of information from it. Outside of the relief situation I think things are getting into pretty fair shape in Canada--slowly, it is true, but steadily and generally. I am afraid there has to be a different policy entirely adopted as to relief. It is too bad but I fear it is an inexorable law of this world that there must be definite suffering on the part of those out of work, as, otherwise, there does not exist that urge to get work which is essential if the whole machine is to operate. There are a vast number on relief who do not need to be there at all and who are very selective in their choice of anything to do. Relief charges are going up as conditions improve. This is anomalous and wrong.

Very kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P. C., G.C.M.G.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137164

GLENSMERE.

OTTAWA.

November 25,1935.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

Mr. Hugh R. Ross, 609, Agnes Street, Winnipeg, informs me that he is engaged in writing the biography of Sir Rodmond Roblin; and he desires to know my estimation of the effect of Sir Rodmond's addresses in the campaign of 1911. Mr. Ross feels that Sir Rodmond made a large contribution toward the result. Before replying, I should be glad to have your impression.

I am inquiring whether Mr. Ross is writing the biography at the instance or with the consent of Sir Rodmond Roblin. Apparently he desires to use my reply in the book upon which he is engaged.

With very kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
P.C.,K.C., &c.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137165

347 Bay St., Toronto,
November 25, 1935.

Dear Sir Robert Borden:

Your letter of 23rd instant has been received during Mr. Meighen's absence in Saint John, and will be placed before him for reply upon his return on Wednesday morning.

Youre very truly,

Private Secretary.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P. C.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137166

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 29, 1935.

Private

My dear Sir Robert:

I have returned and have before me your letter of 23rd.

I know Hugh R. Ross very well. He is loyal to a degree, but I am afraid I cannot expect a very scholarly or impressive biography, if Mr. Ross is to be the editor.

Sir Rodmond Roblin was at his best in 1919, and when at his best there were very few men as effective on the stump as he. Without a doubt at all he did remarkable service in the 1911 election.

Personally I have always had a high opinion of Sir Rodmond Roblin. In 1915 he was what most people would have considered a hopeless bankrupt, and he was well on in years. Nothing daunted, he launched out and has made another comfortable fortune and as well has paid up every obligation owing in respect of his trial, without asking consideration.

I sincerely hope you will revise carefully, yourself, Mr. Ross' production.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P. C.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137167

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

December 2,1935.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

Thanks for your note of the twenty-ninth ultimo. I should not anticipate that Mr. Ross would produce an adequate biography. The enclosed correspondence, which please return, seems to indicate his impression that I might be willing to undertake labour of research which he did not feel inclined to undergo.

With very kind regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,&c.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137168

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 3, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

I am returning, as requested, Mr. Ross' correspondence. What really is the trouble, I expect, is that Ross has not the money to make the researches necessary. I don't think he is lazy at all.

If you would write to Senator Dennis in Nova Scotia, he could have the files looked up and have a compendium of any references to Sir Rodmond's speeches in Nova Scotia compiled from them. I really don't know who could do such a job in Montreal, or rather, who would do it. Probably F. B. L. Smith of the Mail and Empire would help him here if you would write him.

Sincerely yours,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P. C.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137169

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

December 20,1935.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

I did not call upon you yesterday, as I knew how greatly preoccupied you were with the affairs of The Great Lakes Company.

A few days before I left for Montreal and Toronto, Mr. A.H. Elder, General Solicitor, The Central R.R. Company of New Jersey, called upon me. Mr. Elder is also President of the Canadian Society of New York, a highly important and influential organization, as you doubtless know. The purpose of Mr.Elder's call was to ask for suggestions as to a speaker for their Annual Banquet; and I took the liberty of urging him to approach you.

Returning late last evening,I find a letter from Mr. Elder informing me that he has approached you, and asking me to second his request which I gladly do.

With reference to an entirely different subject, I met last Monday evening in Montreal two or three friends, among them George C. MacDonald who is a very prominent Chartered Accountant and who takes an important part in the City's activities. He surprised and somewhat appalled me by the assertion that governmental expenditure, federal provincial and municipal, including service debts, railways and unemployment, is a much higher proportion of the entire national income in Canada than in the United States, notwithstanding the tremendous prodigal and wasteful outlay in the latter country. Further, he expressed the confident opinion that the financial situation in Canada will(as he expressed it)"blow up within two years". Arthur Purvis,to whom I mentioned this on Tuesday at luncheon,told me that a similar opinion prevails in Great Britain.

With very kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,P.C.,
K.C., &c.,

OVER

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137170

P.S. I cherish a grain of salt, for I recall prophecies respecting necessary brevity of the World War.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137171

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 23, 1935.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have your letter of 20th.

The Judge on Saturday gave an unhesitating decision in favour of the Gefaell-Aldrich Offer. You will be amazed to know that first the Provincial Government, and next the Federal Government on the protest of the Provincial Government, refused to issue Charter to the re-organized Company. The Federal Government did so after a letter had been received from the Secretary of State's Department undertaking that Charter would issue as of Friday the 13th instant. Their telegram on Monday said that the Provincial Government had protested against the issue of Charter "until certain matters now in dispute are settled to the satisfaction of this Government". This is one way to attain the ends of a Provincial Government in a matter in which it has nothing to do. It also indicates a fine appreciation of the position of the Court. I was afraid of this feature when the matter came before Mr. Justice McEvoy, and was afraid of no other feature whatever. Of course, we still have to get Charter.

I note what Mr. George C. MacDonald has stated and also Mr. Purvis. Certainly this Relief situation has to be taken in hand. The whole principle of Relief must be revised. This, however, I indicated to you in a previous letter. That done, I don't take nearly as gloomy a view as does Mr. MacDonald, and I don't think Mr. Purvis himself shares the view which he stated prevailed in England. I think we can

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137172

take care of everything and continue generally favourable conditions in our own country, if we act with common sense.

I am still considering that invitation, but find it awfully hard to agree to go.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, K. C., M. C.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137173

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

December 27,1935.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

Thanks for your letter of the twenty-third instant.

I am amazed that the Federal Government should have refused a Charter on the absurd pretext communicated to you. Upon the facts, so far as I understand them, this refusal is both outrageous and indecent. It is possible that I may meet one of the Ministers at an early date; and in that case I shall take the opportunity of expressing a firm opinion along the lines above indicated. This I can do appropriately, as I am an interested bondholder.

With very kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
P.C.,K.C., &c.,
347,Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137174

December 29, 1935.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Glenasmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have your private letter of 27th.

I sent to the Prime Minister last Tuesday as impressive a telegram as I could compose. Whatever happened I don't know, but the Charter was issued yesterday, dated the 13th instant, as originally promised. Apparently they saw the error of their ways.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Chairman.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137175

GLENSMERE!

OTTAWA.

January 17,1936.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

In my opinion the Directors of Canadian General Investments Limited acted wisely in postponing consideration of an increase in dividend rate. And I congratulate the Company on the results of the past year's operations.

The first paragraph on the second page of the"Annual Report to the Shareholders" expresses a view in which I entirely concur.

Canadian Investment Fund Limited has had an excellent year. The stock which I acquired at 2.70 is now quoted 3.95-4.25.

I expect to be in Toronto on the twenty-eighth instant for the Annual Meeting of The Crown Life Insurance Company and I hope to call upon you.

In the meantime, with very kind regards, and all good wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. B. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,&c.,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137176

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 23, 1936.

My dear Sir Robert:

I am late in thanking you for your very kind letter of January 17th.

Am awfully sorry but I will not be in town on the 28th. Will be in Winnipeg that day and in Ottawa on the 30th.

I read the letter which you wrote to the U. S. paper. It is amazing how comprehensive and exact your memory is for both persons and events of almost three quarters of a century ago.

If I can get time at all, I shall call you upon Thursday.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
"Glensmere,"
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137177

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

February 8,1936.

PRIVATE AND
PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

For the interest you have taken in Henry Borden's advancement and for the most useful assistance you have given him in that regard, he is most grateful and I am indeed appreciative. He could have no better friend than you have been since he began the practice of his profession.

As you know, he has established a Firm in partnership with B.V. Elliott, under the name Borden and Elliot(1314, Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street, Toronto).

On the whole, I think he is well-advised to make this venture, as it was quite evident from his conversation with Mr.Kaspar Fraser that he could expect little or nothing in advancement or status if he remained with Fraser and Beatty.

Henry has a great capacity for hard work and intense concentration. So far as I am aware, he has made good; and I believe that he will yet make his mark in the profession.

With warmest thanks and kind regards, I remain, my dear Meighen,

Yours faithfully,

R.L. Borden

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137177

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

February 8,1916.

PRIVATE AND
PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

For the interest you have taken in Henry Borden's advancement and for the most useful assistance you have given him in that regard, he is most grateful and I am indeed appreciative. He could have no better friend than you have been since he began the practice of his profession.

As you know, he has established a Firm in partnership with B.V. Elliott, under the name Borden and Elliot(1314, Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street, Toronto).

On the whole, I think he is well-advised to make this venture, as it was quite evident from his conversation with Mr.Kaspar Fraser that he could expect little or nothing in advancement or status if he remained with Fraser and Beatty.

Henry has a great capacity for hard work and intense concentration. So far as I am aware, he has made good; and I believe that he will yet make his mark in the profession.

With warmest thanks and kind regards,
I remain, my dear Meighen,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137178

Ottawa, Ontario,
February 12, 1936.

My dear Sir Robert:

I appreciate very much your letter of 8th. So long as your nephew conducts himself as he is doing now, you need never have any worries about me. He has real ability, and his work is very thorough and efficient.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

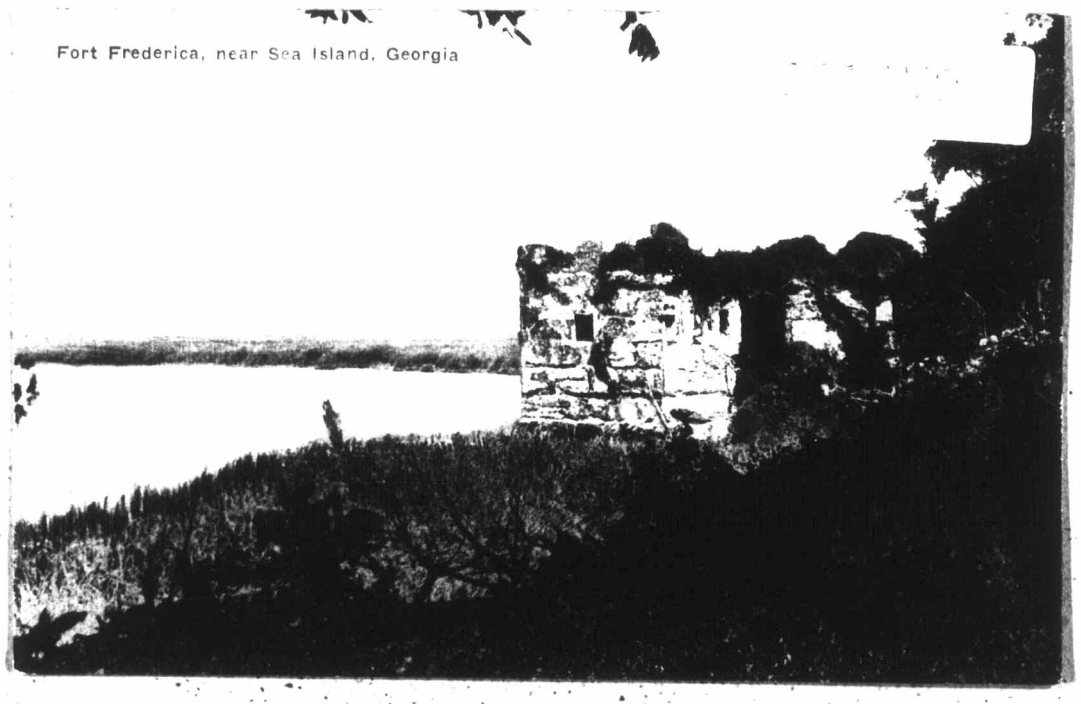
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



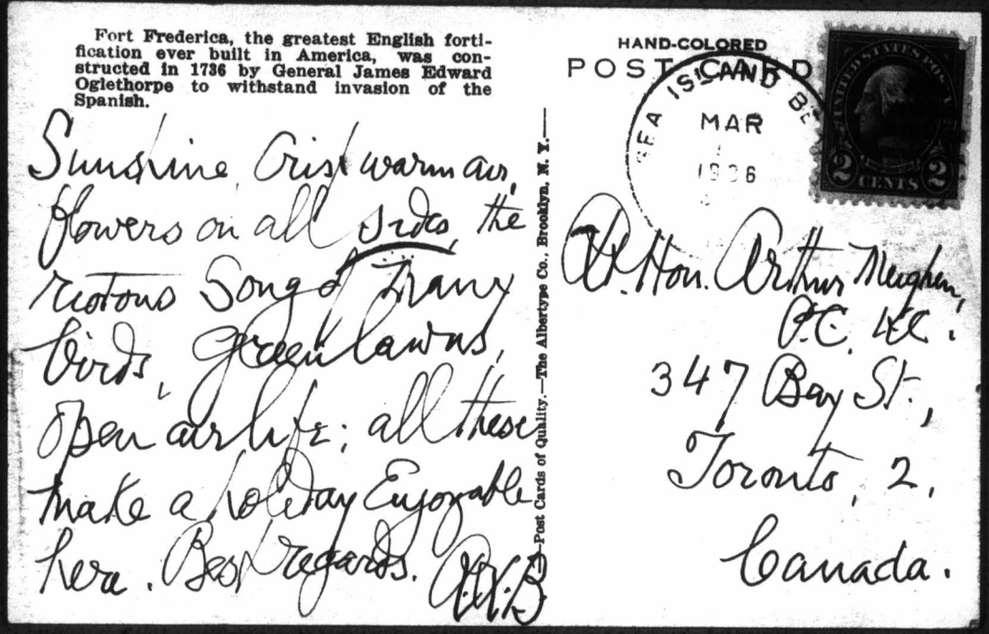
MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Fort Frederica, near Sea Island, Georgia



PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



Fort Frederica, the greatest English fortification ever built in America, was constructed in 1736 by General James Edward Oglethorpe to withstand invasion of the Spanish.

—Post Cards of Quality.—The Albertype Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—

HAND-COLORED
POST CARD

SEA ISLAND BE
MAR
1926

2 CENTS 2

Sunshine, Crisp warm air, flowers on all sides, the riotous Song of Many Birds, Green lawns, Open air life; all these make a Holiday Enjoyable here. Best regards. W.K.B.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C. K.C.
347 Bay St.,
Toronto, 2.
Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137180

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

June 3,1936.

My dear Meighen,

I am arranging a luncheon in honour of Sir John Caulcutt at my house on Monday June 15, at one o'clock p.m. at which I hope you will give me the pleasure of your company.

As you doubtless know, Sir John Caulcutt is Deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

With kind regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
O t t a w a-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137181

320 Bay St. Toronto,
June 4, 1956.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have your letter of 3rd, and thank you very much for inviting me to your Luncheon in honour of Sir John Caulcutt.

I would like exceedingly to go, but there is no way in which I can avoid being in Toronto over the week-ends, including Monday. This week-end, in fact, I had to come home for Thursday. Am exceedingly sorry as I would like very much to be there.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137182

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

June 4,1936.

DUPLICATE

My dear Meighen,

I am arranging a luncheon for Sir John Caulcutt at my house on Monday June 15 at one o'clock p.m. at which I hope I may have the pleasure of your Company.

As you doubtless know, Sir John Caulcutt is Deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas).

With very kind regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(signed) R.L.Borden

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,P.C.,
K.C., &c.,
The Senate,
O t t a w a-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137183

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

September 1,1936.

PRIVATE

My dear Meighen,

I venture to enclose an extract from an article by Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., which appeared in THE FORTNIGHTLY of July. The full text of Canada's objections to Article 10 is, doubtless, on file in the Department of External Affairs.

I returned late last Thursday evening, after an absence of nearly two months, during which I visited Great Britain, France, Belgium and Scotland. It was quite an adventure for me, but fortunately I returned in as good form as when I left the shores of Canada.

The Ceremonial at Vimy was solemn and impressive; but I was more deeply moved by my visits to the war cemetaries, wonderful in their simplicity, beauty and brooding peace.

With very kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
TORONTO,
ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137184

EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE BY SIR EDWARD GRIGG, M.P., IN "THE FORTNIGHTLY", JULY, 1936

Ethiopia's case before the League has always been based in the main on Article 10 of the Covenant, under which the members of the League "undertake to respect and "preserve, as against external aggression the territorial "integrity and existing political integrity of all "Members of the League." It has been widely held throughout the Empire for many years past that this obligation is too absolute, and at the very outset of the League's existence, in 1919, Sir Robert Borden, who represented Canada at the Peace Conference, forcibly emphasized the objections to it. Under it, he argued, the signatories of the Covenant were in effect, "called upon to declare (a) that all existing "territorial delimitations are just and expedient; (b) that "they will continue indefinitely to be just and expedient; "(c) that the signatories will be responsible therefor." Such an undertaking he considered far too wide and too rigid. "It is impossible," he said, "to forecast the future. "There may be national aspirations to which the provisions "of the Peace Treaty will not do justice and which cannot "be permanently repressed."

Sir Robert's prescience has been proved to the hilt in the last few years, for he put his finger unerringly upon the fundamental consideration which has led Japan, Germany, and Italy successively to quarrel with the League.

.....

It is therefore not upon the success of failure of Article 16, the sanctions article, that the peace of Europe turns, but rather upon the sacrosanctity or otherwise of Article 10, the status quo article. To persist in our present interpretation of Article 10, despite the considerations so wisely pointed out seventeen years ago by Sir Robert Borden, is to seek to put the world in a strait jacket, to dam the forces of change and evolution, and to make an ultimate explosion certain.

Sir Edward then proceeds to show that Article 19, which provided an escape from the severe rigidity of Article 10, has been allowed to become a dead letter.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137185

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 12, 1936.

My dear Sir Robert:

I just returned from the Maritimes and have your letter of September 1st.

Am very pleased indeed that you came back in such good form. I may tell you that a great many in this country did not like the spectacle of Mr. Lapointe standing as the representative of Canada's war effort at the Vimy celebration while you, apparently, were a spectator. Comment has been very general and very critical, and many have felt a lot worse than they have expressed.

I had seen the article by Sir Edward Grigg and was delighted at the compliment implied in it to your stand many years ago.

Very sincerely yours,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137186

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

October 15, 1936.

Private.

My dear Meighen:

It was a great privilege to have the opportunity of discussing the many affairs yesterday.

Henry L. Stimson's book is entitled "The Far Eastern Crisis" and was published this year for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper and Brothers. Although considerate and fair in his language and attitude, Stimson by a bare recital of the facts makes a formidable case against the British Government and especially Sir John Simon, with regard to one episode.

Early next week I will send you copies of the analyses of Price Brothers and Consolidated Paper which I mentioned yesterday.

I trust that the health of plaintiff's Counsel in the Hydro suit has been well maintained and that today you are in the happy position of witnessing his onslaught.

With very kind regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canada Permanent Building,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto 2.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

137187

November 18,1936.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

I have been in touch with Mr.E.L.Rhodes who tells me that his father, Honourable E.N.Rhodes, will proceed South in December and will remain in a warmer climate until the beginning of Spring. He is making definite but gradual progress and there is every reason to hope that he will recover a large measure of his former health and vigour.

Mr.E.L.Rhodes has been in touch with one of the Prime Minister's Secretaries and has been requested to call upon Mr.King at a date to be appointed.

I thought that, as Leader of the Conservative Party in the Senate, you should be advised of Senator'Rhodes' condition and of his impending absence from Ottawa.

With very kind regards,I remain, my dear Meighen,

Yours faithfully,

R.L.Borden

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.&c.,
320,Bay Street,
TORONTO,2,ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137188

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 19, 1936.

My dear Sir Roberts

. Thanks very much for your letter of 18th. I think I will drop a note to Ned Rhodes. Had a letter from his son some time ago, but have not been able to see him since his illness and feel rather guilty over this apparent neglect. Am awfully glad to learn that there is a good chance of his getting on his feet again.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, K.C.M.G.,
Glensmere,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137189

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

December 3,1936.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

Pray accept my warm congratulations upon the result of the action of the Ontario Hydro Commission against you and certain other gentlemen. I am particularly pleased with the trenchant observation of Mr.Justice Rose that the action against you had "failed miserably."

I have been housed for about four days with a wretched broncial attack but hope to be out tomorrow.

With very kind regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

The Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,&c.,
TORONTO, ONT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137196

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

December 11,1936.

PERSONAL

My dear Meighen,

A recent book well worth perusal is Sir Edward Grigg's "The Faith of an Englishman".

It was a great pleasure to meet you again on Wednesday last and to observe that you are in such excellent form, as usual.

Doubtless you were greatly depressed by Hepburn's defeat in East Hastings?

It was most satisfactory to learn of the appreciation in value of Canadian General Investments and Third Canadian General Investments.

To

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137191.

To you and Mrs.Meighen we send our warmest Christmas Greetings. May fairest fortune attend you both in the coming year!

With kindest regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

137192

January 15,1937.

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Meighen,

Solely for your personal information, I send herewith copy of a letter just received from Mr.Baldwin which probably you may find of interest.

With kindest regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. L. Borden

OVER

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2nd January 1937
10, Downing Street,
Whitehall-

COPY

137193

My dear Sir Robert,

I thank you most warmly for your kind and generous letter.

It has been a strange time but what has happened was inevitable and I feel more confidence in the future for our own country and for the Empire.

You will find the new King his father over again.

I agree with all you say about King Edward. He had and has many great gifts, but -

Accept our warmest greetings to Lady Borden and yourself, and

Believe me to remain,
Very sincerely yours,

(SGD) STANLEY BALDWIN

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137194

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 16, 1917.

My dear Sir Robert:

Thanks ever so much for your private and confidential letter of 15th January.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137195

COPY

OTTAWA,
April 9,1937

The Right Honourable
Sir R.L.Borden,G.C.M.G.,
"Glensmere",
Ottawa,Ontario.

My dear Sir Robert,

I enclose copy of the unrevised edition of Hansard of yesterday, which contains on page 3027, what I said in the House of Commons last night, with reference to the communication received from you a little earlier in the evening.

I need scarcely add that to me it was equally a source of regret and surprise to learn from your letter that you could have felt that I had called in question your motives and good faith.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD)W.L.Mackenzie King.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137196

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

April 10,1937.

PRIVATE AND
CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen

For your confidential
information I enclose herewith copies
of further correspondence with Mr.King.

R. L. Borden,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137197

April 10,1937.

My dear Mr.King,

My best thanks for your letter of yesterday. Of course I accept without hesitation and without reservation your disclaimer of any intention to call in question my motives or my good faith.

But I did feel that your language bore the interpretation placed upon it in my first letter. And while I now realise that you had no such intention, I venture to suggest, with great respect, that on this occasion you were less happy than usual in the expression of your thought.

So the matter will stand without interrupting a friendship which has lasted for many years and which I greatly value.

A friend who desired and proposed to take up the matter in Parliament has been asked to refrain.

After you return from the impending Conference in which vital issues may arise for determination, I may venture to send to you, for the purpose of historical accuracy, a memorandum touching the incidents that arose between 1910 and 1914 respecting Naval Aid, and with regard to the situation which my Government inherited when it came into power in 1911.

With very kind regards, I remain,
Yours faithfully,

Right Honourable W.L.Mackenzie King,
P.C., C.M.G., M.P.,
Prime Minister,
-O T T A W A-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137198

FORM 6124

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

D. E. Galloway, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME

GA233 52 XU

OTTAWA ONT 10 231P 1937 JUN 10 PM 2 41

THE RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN P C 1232

ROOM 1607 CANADA PERMANENT BLDG 320 BAY ST TOR

FUNERAL SERVICE LATE SIR ROBERT BORDEN SATURDAY JUNE TWELFTH AT THREE THIRTY PM DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME STOP AM DIRECTED TO ENQUIRE WHETHER YOU CAN SERVE AS ONE OF THE HONORARY PALL BEARERS STOP IF SO KINDLY WIRE REPLY IMMEDIATELY AND INDICATE ADDRESS IN OTTAWA TO WHICH LETTERS GIVING PARTICULARS MAY BE SENT

E H COLEMAN UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

FORM 6124

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137199 Form 6102

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
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

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

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

RUSH

TORONTO, JUNE 10, 1937.

COLLECT

E. H. COLEMAN
UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

WILL BE PRESENT AT FUNERAL SATURDAY AND FEEL HONOURED TO SERVE AS HONORARY PALLBEARER . ADDRESS CHATEAU LAURIER

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137200

GLENSMERE,
OTTAWA.

My dear Mr.Meighen,

I send my heartfelt thanks to you and to Mrs. Meighen for your kind sympathy in my great loss, as well as for the beautiful flowers which you were good enough to send.

You do not need to be assured of the affectionate and high regard in which my husband held you. Your association with him for many long years was one of his happiest memories.

With kindest regards to you both, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Laura Borden

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137201

Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

OFFICE OF
THE GENERAL MANAGER

January 31st, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

On behalf of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce I write to express the pleasure of our members on learning of your acceptance of our invitation to address our Annual Banquet on Monday evening, February 16th. The dinner will be held at the Hotel Statler this city at 7:00 P. M. The Toastmaster will be Hon. William J. Donovan of Buffalo and New York, former Deputy Attorney General of the United States, whom you probably know. The other speakers will be Mr. Robert Isham Randolph, President of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and Dr. Gustavus W. Dyer, Professor of Economics and Sociology at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

At 1:00 P.M. on February 16th President Thomas H. Hanrahan of the Buffalo Chamber will give a luncheon to our out of town guests and officers and the presidents of our banks, at the Buffalo Club. You are cordially invited to be present. I will reserve a room for you at the Buffalo Club or at the Hotel Statler, as you may prefer. Off-hand, my suggesting is that if you are planning to meet many people while here, the Hotel might be more convenient; otherwise, I will make the reservation at the Club.

Please advise me when you will arrive and what your desires may be in respect to reservations or any other matter. We will be glad to make all plans in accordance with your wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel B. Botsford.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137202

February 3rd, 1931.

Samuel B. Botsford, Esq.,
Buffalo Chamber of Commerce,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Botsford:

I appreciate your letter of the 31st January.

It is my intention to arrive at Buffalo on the train which leaves here at 9.30 A.M., C.P.R., on Monday, February 16th, and will go at once to the Hotel Statler. I think I would prefer to stay at the Hotel.

Yours very truly,

AM:N

Arthur Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137203

Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

Founded in 1844

February 2nd
1 9 3 1

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

In a letter just received, Joe Caulder impresses upon me the importance of not giving to the Canadian press a copy of the address which you are to deliver here on February 16th. Under the circumstances outlined by him, I can appreciate the importance of this. We shall, of course, be governed by your desires in the matter. Of course, there will be a certain amount of publicity in the United States and undoubtedly the Canadian papers will copy some of this. I take it, however, that you simply desire to withhold from the Canadian press a complete report of your Buffalo address.

Yours truly,

Samuel B. Botsford.

SBB:EB

Executive Vice-President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137204

Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

OFFICE OF
THE GENERAL MANAGER

February 11th
1 9 3 1

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Arrangements are complete for the Annual Dinner of the Buffalo Chamber next Monday. As you have been previously informed, Col. Donovan will preside. He will introduce our Mayor, Hon. Charles E. Roesch, who will speak briefly regarding the business concerns which we are honoring and which have been in continuous operation here for over fifty years. The order of speakers will then be Mr. Robert Isham Randolph, Dr. Gustavus W. Dyer and yourself.

President Hanrahan's luncheon will be held at the Buffalo Club at 1:00 P.M. on Monday. In addition, Mr. Alfred H.Schoellkopf, a Vice-President of the Buffalo Chamber, has authorized me to invite you to call at his house, 761 West Ferry Street, at 6:00 P.M. At this time there will be an opportunity for you to meet the other guests and participate in the preparations for the Dinner itself.

Yours truly,

Samuel B. Botsford.

SBB:EB

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137205

February 12, 1931.

Mr. Samuel R. Botsford,
Executive Vice-President,
Buffalo Chamber of Commerce,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Botsford:

I have your letter of 2nd. While certainly I would like very much to have no report of the Buffalo meeting in the Canadian press, for the reason that I have a feeling that I am speaking too much, nevertheless it does not seem to me that it will be possible for you to decline to admit the Canadian press or to treat them differently from the Associated press. For my own part the less publicity the better, but I have to leave the matter with you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137206

February 13, 1931.

Mr. Samuel B. Botsford,
Buffalo Chamber of Commerce,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Botsford:

Referring to your letter of 11th just received, please advise Mr. Schoellkopf that I will with the greatest pleasure call at his house on Monday afternoon. Possibly I will be seeing him at noon.

Very truly yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137207

Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

OFFICE OF
THE GENERAL MANAGER

February 20th
1 9 3 1

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

At your convenience, kindly let me know of any expenses incurred in connection with your coming to Buffalo to speak at our Annual Dinner. We thoroughly appreciated your coming and shall be glad to take care of every expense involved.

Our Publicity man is forwarding to you some of our literature including our last 'Contacts', containing brief statement about the Banquet. I think you may be interested in some of our publicity as it contains a great deal of information about this locality, including the Canadian part of the Niagara Frontier.

Yours truly,

Samuel B. Botsford.

SBB:EB

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137208

347 Bay St.

February 25, 1931.

Samuel B. Botsford,
Buffalo Chamber of Commerce,
Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Botsford:

I thank you for your letter of the 25th. $25.00 will cover my expenses.

Thanks very much for sending me the pamphlet "Contacts" which I read with interest.

I am being asked to dictate the speech for publication, but really I am so pressed for time right now I do not see how I can get it done, and am writing the Chairman of the Banquet Committee accordingly.

Yours very sincerely,

AM/R. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137209

Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

OFFICE OF
THE GENERAL MANAGER

February 26th
1 9 3 1

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your letter of the 23rd has just come to my attention and I hasten to reply, inclosing check for twenty-five dollars covering expenses incurred on your trip to Buffalo.

I can appreciate your difficulty in regard to dictating your speech, and am sorry we did not have a stenographer take it down at the Banquet. We have had numerous compliments on your splendid address.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel B. Botsford.

SBB:EB

Inc.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137210

May 14, 1931.

Mr. Samuel B. Botsford,
Buffalo Chamber of Commerce,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Botsford:

As promised some time ago, I am sending you under separate cover a copy of "The Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association", containing a transcription of my speech on "Currency and the Gold Standard".

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2/7/31 107211

Perhaps this will
interest you. See page 3.

Samuel B.Botsford.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137212

You are cordially invited to attend the

Annual Banquet

of the

Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

To be held on the evening of

Monday, February Sixteenth, at Seven o'clock

Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-one

In the Ball Room of the

Hotel Statler

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137213

This year, the Chamber emphasizes the theme, **"Stability of Business in Buffalo and the Niagara Area."** We have compiled a list of nearly 400 concerns which have been in business here continuously for 50 years or more. Representatives of many of these concerns will be present. They will be seated by decades and their presence will constitute proof of the soundness of our business structure. During the past year, this section has enjoyed comparative freedom from the financial difficulties and extreme unemployment problems that have troubled other large centers. As we enter the year it is well to contemplate the fact that in our midst are hundreds of companies which prove the stability of business in Buffalo and its environs.

At the banquet the speakers will be:

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Toronto, Canada

Vice-president of and General Counsel to Canadian General Securities, Ltd., formerly Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. During the World War, Mr. Meighen was a member of the Imperial War Cabinet. He is an outstanding representative of our neighbor nation.

Col. Robert Isham Randolph, Chicago, Illinois

President of the Chicago Association of Commerce. During the World War, Col. Randolph commanded the 535th Engineers in France. He is a distinguished advocate of inland waterways developments. As head of Chicago's great civic body, his services in crime prevention and in taxation reforms have made him one of the country's most celebrated citizens.

Gustavus W. Dyer, Ph. D., Nashville, Tennessee

Professor of Economics at Vanderbilt University. Dr. Dyer for several years represented the National Industrial Council at business organization meetings. He has spoken before the American Bankers Association and other national groups and is one of the most acceptable speakers of the country upon economic subjects.

Col. William J. Donovan, Buffalo,

will act as Toastmaster. The distinguished services of Col. Donovan are well known to all members of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, in which he has shared membership for many years.

The capacity of the Statler Ball Room will limit the number of tickets to be sold. There will be no overflow meeting. To avoid disappointment send your check and the enclosed reservation card at once to the Chamber. Table assignments made in the order received. Table reservations for parties of eight people or more will be made. Dress optional.

Members are privileged to invite ladies. As a seating list will be printed, reservations containing the names of guests must be made promptly.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137214

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 22, 1933.

Dear Mr. Bouchard:

I have your letter of 16th.

Have already written on behalf of Mr. Gobeil, as I have not forgotten his splendid services in years gone by.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Mr. Philippe Bouchard,

Baie St. Paul, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137215

Ask Mrs. Meighen if she can give you the name of Mrs. Blondin's brother.

— Arthur Boutsion.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ste Anne de Bellevue Que
July 1 / 1938 137216

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen

Dear Sir

I Joined EX. Guard Boards
and watchman 2 years
10 months 13 hrs every night
14 on Saturday 11
agree with you
warden Ponsford was
a nice warden
The Guards was
making the trouble
for the warden the same
as they was making the
trouble for EX. Guard
Boards and Convicts
agree with you words
Good wardens and Deputy
wardens Chief / Super
& Asts Guards

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Convicts[2] will work
137217
after night watchman
and day Guards was
making, the trouble
for the convict as
well as for Ex. Bowle
my wife lost her wife
own what happened at
Kingston Portsmouth
Ontario Penetentary
Guards and watchman
are the Leaders in the
trouble
Mount Pt. Hon. M. B.
Bennett to lead the
party he has a fond
Brother in Law a
fine man if health is
Good Hon. Dr Manning next
for Leader

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3 137218

visit I had my
day in the Garden
had some pray
out of the Prison
also in military the
things did not wont
on honest man

Yours Sincerely

Chief Chere mata
William Bonke
military Hospital

Ste Anne de Bellevue
Qe

The man of God should
be the Prisner Rt Hon
R. B. Bennett

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4 137219

the battle can be
won by many or
few. Bowed down
for the whole world
by studying his
Bible and prayer
book 365 days
in the year keeping
holy the Sabbath
day fought for my
life with Bible
and prayer book won
my life with the
faithful power their
was God

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

5— 137220

re minister Justice.

Rt Hon Earnest Lapointe

ten him Ex. Guard

Bourke wants to

be back and take

up his duty at

Kingston Penitentary

the date that Bryant

was 76 years of age

when he did right

duty with Bourke

24 hours night man

off duty

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137221

July 11, 1938.

Mr. William Bouke,
Military Hospital,
St. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 1st which, owing to my absence, did not reach me until to-day. I have read it carefully and thank you very much for the information it contains.

Yours very truly,

AM/MHA. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRISON ...

137222

DEFEATED BY 25 TO 9 VOTE

Attack on Last-Minute Measure Led by Meighen

CHAMPIONS GEN. ORMOND

Lays Blame for Prison Unrest on Wrong Type of Wardens and Guards

right — Correct

Ottawa, June 30.—(CP)—The Government's bill for creation of a commission to administer Canada's penitentiaries was killed in the Senate today. On the call for third reading 25 senators voted against, and only nine in favor of the measure.

The attack was led by Conservative Leader Meighen, who protested vigorously against the Senate being asked to study the whole matter of changing the system of penitentiary administration on what looked to be the final day of the session.

He did not minimize the necessity for maintaining a sound penal system, nor did he think the Canadian system perfect. But it was reasonably efficient. The country had other problems, however, of infinitely greater importance than that of considering how the imprisonment of criminals might be mitigated.

There was a state of mind abroad which sought to deprecate everything that looked like success, and to regard the well-being of a man, who had by his own efforts achieved success, as prima facie evidence of his being a public enemy. On the other hand, the same mental attitude was to regard the convict with infinite solicitude "as one of the darlings of the nation," said Mr. Meighen.

While such might be an exaggeration, nevertheless it was out of such an attitude the Government had been driven to the expense of securing the evidence of 1,800 convicts as to whether they were fairly treated, the Conservative leader said.

The first function of a penitentiary was to punish criminals, the second was regeneration.

Mr. Meighen voiced admiration for Mr. Justice Joseph Archambault and R. W. Craig, two of the three royal commissioners appointed to probe the penitentiaries. As for the third (J.C. McRuer of Toronto) "the less I say about him the better," said Mr. Meighen.

COMMISSION UNNECESSARY.

An administrative commission was unnecessary. It seemed Canada was unable to "run a hen-roost without a commission." To hear Justice Minister Lapointe one would have thought administering penitentiaries was a giant's job.

"That it is a job for a commission I don't know and I don't believe," Senator Meighen said.

"This is a mere matter of administration, a large one; but not more than that," he declared. To say one capable man could not perform the duty was an affront. The real work of penitentiary management and the test of its success was not the superintendent, who was many miles from these institutions, but the wardens and deputy wardens. If the right officers were obtained and "humbugs of guards" were not inflicted on them, the administration would be good.

The Minister was wrong if he thought he was going to convert the convicts to some other character by merely changing from a superintendent to a commission. The opposite was more likely to happen. There would be a bureaucratic rather than an individual responsibility.

The way to get better penitentiaries was to get better wardens. That was the whole problem. "There is nothing else to it," Mr. Meighen said.

He had known General D. M. Ormond, superintendent of Penitentiaries, for many years and was proud of his record as a soldier. He did not like the slightest sign of unfairness directed against a war veteran with General Ormond's record. But the Minister, following the dictates of a report that condemned the superintendent "fore and aft,"

(Continued on Page 8. Col. 2.)

PENAL REFORM BILL KILLED BY SENATE

137223

(Continued from Page One)

sought to abolish the office, establish a commission, and leave General Ormond to his fate.

"Then he says: 'I have a high opinion of General Ormond,'" commented Senator Meighen.

Government Leader Dandurand interposed to remind the Conservative leader that Justice Minister Lapointe had had many years' experience in carrying the responsibility of penitentiary administration. Out of that experience came the Minister's conclusion he (Mr. Lapointe) was unequal to the task. The Justice Department was one thing; penitentiary administration was another. Mr. Lapointe had declared his belief that responsibility for this administration could be better discharged by a carefully chosen commission.

"My appreciation of the Minister's ability compels me to decline that explanation," rejoined Mr. Meighen. The Minister was wrong if he thought he could go into the highways and get three men to take this matter off his shoulders. The Minister was well able to perform his task.

Senator Meighen could not accept the penitentiary report and see a man thrown into the street who had not had adequate means to establish his own side of the case against the allegations made against him.

A measure of such importance should not have been introduced into the House at this congested stage, and he proposed voting against it.

Senator George Gordon (Con., Nipissing) declared the Royal Commission had heard evidence from 1,800 convicts in Canada. They had gone to England to survey penitentiary conditions there. Had they, he asked, examined any convicts in the United Kingdom?

Senator Dandurand said he had not read the Royal Commission's report; but the Minister had declared he was not ready to deal with it this session. All the bill contemplated was creation of the administrative commission. The report would be discussed in its entirety next session.

Permission was given to Senator James Murdock (Lib., Ottawa) to place on Hansard those relevant pages of the commission's report dealing with General Ormond. The General had, out of his own mouth, been proven unfitted for the position, he declared.

METGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

977 Aqueduct St.,
MONTREAL.

137224

J. F. BOULAIS
BANQUIER

May 19th., 1928.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
National Building,
Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

The writer is presently furnishing an office at the plant of the Beeby Thermos Ranges Limited, which Company he is managing and financing and, as I am desirous of making it look pleasant andgive it a touch of distinction and good taste I am endeavoring to make a picture collection of all the most prominent men in Canada.

Would it be possible for you to send me a litograph picture of your good self, so that I can get it properly framed and place it among that of your friends.

I wish to state that I had occasion to visit your City a month or so ago and while in Toronto, I tried to get in touch with you, but unfortunately you happened to be in Montreal at that time, and although I delayed my return until the next day, you had not yet come back.

I trust ,however, that you will have occasion to come to Montreal in the near future and would consider it as a great personal favor if you would kindly call me on the phone (Uptown 6730) when we might be able to arrange and have lunch together.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you and hoping that you are enjoying the best of health, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

J.F.BOULAIS/ML.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137225

May 21, 1928.

Mr. J. F. Boulais,
977 Acqueduct St.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Boulais:

I just received your letter of 19th May. Am indeed sorry I was not in town when you called and will be glad to look you up the first time I have an opportunity in Montreal.

It is a pleasure for me to send you by concurrent mail autographed photograph, as requested.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

J. F. BOULAIS
BANQUIER

977 Aqueduct St.,
Montreal.

137226

February
6th.,
1 9 2 9.

Kindly return

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Vice President & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

I acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., and in reply to your demand for information, beg to state, that: I have financed a Company which produces the most wonderful gas range there is on the market today, either for domestic purpose or heavy duty work, for hotels, restaurants and large institutions.

With this range, we can guarantee a saving of at least 50% on gas bills, 30% on meat bills and 75% on the time and worry of the kitchen maid, apart from the comfort derived, as this range develops no heat in the kitchen.

We put this range on the Montreal market two years ago and in Quebec nine months ago, and if you take into consideration the pioneering work required to introduce a similar proposition, we have reasons to be proud of the results obtained so far, having already sold in the neighborhood of 3,000 ranges.

I am convinced that, if such a wonderful commodity had the proper backing from a powerful Company with a selling organization throughout the Dominion, we could have so much success in the very first year that the Syndicate (headed by the writer and some of your good Montreal friends) who controls the patents on that range all over the civilized World, besides the British Empire, would realize a tremendous money out of the selling of our rights and patents, provided the Canadian Company meets with success within a short time.

I am told that, through your cooperation, we could arrange some kind of a working agreement with the Gurney people, whose President is one of our political friends.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137227

J. F. BOULAIS
BANQUIER

Honorable Arthur Meighen
Toronto, Ont

Feb. 6th., 1929

In order to give you a slight idea of the importance of this range and the marvels that can be accomplished with same, I am enclosing herewith one of our descriptive booklets, together with a testimonial sheet containing the names of a few of our satisfied customers.

You can rest assured that the Honorable Mr. Es.L. Patenaude and myself, who control the Syndicate above mentioned, would be pleased to share their interests with you, should a satisfactory deal materialize through your kind office.

Trusting to hear from you favorably, I remain,

Very truly yours,

J.F. Boulais/ML.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137228

February 8, 1929.

Mr. J. F. Boulais,
977bAqueduct St.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Boulais:

I have yours of 6th. Will take this up with parties who know something about the business, and will advise you of our attitude later.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

J. F. BOULAIS
BANQUIER

977 Aqueduct St.,
Montreal. 137229

February
9th
1 9 2 9

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
c/o. Ritz Carlton Hotel,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Upon receipt of your letter, this morning, I tried to communicate with you, by phone, in Toronto, but was told by your office that you were out of town until Monday next and would be in Montreal tomorrow.

Before you go any further regarding the proposition submitted, I would very much like to have a little talk with you, even by phone (Atlantic 4679) as to the best possible way of handling this matter; hence this letter, which I am addressing to the Ritz Carlton, where I am informed, you generally stop at when in Montreal.

Very truly yours,

Boulais

J.F.Boulais/ML.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137230

The unbalanced [illegible] responsibles

The mind private can — [illegible]

~~do~~ only do harm because — [illegible]

people do not really think — [illegible]

do - close thinking ! hard — [illegible]

thinking thinking thinking [illegible]

penetrat- prejudice and — [illegible]

predilection - that is [illegible]

the only kind of thinking [illegible]

that contributes to the [illegible]

to the advancement of the [illegible]

world - Indeed [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible]

a habit of the human [illegible]

mind, not only [illegible]

[illegible] but [illegible]

makes readers and [illegible]

religious in - certain [illegible]

There is no certain [illegible]

command to preach it [illegible]

the race under the [illegible]

day is a sacred [illegible]

Enlightening principle [illegible]

On to Calvary - [illegible]

[illegible]

cycles & [illegible]

and elapse

It is well also [illegible]

should be a lifting [illegible]

of the truth - That [illegible]

Law driving us on [illegible]

no Law of progress — that is there

is one Law of continuous [illegible]

dependable progress - That progress

Law there is - — that progress

comes by work [illegible] only by

grim resolution ; by conscious

consistent application and then

race gets anywhere - and that

means always mental application

the utmost use of our highest

powers : And this not [illegible]

the [illegible] thinking - that

is done as the Greeks & Romans

[illegible] and [illegible]

result delivered [illegible]

ded enthusiastically - and by

the promises & people in the

[illegible] to be influenced by hope

to be dominated by phrases

and catch words - to be soothed

and satisfied by the pleasant

[illegible] and [illegible]. An

inflamed and [illegible]

destruction - just because it

is delivered in alliteration

and colorful phrases always

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137231

February 13, 1929.

Mr. J. F. Boulais,
977 Aqueduct St.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Boulais:

Referring again to your letter of 6th February, we happen to have on our Board one or two men closely associated with the line of business in a special branch of which you desire us to take an interest. Before getting any word from you to the contrary, I had taken the matter up with these men. While not antagonistic, they don't think it would be in our interest to launch upon the proposition.

You can realize that in respect of a matter about which thesemen on our own Board know much more than we do ourselves, it would be folly for us to bring before the Board a proposal to which they were opposed. I fear, therefore, we cannot at the present time anyway become interested in the plan you have in mind.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

METGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137232

J. F. BOULAIS
BANQUIER

Suite 803,
Transportation Building,
132 St.James St.,
Montreal.

October
22nd.,
1 9 2 9.

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Corner Temperance &Bay Sts.,
Toronto,Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

When I met you in Toronto, some two weeks ago, you informed me that you expected to be in Montreal around the end of this month and stated that you would make it a point to ring me up.

The object of this letter is to remind you of your promise and I am pleased to add that on the occasion of your visit I will be in a position to make you a suggestion which I believe will be very profitable to your son.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you and hoping that you are enjoying a good health, believe me,

Yours very truly,

J.F.Boulais/ML.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137233

October 23, 1929.

J. F. Boulais, Esq.,
Suite 803,
Transportation Bldg.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Boulais:

Thank you for your letter of 22nd. I will not forget to run in and see you when in Montreal, and have made a note to that end.

Very truly yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137234

347 Bay St. Toronto,
November 30, 1933.

Dear Mr. Foulis:

The bearer is Mr. J. F.Boulais,
of Montreal, whom I have known for many years.
He has been prominent in a section of the Montreal
financial world for some time and has knowledge of
Banking. He desires to consult with you on a
subject connected with the Oil business in Montreal,
and I bespeak for him a hearing.

Yours very truly,

Mr. P. M. Fowlie,
President,
Shell Oil Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

J. F. BOULAIS
BANQUIER

Suite 803,
Edifice Transportation,
132 ouest, rue St. Jacques,
MONTREAL.

137235

Le 7 décembre 1933.

Mon Cher Monsieur Meighen:-

Avant de laisser Toronto le 1er courant, j'ai téléphoné à 56 rue Church, et à ma grande surprise, j'ai pu prendre un appointement, pour midi, avec votre bon ami V.R.

Or comme je n'avais plus le temps de retourner à votre bureau vous demander une lettre d'introduction (au reste j'ai cru que c'était inutile, vu que Monsieur V.R. et moi avions fait connaissance au téléphone) Je me suis donc rendu directement à 56 rue Church, et j'ai le plaisir de vous dire qu'entré à son bureau à midi moins quart, j'en suis sorti à deux heures et quart, après l'avoir bien intéressé je crois, en lui soumettant les détails de ma proposition.

Quand je l'ai laissé il m'a demandé ma carte d'affaires, avec mon adresse et mes numéros de téléphone, en me promettant que dès qu'il en aurait causé avec ses co directeurs (qui sont tous des officiers de la Compagnie m'a-t-il dit), il communiquerait de suite avec moi au téléphone.

Comme j'étais des plus heureux de mon entrevue j'ai voulu avant de prendre mon train, vous en communiquer les résultats, mais à mon grand désappointement, votre secrétaire privée m'a répondu que vous n'étiez pas encore de retour au bureau, c'est pourquoi je vous en communique la nouvelle par une lettre écrite en français, afin de faire d'une pierre deux coups, et vous donner la chance de pratiquer cette langue que vous avez apprise si vite, et qui vous faisait tant plaisir de parler à la grande satisfaction et au grand plaisir de vos amis de Québec.

Laissez-moi vous dire maintenant que si je réussis à mener ce projet à bonne fin, comme je l'espère, ça pourrait être très intéressant pour vous-même, votre fils et l'Honorable Monsieur Patenaude; c'est pourquoi j'ose espérer que si Monsieur V.R. vous parle de moi, vous voudrez bien être assez aimable pour vous rappeler qu'en 1925-26, je fus celui qui livra les meilleures batailles dans la Province, et même

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137236

J. F. BOULAIS
BANQUIER

en 1926 malgré le peu d'expérience que j'avais en politique, pour satisfaire aux sollicitations pressantes de mes bons amis, j'aurais pu me présenter dans 4 ou 5 comtés, et ce, à votre connaissance personnelle, j'en suis certain.

Puisque me voilà rendu bien malgré moi, sur le terrain politique, permettez que je vous rappelle une promesse que vous me faisiez l'hiver dernier à Ottawa, à savoir:- que vous ne manqueriez pas en temps opportun, de me donner un bon coup de main auprès de notre ami commun R.B.B. afin qu'il ne m'oublie pas lorsqu'il s'agira de remplir l'une ou l'autre des trois vacances qu'il y a actuellement au Sénat.

Je comprends que l'un de ces sièges appartient à Québec, mais il en reste deux pour Montréal, et maintenant que l'ami Patenaude semble être destiné à Spencerwood, je ne comprendrais pas, que ce bon ami étant éliminé, je n'aurais pas la chance d'aller représenter au Sénat notre classe agricole de Québec, as a gentleman farmer, sans oublier cependant les banques, le commerce et l'industrie, auxquels j'ai toujours été si intimement lié durant toute ma carrière; au reste, je sais que je pourrais rendre d'énormes services au parti dans le moment.

Pardon de vous avoir écrit si longuement, mais veuillez croire qu'à part le plaisir que j'ai de causer avec vous aujourd'hui, je veux vous forcer à pratiquer votre français; je ne vous demande pas cependant de me répondre dans la même langue, vu que vous n'avez probablement pas de secrétaire bilingue, tout de même je serais très heureux de vous lire par un prochain courrier, dans la langue qui vous conviendra le mieux.

Votre bien dévoué,

Boulais

Le Très Honorable Sénateur Arthur Meighen,
347 rue Bay,
Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137237

347 rue Bay,
Toronto, le 8 decembre, 1933.

Mon cher Monsieur Boulais:

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 7 courant, et j'étais heureux certainement d'apprendre que vous étiez assez fortuné de trouver M. Victor Rose à son bureau. Il n'y est pas souvent maintenant, parce qu'il ne se porte pas bien. Je lui ai déjà parlé sur le sujet dans lequel vous sommes intéressé, et je le ferai encore aussitot que possible.

Regardant votre nomination au Sénat, il n'y aurait aucun dehors la province de Quebec qui pourrait dire un mot sur le point des nominations dans ce province. C'est vrai qu'on pretendisse à avoir quelque chose à dire, et qu'on pretendisse à être actif, mais on n'avait pas de succès. Celui est un fait que je sais tres bien, et je vous connais assez bien au penser mon devoir à vous parler très franchement.

de la
~~dèche~~ complainte, parce que le principe ci-dessus nommé est juste. Je n'ai pas été present a une assemblée au Cabinet depuis le mois de mai, et je peux espérer seulement que je serai présent quand on discute ce sujet, mais une voix d'une autre Province est certainement une voix du désert.

Je n'écris pas cette lettre dans une esprit

A vous sincèrement,

Arthur Meighen.

Monsieur J. F. Boulais,
Suite 803,
132 ouest, rue St. Jacques,
Montreal, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137238

Toronto, December 8, 1933.

Dear Mr. Boulais:

I have your letter of7th. Was certainly glad to learn that you had been fortunate enough to catch Mr. Victor Ross in. He is not down very regularly now as his health has been quite indifferent. I have already had a talk with him on the subject and will have more.

As to Senatorship, anyone outside the Prime Minister who does not represent the Province of Quebec has not the least say whatever in appointments in that Province. One might pretend to have and pretend to be active, but he can get nowhere. That I know quite well and I know you well enough to deem it my duty to speak with the utmost frankness. I am not writing this in any spirit of complaint because the principle outlined above is right. I have not been at a meeting of the Cabinet since May and can only hope that I will be present when Senatorships are taken up, but a voice from a Province outside is certainly a voice from the wilderness.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

New Form 172

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS 137239

Acton Vale Que July 10 1931

YOUR FILE	SUBJECT	OUR FILE

Hon Arthur Meighen
Toronto.

Dear Sir

I have no doubt you still remember your short visit at Acton Vale Co of Bagot the time of the unfortunate Bye Election, but I am not so sure you remember the humble C.N.Ry Station Agent of that locality at the time, I take pleasure in the honor that was mine in receiving your personal acquaintance but trust you will pardon if I beg for recognition. Notice in Montreal papers I take that the Railway Commission is yet with one vacancy and that the name of Mr Jos Gascon of Drummondville is being mentioned.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137240 New Form 172

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

.....19

YOUR FILE	SUBJECT	OUR FILE

I have not a little knowledge of Railway matters he cannot there necessary to become a member of Railway Company and if so how can not a Railway Employee of 41 years Experience be a fit subject for the position?

If I am elected I think both Railway men the appointment would be popular and I beg to ask your kind and favourable views on the matter. I am well aware that appointments are not made by yourself but I am also positive that your kind recommendation would weigh heavily with the Railways.

Trusting I am

Sir your most humble

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137241

New Form 172

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

19

YOUR FILE	SUBJECT	OUR FILE

Favor one with a reply

Yours very truly

A. E. Boudreau

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137242

February 12, 1931.

Mr. A E. Boulay,
Actonvale, Que.

Dear Mr. Boulay:

I just received your letter of 10th. Yes, I remember very well meeting you at Actonvale in the bye-election of 1925, and also recall asking you about your relationship to Mr. Boulay formerly M. P. for Rimouski.

It would be a great pleasure indeed for me to help you to the position which yo have in mind, but I feel sure that any voice I might give utterance to would be ineffective. I do not think the Government would appoint an official of any of the Railways, as they would likely fear that the public would accept this as showing partiality, and that the new appointee would be naturally in favour of the Railway from which he came. Personally I have a high opinion of Mr. Napoleon Gerceau but have no knowledge as to whether he would be likely to be appointed. I have not been consulted by the administration on any of these matters.

Am sorry indeed, Mr. Boulay, that I cannot send you a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137243

Redgunck 27 avril 1926

Hon. A. Meighen -

Avocat -

Toronto -

Mon cher m. Meighen,

Je vois sur quelques journaux qu'il serait question de vous dans York comme candidat en remplacement de Sir H. Drayton - J'espère que vous accepterez cette nomination si on vous l'offre, car le parti a besoin de vous à Ottawa - Votre élection & votre retour à la Chambre des Communes réjouira tous ceux qui sont comme moi restés vos amis sincères - Je ne vous conseillerais pas pour le présent de prendre la place de notre ami Bennett, il faut lui laisser faire les prochaines élections fédérales de 1930, car les rouges de Québec & les fanatiques d'Ontario ne vous aiment pas, mais avec le temps ces haines s'apaiseront - J'espère que vous êtes toujours en bonne santé & je vous souhaite encore longue vie & prospérité -

Veuillez me croire

Votre tout dévé -

H. Bouley

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137244

le 1 mai, 1928.

Monsieur H. Boulay,
Ketgwick, N.B.

Cher Monsieur Boulay:

J'apprecie beaucoup votre lettre du 27 avril. C'était très aimable revoir de vous m'écrire à ce moment. J'ai observé des discussions dans la presse et j'ai eu un numéro de lettres sur le sujet du vide en West York, mais il n'y a été rien à titre d'une offre de nomination. A présent mes connexions concernant mes affaires sont extensives, et en tout cas, je pense que ce serait meilleur si je m'abstenirais de la vie publique.

Il me semble un longue temps depuis que vous et moi ont été les membres ensemble à Ottawa. Les temps étaient difficiles pour nous deux. J'espère que le futur tenira pour vous la récompense pour tout que vous aves souffri.

Veuillez me croire,

Votre tout devoué

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

METGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137245

Rimouski, le 5 mai, 1931.

Très Honorable Art. Meighen, Avocat,
Toronto,
Ont.

Mon cher Monsieur,

Comme vous le savez sans doute, il y a une vacance dans la position de sénateur dans la Province de Québec, vacance causée par la mort du Sénateur Foster.

Je viens d'écrire à Monsieur Bennett pour lui envoyer mon application.

Tel que vous le savez, je suis, avec Joseph Girard, de Lac-St-Jean, l'un des plus vieux lutteurs du parti conservateur et si Monsieur Bennett veut me récompenser quelque peu avant de mourir, je crois que cette occasion-ci serait très favorable, car, en bas de Québec, les conservateurs n'ont jamais été prodigues de leurs faveurs pour leurs amis, car pas un seul n'a été nommé juge ni a occupé haute position, tandis que les libéraux ont nommé deux sénateurs dans la personne des sénateurs Fiset et Tessier, un Juge du nom de Fiset, un autre du nom de Couillard et deux juges du nom de Tessier.

On semble ignorer dans le parti conservateur, que la province de Québec compte pour une bonne moitié du territoire de toute la province.

Je vous serais très reconnaissant d'avoir la complaisance d'envoyer une recommandation en ma faveur à l'Honorable Bennett.

J'avais bien demandé auparavant la position de maître de Poste de Rimouski, mais Monsieur Sauvé a cru bon de le donner à un autre beaucoup moins méritant; de sorte que toute la récompense que j'ai eue du parti jusqu'à présent fut de faire des luttes et de me sacrifier et de

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

rester même, encore actuellement dans le comté pour m'occuper uniquement de politique dans les intérêts de nos amis.

Votre réponse obligera donc celui qui a l'honneur d'être,

Votre tout dévoué,

H. Boulay

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137247

le 7 mai, 1931.

Monsieur H. Boulay,
Rimouski, Que.

Mon cher Monsieur Boulay:

J'ai recu votre lettre du 5 mai. Il me donnerait beaucoup de plaisir de voir que vous aviez recu la reconnaissance, mais j'aurai soin du sujet en Ottawa quand j'y serai dans un petit nombre de jours. Cependent, je ne suis pas certain que j'aurai quelque d'influence.

Je suis heureux d'avoir des nouvelles de notre vieux ami, Joseph Girard.

A vous sincerement,

E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137248

Oldsiding 9 Mars/93

Hon A. Meighen, Ep Premier
Ministre des Canadas
Montr.

Cher Monsieur Meighen:

J'veins de voir
par les journaux que vous venez tient
le poste d'ex président de la Commission des chemins
fers. Cher Monsieur Meighen, je ne sais
pas comment m'exprimer, pour vous
donner toutes félicitations et encouragement
à cette position, car il y a longtemps que
le public veut un débarrassé de ce
Mr Hanna Thornton, qui toute chez au
pays, et que ni de mon ami Thos.
Flint. Comme tant d'autres, durant
les élections 1925 1926, en place
en faisant Mr Thornton. ceci ne peut pas
être grand tiers pour le parti Conservateur
pour Comme prendre dans un pays
que ce sont les petites Surintendants
de derniers chemins fers qui mène le public
et surtout ce sont des hiérarchies, qui
ne cherchent pas à donner aucune chance

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137249

Cher demande de conservateur,
alors. J'espère que j'aurai le plaisir
de vous voir en votre bureau
et j'aurai la faveur de vous soumettre
mes demandes pour le besoin de
notre paroisse. Depuis 4 ans
je demande la construction d'une
grange, et je n'ai pas encore
réussi. J'espère encore
réussir à accomplir cette
position. Adieu et à bientôt

Je suis votre tout dévoué

J. A. Baudry

P.S.
S'il vous plaît d'excuser mon écriture
et mes expressions.

J.A.B

Chien Lusting
Co by NB

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137250

le 18 mars, 1931.

Monsieur J. A. Boulay,
Oliver Siding, N. B.

Cher Monsieur Boulay:

J'ai recu votre lettre du 9 mars. Comme il n'y a pas de possibilité que je serai nomme president de la commission des chemins des fers, il indique qu'il n'y a rien que je pouvais dire que serait utile, regardant les recommendations que vous faites. Je n'anticipe rien, moi-meme, mais de soigner de mes affaires ici.

A vous sincerement,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Pd. 1261 No. 107252

Mr Jones advice on a personal & Confidential Matter, & I can go to your Office any time you appoint- if your Secretary will telephone me at Mr Parliament- Buildings local 209

Yours always loyally
Clarence R. Bowen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

May 16th

Dear Mr. Meighen

Would it be possible for you to grant me a very few minutes of your time some time this afternoon or when convenient.

I would appreciate it very deeply if you could grant

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Od 1261 No. 107052

Mr Somers advises me in personal & confidential matters, & I can go to your Office any time you appoint- if you Secretary will telephone me at Mr Parliamentary Buildings local 209

Yours always loyally
Blanche M. Wilson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137253

Lévis Février 1931.

A L'Honorable Arthur Meighnen.

Toronto.

Honorable Monsieur,

Lors de votre derniere visite a Lévis, j'ai eu l'honneur de vous recevoir avec mes amis, dans ma maison.

A cette date, vous m'avez promis votre concours si nos amis arrivaient au Pouvoir a Ottawa pour me faire ré-installer, comme Surintendant des Propriétés Militaire de Lévis, que les libéraux m'ont oter quand ils sont arrivés au pouvoir a Ottawa.

En souvenir de nos bonnes relations, j'éspere que vous rendrez a ma demande en me recommandant fortement a L'Honorable Ministre de la Milice a Ottawa.

Une réponse obligera,

J'ai l'honneur d'être Honorable Monsieur

Votre humble serviteur.

Major L. E. Bourgault
Arpenteur Fédéral

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137254

le 2 mars, 1931.

Major C. E. Bourgault,
Arpenteur Federal,
Levis, Que.

Cher Major Bourgault:

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre et je serai heureux de faire quelque chose de mon pouvoir de vous assister, mais je suis hors de la politique maintenant et mon mot ne va pas très eloigné. Cependant, j'écrirai à un des ministres sur le sujet.

Votre tout devoué,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I304 Linden Ave.,
Minneapolis,
IIth April,I928.

137255

Personal.

My dear Mr. Meighen,

I know you will be interested in reading the enclosed newspaper clipping.

I trust that Mrs. Meighen, the family and yourself are all very well. My best regards and good wishes to each one of you, please.

Please do not consider it necessary to acknowledge the receipt of this letter. I know how busy you are.

Yours very faithfully,

Alfred Bourget

S.A.G./B

I was so glad to hear from Mr. Th., Graham. when they went through here - that you were all well.
A.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



HOME OF WCCO STUDIOS
CABLE ADDRESS "NICHO"

1304 Linden Ave.,

137256

NICOLLET HOTEL
1885 1924

W. B. CLARK, MANAGER

MINNEAPOLIS —

13th June, 1928.

My dear Mr. Meighen.

On the occasion of your approaching birthday - please accept my heartiest congratulations & very best of good wishes. May God bless you & yours always.-

Sincerely trust Mrs. Meighen - the family & yourself are very well. My best regards to each one, please.

Very faithfully yours.

Alfred Bourgt.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137257

June 15, 1928.

Mr. Alfred Bourget,
1304 Linden Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Mr. Bourget:

Many thanks for your very kind note of 13th. It was very thoughtful of you to write to me and your good wishes are sincerely appreciated.

Kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1304 Linden Ave.,
Minneapolis,
Minn.,
Dec. 27-1928.

137258

Personal.

My dear Mr. Meighen.

May 1929 be an ideal year for yourself, dear Mrs. Meighen & the family. May God bless you all - always!

With kindest regards

Fraternally, As ever -

Very faithfully yours,

Alfred Bourgeh.

Acknowledged

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ALFRED BOURGET

1304 Linden Ave,
Minneapolis,
May 30th, 1929.

Personal.

137259

My dear Mr. Meighen;

If I mistake not, you & dear Mrs. Meighen will, on the 1st June, celebrate a quarter of a century of happiness. Permit me to join your many friends in ~~extending~~ sincerest congratulations & good wishes to you both. May God bless you & your dear Companion in life & Chief helpmate, & your family, - and grant you all a great many years of continued felicity! With kindest regards & thanks ever me, Faithfully,

Alfred Bourget.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137260

June 4, 1929.

Alfred Bourget, Esq.,
1304 Linden Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Bourget:

Thanks very much for your remembrance of May 30th. Mrs. Meighen and her mother, Mrs. Wood, who is with us now, will be especially pleased that you remember us.

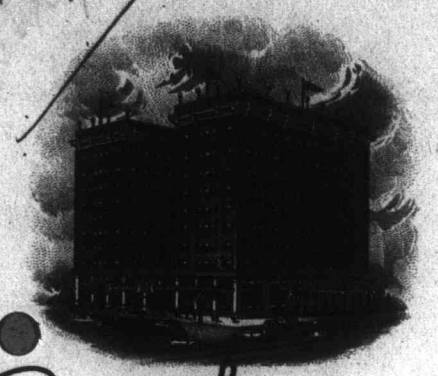
Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF

137261

ANDREWS HOTEL

GLEN S. DIXSON
MANAGER

COR. FOURTH STREET & HENNEPIN AVENUE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

1304 Linden Avenue,
June 14 - 1931.

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

On the occasion of your birthday - please accept my heartiest congratulations & best & good wishes. May you live to celebrate many more such anniversaries and may God bless you, dear Mrs. Meighen and the family always!

As ever,
Faithfully,
Alfred Bourget.

Kindest regards to you all: —
N.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137262

June 18, 1931.

Mr. Alfred Bourget,
1304 Linden Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr.Bourget:

I indeed appreciate your very kind remembrance of me each year. The birthdays seem to come oftener as one follows the other. Many thanks for your good wishes.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Alfred Bourget,
1304 Linden Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
July 25th. 1931.

137263

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

I do hope that dear Mrs. Meighen, the family and yourself are fine and dandy. No doubt. Max is now through with his Metallurgical Studies.

You will recall that I once wrote you about iron ore property. Some of those interested therein - also control a patent (U. S., Canada, England and Germany) - process to beneficiate low grade iron ore - of which there is a vast quantity. From all indications - it is the thing needed being, besides efficient really economical.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137264

It costs about two-thirds less to beneficiate low grade iron ore – by this method – than it does to mine the high grade. Which, according to no less an authority than Mr. Charles Schwab – is rapidly diminishing.

It is always better to see the Big Chiefs – as you know – and it now looks like a journey to points East for me. May I venture to ask, dear Mr. Meighen, whether, without inconvenience, you could direct me to some people who, in their turn, possibly – would put me in touch with those likely to be vitally interested? Of course – as you will

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

realize, these need not necessarily be in the iron or steel business. From every viewpoint - the process is likely to be a financially successful one, too! -

Indeed - I should be grateful to you - if you find it possible to accede to my request - and thank you sincerely for what you may be able to do. Needless to add - what I want is a thorough test by those interested. - God bless you all - always!

Faithfully, Alfred Bourgeois

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137266

July 30, 1931.

Alfred Bourget, Esq.
1304 Linden Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Bourget:

I have your letter of the 25th.

I think what you should do is to go direct to the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie as this Company would be most interested of any in any process for the beneficiation of Canadian ores. It is right in the locality and is a very big concern.

I am sure Mr. Franz would see you if he is there, and if not, Mr. McCool, whom I know quite well, would be glad to get you in touch with the proper officers.

If you desire to go let me know and I will write one of them.

Yours very truly,

AM/R. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
August 6th, 1931.

137267

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

With all my heart I thank you for your kind and encouraging letter.

The suggestion you make is a very good one indeed, and I shall endeavor to carry it into effect as soon as possible. It may be that I shall be able to go to Sault Ste. Marie -some time this month for, as I wrote to you previously, the friends who have control of the process appear to have decided definitely that I am the one to represent them down east.

Perhaps I had better wait until the date of my departure is set before I avail myself of your kind offer to write to Mr. Franz or Mr. McColl,--or do you think it is better to prepare them beforehand_even if I do not get there for a few weeks?

The process is a simple, economical, thorough one, and I have every reason to believe that it will be of real interest to the gentlemen whom you mention.

With best regards and good wishes to dear Mrs. Meighen, the family and yourself,

Faithfully yours, Alfred Bourgeh.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137268

August 8, 1951.

Mr. Alfred Bourget,
1304 Linden Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr.Bourget;

I have yours of 6th. I think the best thing is to wait until you know just about when you can be at Sault Ste. Marie and I will write in plenty of time then.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis,
August 12th, 1931.

137269

Personal.

Dear Mr.Meighen;

Again please accept my most sincere thanks for your kindness-which I appreciate more than any mere words can tell. I shall do -as you suggest -and write you just as soon as I know the time of my journey to Sault Ste.Marie.

With kindest regards and best of wishes to you all,

Faithfully,

Alfred Bourget,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
September 12th, 1931.

137270

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

My friends who control the patented process for the beneficiation of low grade iron ore have delayed sending me East, so far, because there are certain parties, here, who are actually considering becoming interested in it.

However, these friends would also like to interest a strong Canadian company -such as you kindly suggested- and I have been requested to write to one of them. May I avail myself of your offer by asking you to write to one of the gentlemen of the Algoma Steel whom you mentioned in your letter before I send him some infomation in the matter? Then, if he seems at all interested and wishes further details, I could go to Sault Ste. Marie, or he could have one of his Engineers come here.

Any further suggestions will be very thankfully received, and I thank you heartily for your inspiring help.

With kindest regards and best wishes to Mrs. Meighen, the family and yourself,

Faithfully,

Alfred Bourget,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137271

September 14, 1931.

Mr. Alfred Bourget,
1304 Linden Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Bourget:

I have written Mr. Franz and would suggest that you send any material you have and that you feel in a position to submit to him. I have asked also that in case the material seems to them interesting, they invite you down to lay the matter more fully before them.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis, Minnesota,
September 17th, 1931.

137272

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

I thank you sincerely for so promptly acceding to my request, and I am following your kind suggestion by sending Mr. Franz the material that we are in a position to submit to him. It is a great pleasure to do this and-if he seems interested and wishes to know more about it, I shall be glad to see him or, if preferable, our President, himself, will make the journey to Sault Ste. Marie. He, of course, knows more about the process and its operation.

Again thanking you most heartily, and with kindest regards and best wishes to Mrs. Meighen, the family and yourself,

Faithfully,

Alfred Bourget,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis,
October 26th, 1931.

137273

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

Just a line to let you know that Mr. Franz -to whom you kindly wrote in my behalf- is now having his engineers investigate the process. As soon as they give him the report as to its merit, he will write to me.

Mr. Franz -in reply to my first letter -asked certain questions and, after consideration, our President decided that the quickest and probably -the most satisfactory way to test the process-was to send a copy of the patent to Mr. Franz, as it is virtually a detailed description of the process. This was done with the result above mentioned.

Please do not consider it necessary to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, dear Mr. Meighen, as I realize how busy you are. I just want to keep you informed as to the progress of the matter-as I appreciate more than I can ever tell you --your inspiring interest.

With kindest regards and best of good wishes to dear Mrs. Meighen, the family and yourself,

Faithfully, Alfred Bourget.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis, 137274
Dec. 19- 1931.

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

Please accept for
yourself and all those dear to you -
my heartiest good wishes for Christmas
and the New Year. May 1932 be -
for each one of you - a truly happy
year - in every way.
God bless
you all - always!

Faithfully
Alfred Bourget.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Personal.

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis, 137274
Dec. 19- 1931.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

Please accept for
Yourself and all those dear to you -
my heartiest good wishes for Christmas
and the New Year. May 1932 be -
for each one of you - a truly happy
Year - in every way. God bless
you all - always!

Faithfully
Alfred Bourget.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
June 24, 1932.

137275.

Personal.

My dear Mr. Meighen;

At the time of your birthday - I was ill and so did not have the pleasure of writing. However - I sent you many good wishes - telepathically - and now it is my privilege to confirm them by letter. May you live many, many more years - and may God bless dear Mrs. Meighen, the family and yourself - always!

Trusting you are all well -

As ever, Faithfully, Alfred Bourgeh.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137276

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 25, 1932

My dear Mr. Bourget:

Very many thanks for your very kind message of 24th June.

I sincerely hope succeeding anniversaries for you and me will be in better times.

Sorry to hear you have been ill and trust you have now completely recovered.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Alfred Bourget,
1304 Linden Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137277



OFFICERS:
A. E. ZONNE, PRES. — LYMAN E. WAKEFIELD, TREAS.
JOSEPH CHAPMAN, 1ST V. PRES. — MERVYN B. BAKER, SEC'Y.
SEWALL D. ANDREWS, 2ND V. PRES. — E. P. OMOTH, ASST. TREAS.

DIRECTORS:
SEWALL D. ANDREWS — P. J. KELLY
MERVYN B. BAKER — E. C. KISCHEL
JOSEPH CHAPMAN — CHARLES B. MILLS
CHAS. L. CHASE — HARRY E. PENCE
GEORGE E. HALL — LYMAN E. WAKEFIELD
FRANK T. HEFFELFINGER — H. R. WEESNER
CLIVE T. JAFFRAY — THEODORE WOLD
A. E. ZONNE

1858 Nicollet Hotel 1924

W. B. CLARK, MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS "NICHO"

1304 Linden avenue,
MINNEAPOLIS

Dec. 17- 1932-

Personal

My dear Mr. Meighen;

I stop here for a minute to wish you, dear Mrs. Meighen & family a fine Christmas & a very happy new year. May God bless you all - always!

Also - and I know that you will pardon the libaty I take - I want to ask a great favor of you- For about a year - now - I have suffered terribly from Neuritis & complication - I have had many teeth pulled - have had osteopathic treatments & over one hundred violet ray treatments -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



CABLE ADDRESS "NICHO"

137278

OFFICERS:

A. E. ZONNE, PRES.
JOSEPH CHAPMAN, 1ST. V. PRES.
SEWALL D. ANDREWS, 2ND V. PRES.
LYMAN E. WAKEFIELD, TREAS.
MERVYN B. BAKER, SEC'Y.
E. P. OMOTH, ASS'T TREAS

DIRECTORS:

SEWALL D. ANDREWS
MERVYN B. BAKER
JOSEPH CHAPMAN
CHAS. L. CHASE
GEORGE E. HALL
FRANK T. HEFFELFINGER
CLIVE T. JAFFRAY
P. J. KELLY
E. C. KISCHEL
CHARLES B. MILLS
HARRY E. PENCE
LYMAN E. WAKEFIELD
H. R. WEESNER
THEODORE WOLD

1858 Nicollet Hotel 1934

W. B. CLARK, MANAGER

A. E. ZONNE

1304 Linden avenue

MINNEAPOLIS

2

& still it persists - although the pain is not so severe. I have not told my relatives & Refugee friends much about it - as I do not want to worry them & - beside - with all their wonderful kindness - they could do but little to make me feel better that is not already being tried. A little later - I may have to use crutches to give the leg more of a rest. Dear Mr. Meighen - without too much inconvenience to yourself - would you let me have $20.00? With the little I am getting elsewhere - this would help in all my expenses. You would not be repaid pr 6-a perhaps - 8 months - and few of my acquaintance here could let me have it that long. I whatever you do - thank you with all my heart. Faithfully yours -

Alfred Bourget.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137279

Ottawa, December 20, 1932.

Dear Mr. Bourget:

I have your letter of 17th and thank you for the Christmas message.

Really I cannot be making loans around the country. Times are too difficult for that.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Alfred Bourget,
1304 Linden Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Personal.

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
June 12, 1933.

137280

My dear Senator Meighen,

On the occasion of your birthday - please accept my hearty Congratulations - and best of good Wishes. May you live to celebrate many more such anniversaries and ever enjoy true happiness. God bless you, dear Mrs. Meighen & the family - always!

Faithfully yours.

Alfred Bourget.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137281

OTTAWA, June 16, 1938.

Dear Mr. Bourget:

Many thanks for your very kind message on the occasion of my Birthday. I sincerely appreciate these good wishes.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alfred Bourget,
1304 Linden Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Personal,

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
17 Dec., 1933.

137282

My dear Senator Meighen;

Will you please accept - for dear Mrs. Meighen, the family & yourself - my best wishes for Christmas & the New Year. May 1934 be for each one of you - a truly happy year. God bless you all - always!

With sincere regard,

Faithfully,

Alfred Bourget.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137283

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 30, 1933.

Dear Mr.Bourget:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind Christmas message. It is indeed a pleasure to hear from you each year at this time.

Mrs. Meighen joins me in wishing you the best of health and happiness in the New Year.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mr Alfred Bourget,
1304 Linden Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1304 Linden avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
Dec. 18- 1935.

Personal.

137284

My dear Mr. Meighen;

Will you please accept for dear Mrs. Meighen, the family and yourself- my best wishes for Christmas and the new year. May 1936 be- for each one of you- a year of real happiness.

I do hope you are all very well. As for me- my sciatica still clings to me- with the enthusiasm worthy of a better cause. Am taking treatment & hoping for the best- not unmindful of the fact that all M.D.'s consulted, so far, have warned that sciatica is very difficult & un-

God bless you all- always!

Faithfully,

Alfred Bourget.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137285

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 2, 1936.

Dear Mr. Bourget:

Your kind letter of 18th December reached me before Christmas and was much appreciated by myself and all the family. We are sorry to learn that you are still suffering from sciatica, but sincerely hope that before long a complete cure will be effected. Please accept our sincerest good wishes for a happy and prosperous year in 1936.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Alfred Bourget,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Personal.

1304 Linden ave.,
Minneapolis,
June 13 - 1938.
137286

My dear M. Meighen;

Again it is my delightful privilege to extend sincere good wishes on your birthday. May God bless you - and all those dear to you - and grant us many more years of your highly useful and inspiring life!

Hoping you are all well & Respectfully & faithfully,

Alfred Bourgat.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137287

O t t a w a,
June 16, 1938.

Mr. Alfred Bourget,
1304 Linden Ave.,
Minn apolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Bourget:

Thank you very much for your kind message on the occasion of my Birthday. It is indeed thoughtful of you to remember me in this way each year.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137288

the anne De Bellevue Dec Feb 29th 1928

Bishop Ioan arthur meighen

Toronto Ont

Dear sir

I am glad to be able to write & tell you I have won at last Thule is 27 Lanterns Concession the Church I have won her Guide proof and text for 218 years the proper book & bible is her Guide proof & text That has never been my Guide every body now has a chance to make wrong right & live a better life you should be Primate of Canada if wrong were made right Yours sincerely

W. Bourke

I went for a man to live for God

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

& voted for you in both elections & worked for you I intend I write to tell Robert Borden but fail & told him I wanted him either neither to need the country I hope you will be won back in the House again

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137290

347 Bay St., Toronto
September 29, 1932.

Dear Mr. Boutin:

I was very glad to have handed me by Mr. Whittaker yesterday a photograph of your young daughter, whom I had the pleasure of seeing something of years ago. It was kind of you to send this up.

Am returning the photograph as Mr. Whittaker asked me to, and hope to see you and your family in the not distant future.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Alexander Boutin,
Quebec, P. Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137291

May 17th,
1928.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You will receive by this mail a card of acknowledgment from Sir Arthur Currie.

He deeply appreciates your kind message but regrets that owing to a temporary indisposition he is unable to personally attend to his correspondance.

Yours faithfully,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137292

16 H. Moore. Ave
June 27/1933
Toronto
Ont.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen

Dear Mr Meighen

I noticed an item in
the paper about the death
death of Mrs Ben Cronin
I had known Ben and
all of the Blake family
for over 50 years. The
kindest deeds to do & love
all of the finer men
& nearly all you I
see, by the old Bellevue
paper etc. I hope you

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to get something worth
137293
while. I heard while in
London that you were
going over to the Feds.
I laughed well said that
of course it was your
friendship for Poor Bun
well you see My Grand
Daughters Grandfather
was a Mr Blakeney
Mr Radford Murdock Soli-
citor of Liverpool — was the Sol.
he was articled to — Same
sending you the cutting
from the Colonies Intelligencer
even if my Granddaughter Does
say it is one of the best
of Jam de Leuc even

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137294.

We are all back up in
York- Miss Ewing made it
in there one day- Wish you
have been Isabel & Ermatt
& Langford and Dan by-
what- about me?

Dee have both a Cash
Time, and I cannot
see how I could have
done anything else.
Now from the Bottom
of my heart- I wish you
Pat all good things-

Yours truly
L. E. Burwell.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137295

OTTAWA, June 29, 1933.

My dear Mrs.Bowell:

I have your letter of 27th. Have not the slightest expectation of being appointed to the Railway Trustee Board. Indeed, have never been spoken to on the subject, either directly or indirectly.

These have been very difficult times and I have often wondered how you have made out. Sincerely hope you are enjoying Toronto.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. I. E. Bowell,
184 Moore Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137296

184 Moore Ave
Toronto
July 7th
1932

Hon.
Sir Rodmond

Dear Sir Rodmond

Just a note in answer to your kind answer of mine of some time ago in reference to the appointment you were supposed to have got in the C.N.R. Somehow you thanked is just an other of the Conservative tricks to keep things going of course I always thought Morson of Ontario Intell - was quite.

Now Sir W. L. Mackenzie King
you know I am leaving Toronto after one month in the Old Mac

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137297

Mr A. E. Hustler Sawyer & Massey Co Ltd

I must talk to you and Mr Roderick
Dr Kirk the Dear forgotten Mrs Innes
his dear wife Dick - Do Dan
Doh - Engaging Toronto. I never
did Like a City of any size - you
See I am very short of Money
Until the settlement comes this
Fall. I have been trying to work
so as to get a Quieter place. My Grand
Daughter is married and a Widow
and I am a Great-Grandmother
Born on 12 July and with a ♌ my
Father was a 33 degree she is very
Clever but I want a place up near
to Richmond Hill the hill is to
high — you know I never get my
first payments from the Relief.
Until I went Capt. to Queens Park &
Work & got 90 - Dth after Dear Mr Rose.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137298

I am told by Mr Riddle and Co Talk
Only as I said to myself and
the new member will there is some
thing else - and if you are interested
I will tell you - but Mr Mayhew I
have a great faith in My Heavenly father
and I am trying to do right and fear
not." The small houses I am looking
after wants $2.00 - down 20 cents then
but - who do you think is the man Mr
L. Mordon's cousin, and I want nothing
to do with him - he had a chance of
be honest and help the Needed but
he - I know - you see I am trying
my Ground. My Name was Jerome
and that stand for Faith that is good
and just. French. I am paying $6 per
month so much, but I can't I can't
get what - I want stay here till act-
with out a Lease - so I cannot see
very far. Yours very truly L. E. Bovell

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

JOHN N. WILLYS,
PRESIDENT

TORONTO BRANCH
909 - 927 BAY STREET

T. A. RUSSELL,
VICE-PRESIDENT

137299

Willys-Overland Sales Company, Limited

FINE-MOTOR-CARS

Toronto, 5
Canada

Oct. 24, 1929.

Hon. A. Meighan,
57 Castle Frank Cresc.,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

We enclose statement of your account. Would you be good enough to let us have your cheque at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES COMPANY LIMITED.

H. Bowes

Accounting Dept.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137300

November 25, 1929.

Willys-Overland Limited,
Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing herewith Erindale Securities Limited cheque for $200.00 to apply on my account with your firm.

Yours very truly,

AM/E .
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. M. SOUTHAM,
VICE-PRESIDENT

137301

H. S. SOUTHAM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Ottawa Citizen

ESTABLISHED IN 1844

Ottawa, Canada
May 4, 1931.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen
National Building
Adelaide Street
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Enclosed is The Citizen editorial comment on your speech in Toronto at the Canadian Press convention dinner. The Canadian Press report, unfortunately, omitted any reference to the proposed Bank of Empire, or to the proposed Imperial currency. Mr. Wilson Southam and I have been wondering whether you intend having the speech published in pamphlet form, or, otherwise, if you have a typewritten copy of it. We would like to print the whole of it in The Citizen. There does seem urgent need for public enlightenment on this subject.

Yours sincerely,

Charles A. Bowman

Editor

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137302

May 5, 1931.

Mr. Charles A. Bowman,
The Ottawa Citizen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

Thank you very much for your letter of 4th. Please accept also a word of appreciation for the excellent editorial you have written.

Am sorry but I did not have any notes at all for the Canadian Press speech and so far as I know it was not taken down by a shorthand reporter. It may be that I will be speaking again on the same subject, and if so, I will make an effort to have it reported, and send you a copy.

Please express my regrets to Mr. Southam that I cannot fulfil now the request with which he honours me.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137303

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 17, 1941.

Mr. C.A. Bowman,
Editor,
"The Citizen",
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I have just read a "Citizen" editorial entitled "National Unity in Total War." It was sent me from Edmonton, the editorial having been copied in the Edmonton Journal.

This discussion of the Compulsory Service issue as applied to Canada at this time is the best I have seen in print yet. The answer to Thorson is devastating. I got more out of it than I have got out of any discussion of the subject that has yet come to my attention.

This is a letter of sincere thanks.

Yours very truly,

AH/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

H.S. SOUTHAM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J.P. KENNEY,
ASSIST. GEN. MANAGER

C.A. BOWMAN,
EDITOR
E.W. HARROLD,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

137304

The Ottawa Citizen

ESTABLISHED IN 1844

EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
PHONE Q. 5500

December 22, 1941.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Thanks very much for your appreciative reference to The Citizen's editorial "For National Unity in Total War," which you read reproduced in the Edmonton Journal. Your letter came before the enclosed leader in last Saturday's Citizen had been written, but I had been planning to write it at the earliest opportunity. You may be interested also to see a recent Citizen editorial on the C.C.F.'s performance.

With Christmas greetings and every good wish for the New Year,

Yours sincerely,

Charles A. Bowman

Right Hnn. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto. Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137305

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 23, 1941.

Mr. Charles A. Bowman,
The Ottawa Citizen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

Thanks very much indeed for sending me the sheets from the "Citizen". I had not seen the editorial about the 1921 Conference. Probably it is quite correct to say that I never said enough about that event. Professor Brebner, a son of the late James Brebner, former Registrar of University College here, and now on the staff of Columbia University, has written a pamphlet on this subject, and a very excellent one it is. I have always wondered where he got his facts. I wish I had an extra copy to send you, but squeezed as many as I could from Dr. Brebner, and only have one left. I just learned now, however, that one or two copies were typed, and I am sending one of these to you.

No one was ever more right than you are about the C. C. F. The campaign they are putting up in South York is scurrilous and scandalous, and makes me wonder why I got into this kind of thing again.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

H.S. SOUTHAM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J.P. KENNEY,
ASSIST. GEN. MANAGER

C.A. BOWMAN,
EDITOR
E.W. HARROLD,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

137306

The Ottawa Citizen

ESTABLISHED IN 1844

EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
PHONE Q. 5500

December 31, 1941.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

After my conversation with you on the telephone yesterday, I spoke to Bell, Mr. Hanson's secretary. He told me of arrangements under way for a Conservative group to meet Mr. Churchill. I asked him to let Mr. Hanson know that you would like him to call you up by long distance.

I had already started to dictate the enclosed editorial, moderated considerably, perhaps fortunately, after learning about the proposed conference.

With every good wish for the New Year,

Yours sincerely,

Charles A. Bowman

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto. Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137307

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 2, 1942.

Personal

Mr. Charles A. Bowman,
Editor,
The Ottawa Citizen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

Many thanks for your note of 31st with copy of editorial page of the "Citizen" of the same date. I do appreciate very much indeed every editorial on the war in this issue of 31st, and I especially in a personal way appreciate the editorial "Party Politics in the Saddle."

Not only had nothing whatever arrived from the Government at eleven o'clock on December 30th, but nothing has ever arrived yet, and my mail has been sent on from Ottawa regularly. Of course, the usual notice of the meeting of the House came from the Clerk of the Senate, but that is all.

You have noted well the time which Mr. Henson was allowed, with half-a-dozen others, to see Mr. Churchill. It was after all the speeches were over. The British Prime Minister was kept right under the apron of Mr. King and his political household from Washington to Canada and throughout his stay. The purpose oftheir urging him to come up is only too clear. They took care that any point of view opposed to that of the Government would not reach him until he had said everything that he was to say.

I had had a very severe case of intestinal flu, and when it finally appeared that there was to be nothing permitted me, except to attend the House of Commons and hear the speech, I felt it was not worthwhile to go down in my rather weakened condition, when it could be heard over the radio anyway.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137308

Mr. Charles A. Bowman,
Ottawa, Ont.

I know Mr. Churchill as well as, if not better than, I know any other Englishman. I was associated with him in the Imperial War Cabinet in 1918 and again at the Imperial Conference in 1921, each for a couple of months. My estimate of the man has never changed. In his darker days I always saw him while he was in Canada and spent some time with him. When he spoke in the Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto in 1932, I was Chairman of the meeting.

He went to very great pains to be, in my judgment, rather extravagantly courteous during his visit here. It would be unfair, however, to criticize. With the representation of Canada's war effort members of the Government would make (corresponding no doubt to what goes out regularly from the Public Information Bureau) almost anyone would think we were bending and groaning with a Herculean and single-hearted effort. As every conscientious person knows, who is on the ground and can see, and who is in touch particularly with our military units, the very contrary is the case.

One does not need to add, in writing to the Editor of the Ottawa Citizen, that if a single breath of criticism, even by implication, had passed Mr. Churchill's lips, his "interference" in Canadian affairs would have been denounced from the housetops, with Mr. King leading the harangue. Interference is interference only when it ceases to be flattering. As I have often said in the Senate, it is illogical and dishonest to quote the praise of a public man in the same breath that one denies him the right to criticize.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

H.S. SOUTHAM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J.P. KENNEY,
ASSIST. GEN. MANAGER

C.A. BOWMAN,
EDITOR
E.W. HARROLD,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

137309

The Ottawa Citizen

ESTABLISHED IN 1844

EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
PHONE Q. 5500

Personal

January 7, 1942.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

With our mutual friend Bill Herridge packed for an early departure this morning, we talked over the general situation last night including the task of leadership ahead of you - as we see it. Bill thought that I should put into memorandum form some views on which we see largely in common.

I am enclosing a copy herewith: in the event of anything in it being of interest to you, you are welcome to incorporate it in any address or statement in your own words.

Yours very sincerely,

Charles A. Bowman

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto. Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137310

Memorandum

Since the beginning of this war, the tendency of party politics in Canada has been to retard rather than to give an impetus to the Canadian war effort. Soon after the general election in 1940, many Canadian people realized that they had been led down a blind alley. They had voted in the dark. After the German invasion of Norway it quickly became apparent that the whole power of democracy would have to be mobilized for the task - including Canadian manpower as well as industrial resources. The British nation set an example by rallying as one man behind Mr. Churchill's leadership. He showed the way of British statesmanship by overriding the limitations of party politics to form a supreme war cabinet. Loyal Canadians would have welcomed action by the government at Ottawa along the same path but party government has continued up to this time.

One first duty of His Majesty's loyal opposition in this session of parliament is to bring home to this government that the will of the Canadian people is for a total war effort without the limitations of party. It has become plain beyond peradventure that the Canadian active service force cannot be maintained up to strength through the years of war ahead by the present policy of conscription only for service at home in Canada. The United States armed forces, like the British, are enlisted for service anywhere in the world, wherever it is possible to take the offensive against the enemy. United States armed forces,are thus to be sent to the British Isles. Canada is being placed in the invidious position of being unable to send reinforcements to the Canadian active service force overseas unless the conscripts undergoing military training in Canada volunteer for service abroad. Obviously this situation has to be corrected. Nothing can be more calculated to sow national disunity in Canada than to divide the youth of this country

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137311

into conscripts for home service as against the Canadian active service force for the real defence of this country on the battlefront overseas.

It should be said to the credit of many Liberals, as apart from the isolationist element, that they have become as well aware as Conservatives that failure to keep Canada abreast of the United Kingdom and the United States in the total mobilization of manpower is calculated to undermine Canada's fighting strength at this time when a greater effort than ever is needed.

Liberals in South York are manifesting a true Canadian desire for unity by refraining from nominating a party candidate in the impending by-election. Some of the party machine element may be disgruntled, but another defeatist party is affording an opportunity to the disgruntled fraternity to keep on playing politics. The Socialist party in Canada, operating under the misleading label of Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, are more interested in making political capital out of the war than in uniting the nation for a great co-operative effort. There is nothing co-operative about the C.C.F. although some sincere people may have been misled into believing that the label genuinely described the content of the C.C.F. brand of mulligatawny. Political parties in Canada are exempt from the Food and Drugs Act - although there is something of both in the various brands of party politics - otherwise just as there is a law to prevent unscrupulous vendors from describing glucose as maple syrup, the unscrupulous vendors of Socialist politics in Canada would be compelled to acknowledge that the C.C.F. is a Socialist party. The officials at the head of the C.C.F. with one accord are out to destroy what they describe as the capitalist system. They are interested in this war mainly as a possible opportunity to push on with this work of destruction at home in Canada behind the lines.

The capitalist system is vulnerable. Through the lamentable years of appeasement, disarmament and unemployment after the last war,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137312

the great productive machinery of private enterprise became badly run down. Private enterprise is hated by the C.C.F. doctrinaire, but private enterprise through the years built up this country's capacity to produce in abundance for everyone. Never again in the history of Canada should there be such failure to distribute in abundance from the Canadian pool of production as in the years immediately before the outbreak of this war. This distribution can surely be brought about, however, without any revolutionary transference of the machinery of private enterprise into Socialist state hands.

At the present time the visible evidence of the Socialist state is most conspicuous in three European countries. In Italy the editor of a Socialist paper, Benito Mussolini, obtained dictatorship power. He proceeded to give the Italian people the Fascist brand of Socialism. The consequences are apparent to the world. In the fatherland of doctrinaire Socialism where the theories of Marx and Engels were cradled, another Socialist party obtained absolute power, namely, the National Socialist party with Adolf Hitler at the head of the state. The Nazi party in Germany has certainly given the world an appalling taste of the consequences of allowing state ownership, control and operation to be elevated above individual rights.

There is one other notable example of the Socialist state, namely, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Russia before the last war had been held back in a state of feudalism. The Russian collapse precipitated the most violent Socialist revolution ever known in human history. Nobody would want to try such an experiment in Canada: nor need it ever be necessary. This reference to the Soviet Socialist revolution can be made without denying credit in full measure to the great Russian people. While other nations were disarming, Soviet Russia under Stalin's leadership built up fighting forces in preparation for the day when the Soviet system would be challenged by the Nazi system.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137313

C.C.F. authorities in Canada used to deny that Soviet Russia had set up a Socialist state. In any case the C.C.F. in Canada had none of Soviet Russia's heart to build up the national defence forces [redacted] for the day when Nazi Germany would attack. The C.C.F.'s record in parliament and outside coincided with the disarmament record of the so-called capitalist countries. No reactionary capitalist went further than the C.C.F. in opposing measures to defeat the Nazi challenge. Even since the outbreak of this war, The C.C.F. party is still on record by resolution in the House of Commons as being opposed to the sending of a Canadian expeditionary force overseas. The leader of the C.C.F. group in the House of Commons, Mr. Coldwell, expressed the doctrinaire C.C.F. attitude toward military service a few years ago when he said, as reported in The Globe and Mail in this city of Toronto:

Young Canadians should be ready to go to jail before enlisting in any future European war which involved Canada, M. J. Coldwell, M.P. for Rosetown-Biggar, Sask., told a peace rally held yesterday in the Uptown Theater.

Strong in his belief that Canada could and must adopt a policy of complete isolation in wartime, the speaker received an ovation when he told the gathering that his own son had promised him that he would go to jail rather than fight in any future war which was not an actual attack on Canadian territory. "My son is 21 years old and physically fit in every respect," Mr. Coldwell declared. "I taught him that war was wrong, and this Christmas, when we were discussing his future he came to me voluntarily and said that I could rely upon one thing, and that was his determination to go to jail before enlisting."

If other Canadian youths would adopt a similar policy, he stated, Canada would never be brought into another war no matter what government might be in power in Ottawa.

"If war does come and Canada is dragged into it," the C.C.F. parliamentarian warned, "you will have split this country asunder. You will be fighting for the profits of the pork-packers and for the tax-free bond-holders. Don't be fooled by all this talk of defence. Just remember that if you put every Canadian man, woman and child in uniform, and lined them up along the border to defend it, they would still be so far apart that they could only spend occasional week-ends together."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

It has been said in excuse that Mr. Coldwell made this boast several years before the war, but the same Mr. Coldwell made the same resolution against sending troops overseas when the C.C.F. voted against Canada's declaration of war in the emergency session of 1939. The same Mr. Coldwell expressed C.C.F. sentiment in campaigning against more effective Canadian participation in the war. In the election of 1940, the C.C.F. continued to carry on a defeatist campaign with Mr. Coldwell as the leading campaigner. One C.C.F. running mate in the adjoining constituency of Kindersley supported by Mr. Coldwell declared:

> What of Canada? If we agree, sheeplike, to be led to the slaughter, the more thoughtful discerning elements in our population, and all succeeding generations will curse us for our folly.

He went on to say, "In the present European mess, Canada should declare strict neutrality."

Like the present C.C.F. candidate in South York, the schoolteacher candidate, Mr. Mitchell in Kindersley, may have been a man after Mr. Coldwell's own heart, but he could hardly be described as a trustworthy leader of Canadian opinion at this time when democracy is fighting with back to the wall.

Some have claimed for the C.C.F., kinship with the Labor party in the United Kingdom. There is a profound difference, however, in the C.C.F.'s record. From the moment of the outbreak of war, the British Labor party saw the issue clearly. Far from trying to retard the war effort, far from encouraging the government to ca' canny - as the C.C.F. has done in Canada - the Labor party proceeded to exercize pressure on Mr. Chamberlain's government to mobilize the whole power of the nation for the task. In the British parliament, Labor members were the spearhead of attack on the government for being unprepared. When Mr. Chamberlain patriotically effaced himself by resigning to make way for

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mr. Churchill as prime minister, Labor responded at once by helping to form a truly co-operative government. No such co-operation has been manifested by the C.C.F. in Canada. As declared recently in the British Columbia legislature, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation's policy is to remain a separate party. Party politics is the first consideration of the C.C.F. above national interests.

There has to be broader vision to lead the people of Canada forward through the years of war to better times when victory is won for democracy in the field. Canada has to win the right to a seat on the council table after the war when the rebuilding work has to be done. The Atlantic Charter given out to the world after Prime Minister Churchill's conference with President Roosevelt last August has been described as a great instrument for good. The fifth clause of the Charter stated that the signatory powers "desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security." Furthermore the sixth clause declared that after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny the hope is"to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling safely within their own boundaries...in freedom from fear and want."

This vision of better times as expressed in the Atlantic Charter can be brought into effect only by constructive statesmanship. The pulling down of Axis strongholds has to be followed by the building of a better world of democracy and freedom. The first step is to win the war. The impetus of victory must surely carry the democracies forward likewise along the path of winning the peace.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137316

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 9, 1942.

Mr. Charles A. Bowman,
"The Citizen",
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I am indeed grateful to you for your letter of 7th. You have sent me ideas that I can use and will use. One of them I was able to embody in tonight's speech, but as it had to be prepared and ready for the censor yesterday about the time your letter arrived I could not make much change.

I decided to keep away, in my opening speech, from the material the C. C. F. want to run the election on.

Again expressing my sincere gratitude to you, and I express the hope that we can accomplish something in this crisis.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137317

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 9, 1942.

Mr. C. A. Bowman,
"The Citizen",
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I was delighted with your editorial of yesterday on "Responsible Government."

Below is extract from the speech I am to make tonight, dealing with the same point. Had to get this ready to submit to the censor last night.

> "In this hour when the whole planet is writhing in flames, in his hour when the guns are roaring nearer and nearer to our shores, and when the enemy tightens his grip on the pivotal posts of civilisation, in this hour when thousands, even while we speak, are dying for our cause, surely we are not going to waste our time counting noses and prattling about mandates. To procrastinate over these things at a time like this is to trifle with destiny and to palter with fate. Right now, we want a sharp, swift drive for results. The mandate our Parliament has today from the people of Canada is a mandate to win this war, and that mandate overrides and overwhelms all others. If we don't hearken to that thunderous command, nothing else will ever matter."

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

127318

The Citizen

Published daily at Ottawa
In The Citizen Building, Sparks St., by
The Southam Company Limited

The Canadian Press, of which The Citizen is a member, has the exclusive right to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or the Associated Press in this newspaper, and also of all local news published therein.

The Citizen aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service

Thursday, January 8, 1942

Responsible Government

The Citizen's parliamentary correspondent, Charles Bishop, than whom there is none better informed on Parliament Hill, says:

> Without any official proclamation of the fact as yet, there is a deepening impression and, also strong intimations of the probable consultation of the Canadian people on the question of war service.

One possible way to consult the people would be by holding another general election. The prime minister would have to dissolve parliament—as he did in 1940. On that occasion the members were summoned to Ottawa in January only to be told to go home after one day. Members on the government side would resent such another summary dismissal, because of the risk of defeat in another election.

Hence the possibility of another way to consult the people is mooted. Without dissolving parliament, the government would ask the electorate—including presumably the Canadian active service forces—to vote Yes or No on a specific question with reference to conscription.

As conscription is already supposed to be in force on the home front (or back), the electorate would perhaps be asked to say—by marking X against Yes or No—whether the Canadian armed forces should continue to be divided as at present, with conscript units for military service at home only. Or the referendum could be worded to bring out the desire of the Canadian people, including the fighting forces, to bring Canada abreast of the United Kingdom and the United States in accordance with Right Hon. Arthur Meighen's policy of "compulsory selective service over the whole field of war."

This referendum device would be an incredible departure from the principle of responsible government as it has been practised in Canada. Especially at this time, when leadership is more than ever needed, the government would be giving no direction to the nation's war effort.

It would mean that the government of Canada had no heart for the task. So-called responsible government would be standing in the sidelines, with no guidance to offer. Or some ministers would perhaps be urging the electorate to vote Yes, while others urged No. Otherwise, a united government with clear vision would take the responsibility of putting the law of national service into force through parliament without the hocus-pocus of a referendum.

In the United States, where the head of the nation is a courageous statesman, responsible government acted with forthrightness to apply the law of compulsory selective service over the whole field of war. Hence, as President Roosevelt announced last Tuesday, United States armed forces are to be stationed in the British Isles—where Canadian reinforcements cannot be sent under Prime Minister King's policy unless they volunteer.

Likewise in the United Kingdom, even while Mr. Chamberlain held office as prime minister, the government manfully shouldered the responsibility of enacting conscription. Mr. Chamberlain's name should serve to remind members of this party government at Ottawa that there is still another possible way to follow the path of statesmanship in total war—when everyone is supposed to be ready to make personal sacrifices for the common weal.

Prime Minister King may feel that he cannot conscientiously take the responsibility of applying conscription in Canada as it is in the United Kingdom or the United States. He could, however, make way as Mr. Chamberlain did—for a responsible government to give Canada the larger measure of leadership so greatly needed at this time.

Canada is hardly so barren of statesmanship as to have no other public man capable of carrying on the government. Under democracy, no man is indispensable; nor is any political party incapable of being improved upon. Party dictatorship is intolerable at any time in Canada. In the years of war ahead, it is vital that there should be responsible government with party limitations eliminated. The referendum cannot work as a substitute for responsible government.

Secondary School Changes

Under war conditions in Ontario, drastic changes in secondary school matters appear to be shaping themselves. First of all, the compulsory school attendance age is apparently to be lowered from 16 to 15, and then all high schools are to be closed next Easter for the entire summer, if Toronto reports have any substance.

The age reduction plan has already set off protests among educationists and members of the high school boards. Premier Hepburn, however, says he is going to support the move temporarily to lower the attendance age and declares that he sees no reason to force school upon young people who might be serving useful apprenticeships for war industry.

It is hardly to be expected that even secondary education can escape some of the shocks of war and the upheavals which they cause in ordinary life. The technical schools will naturally continue to function: they are working at high pressure. In the academic schools, the loss of a year may mean much to some pupils, but attendance beyond 15 will presumably be optional for those who intend to go on to matriculation. There is a growing demand for young people in war industry and the sooner they can start their special training the better, especially in view of the fact that if selective service comes along the demand for apprentices will increase enormously.

As for closing the high schools at Easter, there is a possibility that the effect would be harmful if the object were solely to overcome the farm labor shortage. But again it is to be presumed that the sort of temporary employment which pupils may seek is optional, in which case many sturdy youngsters will find useful work to do in other spheres of war activity.

Mr. Hepburn's Assurances

Premier Hepburn has assured the people of Ontario that there will be no new taxation in his forthcoming budget. This is cheering news for Ontario taxpayers and particularly those of Ottawa, who have just been told by Mayor Lewis that civic taxes are not going up and that possibly they may go down for the second year in succession.

Until Mr. Hepburn's new budget is introduced on February 11, details concerning provincial income and outgo must remain undisclosed, but it is apparent that, despite certain happenings calculated to affect revenue, Ontario has had a good year. One disclosure Mr. Hepburn did make. It was that gasoline tax collections have been equal to 1940.

This, it should be remembered, in a year during the last half of which earnest pleas were made to the motoring public to cut down on gasoline consumption and slogans about pleasure drivers going "fifty-fifty" with our airmen were circulated. The question now arises as to what effect the coming gasoline rationing system will have on provincial income. Ontario has been gathering in about $25,000,000 annually in the form of gas tax. No doubt future possibilities along this line have been taken into account by the premier.

For the rest, Mr. Hepburn apparently intends to continue the one mill subsidy to the municipalities. Most of us will look forward to his budget with considerable eagerness.

Uneasy Lies The Head Of Hitler

Hitler associated himself closer with the army high command than with the Nazi party from the beginning of the march into Poland. As well as surrounding himself with military advisers, he studied military tactics and textbooks. He has now decided that he is a greater leader than any field marshal of the regular army school.

The German high command advised withdrawal into winter quarters on the Russian front several months ago, before the severe weather made it impossible either to go forward or to dig in. Hitler may have been right in refusing to sanction a general withdrawal. The British ruling authorities are taking nothing for granted, but there are outward signs of Nazi disintegration.

It has always been said that the first conspicuous defeat of German military forces would be followed by discontent against Hitler within Germany. Months may elapse before there is visible evidence of the emergence of this discontent from underground. It may take years to bring internal discontent up to a high explosive point. At this moment, however, with Hitler in supreme command after dismissing Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, it may be taken as certain that the nightmare of defeat is looming up over the head of Germany's idolized ruler.

Comment

Now that racing has been stopped in California, Bing Crosby's horses may yet catch up with the others.

"Field Museum exhibits a motmot. A whatwhat?"—Toronto *Star*. Maybe a whatnot.

With the return of the horse and buggy, it's a natural assumption that the one-man top will also come back.

Radio programs have become quite dull again, since they stopped horning in on them with what were reputed to be war bulletins.

With hockey pucks, golf balls, tires and such things coming under the ban, pretty soon the only thing left with rubber in it will be bridge.

The unexpected has happened again. A man in Burlington, Wis., who never wrote an Axis war communique in his life, has been chosen "champion liar of 1941."

"Toast," says the Boston *Post*, "is not made by burning bread and scraping it." The *Post* may know its toast, but it never saw Father getting his own breakfast.

A Portuguese officer in Lisbon boasts that although his car has no engine it runs with terrific speed. He explains that the front-wheel tires are Italian and those on the rear wheels British.

It is now proposed to put cheap permanent markers on automobiles. Might as well make three extra ones to nail up on pickets over Hitler, Mussolini and the Emperor of Japan.

A reader asks, "How can I prevent stretching of buttonholes in a sweater?" You'll hear from our "Aunt Maria"; she's a wizard on diets. (Wizard isn't feminine, but we don't like witch).

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

H.S. SOUTHAM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J.P. KENNEY,
ASSIST. GEN. MANAGER

C.A. BOWMAN,
EDITOR
E.W. HARROLD,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

137319

The Ottawa Citizen

ESTABLISHED IN 1844

EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
PHONE Q.5500

January 13, 1942.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

You are right in my opinion in refraining from giving first attention to the C.C.F. Doubtless they are seeking to attract attention to themselves by opposing you in South York without expecting to win the seat. They should be allowed to take up no more of your time than you deem necessary to deal with them locally. Your statements in the South York campaign are really statements to the people of Canada in general.

Enclosed herewith is The Citizen's answer to a recent comment in the Toronto Star. The leading editorial is devoted to the possible imminence of the German invasion of Britain. When the German attack on Russia started last June, Mr. Churchill spoke of it as preliminary to the invasion attempt against Britain. It is possible that the reverse in Russia has made it all the more imperative for Hitler to make the supreme effort against Britain in the spring months ahead. Hitler's break with von Brauchitsch may be more due to the refusal of the high command to countenance this gamble than to disagreement over the defeat in Russia.

Secret preparations have probably been going on, including the building of more battleships like the Bismarck. In any case, Canada has Mr. Churchill's warning uttered during the recent visit to Ottawa: the heaviest responsibility upon this country is to be mobilized to maintain the Canadian active service force overseas up to strength. There is no evidence of such preparedness in Canada. In The Citizen's view, the time to hold the government responsible is before the event.

We thought your broadcast last Friday an admirable statement of the position.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Charles A. Bowman

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137320

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 14, 1942.

Mr. Charles A. Bowman,
The Ottawa Citizen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I do appreciate your letter of 13th January. Am enclosing sheet circulated yesterday in many thousands, by the C. C. F.; also copy of a memo I have dictated about it. It is rotten to have to go through such a filthy campaign as this is.

What you say in your letter is absolutely right from beginning to end. I do wish there were sources of further information about Hitler's late conduct and the alleged German army purge.

Attached is copy of letter I have just today received from Mr. Hinds, my Secretary in the Senate. It is not sent with the idea of suggesting any further reference to the matter, but just so that you will have absolute proof in case it becomes useful.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

H.S. SOUTHAM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J.P. KENNEY,
ASSIST. GEN. MANAGER

C.A. BOWMAN,
EDITOR
E.W. HARROLD,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

137321

The Ottawa Citizen

ESTABLISHED IN 1844

EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
PHONE Q. 5500

January 16, 1942.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Thanks for sending me your memorandum in reply to the scurrilous C.C.F. election sheet. I am planning to write some special articles for the editorial page of The Citizen at at early date giving some of the background of the C.C.F. as a phoney Socialist party.

At your convenience perhaps some day next week, I would be glad to come up to Toronto to talk over the situation with you. In the meanwhile I would suggest for your consideration that when you take your seat in the House you should move to have the $10,000 salary plus $2,000 motor car allowance to the leader of the opposition abolished. The C.C.F. are banking on obtaining this annual grant from the Treasury in the event of a national government being formed. The payment to the leader of the opposition could quite justifiably cease under war conditions when it is no longer desirable to encourage an artificial division of parties in the House. I should be greatly surprised if Mr. Coldwell could be drawn out to give any declaration against abolishing this payment. I have a feeling that he is keenly in the capitalist class where that $10,000 is concerned.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Charles A. Bowman

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Toronto. Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137322

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 17, 1942.

Mr. C. A. Bowman,
The Citizen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I have yours of 16th and will be only too happy to see you when you are in the City and discuss the subject you mention and any other that seems of interest.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137323

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 20, 1942.

Mr. C. A. Bowman,
The Citizen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I like very much your answer to Col. Biggar. It seems strange to me that a man occupying a position really as Chief Commissioner under a Government can consider himself free to become a propagandist. It also seems incomprehensible to me that any man of Col. Biggar's intelligence could say that the very manifest and urgent requirements of our overseas forces can be a subject "entirely irrelevant."

Yours very truly,

AH/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

137324

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

(06)

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

FORM 6122

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

~~OTTAWA ONT~~ 21 ME PM 4 08

GA305 5= OTTAWA ONT 21 402P

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN=

320 BAY ST .TOR=

1105

ARRIVE ROYAL YORK THURSDAY MORNING=

C A BOWMAN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137325

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 27, 1942.

Mr. C. A. Bowman,
"The Citizen"
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I was very much impressed indeed with the editorial of Monday, "There is another way Forward." To my mind it takes the truly right line and is awfully well done.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

H.S. SOUTHAM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J. P. KENNEY,
ASSTST. GEN. MANAGER

C. A. BOWMAN,
EDITOR
E. W. HARROLD,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

137326

The Ottawa Citizen

ESTABLISHED IN 1844

EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
PHONE 2-2441

February 2, 1942.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I am sure you are right in your answer to C.C.F. campaigning that whatever else you stand for, you refuse to subscribe to the C.C.F. brand of Socialism.

In my opinion, one can consistently be radical without being Socialist. The C.C.F. tactics are calculated to foment class war when the task is to beat the common enemy in total war. Undoubtedly this task will call for radical measures to which every loyal Canadian can well subscribe. The policy of an all-out national effort to win the war, as you have declared for it, would necessarily mean radical steps forward. In my opinion, your declaration for a forward Canadian policy to mobilize the whole power of the nation could well be so put before the South York electorate, especially to satisfy the voters who want to support your stand on the war but who are attracted by the C.C.F. bid for reform votes.

Every man of vision is bound to be radical in building up the national effort to win the war. As against the lack of vision shown by the C.C.F. in the years before the war, and even in the House after the declaration of war, you have never been for the policy of disarmament as the C.C.F. were in season and out of season, nor were you ever complacent in arguing against preparedness as the C.C.F. members, did whenever the vote came before the House for measures of national defence. Radical vision would have been for a better armed nation in preparedness for the day when the Nazi thunderbolt would be hurled against the democracies.

The C.C.F. tried to justify themselves by saying that they were in favor of the enforcement of sanctions against Italy at the time of the Fascist Italian attack on Ethiopia. They were in the inconsistent position, however, of favoring sanctions but opposing armaments. They expounded the theory that the enforcement of economic sanctions would prevent war. Actually it has been demonstrated that economic sanctions tended to precipitate war. The threat of sanctions against Italy helped to push Italy into the alliance with Germany. The applications of sanctions against Japan failed to stop the Japanese. They declared war in defiance of the British and American economic sanctions. Hence the C.C.F. position about sanctions has been demonstrated unsound. National Socialist Germany and Mussolini Socialist Italy had no respect for sanctions nor for umbrellas when they were carried by Ramsay Macdonald the Socialist or Neville Chamberlain the Conservative.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

H.S. SOUTHAM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J. P. KENNEY,
ASSTST. GEN. MANAGER

C. A. BOWMAN,
EDITOR
E. W. HARROLD,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

137326

The Ottawa Citizen

ESTABLISHED IN 1844

EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
PHONE 2-2441

February 2, 1942.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I am sure you are right in your answer to C.C.F. campaigning that whatever else you stand for, you refuse to subscribe to the C.C.F. brand of Socialism.

In my opinion, one can consistently be radical without being Socialist. The C.C.F. tactics are calculated to foment class war when the task is to beat the common enemy in total war. Undoubtedly this task will call for radical measures to which every loyal Canadian can well subscribe. The policy of an all-out national effort to win the war, as you have declared for it, would necessarily mean radical steps forward. In my opinion, your declaration for a forward Canadian policy to mobilize the whole power of the nation could well be so put before the South York electorate, especially to satisfy the voters who want to support your stand on the war but who are attracted by the C.C.F. bid for reform votes.

Every man of vision is bound to be radical in building up the national effort to win the war. As against the lack of vision shown by the C.C.F. in the years before the war, and even in the House after the declaration of war, you have never been for the policy of disarmament as the C.C.F. were in season and out of season, nor were you ever complacent in arguing against preparedness as the C.C.F. members, did whenever the vote came before the House for measures of national defence. Radical vision would have been for a better armed nation in preparedness for the day when the Nazi thunderbolt would be hurled against the democracies.

The C.C.F. tried to justify themselves by saying that they were in favor of the enforcement of sanctions against Italy at the time of the Fascist Italian attack on Ethiopia. They were in the inconsistent position, however, of favoring sanctions but opposing armaments. They expounded the theory that the enforcement of economic sanctions would prevent war. Actually it has been demonstrated that economic sanctions tended to precipitate war. The threat of sanctions against Italy helped to push Italy into the alliance with Germany. The applications of sanctions against Japan failed to stop the Japanese. They declared war in defiance of the British and American economic sanctions. Hence the C.C.F. position about sanctions has been demonstrated unsound. National Socialist Germany and Mussolini Socialist Italy had no respect for sanctions nor for umbrellas when they were carried by Ramsay Macdonald the Socialist or Neville Chamberlain the Conservative.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

From the point of view of forward policy after the war, your stand for national service to win the war is in effect a reform policy without waiting until the war is ended. After this war there can be no general demobilization and disarmament such as the Socialist parties helped to bring about after the last war.

In Canada, the war industries under national service, such as shipbuilding, must go on long after the enemy is overthrown in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. The Canadian navy must be made stronger: cruisers as well as destroyers must be built in Canada. The air force must be maintained perhaps by being adapted for air service over the paths of commerce. There must be armed forces maintained by the united democracies as an international police force for the rest of this century. The dream of Utopia may come in later centuries, but until the world is more civilized, there can no more be pacifist disarmament (such as the C.C.F. advocate) than the police force of Toronto can be disbanded.

National service for total war is the best preparation for the new order of democracy after the war. This principle of national service should establish the view in Canada that never again can widespread unemployment be allowed to be fastened upon upon this country. Measures of reform could well be explored along the sound British path as part of a national effort to win this war. Better times can be brought about without waiting until the world can be converted to a more civilized brand of Socialism than it has suffered from under the Socialist editor Mussolini in Italy and under the Nationalist Socialist party in Germany, the fatherland of Socialist doctrinaires.

Hence it would seem to me that your policy of real national service to win the war can be put before South York as more genuinely radical.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Toronto. Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137328

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 5, 1942.

Mr. C. A. Bowman,
Editor,
The Ottawa Citizen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I am indeed pleased to receive your letter of 2nd, and I quite agree with your observations from beginning to end and will be able to make use of your ideas this week.

I suppose you read the speeches of those minions of Mr. King, delivered just this last week. They are truly awful and not provoked by anything on the Conservative side that I have read. Green's speech, and White's speech in particular, were splendid contributions and quite befitting these dark days. Howuth's was very fair also, but the exploded venom these other people are dealing in is beneath contempt. Practically all the allegations are totally false, and the others partially so, and mis-stated as to vital particulars.

One wonders what we are coming to in this Dominion!

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137329

The Citizen

The Citizen
Published daily at Ottawa
In The Citizen Building, Sparks St., by
The Southam Company Limited.

The Canadian Press, of which The Citizen is a member, has the exclusive right to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or the Associated Press in this newspaper, and also of all local news published therein.

The Citizen aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service

Wednesday, February 4, 1942

The Last Of The Appeasers

Mitchell Hepburn expressed the opinion of many Canadian people when he declared last Monday night that this government at Ottawa has tried to carry on with a "policy of appeasement in every critical issue before and since the war began." He well described the plebiscite move as the "crowning instance" of the government's appeasement policy.

Another outstanding representative of Canadian opinion, Premier Bracken of Manitoba, has spoken of it as the "crowning indignity." Even before the government announced the plebiscite in the speech from the throne, the Manitoba premier protested:

> Are we to be asked in the middle of world crisis to take money needed for war and spend it either on an election or on a referendum, in order to relieve our elected representatives from a responsibility that goes with responsible government?

The plebiscite is even more evasive than a general election or a straight referendum on a government measure.

* * *

Mr. King's record of appeasement goes back to 1937 when he visited Hitler in Berlin, as the forerunner to Mr. Chamberlain's trips to Berchtesgaden and Munich. In the other democracies, after appeasement came crashing down with the invasion of Poland, the Quisling betrayal of Norway, the collapse of the Maginot Line, some appeasers in high places had sufficient sense of responsibility to resign. In Canada, however, Mr. King continued in office at the head of a party government. He improved the darkening hour by suddenly calling a general election in the first winter of the war. He sent the members home after they had been in Ottawa only one day—before the electorate could ask for light on the war situation.

* * *

So much has happened since from day to day, people forget. A perusal of the records of the new parliament, however, would show the same catering to an isolationist faction from the start.

In the speech from the throne on May 16, 1940, the members were given paragraphs of words without one definite proposal of action. Far from being asked to concern themselves over Canadian war measures, at the moment when the Nazi bombers were blasting Rotterdam and machine-gunning the pathetic streams of refugees on Belgian highways, the speech from the throne at Ottawa sent the members away for a comfortable week-end to cogitate on a more blissful and conveniently remote business, namely, "to plan for the days that will follow the cessation of hostilities."

As France staggered under the German knock-out blows, members of the Canadian parliament were called to arms with the fat volumes of the Sirois report. They were told to get ready for resolutions to be introduced "for an amendment to the British North America Act which would empower the parliament of Canada to enact in the present session legislation to establish unemployment insurance on a national scale."

In every other country at war the government had become awake to the immediate need of directing the national effort as never before to employ every possible worker in some productive occupation for the building up of the armed forces. This government of Canada's first proposal to the war parliament dealt with the insurance of unemployment on a national scale!

* * *

The speech from the throne in the session of 1940 reflected the same old brand of party politics as it had been in former years toward preparedness for war. As a war leader, Mr. King's ability had been demonstrated in winning a new lease of life in office for the Liberal party.

Nazi Germany had used the opportunity through the winter to bring preparations up to the point where the whole structure of civilization would be shaken in a few weeks of smashing through to the Channel ports. In Canada, complacency ruled. On April 20, 1940, The Citizen described the situation as follows:

> There is very little evidence of disturbed feeling in Canada over the government's policy of ca' canny in recruiting. It is apparent everywhere that men are being discouraged from enlisting. When recruiting offices are opened, crowds rush to enlist. Many are rebuffed, much as they were turned down before the war when they applied for work.
>
> The young men in uniform are envied by thousands of equally fit young men who are eager to enlist. But the government can apparently continue to discourage recruiting so long as there is no popular demand for an opening up of Canadian war policy to bring in the whole power of the nation.

Only under the pressure of public opinion, without any audible demand for action on the government side of the House, did the government move from a negative attitude toward recruiting. The appeasers stayed in the saddle.

* * *

Mr. Chamberlain resigned as prime minister in the United Kingdom. Mr. King continued along the tempo of appeasement, seasoned with talk about the gravity of the war situation.

A year after the performance of the speech from the throne in 1940, the government at Ottawa put on a more extraordinary performance. On January 14, 1941, the prime ministers of the nine Canadian provinces were summoned to Ottawa to go into conference with the Dominion prime minister and other cabinet ministers.

London had been blasted by enemy bombers through the winter months, even as Rotterdam had been in the invasion of Holland. The battle of the Atlantic had taken a menacing turn. The Canadian minister of munitions and supply, Mr. Howe, had narrowly escaped a watery grave on a voyage to England when a German torpedo sank the *Western Prince*. Mr. Ralston labored on crutches as he visited Canadian military units overseas. In Ottawa, however, Mr. King assembled cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and key men in the civil service to sit around him while he invited the provincial premiers to discuss the Sirois report.

Mr. Hepburn precipitated a hasty adjournment of this extraordinary performance by saying in the opening session of the conference at Ottawa:

> Is this the time to send a courier to bomb-torn London with a document in his hand and have him step into the hall of Westminster and ask the British parliament to pause in its consideration of questions determining the very life of the British Empire in order to debate the question of a new constitution for Canada? To me it is unthinkable that we should be fiddling while London is burning.

In Mr. Hepburn's speech last Monday night he enumerated other instances of fatuity in government policy at Ottawa, including the elaborate national registration. The Canadian people have been very patient. They are perhaps more tolerant of mediocrity in high places than the people in other English-speaking democracies are. There can be little doubt, however, that easy-going Canada's patience has been overtaxed by this party government. The plebiscite is the last straw. It is the crowning indignity, as Mr. Bracken has so well denounced it, or in Mr. Hepburn's words, the crowning instance of the government's appeasement policy.

* * *

Public confidence in Mr. King's administration had been steadily waning before he set out on the plebiscite way of escape. By departing from the traditional practice of responsible government at this time of gravest crisis in the world's history, to relieve the government of the responsibility of making a vital decision, he has forfeited the right to expect any continuation of public confidence.

It has long been apparent that this break must eventually come. It is blind complacency to imagine that party government can hold on to office indefinitely through the stress of total war. The people of Canada are entitled to something better than to drift into a breakdown. They are being called upon to make heavy sacrifices to win the war. They are inflexibly resolved to win.

Mr. King has appealed to Canadian youth for voluntary sacrifice. At the dark hour of crisis before Mr. Chamberlain resigned as prime minister, the veteran British leader in the last war, Mr. Lloyd George, said on the floor of the House:

> He has appealed for sacrifice; the nation is prepared to give it so long as you show plainly what you are aiming at and give them confidence that those who are leading them are doing their best for them. I say solemnly that the prime minister should give an example of sacrifice, because I tell him that there is nothing which would contribute more to victory in this war than that he should sacrifice the seals of office.

Mr. King could shed the mantle of appeasement and close a long career in Canadian politics in no more honorable way than by following Mr. Chamberlain's example.

Comment

"There are no sidelines now," observes the Winnipeg *Tribune*. Does that mean that football executives will have no place to obstruct the view of the spectators?

In Washington the government is having trouble finding sleeping quarters for its war experts. Possibly due to the fact that some war experts sleep all day, as well as all night.

The value of salt over sugar in bringing out real flavor has recently been discovered; and since the sugar bowl has disappeared from the table, perhaps we should henceforth refer to "sugar daddies" as "old salts."

Edmonton *Journal* says "over" continues to be a popular word, as in "Wings over Malaya," "Moon over Burma," "Night over Norway" and "Headache over Taxes." To all of which might be added "Hell over Plebiscite."

Someone who seems to think we're a card-sharp asks, "Is it all right to draw a card from your hand and hold it apart ready to play when your turn comes?" Etiquet says not; but it's safer than drawing from the sleeve.

Press Paragraphs

One of the Things Wrong

Vancouver Province

One of the things wrong with the Dominion government's decision to hold a plebiscite on the conscription question is that Mr. King and his ministers are endeavoring, through the plebiscite, to eat their cake and have it, too.

Be Prepared

The Star (London)

Invasion—are we a 100 per cent ready for it? For the moment Britain happens to be comparatively quiet in a world filled with battles. We must not let that encourage "it-won't-happen-here" somnolence. It would be wiser to use this interlude for quiet thinking and quick planning. For Mr. Churchill, the man who told Stalin that Hitler would attack him, still believes that invasion will come. The truth is that far too many complacent people disbelieve him.

It is hard to understand this attitude. Those who thus delude themselves repeat like parrots, "Hitler had his chance after Dunkirk, and didn't take it. He won't risk it now, when we are ready for him." Yet the same "experts" admit that to win the war we must crush the German army on its own territory. They cannot see that the future looks just the same through Hitler's spectacles. He can beat Britain in Britain, and nowhere else. He knows it. He has his delusions, but not in that direction.

It may be natural that many of us still cannot picture ourselves living in the midst of a life-or-death struggle on our own soil. We have not had that experience since 1066. But our plain duty is to get ready for it, whether it comes or no.

Peculiar Conversations

Exchange

"Had you heard that Whatchacallit's daughter and Whosit's son—the boy that's in the army—were married the other day?"

"Yes," replied the other, "but this is the first time I've heard the real details."

My Party Right or Wrong

St. Catharines Standard

The most deplorable tendency in this country today is reflected by the jarring cry: "My party government, right or wrong." It is the basest of political subservience at a time when savagery and barbarianism threaten both gates of Canada, East and West. In truth, there should be only one party in Canada, an all-Canadian, all-out Win-the-War party, than which nothing else counts or is more important.

The Guiding Star

As with gladness men of old
Did the guiding star behold;
As with joy they hailed its light,
Leading onward, beaming bright;
So, most gracious Lord, may we
Evermore be led to Thee.

As with joyful step they sped,
Saviour, to Thy lowly bed,
There to bend the knee before
Thee, whom heaven and earth adore;
So, may we, with willing feet
Ever seek Thy mercy seat.

As they offered gifts most rare
At Thy cradle, rude and bare;
So, may we with holy joy,
Pure, and free from sin's alloy,
All our costliest treasures bring,
Christ, to Thee, our heavenly King.

—William Dix.

THE TIMES

February 4, 1842. Price 5d.

More than the usual number of persons assembled yesterday in order to see Her Majesty go in state to open Parliament. . . . The appearance of the interior of the House of Lords was strikingly splendid. . . . The King of Prussia took his seat in a chair especially provided for him on the right of the Queen. He was dressed in a magnificent uniform, covered with a variety of orders. On the King of Prussia's left hand sat the Duke of Saxe Coburg. . . . A few minutes after 2 o'clock Her Majesty, preceded by the officers of state, entered the house and took her seat on the throne, Prince Albert seating himself on her left hand. On the Queen's right was situated the Prince of Wales's chair, very prettily decorated. . . . Her voice appeared less powerful than it was on former occasions, but it still retained that beautiful and silvery tone which so remarkably characterizes it. The part of the speech which referred to the distress which existed in some portions of the manufacturing districts was read with considerable emphasis.

**A paragraph in the Queen's Speech recommended consideration of the Corn Laws, and Peel afterwards informed the Commons of his intention to move that the whole House should on a later day resolve itself into committee for the purpose. The young Queen wore white satin embroidered with gold, and a "costly *parure*" of brilliants.

Bible Message for Today

(From the Authorized Version)

For the Lord spake thus to me with a strong hand, and instructed me that I should not walk in the way of this people, saying, Say ye not, A confederacy, to all them to whom this people shall say, A confederacy; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid. Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself; and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread . . . .

And when they shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that peep, and that mutter: should not a people seek unto their God? for the living to the dead? To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them. (Isa. 8: 11-13, 19, 20.)

* * *

Woe to the rebellious children, saith the Lord, that take counsel, but not of me; and that cover with a covering, but not of my spirit, that they may add sin to sin: that walk to go down into Egypt, and have not asked at my mouth; to strengthen themselves in the strength of Pharaoh, and to trust in the shadow of Egypt!

Therefore shall the strength of Pharaoh be your shame, and the trust in the shadow of Egypt your confusion. (Isa. 30: 1-3.)



The Neighbors — By George Clark

"What'll I tell her? That I don't love her enough to wear down Dad's tires? We'll just go for a walk! Shall I walk tiptoe and save my rubber heels?"

Letters to The Citizen

A Canadian Mother's View

Editor, Citizen: Allow me to express my appreciation of and agreement with Col. Meredith's recent letter. I feel very strongly that the proposed plebiscite is an unworthy measure, and that if it takes place Canada as a nation will earn the contempt of all its Allies. What our enemies will think of us is too distressing to contemplate.

The plebiscite, as I see it, is a case of Heads I Win: Tails You Lose. Even if the vote is affirmative, the government is not bound to bring in a measure for conscription. The public is and will be confused. Many people think they will be asked to vote for or against conscription. Instead of which they will be only voting to release the government from its non-conscription pledge.

Conscription of man and womanpower is no more shameful than conscription of money, and the government is conscripting money when it levies taxes. Conscription is the only fair means of distributing the burden of war. The unfairness of clinging to a non-conscription pledge and at the same time allowing the heavy load of voluntary enlistment—all types of enlistment—to fall on the backs and hearts of a few responsibility-conscious citizens is too obvious to need stressing. As a contemporary neatly stated, "Never have so many been so humiliated by so few." And to be asked to pay the expenses of this plebiscite when a new war loan is about to be launched—well, it doesn't make sense.

I (and thousands of others) resent being placed in the position of having to state publicly that I am for total war effort. The government should assume that every Canadian is for total war effort and act accordingly, before it is too late. Our actions are dangerously parallel to those of pre-war France. It is *quite conceivable* that our shilly-shallying will have the same result!

No people, however peace-loving and loyal, has the right to permit its government to jeopardize the fate of the nation or betray the heroic men and women who are trying to hold a thin front line against an enemy 100 per cent conscripted and organized for total war. It is my profound belief that without prompt action on the part of our leaders, without adequate reinforcements and supplies, our valiant soldiers will be needlessly wasted and we may as well prepare for existence under the Nazi heel. Militarists seem to agree that supremacy in all phases of fighter strength is required; air, sea and land. Supremacy, as I see it, means not only numbers of men, but numbers of well-trained and equipped men. Who is preventing us from having them?—MADGE MACBETH, Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1942.

The Statesman's Way For Mr. King

Editor, Citizen: Allow me to congratulate you on your stand respecting the conscription issue. Keep up the good work.

I am deeply moved by this issue—so much so that I have sent a letter to the Prime Minister. I have enclosed a copy of the letter. I do wish you would publish it to help to awaken the government to the peril of the hour.—(Rev.) ROBERT E. J. BRACKSTONE, Westboro, Ont., Jan. 30, 1942.

Rt. Hon. W. L. King,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

This is Canada's most humiliating hour. Britain to whom we owe everything is faced with invasion, but we are going to have a plebiscite. Australia is menaced every hour with an invasion. To equal Australia's army we ought to have ready a million men according to population of both countries, but we are going to have a plebiscite. Singapore and the Far East are in grave danger, but Canada is going to have a plebiscite. Canada's West coast is now threatened, and along the East coast ships and many precious lives have been lost, but we are to have a plebiscite to see what can be done about it. Precious time, precious money and more precious lives will be sacrificed, Sir, while you call for a plebiscite to release you from a political pledge which was gratifying to Quebec.

Sir, the world is on fire, and Canada has already been scorched by the flames. Yet you desire a plebiscite to learn if it is in order to go ahead to call out all the fire equipment to fight the flames.

Your plebiscite action reveals that you recognize that conscription of manpower for service anywhere is imperative for the defence of Canada. I am sure that the people of Canada would follow you and applaud if you gave immediate attention to Canada's peril rather than your political promises. I beg of you to rise to the occasion. Go to the microphone and tell Canada that you were mistaken in making such a promise to have no conscription, then go to the House, not fearing the religious and political power of the hierarchy, and call upon your government to give us all out conscription legislation. Such action will convince us that you no longer place party and position above people. You did not ask for a plebiscite or referendum for the declaration of war which is a more momentous step than conscription of manpower.

Sir, for the sake of our boys in England and Hong Kong, for the sake and comfort of their loved ones, for the sake of Canada's *honor and dignity* among the other Allied nations, for the sake of our God-given British Empire which has given us democracy and religious liberties, I beseech you, Mr. King, to give us all-out conscription. I want to serve so I have offered myself to my country.

The greatest thing Mr. Chamberlain ever did was to step aside for the sake of his country so that Mr. Churchill could take over. If the task is too great for you, think of Canada, think of Mr. Chamberlain, then "Go, and do thou likewise."

Yours very truly,
(Rev.) ROBT. E. J. BRACKSTONE.

"Think On These Things"

Editor, Citizen: In last October's *Science of Mind Magazine*, Robert H. Blitzer wrote:

> Just as every muscle is developed through use, so the mind that thinks constructively continues to improve. *Make God-thinking a habit.* The Apostle Paul recognized this principle when he emphasized what we should think about: "Whatsoever things are true . . . honest . . . just . . . pure . . . lovely . . of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." We cannot take these things for granted nor can we assume that our good will come to us. We must think about that which we desire to include as our experience.

His sentence "make God-thinking a habit" set us thinking along such lines, for we realized the great power inherent in it:

> A mighty fortress is our God,
> A bulwark never failing,
> Our helper He, amid the flood
> Of mortal ills prevailing

Such thoughts must have made the mighty Luther.

Then Jesus admonishes us to "Seek first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness—and all things shall be added unto us."

As a result of this light, and as an aid to our own thinking, the enclosed has been written to fill a need . . new words to an old, familiar tune. You are welcome to pass it on—if you see any virtue in same and a help to humanity at this time. —W. A. STEWART

GREAT AND GLORIOUS IS OUR GOD
(*Tune*: *Hollingside; Aberystwyth.—Common to "Jesus, Lover of My Soul"*)

Great and glorious is our God,
Power to meet our ev'ry need;
He the path of life hath trod,
He the Master o'er all creed:
He our friend and fount within,
He the conqueror of sin;
He the battle wins and rests—
He with love our life does bless!

Strong and mighty is our God,
Justice, Right and Truth upholds;
Towering aid amid the flood—
Plans our world, with good enfolds:
Gives to man the peace that's sought
In the battle so hard fought;
Leads us forward on our way,
Makes for all a better day!

Friend and counsel is our God,
Helper now and Guide alway;
Chastens with refining rod,
Gives to us a greater day:
Lives within our minds and hearts,
From us never He departs;
O that we might know Him there—
God of all, and everywhere.

—W. A. Stewart.

Toronto, Jan. 27, 1942.

Hoist By Own Petard?

New York Times

General Zhukoff, successful defender of Moscow and leader of the Russian counter-offensive, points out the Nazi handicaps. The Germans are used to wireless communication, but the Russians can use wires. The Germans had 3,000 tanks which were stopped by snow, but the Russians have Cossack cavalry. Basically the Germans failed to prepare for a winter campaign "because of their ignorance of Russia and the Russian people."

In other words, it may yet turn out that Hitler has lost the war because he went in for mechanized war.

Sky-Facts

Contributed by Ottawa Center, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada

We are told that if long exposure photographs are taken of the constellation of Orion, it is found that much of that area of the sky is enveloped in nebulosity, cloud-like masses of gas. While many nebulae of different types are scattered over the heavens, few are bright enough to be even detected by the naked eye.

Just below the three conspicuous stars forming Orion's belt can be distinguished three fainter ones hanging as it were from his belt and representing his sword. A keen observer may notice that the middle star of these three is not well defined; in reality he is looking upon what has been called the "most indescribably beautiful celestial object"—the Great Nebula in Orion.

* * *

Visitors to the Dominion Observatory on clear Saturday evenings in winter may have an opportunity of seeing this nebula; only then can they get any conception of its beauty. Viewed through the 15-inch telescope one first notices that the "hazy" star visible to the naked eye is not a single star, but a trapezium of four main components, and surrounding it is Orion's most outstanding nebula.

The nebula itself appears as a bright cloud, decidedly greenish in color and shaped more or less like a fan. No description can do it justice but a few facts may be of interest. In much the same manner as our northern lights are thought to be caused by electrons thrown off from the sun, so it is believed that the huge mass of gas comprising this nebula is made to glow by the radiation given off by the surrounding stars. The spectrograph, that keen detecting instrument of the astronomer, tells us that the gases are principally hydrogen, helium and oxygen. The gas is so tenuous that individual atoms are thought to be several miles apart.

While there are yet a multitude of unsolved problems in the vast regions of space, modern equipment in the hands of the skilled scientist has made it possible to unlock at least some of the mysteries of this great nebula in Orion, whose light, travelling 186,000 miles every second, takes 600 years to bridge the gap between us.

* * *

Not only because of their brightness but also because the planets move about with respect to the stars are they of particular interest to all who enjoy the beauties of the night sky.

Last month it was interesting to observe Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, for they were almost equally spaced along a relatively short arc across the sky. About 9 p.m. Saturn was near the meridian with Mars to the west and Jupiter about an equal distance to the east.

As they pursue their respective courses about the sun, the relative positions of the planets are constantly changing, though at times the changes are much more noticeable than at others. During February it will be interesting to watch Mars. In its eastward motion among the stars Mars will gradually reduce its distance from Saturn till on the 24th it passes our ringed planet. The conjunction will not be a close one, and therefore of no special interest. On the other hand, there will be very little change in relative position of Jupiter and Saturn. All three planets are visible from the time darkness falls until they sink below the western horizon; that will be about 2 a.m. for Mars and Saturn, and about an hour later for Jupiter.

The other two planets, Mercury and Venus, are of little interest this month for they are too near the sun for satisfactory observation. Only with difficulty may Mercury be observed immediately after sunset, for a few days at the beginning of the month. It is in conjunction with the sun on the 9th and then moves into the morning sky. Venus is too close to the sun early in the month to be seen at all, though it too becomes a morning star after its conjunction with the sun on the 2nd. Toward the latter part of the month it may be seen as a brilliant "morning star" rising more than hour before the sun.

* * *

Questions: 1. Why do we not get the same brand of weather during March as we get in September, for as I understand it the conditions are similar? 2. Why do the rising and setting times of the moon vary so widely while that of the sun varies only a few minutes? 3. When computing the time here from Greenwich Time, should only four hours be subtracted to allow for Daylight Saving Time?

Answers: 1. It is well known that the heat of the day is not usually right at the instant that the sun reaches its highest mid-day position. On the contrary, the warmest time is an hour or so later due to the warming that the ground and air require. The afternoon hours are accompanied by more warmth than are the corresponding hours before noon because ground and air retain some of the warmth imparted to them by the sun. The seasons display the same temperature lag on a much more gigantic scale. In changing from winter to summer, the warm rays of the sun have to melt the snow and draw the frost from the ground. But in the fall, as the amount of heat from the sun to this part of the earth diminishes, the ground and the air combine to keep the days warmer against the onrush of winter. Thus while March and September are similar regarding the position of the sun and the amount of sunlight received, we in the northern hemisphere experience much more cold in spring than in autumn.

2. The moon makes a journey around the earth once a month. This means that once in about 29 days the moon is approximately in line between the earth and the sun, while two weeks later it is on the opposite side of the earth from the sun. Obviously then, while the moon and sun appear to rise and set together on a certain day, two weeks later they will be 12 hours apart with the moon rising as the sun is setting.

3. Yes, Eastern Daylight Saving Time is G.M.T. less four hours.

Inquiries and suggestions are welcome and will be replied to promptly. Address: Sky-Facts Column, c/o The Citizen.

137330

THE EVENING CITIZEN

THE EVENING CITIZEN

Published daily at Ottawa
In The Citizen Building, Sparks St., by
The Southam Company Limited

The Canadian Press, of which The Citizen is a member, has the exclusive right to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or the Associated Press in this newspaper, and also of all local news published therein.

The Citizen aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service

Monday, January 26, 1942

There Is Another Way Forward

In the speech from the throne last Thursday, the government disclosed the unsoundness of Canada's position. In the government's own words, at this time of gravest crisis in the world's history, the freedom of the government of Canada "to act in accordance with its judgment of the needs of the situation as they may arise" has to be restored.

No external power imposed the disabling limitation on the government's complete freedom to govern in accordance with the needs of the situation. Cabinet ministers **did it themselves. Especially in the last general election, but even since the collapse of France, Prime Minister King tied the government's own hands by declarations against conscription for service overseas.**

* * *

The government's "past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service" are producing dismal results. The speech from the throne has disclosed the situation to the people of Canada, and to the world. The enemy is at the gates, both east and west. When Australia is threatened with invasion, Canada is threatened. When the British Isles are threatened with invasion, Canada is in terrible danger. As Mr. Churchill warned recently on Parliament Hill in Ottawa, the Canadian forces overseas may suddenly be engaged in the most frightful battle ever known in human history.

The government of Canada should be free to act at once in accordance with the needs of the situation. There should, for instance, be no more restrictions on Canada's methods of raising men for military service than there are on the freedom of the government of the United States, or the United Kingdom, to take whatever measures are needed to defeat the common enemy. It is Mr. King's view, however, that he cannot so act because he has given past commitments.

* * *

After nearly two and a half years since Canada's declaration of war on Germany, with the war situation becoming steadily more grave, it is a heavy responsibility on the prime minister. He made a profound error in the first instance. No such limitation on the government's freedom need to have been imposed by election statements in 1940. After the loss of France as an ally, however, the disappearance of the French army into German prison camps and the huge expansion of German military power, Mr. King's declarations—so fraught with negative consequences—operating to deprive the government of Canada of "freedom to act in accordance with its judgment of the needs of the situation as they may arise" were actually reiterated!

* * *

The prime minister's error of impairing the freedom of responsible government in Canada may be made worse by another false step, as announced in the speech from the throne, to depart from the principle of responsible government. The proposed plebiscite would be a devious, dangerous and humiliating departure at this very time of gravest crisis when the people of Canada have never been in greater need of forward leadership by responsible government.

There is no manifest demand anywhere in Canada to hold the government to any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service. No demand is being made by any perceptible number of members of parliament, on either side of the House, to maintain a discredited restriction on the government's freedom to act. The nationwide demand is for immediate, effective action by responsible government. The Canadian people have long been taught to have respect for the British practice of responsible government. But the prime minister is moving to substitute government by plebiscite.

* * *

The false impression is being given out that there is no other way—excepting by another general election. But there is another possible way, namely, the unselfish way taken by Mr. Chamberlain in 1940. The prime minister could resign, to allow a new government to be formed by a trusted colleague.

Mr. King's view is, apparently, that he is committed to present restrictions on the government. The prime minister is entitled to respect for sticking to the opinion that he obligated himself by declarations made against conscription for service outside of Canada. There is no need, however, to put Canada through the turmoil of a general election, nor to bring discredit upon responsible government in Canada by the plebiscite expedient.

It is within the power of Mr. King this very day to release the government of disabling limitations without violating any obligation. The prime minister's resignation would absolve every minister of complacent past commitments.

* * *

When Mr. Chamberlain resigned, he advised the king to call upon Mr. Churchill to form a government. With a fine spirit of patriotism, Mr. Chamberlain consented to serve in Mr. Churchill's cabinet. Mr. King could similarly advise the governor general to call upon Mr. Howe or Mr. Ralston, or whoever seemed most fitted for the task, to form a government.

Whatever errors of judgment Mr. Chamberlain made in the years of appeasement, and in failure afterwards to bring the nation's effort up to a full measure of preparedness for total war, he is assured of an honored place in British history by a brave act of self-effacement. Mr. King's long years of service in Canadian public life would merit for him an honored place in Canadian history. He would more approximate Mr. Chamberlain than Mr. Churchill in war statesmanship. **At the moment, however, he is moving to depart from the straight path of responsible government.** No plebiscite at this time of gravest crisis can serve in place of leadership. The most distinguished act of leadership in Mr. King's political career could well be to follow the example set by Mr. Chamberlain—even to serve in a total war cabinet with a trusted colleague as prime minister.

Air Power Spread Widely

There are already bitter outcries against the "lack of air power" in Malaya. They come from London and Australia, where the criticism of official shortsightedness is rising day by day. Mr. Menzies touched upon the subject the other day when he "laid the blame for the shortage of air strength in Malaya on the shoulders of the military leaders in London."

There is a shortage of air power in Malaya, and there may have been underestimation of its importance in the battle for Singapore. But to many observers it will seem that the lack of air superiority in Malaya may not be wholly due to miscalculation and official neglect.

Japan is at present concentrating almost all its air strength against the Malay Archipelago, and against the defences of Singapore in particular. British air strength, on the other hand, has to be maintained in Britain (which, if invaded, will call for all the aircraft and pilots in the kingdom), to keep air superiority in Libya, to maintain air strength in the Middle East, and to spare hundreds of craft for Russia as well.

Mr. Churchill, when he was in Ottawa, intimated the dilemma of the headquarters staff in London. Should Libya be neglected by diverting aircraft to the Far East? If Libya were retaken following such a diversion, the outcry against the "lack of air power" in that sector would be furious. Suppose the Germans made a thrust through Turkey towards the Caucasus. There would be more loud demands for air power.

The whole point is that unless we know the actual number of airplanes at the disposal of Mr. Churchill and his advisers, it is impossible to know whether lack of foresight or sheer necessity is the cause of the air shortage in Malaya. The marvel is that Britain has done so well in maintaining air strength in so many parts of the world.

Comment

Florida pro says a good elbow is needed in golf. Especially at the nineteenth.

If shortage forces the elimination of rubber from girdles, it's apt to leave some of the ladies in bad shape.

Toronto *Telegram* says Hitler's generals "appear to be fading out von by von." Herr! Herr!

Or to put it another way, the Japs may shortly find out that people who live in paper houses shouldn't throw bombs.

Probably the best judge of horses is the man who knows that he doesn't know enough about them to bet on one.

A Boston woman has come out for spanking children with laughter, instead of anger. All right, if the kids don't grow up slap-happy.

A temperature of 50.8 below is reported from the Russian front. This is not to be confused with the heat Joe Stalin has turned on at the Nazi rear.

With a ban on elastic coming up, what will next summer's baseball fans substitute for that seventh-inning stretch? Or the race-track people for the back stretch and the home stretch?

"I would like to voice my opinion on the rent situation in this city at present," writes a correspondent in the Calgary *Herald*. If it's anything like opinion on that subject around here, we warn the *Herald* to look it over carefully before printing.

"For some reason or other," declares the Toronto *Telegram*, "the turnip has for centuries been treated as if it were a huge joke." Before the advent of the wrist-watch, some of those old "turnips" were huge all right; but it was no joke to carry one around in your vest pocket.

Ex-Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York, presenting an award to Joe Louis, said poetically that in risking his title for the Navy Relief fund the Bomber had "laid a rose on Abe Lincoln's grave." All Joe thought he did was lay Buddy Baer in the rosin with a cauliflower ear.

Press Paragraphs

How to Conserve Tires
New York Sun

The most laconic advice yet issued on conservation of tires comes from Westchester: Walk.

The Honeymoon Is Over
Chicago Sun

When the long-planned, Hitler-timed Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor sent Bundists, copperheads, men-on-horseback and other Roosevelt-haters scurrying to the attic for Old Glory, the *Sun* joined in the nation-wide upsurge of hope for a real national unity.

Now the honeymoon is over.

It is over because some of these isolationist converts for more than a month have been saying to each other, in little groups of three and four and a dozen, behind drawn blinds: "Wait! Our time will come. Things will go badly in the Pacific. The production program will turn out a mess. Goaded by stiff taxes and privation priorities, the people will become restive. Then we can move in."

It is over because some of these late converts already are trying to sabotage United Nations strategy by preaching that our only real menace is Japan—which is precisely what Hitler wants us to believe.

Radio Women in New York
New York Times

Radio courses for women with instruction in the Morse code and in the building of simple receiving sets to train them as amateur operators will be provided at the Ballard School of the Young Women's Christian Association, 610 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Abby Morrison Ricker, a licensed wireless operator in the first World War attached to the United States navy as first class radio electrician, will be the instructor. The study is designed to prepare women for Federal Communications Commission examinations.

Eton Relents On Its School Dress
Times (London)

The committee appointed to consider the effect of clothes rationing at Eton College has made recommendations which have been accepted, and the headmaster, Claude Elliott, has sent a letter explaining the new rules to parents of boys: "It has been decided that school dress shall remain unaltered except that any kind of gray or sub-fusc trousers may be worn with tails or jackets. In addition, new boys may continue to wear at Eton the overcoats, shorts, gray flannel trousers, football boots and fine shoes which they already possess. The Eton tailors have a large quantity of second-hand tail coats, jackets, waistcoats and trousers which can be purchased without coupons at a small cost."

Little Benny's Notebook

Mr. Penner came for dinner today, being a friend of pop's and he's an artist that paints pictures of people and they have to pay him or else they cant keep their picture, and after dinner he was talking to pop and ma about Art and the high cost of living and different things, and ma said, Oh, by the way, Benny painted quite a clever picture with his Christmas paints the other day. I mean I thought it was quite good. Where is that picture, Benny? she said.

Do you mean The Charge of the Light Brigade? I said, and ma said, Yes, that's the one.

It's in my desk, I said, and ma said, Go and get it and show it to Mr. Penner.

Wich I did, and Mr. Penner looked at it, saying, I say, this isn't half bad, I mean this is jolly good, seriously. There's a feeling for action and color here that's quite extraordinary, really. Some of these horses are quite amazing, I dont believe I could get that feeling into a horse myself, really, he said.

My, how wonderful, maybe we've got a talented genius in the family, ma said, and pop said, By gollies it looks like art school for Benny, the name of Potts may be famous yet.

I cant quite get over it, Mr. Penner said. Are you quite sure you didn't copy it from something, Benny? he said, and I said, No sir.

Well how did you come to have the idea? he said, and I said, I didn't, I mean I started to paint a picture called Lost at Sea and when I got it done it turned out to be a lot of soldiers on horses, so I just changed the title.

Well, that's one on me, is my face red! Mr. Penner said, and pop said, Mine is regaining its natural color. The idea of having to support a genius in the family was quite a shock, but this new turn of affairs shows he'll make a great politician, so now I see a real future ahead of him, he said.

Being the last I heard about the subject on account of having to go to bed.

Bible Message for Today

(From the Authorized Version)

Sing, O heavens; and be joyful, O earth; and break forth into singing, O mountains: for the Lord hath comforted his people, and will have mercy upon his afflicted.

But Zion said, The Lord hath forsaken me, and my Lord hath forgotten me. Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. (Isa. 49: 13-15.)

* * *

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.

Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?

If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him? (Matt. 7: 7-11.)

* * *

And it came to pass, that, as he was praying in a certain place, when he ceased, one of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples. And he said unto them, When ye pray, say, Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. (Luke 11: 1, 2.)



The Neighbors — By George Clark

"My husband couldn't get in the army if he tried. But he likes to make it sound as if the children and I are all that's holding him back."

Minerals To Win the War

Editor, Citizen: In the January 8 issue of your journal an article was published under the heading of "Larger Grants Urged For More Prospecting"; in this some extracts were given from a talk by Professor McBride of McGill University, at the annual banquet of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Amongst other things Professor McBride remarked:

> The funds of the Bureau of Topology and Geology are not sufficient. It is false economy not to increase available funds for preliminary exploration work. There will be a recession of mining output in the future *because of less prospecting.* (The italics are mine.)

May I be permitted to remark that the suggested solution of the problem does not begin to cover what should be done. Why shift the responsibility from the government, where it belongs, to the shoulders of the poor prospector? What will the latter get out of it after all? Nothing more than a headache I should think. What is really needed is not additional funds for "maps and other equipment"—by which is meant, I presume, pamphlets books of instructions, and samples of minerals for use of the prospector—but funds to *pay* the prospector while carrying on his work, and funds to defray the expenses of *all preliminary development* work, as well as for *exploitation* if found feasible. In short, an organization subsidized by the federal government, and invested with all necessary authority to carry on the above work.

This work has so far been done by private interests and prospectors; but it is not being done any more, for the simple reason that the big mining companies and individuals do not want to produce any more metals than are now being produced.

I propose to confine my observations to the province of Quebec—a large producer of minerals—but the principles involved may be applied to any mining districts in Canada. I give Quebec as typical.

Prospection is dead! this is understood, in so far as it concerns any metals other than gold, which latter is rapidly becoming useless anyway. It is unnecessary to burden your readers with the reasons for the "passing out" of prospection; suffice it to say that there will be no resurrection as long as the present system of finance in the mining industry continues to exist. It is not with maps, pamphlets, and good advice that a prospector can support himself and his dependents. He must be assured of a reasonable return for his labors, which are hard enough in all conscience.

But let us return to the banquet; in time to hear the Honorable Mr. Crerar remark: "We must have great stocks of metals to fight the present war. Zinc, iron, steel, copper, nickel and like metals are the very basis of mechanized warfare."

Very well, Mr. Crerar; let us see where and how we can get them; and let us add a few more to your list—for example, lead, chrome, tungsten, molybdenum—all of which we are told are urgently needed for the war effort—and after! All of these metals are available in the province of Quebec. In what quantities? I do not know; but I do know that there is a way of finding out.

Let us take iron to commence with; surely the government geologists are aware that there is a veritable mountain of iron ore in the northeast section of Quebec, between the Saguenay river and Labrador. This fact has been known to mining engineers for at least fifty years. But in those days the need was not so great and the process of electrolysis was unknown, so the ore was not considered of interest. Hard to get at? Surely! but one does not generally find mineral deposits in city parks.

Copper? If there is any shortage of this metal the reason is best known to the magnates of the mining industry. Your correspondent has personal knowledge of at least six mines—proved—which are only awaiting exploitation. Is it possible that an increase in production would upset the market? I ask you.

How about zinc and lead? There exist very considerable deposits of these metals in the interior of the Gaspé Peninsula. At least two millions of dollars have already been expended on preliminary development. The mines await only exploitation.

Nickel? It is not known if any exists in this province; but what is known—at least to your correspondent—is the existence of two or three localities favorable to prospection. Niccolite (which usually contains nickel), has already been discovered.

Chrome is to be found in the county of Matane. Your correspondent has already made some attempts to develop these prospects, but the interests who control the market are quite evidently opposed to any such development.

As for tungsten, this metal is now being produced as a by-product in some mines in Abitibi, but in insignificant quantities. However, there are other places (known) in this province where wolfram (the ore of tungsten) has been discovered in sufficiently interesting quantities to warrant investigation.

Molybdenum may be found in Abitibi, as well as in the Eastern Townships. These deposits are well known; but as the authorities do not appear to be interested in their development it is to be presumed that there is no immediate shortage of this metal.

There, Mr. Editor, is a succinct and I hope accurate, statement concerning the status of certain essential base metals in this province. It is understood that these prospects do not necessarily all contain minerals of "commercial" quantity and quality; but since the essential today is to produce metals, and not to pay dividends, it is reasonable to suppose that they should all be carefully examined, and exploited where feasible. This work will not be done at the expense of the mining interests and prospectors. The government must undertake it, if it is to be done at all.

Now as to ways and means; there exists here in Quebec an organization already formed, with all the specialists and equipment necessary to undertake and supervise the work. In this I refer to the "Ministère des Mines." Here we have geologists, engineers, specialists—with a thorough knowledge of the mining industry, and the mining prospects throughout the province. Who can be better qualified to take the matter in hand? It is a simple question of endowing the department with the necessary funds and authority; the funds necessarily being taken from those allocated to national defence. It is a defence measure.

To sum up, there are three primary requisites for the accomplishment of this undertaking, namely: First, forget about the production of gold for the duration, and turn the efforts now being expended on it to the more essential needs. Second, forget about the "interests" of the mining moguls in Toronto; and produce the minerals regardless! Third, give the authority and funds to an organization independent of particular interests; and say, *Go to it!*

I trust it is not abusing the hospitality of your columns to ask you to publish this somewhat lengthy document. It seems to me that this way of proceeding will have more chance of placing the matter before the eyes of the authorities than would be the case were the suggestions to be bound in red tape and relegated to the files of some functionary who is more interested in keeping intact the "traditions" of the service than in putting any new ideas into practice. *This is a measure of national interest.*—CLAUDE V. JOHNSON, M.E.I.C., Quebec, P.Q., Jan. 19, 1942.

Mah Jong Sets Wanted
Halifax Herald

Interest in Mah Jong is due for a revival in Halifax and a frantic search is on for used sets.

The fascinating game which stumped many an expert and provided plenty of entertainment for local enthusiasts a few years ago is about to come into its own again, due to the fact that a large number of Chinese seamen are at the Allied Merchant Seamen's Club.

Officials of the club always on the alert to render every possible service to their guests, ran into an unexpected snag when it was discovered that popular Canadian games were so much Greek to the Chinese. Bridge, poker, checkers or cribbage mean about as much to a Chinese as a laundry ticket means to the average Nova Scotian so Mah Jong was obviously the only solution.

Persons who have sets which they no longer use will be rendering a generous service in donating them for the entertainment of the visitors.

Send them to the Allied Merchant Seamen's Club.

Question to Be Answered
Montreal Star

The Canadian people are asking themselves today—and they will look to the government for an answer: With thousands of men in the Dominion having had between eighteen months' and two years' training, and who were rearing to go overseas to fight, why were a hundred and thirty-eight who had had less than sixteen weeks' training permitted to go to Hong Kong?

Letters to The Citizen

Letters to appear in this column must be signed for publication with true signatures of the writers. Preference is given to brief communications but the editor does not undertake to publish all letters received.

Revival of Hemp Culture

Editor, Citizen: I was interested to learn from your issue of January 20, that Dr. Archibald had raised the question of resuming the cultivation of hemp in this country. A few years ago certain ill-informed people got a bad fit of nerves over the thought of the smoking of marihuana spreading in Canada—with the production of a potential race of "assassins." As a result the Dominion authorities made the cultivation of hemp a penal offence. It would be about as reasonable to prohibit the culture of barley because whisky can be made from it. Butchers' knives and shot-guns are dangerous implements but no sane person advocates the stoppage of their manufacture.

A few years ago a Western farmer had a visit from the Dominion police because it was reported that he had been growing opium poppies. The farmer explained that he was merely growing the seed for baking in cakes but his protest went unheeded and the crop was destroyed. In my younger days I have often eaten the seeds of opium poppy which have a pleasant nutty flavor. There are absolutely none of the alkaloidal constituents of opium present in the *seeds* of the poppy. So the farmer had his labor for nothing and was made to regard himself as a possible criminal. Truly "a little learnin is a dangerous thing"!

But, returning to the hemp problem, we experimented with this plant for several years in connection with the Division of Botany before the establishment of the Division of Economic Fiber Production, of the Experimental Farms branch. The climate and soil are both suitable for its culture and it shares with corn the advantage of being an admirable crop for smothering noxious weeds. It, moreover, produces a much greater yield of fiber than flax and can be cut instead of having to be pulled up by the root as in the case of flax.

The sexes in hemp are on different plants. It is only the female plant which produces the resiniferous toxic substance in connection with the ripening seeds. But for the production of the best fiber the plants are not allowed to ripen their seeds but must be harvested as soon as the male plants come into flower.

As a war effort the culture of hemp should be encouraged as much as possible. If thought advisable permits could be issued to growers as is done in certain of the United States.—J. ADAMS, Ottawa, Jan. 22, 1942.

"Preserve Your Hide"

Editor, Citizen: It was just before the monsoon—oppressive atmosphere plus terrific heat—under a mull-mull net one gasps for breath while the buzz of the blood-sucking insects warns what lies without. And while I rested from the noonday heat in my thatched bungalow, my orderly came to report that a mule of the machine-gun detachment had broken its leg. As the officer in charge I had of course to dress and go to the lines. Sure enough No. 17 had come to grief.

What were we to do? There was no conveyance to lift the animal, and the orders prohibited any burial within cantonments. The boundary was several miles distant.

Two men, armed with pick and shovel accompanying me, we commenced the funeral march.

Slowly and in great pain that wonderful sterile hybrid of the horse and the ass shuffled along on three legs while we urged it on.

Arriving at the cantonment edge we dug in the hard ground its last resting place. And then having edged it to the brink I drew my revolver, aimed at its forehead and fired. Not being an adept in such matters, the angle was wrong, so the contents of the cranium blew back in my face making a disgusting mess. Then the interment.

Three deeply perspiring and very dusty men walked back to the lines along the dusty road.

Having accomplished what I considered with some pride to have been a most unpleasant task I duly reported by post, the casualty, No. 17.

Weeks passed and then one day I received the surprising inquiry—what had I done with the hide? Somewhat mystified, I replied that it encased the carcass.

Doubts vanished with the arrival of my next pay statement which bore an item—deduction—to one hide—rupees two, annas eight.

That was years ago and since then I have learnt that finance is out to get every hide.—(Major) A. H. JUKES, D.S.O., O.B.E., Saanichton, B.C., Jan. 17, 1942.

O Canada!

O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
Thus do we sing. Do we so act? And where,
Where do we stand on guard? Within the door,
Waiting for sadist brutes to beat it down
And make a shambles of our hearth and home.
Thus did the hapless European states
Whose lands are now a blackened empty shell,
Their peoples starved, robbed, slaughtered and enslaved.
The wise man sallies forth to meet the foe,
Seeks him afar, and finding, smites him down,
Or falls a hero on the distant field.

"O Canada, my home, my native land,"
Awake, O Canada, take sword in hand,
Loud blow the trumpet, let the war-drums roll,
The battle rages now from pole to pole.
Strike now, strike hard, strike swiftly! Do not wait,
Another day may be a day too late;
The savage hordes are pounding at the gate ! ! !

(ap Rhys).

Ottawa, Jan. 23, 1942.

Season From Day to Day

To be interested in the changing seasons is . . . a happier state of mind than to be hopelessly in love with spring.—George Santayana.

137331

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 5, 1942.

Mr. C. A. Bowman,
The Citizen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

The editorial in your issue of Feb. 4th is really magnificent. That word has been terribly abused of late, and never more than by Mr. Ilsley yesterday. When I think that he describes the results of our voluntary system up to date as "magnificent" I feel sorry that I used it in application to the Citizen.

Speaking seriously, though, it is a very comprehensive and impressive article, and I am going to use parts of it. I intend to reply to Mr. Ilsley tonight and only wish it could be done over the radio, but radio to me costs money, and I cannot afford a Dominion hook-up for the purpose.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137332

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 16, 1942.

Personal

C. A. Bowman, Esq.,
Editor,
The Citizen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I have not heard from you since the sore disappointment of February 9th. Have been hoping to have copies of the Citizen reach me, but none have come.

Of course, the general attitude of the "have not's" or the "have little's", which has been worked up by propaganda by the C. C. F. and Communists for some time, has golden opportunity under war psychology. War psychology adds nightly to its effect.

The Government entered the arena just as soon as the campaign opened, and brought the utmost pressure of every kind and quality to bear. In these times there are a lot of types of pressure that can be used.

For myself I am not worrying in the least. All that troubles me is a sense of incapacity to achieve results within the compass of time still at my disposal, and still more, a sense of frustration at the prospect of being able to release myself with credit and honour.

I have promised to be down in Ottawa for Thursday, and am going to make a real effort to see you that day if I can.

With kindest regards and very sincere appreciation of the fine service you have rendered,

Yours truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

H.S. SOUTHAM,
MANAGING DIRECTOR
J. P. KENNEY,
ASSTST. GEN. MANAGER

C. A. BOWMAN,
EDITOR
E. W. HARROLD,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

137333

The Ottawa Citizen

ESTABLISHED IN 1844

EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
PHONE 2-2441

February 17, 1942.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I understood that editorial pages of The Citizen had been sent you - in case you did not receive the leader after the by-election, enclosed is another copy. We have since continued to express the view that Canada's part in this war cannot be carried on by party government nor can racial politics be allowed to rule. Unhappily the signs are that the Vichy state of mind has too much influence on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

We have hesitated to put forward an opinion editorially to influence your decision about staying on in public life. In our opinion party politics reached a low level in the treachery practised against you by the Liberal machine. It has long been my opinion that Coldwell and King connive in an unwritten understanding to aid and abet one another. Arthur Roebuck saw an opportunity to harpoon Mitchell Hepburn in a manner pleasing to the C.C.F. and the Liberal party alike.

Frankly, my reaction has been to interview Admiral Nelles about the possibility of enlisting as an engineer in the Navy. I hesitate only because it would seem like running away.

Without wishing to influence you in any decision, I hope you do find it possible to accept the offer of a reasonably safe seat. Undoubtedly the Liberals fear your return to the House. The Citizen would be behind your endeavour in Parliament to bring about the policy of national service as you have declared for it.

I shall be at the office on Thursday and would regard it as a privilege to meet you at your convenience on that day.

With kind regards and every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Charles A. Bowman

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Toronto. Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137334

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 28, 1942.

G. A. Bowman, Esq.,
The Citizen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I did indeed get satisfaction out of your editorial on Ian Mackenzie. Outside of his shape and his shouting, his political qualifications are almost nil.

For the life of me also I cannot see any answer to your leading editorial. What possible objection can there be to letting the public know reports that certainly cannot help the enemy and which come from respectable sources and which very deeply concern us.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

107385

THE EVENING CITIZEN

THE EVENING CITIZEN

Published daily at Ottawa
In The Citizen Building, Sparks St., by
The Southam Company Limited.

The Canadian Press, of which The Citizen is a member, has the exclusive right to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or the Associated Press in this newspaper, and also of all local news published therein.

The Citizen aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service

Wednesday, February 25, 1942

The Enemy Is Lenient To Canada

An enemy submarine off the California coast last Monday night shelled an oil refinery near Santa Barbara. From Japan, the U-boat would have to cruise about 6,000 miles to make this attack. It would need sufficient motor fuel also to make the return trip, unless the Japanese have secret sources of supply on the North American side of the Pacific Ocean.

There is more in the presence of this submarine prowler along the California coast than an insolent challenge to the United States on the night of President Roosevelt's broadcast address to the nation. The enemy can be expected to put on more disturbing raids, or even to appear with surface warships in strength, for the purpose of keeping the United States navy occupied on coastal patrol work.

Canada has so far been spared any such annoyance in home territory by the Japanese. Leniency toward Canada could quite well be Japanese tactics. Japan has something to lose by a destructive raid on the British Columbia coast. The Canadian people would be liable to become more aroused to demand a fighting policy of national service in line with the selective draft policy of the United States.

* * *

The official Canadian attitude toward Japan is still tainted by appeasement. Hushhush is the government's attitude when reference is made toward the recent unpleasantness of the Canadian encounter with the Japanese in Hong Kong.

British public opinion manifested anger when the report came to London of Japanese atrocities on the soldiers who were captured at Hong Kong. The Citizen's correspondent in London, A. C. Cummings, duly cabled a few words about the British reaction to the reported Japanese atrocities. In the House of Commons at Ottawa, however, the C.C.F. member for Weyburn, Rev. T. C. Douglas, deprecated the publication of this cabled report to The Citizen. He went further by similarly protesting against the publication of an Associated Press despatch from Chungking, wherein it told of primitive conditions in an internment camp at Kowloon where the Japanese are holding prisoners of war, including Canadian troops.

* * *

The despatch from the Chinese capital quoted Arnold Vaught, of the International Friends Mission, as authority for the information on conditions in the Japanese prison camp. The testimony of an official representative of the Quakers could surely be taken as reliable. Arnold Vaught is supervising expenditure of American relief funds in China. The Associated Press quoted him explicitly as saying:

> As the troops marched past the Kowloon Y.M.C.A. they begged for water. People who ran to give them some were driven away by the Japanese who threatened them with bayonets.
>
> In camp they had no food for two days. There were no latrines and the prisoners were not given any tools to make them. Officers and soldiers were put together and no communication was allowed with the Japanese general.
>
> They had only two bowls of poorly-cooked rice a day with nothing else. There was only one water faucet for the entire camp and no way to boil water. In the first 11 days 200 cases of dysentery were reported.

The C.C.F. statesman from Weyburn put himself adroitly in accord with Prime Minister Mackenzie King's point of view, of course, when he stood up in the House to complain about this information being made public. He went so far as to ask: "Will the government consider withholding news items of this sort until their contents have been verified?"

The prime minister replied to the reverend and honorable member as follows:

> As to my hon. friend's suggestion that the government should seek to censor communications of the kind, I must say that personally I share his views and feelings on the matter. There is an element of unnecessary pain caused to many by rumors that occasion alarm and distress, particularly where rumors may be without foundation or are without verification. But the government is in this very difficult position. The moment we take steps to censor any rumors as to the condition of our troops in any part of the world, we may be accused of withholding information which the Canadian public would wish to have at the earliest moment. I know that such is the criticism that would arise if the government withheld any information that was reliable and which would throw light upon existing conditions. In so far as we receive information that we have reason to believe is authentic and reliable, if it is in the public interest that it should be given out, it will be given out. In the meantime I hope that the public of Canada will not assume as reliable, communications that are not authenticated by the government itself.

One difficulty about this characteristic statement is that Prime Minister King's view of what should be given out "in the public interest" is determined by associating the public interest with party government. Actually an Associated Press despatch from Chungking, containing information furnished by the supervisor of expenditure of relief funds provided through the International Friends Mission, is fully as likely to be reliable as communications on the subject given out in the interests of party government at Ottawa.

Tokyo would doubtless be more than pleased with last week's appeasement gesture in the House at Ottawa, as instigated by the C.C.F. member's protest against the mentioning of "barbarities and atrocities that are *alleged* to have been perpetrated upon Canadian troops captured in Hong Kong." Under such circumstances it would be very bad staff work on the part of the Japanese to make themselves unpleasant to the government at Ottawa when they come to pay a visit to some familiar B.C. inlets or refuel at some rendezvous within striking distance of Vancouver.

Ian Mackenzie's Cabinet Job

Premier Mitchell Hepburn can take care of himself. Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Dominion minister of pensions and national health, finished up a recent attack on Mr. Hepburn, however, by saying:

> There is only one word in the English language to describe such conduct—and I shall not use it here.

There are several words to describe Ian Mackenzie's record as a cabinet minister, but he is apparently so entrenched in the job—for no perceptible reason excepting party politics—no word uttered in the House of Commons or outside would apparently make any difference.

Ian Mackenzie is a conspicuous example of the limitations imposed on the government of Canada at this time of desperate peril, when the ablest men of the nation should be in the highest positions of trust. He should have been allowed to retire into a private member's seat when the prime minister removed him from the position of minister of national defence, but the whole cabinet shared the responsibility of the neglect of Canadian defence right up to the day of the outbreak of war.

Defence of Canadian ports and coastline is still, even at this late date, precarious. The port of Vancouver, where people have periodically elected Ian Mackenzie to parliament, would have been virtually defenceless against Japanese attack last December. As the minister responsible for air raid precautions, there are many words current in Vancouver to describe Ian Mackenzie's capacity or lack of it.

When the decks at Ottawa on Parliament Hill are really cleared for action, British Columbia will be represented in the cabinet by someone whose record would merit public confidence. There are members in the present House such as Thomas Reid, Grote Stirling, S. J. O'Neill, Howard C. Green, Alan Chambers. It is safe to say that the people of the Pacific coast province would feel that air raid precautions and the national interests in general were in better hands by the appointment of any one of the several British Columbia members to take the place of Ian Mackenzie. The country in general would similarly feel that the cabinet had been strengthened.

* * *

A Canadian Press despatch from Victoria last Monday said:

> Victoria city council today adopted a motion requesting Prime Minister Mackenzie King "to call for the resignation of the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and health, the minister concerned, with a view to his office being filled in a manner to ensure prompt and effective action in the matter of the removal of enemy aliens from British Columbia coast areas."

In the United Kingdom, where democracy is stronger than party, it is possible to get new life into the cabinet—beginning at the top. In Canada no barnacle can be scraped even off the bottom of the party ship of state.

A Political Prisoner

A former member of the parliamentary press gallery, Harry Binder has served nearly two years in Kingston penitentiary as a political prisoner. He committed no worse offence than several fomenters of race prejudice have done on recent occasions. In Harry Binder's case, he opposed Canada's war position from the Communist point of view before Russia became an ally of Canada. Since last June, when Soviet Russia went to war rather than allow Nazi Germany to conquer the world, genuine members of the Communist party like Harry Binder have been as eager as any other loyal Canadian to enlist in some form of war service.

Surely the time has come to give consideration to such cases. It would be rank political persecution to keep men in jail merely because they held opinions contrary to the orthodox. When they were working against the Canadian war effort they invited imprisonment. They have surely, however, paid in full for an offence committed through mistaken political zeal.

Aggressive offences are being committed by zealots of racial politics in Canada. Justice would require that they be similarly imprisoned. Otherwise the continued incarceration of Communist offenders, but immunity for isolationist agitators, has a sinister appearance.

In the letters column on this page today, Mrs. Harry Binder is appealing to the many people in Ottawa who knew her husband to express themselves by communicating with the Department of Justice. This appeal should interest members of the Press Gallery where Harry Binder earned the respect of fellow workers during several years as a newspaper reporter.

Comment

Stay with it, fellows! It won't be long now till the school board will have to yield to the old springboard.

Someone shot a skip in a Toronto curling bonspiel. In these parts we wouldn't waste ammunition on a skip; we'd throw one of the rocks at him.

Trade note says, "Two-thirds of Canada's total salmon output for 1941 was ear-marked for Britain." Wouldn't it serve the purpose just as well and be much simpler to mark a salmon on the tail?

Toronto *Star* says that the M.P.'s who complain about their mail being opened would complain even more loudly if their seats were opened. In this weather, who wouldn't?

"We can't help hoping," hopes the Calgary *Herald*, "that women who hoard sugar get ants in their pantries." It's a good quip, but the *Herald* took a frightful chance on the printer dropping an "r."

Press Paragraphs

Along the Rumor Line

Portland Oregonian

A patron has moved down a couple of chairs in the neighborhood barber shop. Says the rumors are better.

Anything Above 60 M.P.H.

St. Louis Star-Times

"Men from 19 to 21 make the best fliers, especially for military planes. At that age, they can fly anything."—So says an army official. We don't doubt it. At that age, they certainly can fly automobiles.

Will Premier King Get a Release?

Pembroke Standard Observer

From the promise which he made about conscription for overseas service?

In Quebec they do not believe, in any event, that he will enforce conscription, but they do not intend to take any chances, so from Gaspe to the Ottawa river it will be overwhelmingly "No."

In Ontario, the otherwise affirmative voters, by the thousands, are so disgusted with the government's policy and the officially expressed purpose of the plebiscite that it is now doubtful if they will vote at all. Those who do not want the Premier released will all vote.

What will this mean? It does not require a Gallup poll to give the answer.

It does not appear that either Mackenzie King, or members of his government, will go over the whole Dominion urging that the Premier shall be released from his promise. If this, then, is the case unless those who favor conscription come to the front, and wholeheartedly urge others to do so there will be a majority in Canada in favor of not releasing him, which will be a national disgrace. Incidentally it will too, be a comfort to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

If There's Central Heating

Detroit News

King George and Queen Elizabeth are to quit Buckingham Palace for a modest flat in London's West End. Now to make a rap on the steam pipe sound like a royal command.

Churchill's Chicken

When France collapsed we saw old friends forsake us,
They prophesied *our* homes the Hun would wreck;
They'd "wring our necks like chickens." Did it shake us?
In Winston's words, "Some chicken! And some neck!"

The Huns found we weren't made of sugar candy.
(We always *watch* a tiger when it purrs!)
We'll fight with any weapon that is handy;
Our "chicken" is a game-cock, wearing spurs!

We Allies make our final preparations.
While Rommel meets his match in Auchinleck;
We'll prove the truth of Churchill's observations:
Some victory! "Some chicken! and some neck!"

—P.V.B. in Newcastle Journal.

Little Benny's Notebook

I was the first one finished at breakfast and I started to hunt for my rubbers by special request on account of ma saying I couldn't go to school without them, and I found one under the hall table and I called back, Hay ma, there's only one rubber here, did you see anything of my other rubber anywheres?

I did not, and you'll please look till you find it, ma said, and I said, Well, ma, this is the last place to look, I mean I've looked everywheres else and there's only one here. I'm libel to be late for school, I said.

Better late than newmonia, will you tell me how one boy can leave his rubbers in two different places for land sakes? ma said, and I said, Sure, ma, I must of been on my way to some place and I must of taken them off one at a time without stopping. Anyways, ma, why can't I just wear one rubber? If I had on at least one rubber I couldn't catch more than a half a cold, and that wouldn't be serious, I said.

How serious do you think a half a slap would be? ma said.

Being a good answer, and I said, Well, then, gosh, ma, how about if I kept changing this rubber from one shoe to the other so then neither foot will really have to catch a cold through it? I said, and ma said, If you were as clever at finding other things as you are at finding excuses, life in this house would be much simpler.

Well jimminy, ma, I mean, you must of seen it somewheres, so try to think, will you, ma? I said, and ma said, I'm trying to think what I've been reading in this letter. I've started it over 3 times so far with your kind assistance, she said, and pop said, Wherever that rubber is, I can tell you where it will be very shortly if I hear much more about it, and that's some place where the manufacturer never dreamed it would be.

Meaning the rear of my pants and sounding as if he really meant it, being just what I needed to help my memory, and I hurry up ran up to my room and got it out of my bewro draw.

Bible Message for Today

(From the Authorized Version)

And Jesus walked in the temple in Solomon's porch. Then came the Jews round about him, and said unto him, How long dost thou make us to doubt? If thou be the Christ, tell us plainly. Jesus answered them, I told you, and ye believed not: the works that I do in my Father's name, they bear witness of me. But ye believe not, because ye are not of my sheep, as I said unto you.

My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. My Father, which gave them me, is greater than all; and no man is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand.

I and my Father are one. (John 10: 23-30.)



The Neighbors — By George Clark

"I'll bet Mrs. Beeson will get some officers to come to HER party! And in full evening dress, too."

Letters to The Citizen

A Fighter Against Fascism

Editor, Citizen: It is nearly two years now since my husband, Harry Binder, was convicted in Ottawa and sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary. His only offence was in adhering to the principles of the Communist party which at that time stated that the Munich appeasement policies, which were the vogue, were policies playing into the hands of our enemies, and that, therefore, the war was not a true struggle against world Fascism. I believe that today all people agree that the appeasement policy was bad, and that it was largely this policy which cost us France and the other European democracies.

Today, the entire world situation has changed. My husband has told me that his attitude towards the world conflict is not what it was two years ago at the time of his arrest. He has expressed a strong desire to enlist in the active forces or to take his place on the production front depending upon where his talents could be most effectively employed in the interests of an all-out war.

My husband was active in the labor movement in Ottawa for some years, and was the representative of a labor paper in the parliamentary Press Gallery. All people who know him are convinced that he is a man of firm and honest convictions, always prepared to sacrifice everything for the common good. He has dedicated his life to the betterment of the lot of the common man. Such persons, it seems to me, ought not to be confined to prisons one moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

Under ordinary circumstances, since my husband has completed more than half his term, he would be eligible for parole or ticket-of-leave. The strong prejudice, however, which is still to be found in high places against Communism is such that in the ordinary course the question of his parole may not even be considered unless a strong public opinion is back of it.

I believe it is in the interests of our community, to say nothing of the interests of his wife and four-year-old daughter, that he be now released in order that he may place himself in the position where he could support his family and make his worthwhile contribution to the fight against Fascism.

I strongly urge that the many people in Ottawa who knew my husband, and who believe his sincerity, and who are convinced that what I have said is true, should exert themselves in helping to achieve his release by communicating recommendations to that effect to the Department of Justice.—GLADYS BINDER.

How Some Kingston Workers Help

Editor, Citizen: I was much interested recently, while reading an old edition of The Citizen, to learn that the Air Force Office is working overtime each day. The enclosed clipping tells of overtime work of a slightly different nature that is being done in Kingston to further the war effort. —(Miss) M. G. WOODCOCK, Kingston, Feb. 23, 1942.

The clipping said, in part:

> Somewhere in active service there is a Bren gun paid for by workers in a Kingston lumber company, who put in an additional half-hour of overtime work daily, the money going to the fund. There was no hat passing, no entertainments, and no payroll deductions in the raising of the money to buy the gun.
>
> The idea took shape late last year, according to A. G. MacLachlan, an official of the company and private secretary to the late Hon. Norman Rogers when Mr. Rogers was minister of labor.
>
> "It all began when a former employe, Charles Waller, who is not yet 20, came in to visit us while on leave. His ship had been torpedoed and was laid up for repairs. He was doing a man's job in helping to beat Hitler, and his determination set us to thinking," he said.
>
> Within a few days one of the firm's employes passed the word around that he would like to put forth a proposition to all the workers if they would stay for a meeting after 5 o'clock. Everyone stayed, office staff included. The result of the meeting was a decision to open a "Bren Gun Fund."
>
> "From this day, until Hitlerism is smashed, we will on each working day give one half-hour of our leisure time to doing useful work," a resolution signed by all employes reads. It continues: "The money so earned to be deposited in a trust fund to be known as the 'Bren Gun Fund'."

Singapore

Editor, Citizen: Singapore has fallen, that great bastion: let us, however, meet the inevitable as gentlemen, not as cravens. Better to review it and consider our loss in Milton's noble lines on the death of Samson:

> Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
> Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
> Dispraise, or blame, nothing but well and fair,
> And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

Samson was a strong man, but not the only one; and so, stout-hearted gentlemen, to horse, for victory!—FRANK WISE, Montreal, P.Q., Feb. 16, 1942.

Building On a Sure Foundation

Editor, Citizen: These are times when our faith is tried; times for prayer to our long forgotten and loving Saviour. We need special prayer, lifting our eyes to our Father. You will find in Psalm 63, "O God, Thou art my God, early in the morning will I seek thee." In Psalm 61, "Hear my cry, O God, attend unto my prayer."

God has been knocking at the door of our hearts, to the hearts of fathers, mothers, sons and daughters "to be freely received." (Rev. 3:20.) God is still calling us. It is for us all to be on the Lord's side. There are things in our lives we must be careful of, not to be afraid of all the terrors of this horrible war we are all facing. So, we must have a pure heart, thoughts, speech and action. It is what we think and believe which comes to pass, so if we want victory, we must think on and believe in victory.

Yes, war is at our door, yet if we are all faithful to our loving God, great things will come to pass through prayer. If we have any bad feelings or hatred against our neighbors, it is better to pray and ask God to make us see them as God sees them, and live in unity.

I would like to mention that if everyone would have a Bible and read a portion of His Holy Word every day, especially our leaders and armed forces, God will surely bless us and reward us for this communion with Him. He will calm our soul, body and spirit and renew our strength and equip us for service. "Give unto the Lord all ye kindreds of the people, give unto the Lord, glory and strength. Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name." (Psalm 96.)—(Mrs.) ANDREE ANNA ARDIS, Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1942.

Delivery Service

Editor, Citizen: We live just one mile east of the village of Stittsville. Yesterday morning, a little miss, who lives nearby, went up to the village and asked one of the storekeepers to call on us when he was passing our house (which is located right by the side of the road) for an order. He said he would not be able to deliver any more grocery orders, as he had been forbidden to do so by the government.

About half an hour after the little girl gave us the shopkeeper's message, two of his trucks passed our door. Then, about two hours later, this same grocer called at our house for empty milk bottles, with another of his trucks; and told us again that he had orders not to deliver. We, my mother and I, are alone and both ill.

Can you tell me to what government official I should write re this matter?—FLORA E. CAMERON, Stittsville, Ont., Feb. 22, 1942.

[The Dominion government has issued no instructions forbidding merchants to make deliveries of any kind to a private home. It has, however, placed restrictions on the sale of new tires for trucks used for delivery to private homes. This is to conserve rubber for essential purposes. The dealer may be attempting to save wear on his tires by cutting down on trips, but it is on his own initiative. Certainly if he has a truck which has to call at the house, when the welfare of two invalids is at stake he should be able to deliver groceries.

Particulars of the government order may be secured from A. H. Newman, Department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa.—Editor.]

To Get the Sack

Christian Science Monitor

From time immemorial and not so very far back in our present time, mechanics and artisans carried their tools in sacks or bags. While on a job, the man's tools were kept in a shed or workhouse and his bag was taken from him by his employer. At the completion of the job, the men were given their sacks to put their tools in and discharged.

Sky-Facts

Contributed by Ottawa Center, Royal Astronomical Society of Canada

Weather permitting, residents of Ottawa and for that matter most North Americans, will have an opportunity of seeing a total eclipse of the moon next Monday evening, March 2. The beginning of the eclipse will not be visible here because the moon will have entered the earth's shadow before it comes above the eastern horizon. The details of the eclipse are given in the *Observer's Handbook*, but for those not in possession of this handy little volume, the main features are enumerated here.

When the moon rises at about 6.40 on the evening of March 2, instead of the circular shape associated with full phase, we will see a slight notch cut out of its disc; this is the umbra or dark shadow of the earth which the moon entered at 6.31. In contrast to the moon's brilliant surface, this section will look intensely black, and it will be interesting to watch it encroach more and more upon the moon's surface. By 7.33 the shadow will completely envelope the moon—totality has been reached. Instead of the moon appearing totally black, we will now see a strange dull copper-colored light cast over its surface. This peculiar color effect is attributed by astronomers to sunlight deflected around the earth into the shadow by the refraction of our atmosphere.

Totality lasts until 9.10, but not for another hour will the moon be completely out of the dark shadow. Although by 10.12 the moon will again appear much as usual to the naked eye, the whole phenomenon will not be completed until 11.15. Surrounding the umbra is a faint shadow called the penumbra, and the moon will not leave this till 11.15. It should be mentioned that the penumbral shadow reduces the moon's normal light so slightly that this last phase of the eclipse may easily go unnoticed by the layman.

* * *

Many people are familiar with that bright little group of stars which rides high in the sky during the winter months, and is known as the Pleiades. If you do not know it by that name, perhaps you will recognize it as the Little Dipper or Seven Sisters. For those who do not know it by any of these names the following directions for locating it may be useful. Begin with the three bright stars in the belt of Orion, following upward in the general direction in which they point until you come to a very bright star, Aldebaran. Continuing for a shorter distance beyond this star, you will be sure to find the group you are looking for. It is such a bright-looking cluster that you will be surprised to find you can count only six or seven stars. It takes very keen eyes to see more. That brightest one located where the very short handle joins the bowl of the dipper is called Alcyone. If you look at this cluster through a telescope you will be able to see many more stars, while photographs may show over two thousand. Long exposure photographs show something more: that the stars themselves are surrounded by and enveloped in a nebulous mass which glows with their reflected light.

The group appears to have held unusual interest for people on this planet from very early times. Back about 2500 B.C. it marked the sun's position in the heavens as the sun crossed the equator on its way north, the beginning of spring. So the Pleiades was regarded as one of the most beneficent of starry figures, and its appearance was celebrated with festivities and rejoicings. Perhaps that is why Job speaks of "the sweet influences of the Pleiades."

* * *

One hundred years, no time at all in the vast age of the universe, is a short time even in human history. Yet it is in just a little over this period that man has really known the extent of his universe, for it was only in 1835 that the distance of the first star was measured. Very great progress has been made since then, as now about eight thousand stars have had their distances directly calculated, and various ingenious indirect methods have made it possible to estimate approximately the distance of all the stars.

So far, however, as mankind at large is concerned all this skill and ingenuity merely poses a fundamental question. For instance, the famous reddish star Betelgeuse, so beautiful in the southern sky these winter nights, is somewhat over 1,500,000,000,000,000 miles distant. Does the modern city man, reading that figure, have any better grasp of the distance of Betelgeuse than did his savage ancestor staring at it from the desert thousands of years ago?

Inquiries and suggestions are welcome and will be replied to promptly. Address: Sky-Facts Column, c/o The Citizen.

You Bet!

Am I further ahead than I was yesterday,
Yesterday with its joys and its tears,
Yesterday with its laughs and its fears?
Indeed now I am—hence this roundelay!
I learned a new song from the heart of a friend,
And saw a child laugh, and heard the wind blow,
And learned lots of things that I never did know
That embetter my life and will stay to the end.
Why, old yesterday is as dead as can be,
And I don't care a rap for the things that are dead.
I am bursting with joy with those things that instead
Have gladdened this day just the whole heart of me.
Am I further ahead? Well, in doing my best
To absorb what I may of the joys of the earth,
To share with my fellows their sorrows and mirth—
It seems I've been given a precious bequest.

You bet I'm ahead of the old yesterday,
I'm healthier, happier, richer in mind,
Richer in knowing the best of mankind:
You bet I am happy—hence this roundelay!

—Charles H. Day.

Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1942.

Charles A. Bowman

Editor
The Citizen
Ottawa, Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137337

The Citizen

Published daily at Ottawa
In The Citizen Building, Sparks St., by
The Southam Company Limited

The Canadian Press, of which The Citizen is a member, has the exclusive right to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or the Associated Press in this newspaper, and also of all local news published therein.

The Citizen aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service

Wednesday, May 13, 1942

CANADA

Party Or Nation Is The Question

Prime Minister King impaired the constituted authority of government with a negative pledge—for political expediency. More than 2,926,856 Canadian people voted "Yes" in the plebiscite to untie the hands of the government. They were asked to set aside party considerations in voting. They did so. The responsibility is upon the prime minister to see that this spirit of nationhood above party is translated into the desired action by the government.

The negative way of party expediency has been taken time after time since Canada declared war on Germany. Confidence in the government has been shaken, but the Canadian people are relatively inarticulate—even the 2,926,856 affirmative voters. The government has been allowed to follow the negative path on into this third year of war without vigorous protest from Liberal members in the House of Commons.

Members on the affirmative side should surely be no more enslaved to party than members on the negative side. They represent constituencies throughout Canada where the demand is manifestly to press forward with the work of mobilizing the whole power of the nation for victory, irrespective of party considerations.

Party rule should have given way to government along the path of national service on the day of the declaration of war. As under Mr. Chamberlain in the United Kingdom, however, Canada stayed asleep in the cradle of complacency. The collapse of France in 1940—the greatest casualty inflicted upon democracy under the bedevilling influence of party politics—should certainly have moved the government at Ottawa to rise above party limitations. Prime Minister King let the opportunity go by.

Reasons for enlisting the whole people behind the government, rather than keeping the Canadian people divided into parties, became more insistent throughout the growing peril of last year. When Japan attacked, Canada became the northern bastion of this western hemisphere. The war enveloped Canada on the Pacific front, as well as on the Atlantic. The tragic sacrifice of Canadian troops at Hong Kong clearly showed the precarious position of Canada in the Pacific arena.

When the United States entered the war, with the inspiring solidarity of national selective service, the call to Canada to do likewise became imperative. Again the government failed to rise to the opportunity. Party ruled on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

Negative influences within the Liberal party cannot go on for ever as the dominant factor over Canada's war policy. The will of the people has been expressed plainly in the plebiscite. The government's policy hitherto has been too negative, but the people's vote is affirmative. It is the positive vote of Canada for action. The time has come to affirm the interests of the nation above the interests of party. Affirmative action is due by the government to implement the vote of the people.

Subversive To Nationhood

A number of eminent and representative Canadians were asked by the *Financial Post* of Toronto whether, in view of the decisive "No" vote in Quebec, it would be wise to exempt its residents from overseas conscription. Of the seventeen replies printed, not one favors any special treatment for Quebec.

Three French-Canadian leaders are among those making reply to the *Post's* question. Their views are just as emphatic against exempting Quebec as any of the others. Aime Geoffrion, K.C., is brief and to the point:

> If and when conscription is deemed necessary by the proper authorities it should be imposed on the whole country.

Jean Charles Harvey, director of *Le Jour*, Montreal, says:

> French-speaking Canadians must not, under any consideration, be placed in the same rank with Iroquois of Caughnawaga or Hurons of Lorette. Canadian citizenship is not restricted to one race.

He adds that the exclusion of Quebec residents would mean the abrogation of Confederation and that the great majority of French-Canadians are willing to serve provided they are given sound guidance. The third French-Canadian, Jean D'Auteuil Richard, Montreal, says exemption for Quebec would be impractical and unwise.

English-speaking Canadians emphasize the dangers of such a precedent to the state and to the relations of the two great racial elements. John Bird of the Winnipeg *Tribune* says such a step would widen the gap between English and French Canada and he blames the government for its failure to "sell" the need of total war to all sections of the people. Hon. W. D. Herridge says that Canada voted "Yes," which settles the matter. He believes that great leadership would swing Quebec into compliance with the will of the majority. W. L. Scott, K.C., is unable to see how any exemption could fairly be applied.

This should end the discussion on the vain proposal to exempt Quebec from overseas selective service. It is a plan which would perhaps bring about the collapse of Confederation and it is an insult to Quebec. It was first promulgated in the editorial columns of *Saturday Night* by B. K. Sandwell, who should have known better.

Head-On Collision Due In Russia

Prime Minister Churchill spoke last Sunday of the "lull before the hurricane bursts again in its fullest fury on the Russian front." The massing of enemy forces has been well concealed, but the head-on collision must come soon. Every day of delay in the German attack is calculated again to prolong the campaign into another Russian winter. It is hardly possible that Germany could go through such another ordeal as last winter's slaughter on the Russian front.

In the United Kingdom, the vehement demand for the opening of another front has been allowed to subside. After last month's visit of Harry Hopkins and the United States chief of staff, General G. C. Marshall, it may be taken as certain that the broad plans for this summer have been decided upon. No responsible government can afford to drift by making decisions only from day to day at this time of climax.

It is generally agreed that decisive battles are about to be fought on the 2,000-mile front across Europe. It is evidently Mr. Churchill's view that the main battlefield is to be wherever the German armies smash forward into head-on collision with the Red armies of Soviet Russia.

There is still the possibility of a German surprise in another direction. Since the beginning of the war, it has been an advantage to Hitler to be untrammelled by political considerations. The German campaigns have invariably been for positive strategic reasons. Wherever German interests have been served, Hitler has adhered to military strategy irrespective of political risk. Under democracy, political considerations have operated to the disadvantage of the United Nations.

Only on occasions of the greatest urgency have political considerations been set aside—as in Mr. Churchill's decision to withdraw the British air force from France when it became apparent that the men of Bordeaux were about to capitulate. This decision in accordance with military needs probably saved the British nation from being dragged down in the collapse of France.

Experience in this war has demonstrated that the democracies must have statesmen with courage to make decisions in accordance with the military needs of the situation at whatever political risk. Decisions on the British part in this year's battles across Europe have doubtless been made. The United States has assumed great responsibilities. The same inflexibility of purpose has to be manifested at the head of the government in Canada—never more than at present as the nations approach the climax of a head-on collision on the Russian front.

Malta's Biggest Day

In the days of long ago when Mussolini was conquering Ethiopia and breathing fire, he used to boast that Malta would be wiped out in a twinkling if the British dared to defy his might. Malta, two years after Italy went to war with Britain, has just had its 2,300th air raid alarm and still stands firm.

Malta's praises were sung by Mr. Churchill in his speech last Sunday. Never were praises more richly deserved. The prime minister said that there had been a lull in air attacks upon the island. But next day, May 11, Malta came right back into the news with a report that Sunday had been the biggest day in its history. Sixty-three enemy aircraft had been destroyed in a single twenty-four hours, while 38 others were damaged.

The island has the honor of being the most bombed area in the world. But still it carries on and hits back with increasing effectiveness. During the last two years its defences have been steadily built up until today it boasts the greatest concentration of anti-aircraft fire of any place under Allied control. In addition to the numerous ground batteries, the strength of the fighter aircraft force is now exceedingly high and has lately been reinforced.

Only once has an attempt been made to take Malta by naval tactics. That was in July, 1941, when the Italians sent a fleet of mosquito craft against Valetta. Twelve of these craft were sunk and the rest fled. Since then attacks have been confined to the air. When the Germans took over in Italy, they thought they could reduce the island. But they have been no more successful than the Italians. An Italian admiral is credited with describing Malta as "an unsinkable aircraft carrier permanently anchored on Italy's doorstep." It is a good description.

Comment

Philadelphia man is in the news for biting a cop. And we mean news, for as a rule it's the law that has the teeth.

"If you can beat the bugs, the weeds, the weather and the kids, you've got a Victory Garden," announces the Calgary *Herald*, utterly ignoring the neighbor's dog.

"Now is the time," advises the Winnipeg *Tribune*, "for all good men to keep their tires at 30 pounds." Especially spare tires, which on some fellows run to much higher poundage than that.

Discussing wartime congestion in the Capital, the Almonte *Gazette* describes Ottawa as "not our idea of Heaven." Instead of getting mad at him, we thank the editor for keeping his tongue in his cheek.

Of course, one hasn't time to listen to everything on the radio; but if Chakavarthi Rajagopalachariar of the All-India Congress party has been mentioned by that meticulous nomenclator on the C.B.C. it's just too bad we missed it.

"Stagger the hours or stagger the whole business of the community," urges the Vancouver *Province*. Now that you mention staggering, isn't Vancouver the place where the liquor stores keep open all night to stagger the public?

Press Paragraphs

Thought For Today

Our danger does not lie in action, but in indecision—Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Judge Hardy, Take a Bow

The Christian Science Monitor

Recognizing the influence of the cinema on popular *mores*, this newspaper has more than once adversely criticized the motion picture industry for permitting film characters whose roles command admiration, especially women, to smoke cigarets and drink liquor on the screen. It is a happy occasion, therefore, when the movie makers can be applauded for taking a step in the other direction.

"Judge Hardy," whom Lewis Stone portrays so sympathetically in the popular Hardy Family series, has occasion in the latest picture, "The Courtship of Andy Hardy," to drive home a lesson on the evils of liquor for the benefit of his son, Andy (Mickey Rooney), and he does it without a semblance of "preaching" and so naturally and properly that even a distiller could not take umbrage. Man, he said, pointing to a besotted young victim of his own indiscretion, is capable of great achievements, almost limitless attainments, yet indulgence could convert this noble creature into a helpless, senseless lump—or words to that effect.

It's the kind of thing that goes well with Hardy Family fans—and they number many millions. The great American public has taken this "family" to its heart, and as long as these pictures maintain the same wholesome standard, they will hold that place.

Police Call For the Thief of Time

Independent Forester

The meek little man approached the constable on the street corner.

"Excuse me," he said, "I've been waiting here for my wife for over an hour. Would you be kind enough to order me to move on, officer?"

Gunboats on the Yangtze

Chicago Daily News

A ten-line Associated Press dispatch tells of the transfer to China of three British and one American gunboat. This will hardly affect the balance of naval power in the Far East. The boats are river craft, built to operate on the broad waters of the Yangtze.

What makes history out of the transfer is the virtual certainty that never again will Britain and the United States, nor Germany, France or any other European power, have a squadron of Chinese river gunboats in its regular naval establishment.

Those anomalous squadrons, operating on the inland waters of another nation, were—like the extraterritorial courts, the treaty ports and the foreign administration of Chinese customs houses—all a part of China's former lack of true nationality, and its dependency upon foreign powers. That is all over. The Japanese war of conquest, instead of conquering her, has made China a nation in fact as well as in dream. The sleeping dragon finally woke up—and the Japs might well say—"And you're telling us!"

For Genuine New Deal

We cannot fight this war unless we know we are fighting for a changed world. We are fighting to solve the problems which were set aside at the end of the first war and which brought us to this war.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Churchill's Confidence

New York Times

With each day that passes, Mr. Churchill seems to be more and more correct in calling Hitler's attack upon Russia last June a "fatal blunder." The blood bath through which the Nazi tyrant has already taken the German people is appalling, and the end is not in sight. It is not too much to say that Mr. Churchill's radio speech of yesterday was the most confident he has made since he assumed office. He has been confident, it is true, before; but previously his confidence was that of a man who knew only that England never could be conquered; today it is the positive confidence of a man convinced that Germany can be and perhaps even now is being defeated. Mr. Churchill, for example, would never have talked as he did yesterday of aerial bombings; he would never have taunted Hitler for his failures, as he did, or warned him so bluntly against resort to poison gas, unless he were convinced that the United Nations now held at least air equality and would soon hold a growing air mastery.

No Dark Deeds at the Grocer's

Our Dumb Animals (Boston, Mass.)

A lady, checking over her grocery bill, found this item: "One tom cat, 15 cents." Indignant she called up her grocer and demanded to know what he meant by such a charge. "Oh, that's all right, Mrs. Blank," he replied. "That's just an abbreviation for tomato catsup."

Bible Message for Today

(From the Authorized Version)

Then said Jesus to those Jews that believed on him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. They answered him, We be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man: how sayest thou, Ye shall be made free?

Jesus answered them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin..... I know that ye are Abraham's seed; but ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no place in you. I speak that which I have seen with my Father: and ye do that which ye have seen with your father.....

Jesus said unto them, If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word. Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.....

He that is of God heareth God's words: ye therefore hear them not, because ye are not of God. (John 8: 31-34, 37, 38, 42-44, 47.)



The Neighbors — By George Clark

"Well, good-bye, Baxter! Of course, we can't all be heroes but we appreciate the good work you're doing on the home front!"

A Letter to My Son

By a Soldier's Mother

My Dearest Boy:

I don't know where you are, but wherever it is, my heart is with you day and night. . . .

I don't know if you are still in training or if they have sent you on active service. If not, prepare yourself *spiritually* before you go. . . . Never a war in all history demanded so much courage, pitting the perishable body against formidable engines of indestructible steel. More indestructible than steel, however, is the immortal soul of man. Your immortality is your strength. . . .

Connect yourself now with the source of your being and rest secure on the only solid foundation affording foothold now left in this world. Pray at any time about anything. Think continually "God is with me." A Presence will come that will never leave you. . . . Keep in conscious contact with this Presence. Pushed to the last limit of endurance, it is man's life-belt in a sea of persecution, madness, chaos, and pain.

You are human and very young, so there will be many times when you will experience the cold sinking of fear. Do not imagine you are a coward because of this. . . . The bravest men are those who have done things they were afraid to do since time began. The greater the secret reluctance to do the bitter duty resolutely done, the greater the bravery, the unselfishness, the discipline of self. . . .

So don't be afraid of feeling fear, nor hate yourself. You will not be alone in this. You have only to pray for courage and you will get it. I know by experience that is a prayer that is *always* answered.

* * *

Don't be deluded that prayer is a kind of magic. It works. But not in our way—in God's way. Does the teacher indulge the child who asks for his arithmetic lesson to be eliminated because it is too difficult? No. The child needs it to cope with the problems of an adult life. But if the child asks the teacher to help him grasp it, the help is at once forthcoming. That's clear, I think. . . .

Civilization *cannot* end. Not so long as humanity, enlightenment, and justice live on in survivors' hearts. . . .

Men get their strength and their delight in building—not in enjoying. So fear the future not at all. . . .

If the new generation have to build a new world, what then? . . . I have never wished to give my own children a ready-made world and deprive them of the best life ever offers—the growth that comes of solving their own problems. . . .

Neither can your life be taken away from you. . . . The killing of this body prematurely is just a shedding of another coat because we, in one form or another, are going on. . . .

You will face destruction of this temporary body, and that is the least of your troubles. Because death is nothing. Not even the loss of the pleasure of living. You will walk through a gate and you will go on. I don't even pray you should be spared this, because I would not feel that I had lost you. A temporary separation, that is all.

But I do pray you will acquire that steady relaxed courage which rests on absolute faith in your immortality and your continual awareness of the reality of the Presence of God. . . .

* * *

If you must endure pain, pray for relief. I have done this many times. Sometimes I have been relieved as if by miracle. Other times I have been given supernatural strength.

Hold on to this deep vision when you read the newspapers, otherwise you will lose your sense of proportion. France has been ravaged before. So has Belgium. The soul of the people has survived. England has now been ravaged. Perhaps it is America's turn to be tempered in fire. But you may be sure . . . her children [will] build her again.

Don't be afraid of fear. I repeat it because it is the most important thing I have to say. Remember it is man's deepest instinct and the spur to brave men. Relax and pray. Reach out for the source of all life, all courage, all good, and a Hand will be placed in yours to lead you through the dark. I don't say this to give you any false comfort. It is true—*true*. Manufactured courage will fail you in an ordeal in which only the spiritually strong can stand. Real courage comes through prayer. I know. I have proved it—and I *know*.

And now, dear boy, to whatever destiny your duty leads you—go with God.

Your Mother.

The above excerpts are from a book, published and copyrighted by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

In Fairness to Mr. Meighen

Jean-Charles Harvey in Le Jour

I have never been of Mr. Meighen's party. I have found it necessary more than once to attack him violently. I begin to ask myself now whether I have been always just to him. Regarding the ignoble spectable which his enemies the anti-conscriptionists of today present, I find myself regretting having treated so hardly in the past a man with whom I disagree in many things, but whose sincerity and honesty are beyond question.

Mr. Meighen can no longer aspire to great popularity. At the time of the recent by-election, when he was defeated, I said that he was burnt out; it was the evident truth, that for him the time for electoral battles was past. He has made during his career, false steps, he has been imprudent in ways that his opponents knew how to exploit to the full. But he does not merit the insults which are showered on him today by saboteurs of our war effort. He is worth a hundred times more than they.

It should be recalled that Mr. Meighen, at a time when a section of the press of Quebec was pouring abuse on him, sent his son to the University of Laval, an institution one hundred per cent Canadian. . . . That was a rare example of generosity of view . . . As for last war's conscription, for which Mr. Meighen carries the responsibility, I do not know whether it was necessary at that time. What I do know, and what it is essential to know, once for all, is that in all modern conflicts, the governments which declare war should from the first day of its declaration, establish conscription, at least in principle; not one conscription for regional service and another sort of conscription for service overseas, but conscription for every place where it may become necessary to fight. The distinction which has been established would be criminal if it were deliberate. Mr. Meighen was its victim, as Mr. King has become today. It is this unlucky distinction which menaces the peace and the unity of Canada.

In the light of the facts, Mr. Meighen is not the monster which we have manufactured out of election oratory. He is an honest conservative, and for the very reason that I am a liberal, I affirm that he has the right to respect.

The French Fleet

Manchester Guardian

The material strength that the Vichy government could put at sea includes, as far as can be gathered, two battle cruisers, four heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, and nineteen first-class destroyers. There may be available also the old battleship *Provence*, though her condition as a fighting ship is doubtful, and a certain number of submarines, up to about fifteen in all.

The real problem is not material but human. Would the French naval personnel take actively hostile action against British ships? No one really knows. If a Vichy squadron was actually covering the passage of a French convoy and was attacked it would probably fight back. But it is improbable that it would deliberately start the offensive. In some quarters it is considered that the feeling of French naval personnel is strongly anti-German and that any attempt to force activity at sea would lead to a revolt similar to that in the squadron in the Black Sea in 1919. But no authority is prepared to voice any definite opinion.

100 Years Ago Today

Excerpts from THE TIMES, London (price 5d.), of May 13, 1842.

HER MAJESTY'S FANCY DRESS BALL.—To describe such a scene as this magnificent and brilliant *fête* presented, adequately, even with all the advantages of time and a perfect knowledge of all the persons represented and the costumes worn, would be a difficult task. . . . It realized the liveliest creations of the imagination, and presented as it were the description of the ancient chroniclers bodily before us. The leading feature of the ball was the assembling and the meeting of the two Courts of Anne of Bretagne (the Duchess of Cambridge) and Edward and Phillipa (Her Majesty and Prince Albert). A separate entrance at the Palace was set apart to the Court of Brittany, the Duchess of Cambridge assembling her Court in one of the lower rooms of the Palace, while the Queen and Prince Albert, surrounded by a numerous and brilliant circle, prepared to receive her Royal Highness in the Throne-room, which was altered so far as to be made as much as possible to harmonize with the period. The throne was removed, and another erected, copied from an authentic source, of the time of Edward III.

Sky-Facts

Saturday night hours at the Dominion Observatory are now 9 to 11 o'clock, and will remain such for the summer months. It is obvious that as the warmth of summer brings the long bright evenings, eight o'clock is much too early for effective telescope work. The change in the hour was made at the first of April, and was noted in the announcement of "Today's Events" on the front page. Even so, numbers of people who love to contemplate and watch the heavens have failed to note the change of time, and have been obliged to wait at the Observatory till 9 p.m. Perhaps this note will be of service to all amateur astronomers.

* * *

The earth has the highest specific gravity of any of the regular members of the solar system, 5.5 times that of water. Though many other members, such as the sun and all the large planets have a much greater mass none is made of material with so high an average density.

That the earth should be composed of such heavy substance seems natural enough to most people. After all, everyone knows that the rocky crust of the earth is everywhere either visible or but a short distance beneath our feet, and rocks are heavy things. But these rocks provide a surprise. Heavy as they are, the rocks of the earth's crust average only two to three times the weight of water. So hard a rock as granite has a specific gravity of only about 2.6, and so compact a rock as basalt only about 2.9. Evidently the weight of the earth must be accounted for by other and heavier materials.

Many scientists believe that the earth has a dense heavy core of metal, probably nickel-iron, possibly even gold. Something of the sort there must be to provide the earth with its considerable weight as compared to its size.

* * *

Do you enjoy interesting problems which in this case will reveal your knowledge of the calendar? The following were culled from *The Monthly Evening Sky Map*, March, 1942.

(1) If you keep any calendar long enough, you will come to another year which the old calendar will perfectly fit. When Sandy McTavish began keeping used calendars, he had one that he couldn't properly use again for more than 30 years. Every year's calendar since then, he could use again in less time. When did Sandy begin saving calendars? When next will he find another year's calendar that will have to wait idle for 30 years or more before it can be properly used again?

(2) Jane likes to recall her great-grandfather's hundredth birthday. On that day, Jane wrote, on three slips of paper, the day of the week on which her great-grandfather was born, the day of the week on which he was then celebrating his hundredth birthday, and the day of the week on which he would be due to celebrate his two hundredth birthday, a century later. Lately, Jane has come across two of the three slips of paper, which are marked, respectively, "Saturday" and "Sunday." Jane can't remember now to which of the three dates these two referred. On what day of the week was Jane's great-grandfather born?

The answers to these problems will appear in *Next Week's* Sky-Facts column.

Thoughts On a Large Subject

I wonder why Goering whose name was recurring
So often in news of the past
Has faded sedately from newspapers lately;
'Tis months since we heard of him last.
This Hermann, stout feller, was once a best-seller
But now seems a failure and frost.
What trick has Fate played him?
They can't have mislaid him—
He's rather too large to be lost.

The Boche gave ovations to all his orations,
They cheered when he came on parade,
The boaster and laugher, the genial strafer
Of Rotterdam, London, Belgrade.
His Luftwaffe legions were cock of all regions,
With Europe, he vowed, as their spoil,
While no foreign raiders would come as invaders
Of Germany's sacrosanct soil.

That sounded a beauty, refreshing and fruity,
A joke that was Germany's own;
But it wears, as the case is, a bit thin in places
Like Hanover, Essen, Cologne.
And the Hermann who made it and proudly displayed it
Sits mum in the midst of the mess;
Like bottled up Rudie he must have gone moody,
Aye, nearly as silent as Hess.

No more the loud pedals—in spite of his medals
He seems to have reached a full stop;
He's just a belated and sadly deflated
Colossal, uncomforted flop.
He may in some quarters still find odd supporters,
But one thing is soberly sure—
Whoever may love him, wherever they shove him,
His name must be mud in the Ruhr.

—Lucio in Manchester Guardian.

Without Benefit of Barber

Milwaukee Journal

Ignace Paderewski's long flowing hair impressed the public almost as much as his playing did. Once a female admirer wrote to him and asked for a lock of hair. A few days later she received the following reply from the pianist's secretary:

Mr. Paderewski directs me to say that it gives him great pleasure to comply with your request. Since you failed to specify whose hair you desire, I am sending samples of that of his valet, cook and waiter and of a mattress belonging to a Pullman bed.

Secretary in Clover

Ryan in Boston Herald

Pleasantly varied must have been the office life of the Ohio secretary who got $39,356 in salary and bonuses from her boss in a single year. When he wasn't saying, "Take a letter," we suppose, he was saying, "Take a cheque."

137338

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
April 22, 1942.

Mr. Charles A. Bowman,
Editor,
The Citizen,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I am very grateful to you for sending me two issues of the "Citizen." Have passed them on to another man, to whom they will be very welcome indeed.

I cannot doubt for a minute that Col. Ralston is most uneasy about the manpower situation. What I cannot understand is why he tolerates it and has tolerated it for at least two years, during which it has been utterly indefensible.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DR. F. B. BOWMAN,
MEDICAL ARTS BLDG.
[illegible], CANADA

137339

June 15th, 1933.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Senator Meighen:-

I wish to thank you for the interview yesterday. I am taking the liberty of enclosing my "pedigree".

I am quite sure that I could handle the position and would enjoy it.

Yours sincerely,

F. B. Bowman.

FBB/EM:

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137340

Born November 7th., 1883 at Dundas Ontario.
Educated at Dundas High School.
Graduated in Medicine Toronto University 1906.
Post-graduate Johns Hopkins 1907, Pathology and Bacteriology.
Appointed from there to Bureau of Insular Affairs, Philippine Islands for duty at the Bureau of Science in Manila. While there for four years engaged in tropical Medicine in University of the Philippines. Had charge of examinations for cholera and plague, this including quarantine work on ships coming to the Philippine Islands. For some time in charge of the diagnosis of lepers for transmission to Culion Leper colony. In this work saw over 2000 lepers. For six months in charge of parasitology in Bilibid prison. Also made a malaria survey in Mindanao with General Pershing who was there at the time. Numerous publications were made during that time a list of which is attached.

1911 received an appointment as assistant in pathology at Johns Hopkins Medical School under Wm. H. Welsh. While there published work on experimental tuberculosis in rabbits. While coming from the Philippine Islands was a ship surgeon on a cargo ship on the Pacific.

1912 appointed City bacteriologist and pathologist at Hamilton Ontario.

1915 called to England to take over the Laboratory work in the Shorncliffe area under the late Colonel Rennie. Later organized No 1 Canadian General Laboratory at Folkestone which had charge of all laboratory examinations and meningitis work in the Southern Command. At that time promoted to major for investigating the cause and treatment of "trench mouth". The cause was discovered by me in association with my assistants and pamphlets published by us at that time were distributed throughout the British Army and Bowman's solution is still the recognized treatment for this

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

disease. Numerous publications were made at our laboratory at Folkestone which was used as a training school for pathologists to be sent out to hospitals. I was also placed in charge of all Canadian Laboratories in England under Colonel Amyot.

in 1917 and 18 requested by the W. O. to go to Italy for them bacause of experience in Tropical Medicine. First made a survey of malarial conditions in Taranto and the surrounding country; then made O.C. of No 14 Mobile Laboratory on the British front in Italy.

In 1918 appointed to the Influenza Commission sent by the W. O. to France to make a report on this disease. The other members of the Commission were Colonel Clyde Cummins, Major H.G.Gibson and Captain Connor. Major Gibson died of influenza and I was taken down with the disease the night before I was to report the results of our investigation before the British Medical Association in London. Colonel Adami did this for me. After recovering from this I was invalided to Canada and placed in charge of Pathology at the Brant House, part time, and started a practice in consulting work in medicine. I was also for a number of years in charge of the laboratory work at St. Joseph's hospital in Hamilton.

In 1930 I was president of the Hamilton Academy of Medicine, and am a member of the staff of the Hamilton General Hospital, and the voluntary staff of the local department of health and Toronto Academy of Medicine.

In 1931 was made a charter ~~member~~ Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, (Canada.)

I am vice-president of the Local Branch of the U.E.Loyalist's Association of Canada and am on the General Council for Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137342

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
June 20, 1933.

Dear Dr. Bowman:

I duly received your letter of 15th. Was in Ottawa Saturday, but unfortunately the Minister was not there. He is down in New Brunswick. Will see him as soon as I can.

Yours very truly,

Dr. F. B. Bowman,
Medical Arts Bldg.,
Hamilton, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137342

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
June 20, 1933.

Dear Dr. Bowman:

I duly received your letter of 15th. Was in Ottawa Saturday, but unfortunately the Minister was not there. He is down in New Brunswick. Will see him as soon as I can.

Yours very truly,

Dr. F. B. Bowman,
Medical Arts Bldg.,
Hamilton, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137343

My dear Mr Meighen;-

Since I called at your office and later forwarded my qualifications several things have happened. Doctor Primrose of Toronto, Doctor Martin Dean of McGill, General Fetheringham, Sir Walter Fletcher,Secretary of the National Research Council of England and others have written very strong letters recommending me for the position as Deputy Minister of Health. There is no question,whether I get the appointment or not,but that a man with a back-ground of laboratory and public health experience should have this position. That is the way these appointments are made in other countries. He should also be a good speaker and writer.

Today I received a letter from Colonel Ford,late D.M.S.,A.M.D.2, saying that he had been told that the appointment had been made and that it was a political one. If that is so it would seem to me that it is a reflection on our system. Certainly where it is a question of health of the community and with State Medicine coming to the fore a well-trained man should be chosen.

I am sure that I could handle the position and I do know that no other applicant can have had better experience in this work than I have had. I have never asked for anything before in Canada since the War.

Yours very truly,

F.B.Bowman

July 3rd.
1933

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137344

347 Bay St., Toronto,
July 4, 1933.

Dear Dr. Bowman:

I have your letter of 3rd.

As previously stated, was not able to see the Minister because he was out of the City when I was down, but I have a note made to see him next time.

Have heard nothing at all of any appointment being made and if any has been made in the absence of the Prime Minister I would be rather surprised. What one would consider a political appointment another would not.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

Dr. F. B. Bowman,
Medical Arts Bldg.,
Hamilton, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137345

Senator Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto.

My dear Senator Meighen:-

Since I wrote you last I have had a long conversation with my friend Doctor A.Grant Flemming,Professor of Hygiene at McGill University. He was offered the position of Deputy Minister of Health and turned it down. Having had the refusal of this position I thought he might give me some good advice. He advised me not to give up as he thought with my experience I would be able to handle the position well. He also told me that I should have a personal interview with the Prime Minister if only for 5 minutes and lay my cards on the table. He realizes that this deputyministership is going to develope into new lines and the Universities want some one there who will cooperate with them in their health programmes in the future. This including of course child well-fare and other branches that will certainly be actively investigated in the next few years. He also says that they need a man there who has good contacts and can speak.

As regards an interview with Mr Bennett I realize that he is a very busy man but 5 minutes would be enough for me and I would go down at any time convenient to him.

I should apologize for writing you again but I thought perhaps you might be able to arrange an interview or perhaps you might advise me how it should be arranged. My information from Ottawa is that the present Minister of Health is going to another position in New Brunswick and so will not likely be consulted about this appointment.

Yours very truly,

F.B.Bowman

July 28th
1933

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137346

347 Bay St. Toronto,

August 1, 1933.

My dear Dr. Bowman:

I have your letter of 28th.

Will be glad to do as you request, but before it would be really of any value I should certainly be in a position to show that your application has the support of at least Mr. Bell and if possible, General Mewburn. I mentioned this to you when you were here. I wish you would have either one or both of those men write me so that I will know I am not usurping other people's authority in interesting myself. I know quite well that urging by me without such support would be looked upon as an intrusion.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. F. B. Bowman,
Medical Arts Bldg.,
Hamilton, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137347

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen K.C.,P.C.
National Building
Toronto.

My dear Mr Meighen:-

I have a letter from Mr Bell who is ap present very busy on work connected with his practise asking me what I wished him to do. I explained to him in a letter that I wished him to endorse my application and he is favorable. I also have had several interviews with Mr Wright Sec'y of the Hamilton Conservative Ass'n who is doing what he can for me. Iexplained that your being in Ottawa frequently would give you a better oppurtunity to arrange an interview with the Prime Minister and this seemed to be satisfactory. I also had a long conversation with Mr Gordon Wilson who is an old friend of mine as I was born in Dundas. He also told me to tell you that although he had nothing to do with Hamilton I could say that I hadhis unqualified endorsation for the position.

I realize that there may be some rearrangement of the departments in the near future but I still think that a deputy minister of Health will be almost a necessity.This is the only position that has occurred in Canada since the War wherein my training and experience would be of any use and that is why I am interesting myself in it and keeping up the correspondence on the subject.

Yours very truly,

F.B.Bowman

August 16
1933

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137348

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen K.C., P.C.

National Building ,

Toronto.

My dear Mr Meighen;-

Since I wrote you yesterday Mr Bell sent for me and I showed him the letter I had from you again.He is endorsing my application and said he would write yesterday to Mr Bennett's Sec'y about me. He thought that was the best way to bring my name up when Mr Bennett returns.

Please forgive my writing you so frequently but I thought that you should know what Mr Bell had to say to me.

I might say that Mr Bell also asked me to write and remind him about arranging an interview when Mr Bennett rturns about the 1st of September.

Yours very truly,

F.B. Bowman,

August 17th
1933

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137349

347 Bay St., Toronto,
August 17, 1933.

Dear Dr. Bowman:

I have your letter of 16th.

The men you speak of are the men who are important in the case of any appointment in which you are interested, because as a matter of practice, without their support such an appointment would be impossible. It would certainly not be wise on my part to seek to arrange an appointment for you with the Prime Minister. He would not understand why I was trying to interfere in that way in the Health Department, and especially on behalf of one from another city. Either Mr. Bell or Mr. Wilson should give you a letter of introduction. If so, he will undoubtedly see you. This is much wiser from your standpoint.

I will take the matter up with him myself as soon as I have an opportunity, but I am not the right one to arrange an appointment for you.

Yours very truly,

Dr. F. B. Bowman,
Medical Arts Bldg.,
Hamilton, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137350
RECEIVED
SEP

My dear Mr Meighen;-

This is just a line to thank you for your trouble on my behalf. Doctor Wodehouse who is now Deputy Minister of Health is a class-mate of mine and should be a good man for the position. He is a splendid speaker and if he had the backing of an able minister I am sure his administration problems would be much easier.

It does seem discouraging to those of us who have spent years in some line of work which should be of some value to the country, to be shelved. I enjoy the practise of medicine but the health of the community at large has always appealed to me more than the individual case and I spent years before the war doing this sort of work. Health problems, state medicine, etc. are going to need men very soon, because at the present time the physician is being exploited and not even being thanked for his free community help.

As I said before Dr Wodehouse should be an excellent man for the position.

Yours veryb truly
F. B. Bowman

September
sixteen
1933

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137351

347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 7, 1933.

Dear Dr. Bowman:

I just received your letter this morning on my return from the West. Have not been in Ottawa for so long that I never heard of the appointment of Dr. Wodehouse. Am glad you think well of the new appointee anyway, and am sorry your application was not successful this time.

Yours very truly,

Dr. F. B. Bowman,
Medical Arts Bldg.,
Hamilton, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137352

June 15, 1931.

J. L. Bowman, Esq., M P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Jim:

I appreciate very much your writing me. The course you are pursuing is the right one. No one can become dependably useful, much less distinguished in Parliament, except by the same means which bring success anywhere else, namely by constant practice, and being always at the top of one's form. One has to be even moderately selfish in these matters, and it is the man who insists on improving himself who gets ahead.

Have been in Ottawa a couple of times since I saw you. Was hard pressed through each day, and did not see more than very few whom I had promised to call on. Certainly when you are in the City, come in and see me. I hope you always will.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137353

June 24, 1931.

J. L. Bowman, Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Jim:

I ran across the enclosed speech the other day while re-arranging my library. At the time I thought it about as successful as any extempore debating speech I had made. You might find something in it interesting.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137354

House of Commons
Canada

OTTAWA
June 26th, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
c/o Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Arthur:

Thanks very much for speech enclosed in your favor of the 24th inst.

Will look it over at first opportunity.

Yours faithfully,

JLB/J.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137355

House of Commons
Canada

Oct 13/21.

Dear Arthur, I am following your advice, speaking even though reluctant for certain reasons, which do not count my first speech was rotten and I knew it. When Ralston got through I made up my mind that I'd speak as he certainly left himself wide open, I did so and held the attention of the house - in fact I put it across. Even at that I should have done much better but was talking too much against time. In any event I now feel that I can hold my own, and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137357

I had only met casually previously - he is a mighty decent chap. I was lucky in digging up some information for Stevens which settles definitely the Whiteside changes.

I thought I would drop you this line because I know you still have an interest in some of your old Manitoba friends. Expect to visit Toronto on the way home. Will give you a ring.

Sincerely

K. Pommen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137356

with more experience should improve, - there ought to be room on our side for another fighter or two - our front benches - well you know them better than I do.

I'm to be running Whitesides Tuesday and should become a little better known through that. Taking it all in all I am more than satisfied with the way things are going in so far as I personally am concerned.

I was very glad to get in on this Whitesides matter as it brought me in close touch with Stevens who

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137355

House of Commons
Canada

Oct 13/21.

Dear Arthur, I am following your advice, speaking even though reluctant for certain reasons, which do not count my first speech was rotten and I knew it. When Ralston got through I made up my mind that I'd speak as he certainly left himself wide open, I did so and held the attention of the house - in fact I put it across. Even at that I should have done much better but was talking too much against time. In any event I now feel that I can hold my own, and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137356

with more experience should improve, - there ought to be room on our side for another fighter or two - our front benches - well you know them better than I do.

I'm to go on Whitesides Tuesday and should become a little better known through that. Taking it all in all I am more than satisfied with the way things are going in so far as I personally am concerned.

I was very glad to get in on this Whiteside matter so it brought me in close touch with Stevens who

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137357

I had only met casually previously - he is a mighty decent chap. I was lucky in digging up some information for Stevens which settles definitely the Whiteside changes.

I thought I would drop you this line because I know you still have an interest in some of your old Manitoba friends. Expect to visit Toronto on the way home. Will give you a ring.

Sincerely

K. Pottinger

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137358

House of Commons
Canada

O T T A W A, April 22, 1933.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Arthur:

I have just received from Harold Daly a reprint of your photograph, which I am sending you under separate cover in order that you may autograph it. When so "signed, sealed and delivered" it will be prized by me as a memento of the personal friendship which I have been privileged to enjoy for over a quarter of a century with one generally acknowledged to be one of the greatest of Canadian statesmen, and more than that, a tried and true friend.

Yours sincerely,

J. L. Ralston

JLB/J.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137359

TORONTO, April 24, 1933.

Dear Jim:

Many thanks for your exceedingly kind letter. I am autographing the photo and returning it today.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. J. L. Bowman, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137360

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

University of Toronto.

August 21, 1936.

Miss Helen M. Bowman, B.A.,
The Chalet,
Wasagaming, Man.

Dear Miss Bowman:

A letter has been received from the Department of Education which states that because of the number of qualified High School teachers in this Province who are without positions and of the probable large enrolment at the College of Education for the year 1936-37, applicants from outside the Province of Ontario who, under the provisions of section 8 (a) (ii), page 11, of the Ontario College of Education calendar are classed as outside students, will not be admitted to the College of Education this year.

Yours truly,

"Grace Potter"

Acting Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137361

Bowman, McFadden & Ramsden

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

JAMES L. BOWMAN, K.C.
JOHN N. McFADDEN
JOHN E. RAMSDEN

Dauphin, Man.
CANADA

August 27, 1936.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
c/o The Traders Finance Corporation Ltd.,
Bay St. Toronto,
Ontario.

Dear Arthur,

My eldest daughter Helen graduated in 1935 and then took a business course. This summer she decided to take her faculty at Toronto. She was very much disappointed to receive a day or two ago a letter from The Ontario College of Education advising her that applicants from outside the province would not be admitted to the college this year. A copy of the letter in question is enclosed. I do not suppose there is anything to be done about it but knew that you wouldn't mind making an enquiry or two to ascertain whether there would be any way of getting her admitted this year. In the event of that being impossible do you know of any opening where Helen might get a position as stenographer. Outside of a little work that I have given her in the office she has had no experience but with a month or two practice would do all right. Without wishing to over emphasize any good points which she might have I might say that with a little experience she might make good in a business way. She has good judgment and tact and is not too hard to look at. Would it be possible for you to place her in your office? A line at your convenience would be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

JLB:LYS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137362

September 1, 1956.

J. L. Bowman, Esq., K. C.,
Dauphin, Man.

Dear Jim:

I have just received your letter of 27th, regarding your daughter Helen. Unfortunately I am leaving tonight for Nova Scotia to be absent perhaps two weeks. I hardly think there is anything I can do as regards the College of Education because, as you know, the authorities here would only want to know that I would like something done to make sure that it was not done.

I would think it, however, not unlikely that some position might be found here, particularly if she is a very competent stenographer, because she is one who doubtless would improve rapidly. I will do anything I can, as soon as I return, to see if I can be of help.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137363

September 15, 1936.

J. L. Bowman, Esq., K. C.,
Dauphin, Man.

Dear Jim:

Referring again to yourletter of 27th August, Mr. Naylor, whom you know (General Manager of Traders Finance Corporation) is leaving for the West shortly and is going straight through to Calgary. When he reaches Winnipeg on the way back, he will be there a few days and he has agreed to drop you a note advising you. If your daughter could find it convenient to see him there, he would be glad to discuss with her possibilities of a position.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137364

Bowman, McFadden & Ramsden

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

HON. J. L. BOWMAN, K.C.
JOHN N. McFADDEN
JOHN E. RAMSDEN

Dauphin, Man.
CANADA

September 18th, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Traders Finance Corp. Ltd.,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:-

I appreciate very much indeed the contents of your favor of the 15th instant. I will see that Helen meets Naylor in Winnipeg as suggested.

Yours truly,

JLB/ME.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137365

Bowman, McFadden & Ramsden

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

JAMES L. BOWMAN, K.C.
JOHN N. McFADDEN
JOHN E. RAMSDEN

Dauphin, Man.
CANADA

December 10th, 1936.

Mr. Naylor

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
c/o Traders Finance Corporation,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:-

When Mr. Naylor was West he called me up over long distance with respect to my daughter Helen. At that time it was arranged that Mr. Ross, in charge of your Winnipeg office, would shortly be in Dauphin, would have an interview with Helen and if he approved Mr. Naylor would find a position for her in the East. I would like Helen to get started in your office at the beginning of the year providing that there is a position for her. Would appreciate your being good enough to discuss the matter with Mr. Naylor. I might incidentally add that I will take a chance on her making good by risking the necessary outlay of her trip East.

With very kindest personal regards and best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous 1937,

Ross was to telephone Mrs. Bowman on
Miss Bowman
wrote me. Shall
again write for
his report?

Yours sincerely,

JLB/ME.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137366

Bowman, McFadden & Ramsden

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

HON. J. L. BOWMAN, K.C.
JOHN N. McFADDEN
JOHN E. RAMSDEN

Dauphin, Man.
CANADA

December 21st, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
c/o Traders Finance Corp.,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:-

I have just been reading the account of the annual meeting of the Northern Canada Mining Corporation as reported in the last issue of The Northern Miner. I note that the Company hold a substantial number of shares in Argosy Gold Mines Limited, a mine which I have thought of investing in more than once. If it would not be too much trouble I would appreciate a line from you as to the merits of this particular venture.

And while we are talking about mining stocks would you have whoever is in charge of your Statistical Department - Mr. Gallagher if I remember correctly - drop me a note giving me his opinion of Sylvanite, one of the few mining stocks which seems to me to be selling below actual value.

With very best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous 1937, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

JLB/ME.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137367

December 28, 1936.

Hon, J. L. Bowman, K. C.,
Bowman, McFadden & Ramsden,
Dauphin, Man.

Dear Jims

I have yours of 21st regarding Argosy. I am a Director of Northern Canada; in fact, I have just declined to take the Presidency, but do take a very great interest in the Company.

Northern Canada has, I think, about 640,000 shares of Argosy and the cheapest way to buy Argosy is to buy Northern Canada. Also with new developments at Macassa, drifting into Kirkland Lake, that stock is becoming more interesting, and Northern Canada holds 1,690,000 shares of Kirkland Lake, or about one-third of the stock.

As regards Sylvanite, we have not made a special analysis of that Company, but when I made enquiries of Hon. Charles McCrea a little while ago, he declined to recommend Sylvanite. Of course, it is in a good district and anything might happen there.

If you are buying, we would be glad to handle the order for you. We have bought Northern Canada at 55¢ here in some quantity.

Very best of good wishes to you for 1937.

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137368

December 28, 1936.

J. L. Bowman, Esq., K. C.,
Bowman, McFadden & Ramsden,
Dauphin, Man.

Dear Jim:

Further to your letter of 10th December, I immediately referred that letter to Mr. Naylor and he wrote Mr. Ross. He has also written him since, asking him to be sure and see your daughter as soon as he could. Has she not heard from him yet? Mr. Naylor's idea was for Mr. Ross to interview her and get an idea as to just what she could do. We could then decide what ought to be done.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137369

1033 Marentette Ave,
Windsor, Ont.

August 4,1936

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
68 Yonge Street,
Toronto,Ont.

Dear Sir:

This letter,as you read it,may bring back to you the memory of my father,the late Dr.G.M.Bowman,of Weyburn,Sask.And,possibly,of the work he did in furthering the cause of Conservatism in that part of the country.

However, it is not to talk of politics that I am writing but it is economics I would like to discuss if I may be permitted to retain your attention for a moment.Briefly,my mother,myself and my family have fallen on evil days.The whys and wherefores,would not, in all likliehood,interest you but I am appealing to you to render any help you consider advisable.Before going further disabuse your mind of the thought that this is a "mooching"letter.It isn't.

Being the first time I have ever appealed to anyone for help I find it a little difficult to be sufficiently appealing but,getting to the point,I would very much like to get a job in the customs,the immigration department or any other branch of the civil service that will pay some sort of a salary to feed my children,my wife,and myself.This can be done,I know,because one of the newest immigration inspectores we have here in Windsor was doing very poorly indeed at bootlegging just previous to the last election. and it is in this regard that I hope you can help me.

I realize that senators,officially, are no longer interested or rather,actively engaged in politics,but it is my belief,Mr.Meighen, that a word from you in the right quarter would do wonders towards getting me such a position as I have mentioned.

As a perrequisite to the job I might say that while I have no technical training nor any professional training I have had a good education,have done newspaper work and considerable writing for various trade magazines.More than that I believe I am of average intelligence.I feel sure that I could fill some such position as I have mentioned to the eminent satisfaction of anyone concerned.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137370

In appealing to you in this manner I am doing so because of the fact that you were personally acquainted with my father and because yu know my father spent not only a great deal of time and effort in furthering the cause of conservatism in the West but also a considerable sum of money out of his own pocket.However, aside from all of this I feel that you are willing to assist me of your own accord if it is possible.

Please do not misunderstand the tenor of this letter.I am not begging for something for nothing.I am more than willing to work both hard and conscientiously in any position that you might help me land.What I want is a job that will delete the necessity of worry as to the future of my children. The prospect of seeing them run around with insufficient and bad food in their stomachs and holes in the seats of their pants is one that is hard for me, as a Canadian,to swallow.It is to avoid this contretemps that this letter is written in the hope that you can hold out something that will prove a help in getting out of the hole I am in.

Thanking you in advance and hoping that this finds yu in the best of health,I beg to remain,

Yours very Sincerely,

Melvin W Bowman

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137371

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 8, 1936.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

Your letter of August 4th (which, no doubt, should be September 4th) has been received during Mr. Meighen's absence in the Maritimes, and upon his return at the end of the week will be placed before him for attention.

I may say, however, that it does not seem likely that Mr. Meighen will be able to be of assistance at the points you mention as he has no influence with the present Government in matters of this kind and has nothing whatever to say with regard to appointments to any of these Departments. In fact, such appointments would all be under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, who select applicants only on their merits after examination, and who are not influenced by recommendations from outsiders.

Should you know of any other point where you think he might be of assistance, kindly let him know and I am sure he will be glad to do anything he can for you.

Yours very truly,

E.

Private Secretary.

Mr. Mlvin W. Bowman,
1033 Marentette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137372

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 14, 1936.

Dear Mr. Bowman:

I have now returned from the Maritime Provinces and have before me your letter of 4th.

I remember your father quite well and would be very glad, if I could at all, to be of assistance to his son. You will realize, though, that the statement in my Secretary's letter is necessarily correct. One thing certain is that no official of the Government would pay any attention to any recommendation of mine, except to make sure of ignoring it. Besides, the appointments to which you refer are still under the Civil Service Commission. They are among comparatively few that are left under the Commission. This means examination, and the highest in the examination being appointed, subject to the preference to returned soldiers.

I am sorry indeed I cannot write you a more favourable reply.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Melvin W. Bowman,
1033 Marentette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137373 — 7 Laurence Av W.
Toronto
Aug. 23-32

Dear Mr Meighen

I regret very much having to trouble you at a time like the present when I feel sure hundreds are doing likewise. I have a brother a clever accountant who since returning from the war has for twelve years been in the audit department of the T. Eaton Co. Like

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Thanking you in
anticipation

Yours very Sincerely
Nancy Bowman

P.S.

References and qualifications
of the highest obtainable.

many others am I to
reducing expense She
is out of a position
Knowing you are connected
with various financial
companies also the Hydro
I wondered if you
would be good enough
to keep us place him
& should you be able
to do anything at all
for him I would deem
it a great favour
and would be everlast-
ingly in your debt.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137375

August 27, 1932.

Mrs. Bowman,
57 Lawrence Ave. W.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Bowman:

I received your letter yesterday and have given some thought to the request you make.

Like every other organization we have been contracting and letting out some of our good employees with much regret--including accountants. It would be utterly impossible for us to make a place in this organization for another now.

I suggest that your brother apply at the Income Tax Office, or at least call there and give his qualifications to the officer in charge, and he may make a suggestion and to where and when an application might be filed. The office is in the Dominion Public Building, Front Street.

It is in one way fortunate that your brother has continued to keep his position up until now, because things are beginning to look better, and he should not be very long obtaining employment.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137376

A COMPLETE ADVERTISING AGENCY SERVICE

THE JAMES FISHER COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO AND MONTREAL
ADVERTISING — BUSINESS RESEARCH — SALES PLANNING
Canadian affiliations in HALIFAX, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

204 RICHMOND ST. WEST
TORONTO - CANADA

April 24, 1931

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Won't some millionaire endow a research laboratory for wheat?

The above suggestion was made in an editorial in that well-known and progressive magazine, Printers' Ink of New York.

With the wheat situation more serious in Canada than in the United States we consider this suggestion worth bringing to the notice of Canadian business men.

To quote from the editorial:

"With all the talk about wheat, but very little has been said about research, either market or chemical. It is more than possible, it is probable, that real research on wheat might develop a group of new products that would help mightily in the present surplus".

This suggestion causes us to wonder why more market and chemical research has not been done on behalf of Canadian wheat. The research that has been done has been largely in the direction of improving the varieties. "Marquis" and "Garnet" varieties are two outstanding results of this type of research. There is every reason to expect that important discoveries would result if research were turned in the direction of discovering new uses for wheat and new products made wholly or partly of wheat.

Possibly a healthful, new, non-intoxicating beverage made from wheat might be discovered that would rival ginger ale in popularity? Or a new medicinal discovery?

Possibly a distillation of wheat might be combined with tomato juice, or with cod liver oil, or with the juice of the grape, or with barley malt, or with some other fruit, grain or animal product?

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AFFILIATIONS

GREAT BRITAIN
GLASGOW
LONDON
AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE, VA.
SYDNEY, N.S.W.
NEW ZEALAND
AUCKLAND
WELLINGTON
UNITED STATES
ALBANY, N.Y.
ATLANTA, GA.
BOSTON, MASS.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
CHICAGO, ILL.
CINCINNATI, O.
CLEVELAND, O.
DENVER, COL.
DETROIT, MICH.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
LIMA, O.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
OAKLAND, CAL.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PITTSBURG, PA.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SAN JOSE, CAL.
SEATTLE, WASH.
TOLEDO, O.
WILMINGTON, N.C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Possibly wheat might be crossed with some other grain to form a new product that would have great market possibilities?

Possibly wheat might provide a new fuel element that might be mixed with gasoline to improve that product. Wheat is not merely a grain or a food product. It is composed of a number of chemical elements that might be combined with other chemicals to provide a wide variety of new uses for wheat entirely distinct from its use as a food product.

Ideas that seem fantastic often prove feasible. Think of the once despised coal tar which is now used to produce the beautiful aniline dyes and various medicinal preparations. And who would have thought that wood fibres would produce the beautiful rayon fabrics? Just think of what Dr. Banting has accomplished in medical research and you have an idea of what might also be accomplished in wheat research. Put money and brains into research for wheat and there's no telling what wonders creative imagination and chemical skill might discover.

The automotive industry, the steel industry, the chemical and dye industry, the electrical manufacturing industry and other industries on this continent spend millions in research to discover new products, ways to improve old products and new uses for them. Why shouldn't millions be devoted to wheat research?

We suggest that a non-political group of business men get together and take this matter up with the Dominion Government, or themselves organize a National Wheat Research Laboratory to be endowed by patriotic subscription. The Government, the Wheat Pool, the transportation companies would be justified in investing millions in this work.

What do you think of our suggestion?

Yours sincerely

THE JAMES FISHER COMPANY LIMITED

W. H. Bowman.

WHB.EK
Encl.

Vice-President

P.S. A reprint of the Printers' Ink editorial that inspired this letter is enclosed. It is worth reading.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137378

Won't Some Millionaire Endow A Research Laboratory for Wheat?

EVERY industry profits by research, but in easy times intensive research is sometimes passed over. Better than any market analysis or search for new markets is research that goes to the heart of an industry and looks at it with new eyes from an engineering standpoint. Later on, the engineering and chemical analyses can be turned into a type of advertising that will be socially advantageous.

A good example of intensive research was suggested a short time ago at a meeting of textile men. Cotton men were told that the time had come for the cotton manufacturer to consider his product, not merely as a collection of fibers, but as a chemical entity with all the capacity for change which that fact implies.

Dr. Arthur D. Little, the man who sent the message, told the cotton men that every new addition to a chemist's knowledge of the chemistry of cellulose has led to the establishment of great new industries such as rayon, cellophane, lacquers, smokeless powder, photographic films and so on. Yet the cotton textile industry continues to regard cotton merely as a fiber and deals with it along old-fashioned, unscientific lines. He stated that the chemical possibilities which could be developed through research had been totally neglected by the men who depend upon cotton.

The same statement might be expanded to apply to several other of our basic products. With all the talk about wheat, but very little has been said about research, either market or chemical. When a manufacturer applies a machine process to wheat and puts out puffed wheat, he increases its value to a price per bushel that would make the wheat grower's eyes snap with eagerness.

It is more than possible, it is probable that real research on wheat might develop a group of new products that would help mightily in the present surplus. Turn George W. Hill loose, for example, on a new cigarette rolled in wheat paper which the chemists might discover had four new talking points to interest the smoker, and lots of action would be the result.

Mr. Hill is the dynamic sales-minded President of the American Tobacco Company.

Our basic industries must have applied to them the skill of the true research mind, later to be translated by sales and advertising minds into exciting and interesting news of value to consumers.

Research is essential.

There is waste to be eliminated. There are new products to be worked out. A start is needed.

Won't some millionaire endow a chemical research laboratory, turn it loose on wheat and other products and release the results?

Reprinted from "Printers Ink" by
The James Fisher Company, Limited
Advertising Agency
Toronto and Montreal.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

President: Miss Lottie Bowron
Vice-President: Mrs. H. Webster

Secretary: Mrs. N. E. Fairweather
Treasurer: Mrs. Chas. Hanson

137379

Victoria Women's Conservative Association

Campbell Building
Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, B.C.
Aug. 28th, 1928

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Meighen;-

Press dispatches tell us that you are once more in the West and we hope coming to Victoria.

It would give the Victoria Women's Conservative Association a very great deal of pleasure indeed if you would consent to speak to us while in British Columbia. In the past, your trips have been so hurried that we have not been able to have you with us for more than a day or two and we felt you could not spare the time to come to us, however, I can assure you of a very hearty welcome should you grant us a date .

With best wishes,

Yours very truly,
Lottie Bowron
President.

P.S. Will you please address reply c/o Empress Hotel.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137380

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, August 13, 1928.

My dear Mr. Bowser:

While in Montreal last week, your cousin from Moncton, N. B., gave me the sad news of the recent death of Mrs. Bowser.

Will you permit me to address you a word of very sincere sympathy. Having had the pleasure of a visit to your home and having known you and known of you for very many years, I have some conception of the distress you must now be enduring because of the breaking of the dearest bond of life.

You have spent many interesting and colourful years, and I cannot but think you have still more of these strenuous years in front of you. It is my earnest hope that your spirit will not be broken by this trial and that you will look forward to the future with courage and resolve.

Again with deepest sympathy,

Very truly yours,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. W. J. Bowser,
Victoria, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Victoria 137381

August 18th 1928

My dear Meighen

It was very kind and thoughtful of you to write me such a letter of sympathy to me in my great loss.

After thirty-two years of happy married life you can quite appreciate the terrible blow of the separation. I seem to be lost without her.

You speak of years of usefulness I may still have before me but as I feel now I don't think I

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

could ever get into the lively - busy
of campaign work.
A great many have thought I am
the logical candidate for D. Soloniés
federal seat and claim I could be elected
easily, I rather think I would perhaps
win the seat but as I feel now I
have no further political ambitions.

Yours sincerely

F. J. Bowler

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Victoria 137381

August 18th 1928

My dear Meighen

It was very kind and thoughtful of you to write me such a letter of sympathy in my great loss.

After thirty-two years of happy married life you can quite appreciate the terrible blow of the separation. I seem to be lost without her.

You speak of years of usefulness I may still have before me but as I feel now I don't think I

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137382

could ever get into the lucky-bag of campaign work.

A great many have thought I am the logical candidate for D. Soloniés federal seat and claim I could be elected easily, I rather think I would perhaps win the seat but as I feel now I have no further political ambitions.

Yours sincerely

R. L. Borden

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TELEPHONE QUEEN 114

137383

A. CYRIL BOYCE, K.C.

TRUSTS BUILDING
48 SPARKS STREET
OTTAWA

January 29, 1931.

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen K.C., P.C.,
National Building,
Bay Street,
TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Meighen,- PERSONAL.

I learn that the resignation of Judge McKeown as Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners has just been accepted.

May I refer to past history with regard to myself, and to express the earnest hope that something may be done now to implement the understanding between Sir Robert Borden, yourself and me and Crockett, carried out with regard to Crockett, but not with regard to myself. I don't want to bother you about the matter further than to ask you if you will help me to substantiate my case for recognition as regards the appointment to this position, greatly strengthened as it is by my experience of 10 years service on the Board, and upwards of 3 years subsequent practice before it. You doubtless recall the open rupture I had with the present Chief Commissioner in which I felt it my duty to impale him before public opinion for attempting, in violation of the Railway Act, and of the Rule as to majority judgments, to foist a minority judgment of the Board on Export Grain Rates to Pacific Coast ports immediately on the eve of the election of 1925, and for the express purpose of assisting the then Government in the then impending election. This doubtless cost me the renewal of my term of office, which even outstanding Liberals considered I had earned by steady coherence of the work of the Board. See 30 Canadian Railway Cases at p 403,

Had our original arrangement not failed of consummation there would, of course, not have been forced upon me the necessity of getting out at 60 years of age to start the practice of Law again after 10 years of absence from it. I do not grudge the experience I thus gained. It has been valuable and equips me the more for further more useful and more effective work on the Board to which I should like to be reinstated, and in respect of which I confidently ~~ly~~ ask your assistance. I know that you will doubtless be reluctant to take any active part, but I do hope that you will see your way clear to write to the Prime Minister and state your own views as to my ability to perform the work and the circumstances which qualify me for consideration.

With kind regards, believe me,

Yours faithfully,

A. C. Boyce

ACB:GG

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137384

January 31, 1931.

A. C. Boyce, Esq., K. C.,
Trusts Bldg., 48 Sparks St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Boyce :

I have just received your personal letter of the 9th. Certainly I have no designs myself and it would do me no good if I had. Any ambition to be left alone which I might ever have harbored has been abundantly respected by those in authority.

I wish I could be of assistance to you and would be glad to have a talk with you on the subject. A letter, such as you suggest I write, would be impossible I very much regret to say and I fear might be injurious.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

AM:K

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137385

A. CYRIL BOYCE, K.C.
TRUSTS BUILDING
OTTAWA

Personal. 12th. Feb. 1931.

Dear Mr. Meighen -

Many thanks for your note of 31st. ult. which I should have acknowledged earlier.

I should have been glad to see you and discuss the situation personally but, just now, I cannot get away. I think, however, that I understand your position.

I see that your name is spoken of as a possible successor to McKenna, and I want to assure you of my hope, if you can get free and it appeals to you,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137886

in it anywhere - so much so that I was told by a high legal official of one of our largest railways - that the appeals of the Board - and its orders - were usually treated "with a hard guffaw."

With a new brain at the head of this would be quickly changed - and the country would be enormously benefitted.

I sincerely hope, therefore, that there is some truth in the rumour and if it transpires no one will be more gratified than I shall be. You are badly needed.

As to myself I do not see any prospect of getting back on the Board as a Member. I should love to work with and endeavour to help you but I see no opening. I do hope that our friends on the hill will not forget past history. With every good wish, believe me

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C., LL.D.
Toronto

faithfully yours
J C Bayne

of my cordial gratification at such a prospect. No man in Canada could fill that position as well as you could self. It would mean, what has long been desired, the rehabilitation of the Board and its restoration to the confidence and respect of the country as a whole - which, I fear, it lost years ago. At present it is in a deplorable condition of degeneration and decay. I have had cases before it two and three years old and in a worse condition of uncertainty than when they were launched - and there is a lot of useless timber in the structure of the Board - and in the organization of its staff - if there be any organization at all. I realized this during my last four years on the Board - but was helpless - I have seen it from without most clearly - in the three years I have tried to practise before it. There is no confidence

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137387

NORTHERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED. & J.W. STEWART

VANCOUVER. CANADA.

June 21st 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Re your telegram dated June 20th, the following mail has been signed and mailed with enclosures:

Mr. G. Harold Aikins, K.C.
Mr. John Hart,
Mr. E. W. Monk,
Hon. John W. DeB. Farris.

The enclosures herewith are papers found on Mr. Cummings desk after you left.

I trust this is satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

E. M. BOYD

T.
Enc.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137388

Dear Sir—

I trust you will pardon me for writing you to inquire about a matter in which I have an interest.

Mr Thomas E Boyd as Executor informed me sometime ago that you were looking after this matter for him on account of his not being able to release certain moneys from the bank which belong to an Estate in which I have an interest, together with an aunt and uncle.

My aunt has recently suffered a paralytic stroke and has been put to much expense on account of her

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

illness and therefore is greatly in need of her money. 137389

As I understand it, there was some part of embargo (as to speak) put on this money. Part of the Estate, which was in Victoria B.C. was settled - the remainder which was in Brandon, Manitoba, consisted of some real estate which was sold, the moneys therefrom being deposited in a Trust Co. & later transferred (as I am informed) to a bank in Toronto. I have been told that you were trying to release this money for Mr Boyd. Since I do not see any evidence of replies to the letters he claims to have written you, I am writing in confidence to inquire about the matter.

Thanking you for any information you may render me at your earliest convenience, I remain

Yours very gratefully
Marie L Boyd
769 Richmond Ave
Buffalo NY
USA

Oct 4 - 1928 -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137390

October 9, 1928.

Miss Marie L. Boyd,
769 Richmond Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

I am just in receipt of your letter dated October 4th. The envelope is addressed to me at Kincardine, Ont., but has been forwarded here. The subject matter concerns some Estate, of which one, Thomas E. Boyd, was Executor. This is a subject which I have never heard of before, and I think you must have intended the letter for someone else. Have had no communication whatever in regard to this Estate.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137391

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
"President"
Canadian Club of Toronto
C A N A D A .

235 17th.Avenue,
New Westminster,B.C.
August 2nd.1931.

Dear Sir:-

I regret very much to note that I did not include you the references I said I did in my letter to dated 27th.ult.

i.e. Ref.No.22-29 inclusive, and I am also adding 3 more sheets.

No. 30. Scrap Log Book.
31. What an expert engineer thinks of Mr.Abraham's log book etc.
32. S.S."Canadian Farmer"s forecastle.

I have the honor, dear sir, to be very truly yours.

W. J. Boyd

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137392

August 8, 1931.

Mr. W. J. Boyd,
235-17th Ave.
New Westminster, B. C.

Dear Mr. Boyd:

I have your two letters of 23nd July and of 2nd August. I well remember this matter being taken up some years ago and the fact that I took a very keen interest in the subject then.

At that time however, I was a Member of Parliament and Leader of the Party, and now I am engaged entirely in private business. I think you have assumed that I am in the practice of law, but this is not the case. My legal duties are confined entirely to the Companies with which I am associated. There is, therefore, nothing that I can do that would be of any value to you at all at the present time.

I am returning the papers you enclosed.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

157393

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
C/o of the Mayor of Toronto,
Ont. Canada.

235 17th.Avenue,
New Westminster,B.C.
July 27th.1931.

Dear Sir:-

Greetings, I trust you are enjoying health and strength and no worry. The last time I had the honor of an interview with you was in the City of New Westminster,B.C. you were then engaged on a very strenuous election campaign. The subscriber knowing you to be a man of honor, is taking the liberty and pleasure in approaching you on the matter of great injustice which you endeavoured to help straighten out some years ago.

I am enclosing you copies of some correspondence which passed between us, it will serve to refresh your memory on the subject, I am numbering these notes 2-7 inclusive, which will need no explanation from me. I might as well tell you that I am of the opinion that a "frame up" was fixed to deprive out of my livelihood and the conspirators have only too well succeeded up to the present. Sheet number eight,

8. Mr.Edgecombe, my late chief officer of the S.S."Canadian Farmer" acknowledging the destruction of ship's "Scrap log Book." Also how Surveyor W.A. Wallace spent the afternoon.

9 Extract from Mr Edgecombe's letter which I hold, it is signed by him.

10 & 11. Mr.Edgecombe on breaking of the ship's "hand steering gear"etc.

12. Demonstration I gave on board the S.S."Canadian Farmer" see No.11 line 6. This demonstration gives the lie to Edgecombe, Wallace, Asst.Supt.Engr. Thos.Louden, of the Can.Gov.Mer.Marine Ltd. I put this man down as the arch fiend of the whole plot, he is now Supt.Engr. in Montreal, also Captain Finglass, asst.Marine Supt, at Vancouver,B.C.

13. Senator Taylor's to Capt.Boyd, this letter shows up the feeling of the Deputy Minister of Marine, Mr Alex.Johnson. I might state I have never paid the costs, had they tried to collect same I would have fought it and that would have brought the thing to a head, and the clique knew that. Why not take official action now and dispose of these costs, I have asked Senator Taylor to do so and he will not act? Why? he must have his reasons. I refer you to your last paragraph of your letter dated Nov.29th.1924, the time is opportune, he could cover himself in glory now if he wants to, I have told him I am not going to let go. I'll give you my reasons later on in this letter.

14 Mr.Butler, thought ship in middle of channel, ship was steaming at full speed, and if she had struck a rock, she would have stayed there, she merely hit and passed on, it did not constitute a standing, he signed this note, or rather entry at 11.A.M. morning after the accident when it was fresh in his memory in my official log book, if said entry had not been in official log book they would have likely destroyed it the same as the scrap log books.

15 Mr.Butler as late as Sept.15th., when he signed this sheet on board he had no idea that ship had struck a rock, it was an after consideration with him. Strange there were not a sailor or fireman on board ever thought the ship had struck a rock. I have deviated from what I intended to here. I will qualify same by saying that Mr.Butler knew nothing about erratic steering.

16 Mr.Edgecombe signed this seaworthy certificate at 2 P.M.June 25th.1922, "and found no leakage, or damage."Had Edgecombe found steering broken on June 19th., he would have reported it to me, because that would render the ship unseaworthy, then again, he is supposed to show the break to Mr W.A.Wallace, on June 23rd. Now,if Wallace saw it as he swore he did, why? did he grant a Seaworthy Certificate? and state as above " and found no leakage, or damage." Edgecombe wrote up his log before the ship arrived at "Ocean Falls" so if he had found it broken on the 19th., he would not have written in his log book, copy of entry in my official log book signed by MR.Butler & myself, he would never have made that entry -- if same had been broken.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I6. Had Wallace see that "hand steering gear broken on June 23rd it was his bounden duty to report that to any master of any ship that he or any other surveyor has found broken. My contention that the "hand steering gear" was not broken until August 16th.'22, when it was broken for the first time going alongside the wharf at "Ocean Falls, Edgecombe neither reported it to me or entered it in his log book? se sheet No.12 out-generalled him. I have sworn up nearly a dozen men who worked cleaning it on Aug.15-16 & it was not broken.

Nautical Assessor Williamson page 158 line 5 Q Isn't the hand steering gear one of the things that ought to be in proper order on the ship in order for it to be SEAWORTHY? A: Oh,certainly it is.
Q If I understand anything the hand steering gear must be in proper condition before she is SEAWORTHY, because it is there as a preventive or as a stand by in case anything happens to the steam? A: Yes.
Surveyor Wallace tried to pull off this survey without me knowing he was on board at 5.30 A.M. seen my chief officer & chief engineer, he had breakfast in the Mess-room with the engineers, so as I would not know that he was on board, after breakfast say 8.30 I was informed he was on board down number 4 hold, I went down there & found him and Mr. Edgecombe, at that time there had been no provisions made to hold a survey, I ordered the preparations made at once. I do not think that Mr Wallace intended to hold a survey If i had not come on the scene. I am sorry to say that this surveyor Wallace swore a great many falsehoods.

I7. Chief engineer Abraham explaining engine-room trouble. Nov.1922.
I8. One of many sheets I sent to Sir H.W.Thornton. "Hand Steering Gear"

I9. Copy of letter I sent to Senator Taylor, I paid the bill in 1926.
20. Copy of letter I sent to Senator Taylor, I always kept him posted.12.6.24
21. Will want a long explanation as there has been so much double crossing. The subscriber's home Province is Ulster North of Ireland, and I need hardly say that we do not as a rule change our party politics very often. I am 20 years in B.C., same location 2½ miles outside N.W. I have worked for the party all that time here, and at present on the Executive of Edmonds & East Burnaby Conservative Association, I am enclosing you some data to let you know how I stand with the Party.
Somewhere near the end of 1927 I was applying to the chairman of N.W'mstr Harbour Comm'rs for the position of Port Warden, he said he could not help me, as I was on the wrong side of politics, but if I could get made a member of the Liberal Assn. he would back me, well, I tried to become a member, my application went in Nov.1927, and sheet 21 will tell you I was refused membership "Owing to your activities with the opposing party"

I heard some time ago that my application form was taken to Ottawa to put before the Minister of Marine- or any other parties that would try to help me.

Now, sir , I have written hundreds of letters over this great and lasting piece of injustice which has been imposed upon me through no fault of my own, my family have also been impoverished to the breaking point. I have very reluctantly arrived at the conclusion after eight years study that Senator Taylor has double crossed me through both enquiries, I have given this a vast amount of study it pains me awfully to say so, but I'll give you my views on the subject, let me say how I have arrived at that conclusion. He undertook to carry this case of mine and now when the time is ripe he will not act? why?

1 st. He lost what I consider a very important document.
2 He engaged Mr,Cassady, a Lawyer to handle my case, I informed him that in my opinion Mr.Cassady lacked marine experience, but the Senator said he was smart etc,and had the office at his back meaning McQuarrie & Co. and that he wanted to get into the shipping business, and would give his service without any fee. I met Mr.Cassady a few days later and he informed me that the Senator told him that I was going to let him act for me, and that he was not charging any fees for his service. At another interview with Cassady he said "Captain as I am acting without fees, I thought it would be nothing but right, if you would agree to pay out of pocket expenses," I asked him what that would amount to, he said $50 would be ample, so in a short time he wrote me and asked for $50 on account of expenses. I called on him and handed him $100, he counted it and asked was I aware that there was $100, I said yes, I was aware of it, he said do you mean me to keep the $100,I replied yes, as you are handling the case without any further fee

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2. I mean you to keep it. Thanks very much captain, hence sheet No.I9.

3. I have before me R.H.M.Temple's report to Mr.Gerard Ruel,K.C.Vice President & General Council,Can.Natl.Rly.Coy.Montreal, Que. It appears that Senator Taylor did not want an appeal from the finding of the Wreck Commissioner's Court held in Nov.in Vancouver,B.C.I922, That is quite foreign to my views, for I have written the Deputy Minister on several occasions for one. Mr.Temple states on page 4 "I told him I could not take evidence under oath and he said that he was quite content to have the investigation conducted by me and he did not think it would serve any good purpose for me to make my investigation in public and under oath but that he would be quite satisfied to have me conduct it more or less privately in the same manner that Company investigations are usually conducted."
4 I requested the Senator to have the evidence taken under oath I was stood off by him saying that Mr. Temple would have the authority later he wants to get started, so I asked Mr.Temple to have evidence taken under oath & he also said he would have it done later.

5 Senator strongly advised me not to buy the evidence of Wreck Commissioner' Court, stating it would be a waste of money, as he could have a read of evidence any time he wanted to. However when I heard he was getting up the Temple enquiry I bought a copy, when he heard I had purchased same he near had afit and no wonder. The rascality that Wreck Commissioner pulled off over me & Mr.M Cassady let him away with it, waved argument altogether

6 Senator advised me against employing a lawyer, as he would be there himself, so he was the first & second days sittings as far as I was concerned opened at 3 P.M.& finished about 4.30.I am going to quote you a paragraph from page 5 Temple report, which by the way is not very complimentary to me.

"In connection with this statement,I would draw your attention to the last paragraph of Section No.I8,from which you will see that the Senator states that he had frequently written all of Captain Boyd's letters [redacted] for him for the reason that Boyd was foolish. I tried to get a fuller explanation of what this meant and he told me that Boyd could not look after himself that he was simple minded everywhere else but on his ship;note however that Senator Taylor was never at sea with Captain Boyd on the Canadian Farmer(Evid.P.I420)so that he is not in a very good position in my opinion to judge of the difference in Capt.Boyd's mind upon the sea or upon land."

7 Some few months ago I had a talk with the Senator & he promised to have the Minister of Marine appoint me to a command. Some time later there was an opportunity where I could have been placed, needless to say the gallant Senator didn't act.

8 Enumerators were appointed in June last to take census in Burnaby I was recommended by Edmonds & East Burnaby Conservative Association. I had done same work before & am quite capable, but somehow I did not secure the position, which was a disappointment to our Association.
I asked Mr Mahony Returning Officer what was his objections to me, he stated, I have none Captain. I then, asked him, who had blocked me, he stated I cannot answer that question, I have had a lot of trouble in Burnaby and want no more. So Burnaby men are not having a square deal. Now work like that was the cause of so many of our Con.Members losing out at last general election.

I am enclosing you a few references numbering same from 22 to 29 inclusive. I might say that lots of these positions I have been seeking, are at present held by liberals, and the Liberals did not put up the fight for our Party.

I humbly solicit you to take such steps as you consider necessary, and in the meantime I am entitled to a command of some of their foreign-going ships.
I have the honor to be very truly yours.

W.J.Boyd

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(C O P Y)

137396

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Leader of H.M.Royal Opposition,
Ottawa, Dominion of Canada.

1595 Sixth Street,
New Westminster,B.C.
November 7th.1924.

H.M.S."Canadian Farmer" Master's wrongful dismissal.

Dear Sir:-

In obedience to your command given to me on the platform in St. Patricks Hall,New Westminster,B.C.on Thur.Nov.9th.1924, at 10.45.P.M. I was to write you summarizing briefly salient pointsin my case. The ship struck an obstruction at midnight June 18th.1922,I stopped her and sounded all tanks and bilges and found that ship was not making water I then proceeded on my voyage. I notified the Management in Vancouver that I did not anticipate any damage so I loaded up & proceeded on our usual voyage.

I had no report from my chief officer, or my chief engineer or Management that anything was wrong with ship or engines until ship dry-docked for annual inspection 61 days later.When Mr.Louden, Marine Superintendent engineer,Abraham,ship's chief engineer, and Mr.Edgecombe,chief officer,conspired together and run up a factitious repair bill which was the cause of my getting wrongfully dismissed.I resented the treatment and asked the Management in Montreal for an inquiry which was refused, but which was later brought about by Senator J.D.Taylor, and W.G.McQuarrie,M.P.

The Management in Vancouver bought over that Marine Court and found against me,but I was not even censured.The witnesses all who were in favor of the Management i.e.ship's officers & engieers & Marine Supt.Mr.Finglass,and Mr.Louden, and some of the office staff,I.E. Asst.Manager Tourtellotte,all made incorrect statements. Through the untireing efforts of Senator J.D.Taylor an investigation was ordered by Sir Henry Thorton,his detective force was making headway which would eventfully become embarrassing to the Management here in Vancouver so they took steps to induce Sir Henry Thornton to call off the enquiry by making false statements to the latter gentlemen.

I might say that my case has been very ably presented to the Senate by Senator J.D.Taylor on Tue.May 15th,1923,May 29th,June 13th. June 20th.'23. May 8th.1924,June 5th,June 24th.1924.I may be permitted to observe that Senator Taylor is not the man to defend a wrong action,he is acquainted with their underhand work that the culprits employed to blacken my character. He has seen about 36 years references from my employers,over twenty served in the Dominion of Canada, seven of these spent in the Government Service.

This hearing before Mr.Temple in Vancouver was a farce in every sense of the word.I will just mention a few facts that speaks for themselves. Surveyor Wallace stated to Mr.Temple in 1924 that the Brass Tank Plugs were torn away page 64,Mr.McCoskie also stated that the heads were sheered off these Brass Tank Plugs and that the heads were 2½ inches square.How could he tell that the heads were 2½ inches square if same were sheered off? It's piffle page 78.

See page 53 re Brass Tank Plugs & 348-9 sworn to be intact at Wreck Commissioner's Court in Vancouver Nov.1922,by chief engineer Abraham & Capt.Boyd, established beyond the shadow of a doubt. I showed Mr.Temple the sworn evidence in page 348-9 I also showed it to Detective Page, and a great many more things I have pointed out to them. I enclose you copy of a demonstration I gave on board the "Canadian Farmer"in order to establish how the Hand Steering Port Guide Bracket was broken.This evidence Mr.Temple never put in his report and Senator J.D.Taylor can point out to you in a very short time and prove it- their organized rascality.

I have the honor to be obediently yours

W J Boyd

(C O P Y)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137397

Masson & Boyer

Avocats et Procureurs

Téléphone: Harbour 9279

Edouard Masson, B. C. L.
Auguste Boyer, LL.B.
Lionel Crevier, LL.B.

Immeuble La Sauvegarde
Chambres 32. 33. et 34

152 est, rue Notre-Dame

Montréal,

26 mai 1931,

Au Très Honorable M. Arthur Meighen,
T o r o n t o,
Ont.

Honorable Monsieur,

À titre de partisan et de défenseur de la politique que vous avez préconisée pendant que vous étiez à la direction du parti conservateur, dans l'opposition comme au pouvoir, je me permets de solliciter votre généreuse influence.

Je connais un jeune homme âgé de dix-huit ans, M. Norman Denys qui vient de compléter ses études scientifiques au Mont Saint-Louis de Montréal. Ce jeune homme, dont le dossier est absolument complet, a l'intention d'orienter son avenir vers le génie civil, et il manifeste le désir d'entrer à l'Université de Kingston.

J'ai compris qu'il était assez difficile pour un jeune étudiant de la Province de Québec de réussir à entrer à l'Université de Kingston, à moins d'être protégé par quelqu'un de nos hommes publics.

Je n'ai jamais rien demandé aux autorités de mon parti, mais dans ce cas tout à fait exceptionnel, j'ai cru bon de m'adresser à vous. Je sais que le nombre des canadiens-français qui peuvent entrer à l'Université de Kingston est limité et je veux croire, M. Meighen, que vous ne me refuserez pas de vous intéresser au sort de ce jeune homme qui est rempli de talents et qui appartient à une famille absolument conservatrice - dans les bons comme dans les mauvais jours.-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137398

Honorable M. Arthur Meighen.

Je vous serais très reconnaissant si vous pouviez aussi me dire, par le retour du courrier, quelle est la procédure à suivre pour réussir l'entrée de ce jeune homme à l'Université de Kingston.

Veuillez agréer, Honorable Monsieur, l'assurance de la haute considération de votre tout dévoué,

Eug. Boyer,

AB/AC.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137399

le 27 mai, 1931.

Monsieur Auguste Boyer, LL. B.,
152 est, rue Notre-Dame,
Montreal, Que.

Mon cher Monsieur Boyer:

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 26th. Il me donnera le plaisir de vous assister en quelque manière, aussitôt que je serai certain quel assistance votre ami désire.

Si, comme vous dites, c'est l'admission à l'Université de Kingston, qui est connu généralement comme "Queen's University", je pense qu'il ne faut pas que je vous donne d'assistance, parce qu'ils sont très heureux d'obtenir les étudiants. Cependant, vous voulez dire probablement "The Royal Military College" à Kingston, comme celui est le collège auquel mes fils seraientattachés. Je pense que votre ami n'y aura pas de difficulté, mais je serai heureux certainement d'écriver au Commandant, et de faire quelque chose de mon pouvoir de sa faveur.

Veuillez m'aviser ce qui est correctement.

A vous sincèrement,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137400

Masson & Boyer

Avocats et Procureurs

Téléphone: Harbour 9279

Edouard Masson, B. C. L.
Auguste Boyer, LL.B.
Lionel Crevier, LL.B.

Immeuble La Sauvegarde
Chambres 32, 33, et 34

152 est, rue Notre-Dame

Montréal,

Le 8 juin 1931.

Au Très Honorable M. Arthur Meighen,
T O R O N T O,
Ont.

Honorable Monsieur,

C'est bien au Royal Military College, à Kingston, que mon protégé, Norman Denys, désire entrer. J'ai la conviction que sans votre généreuse assistance, le jeune Denys aura certainement des difficultés pour être inscrit comme étudiant au Royal Military College, à Kingston.

Lorsque les autorités de ce collège militaire auront reçu votre recommandation, ne croyez-vous pas qu'il serait préférable que ce jeune homme se présente immédiatement avec son dossier au Royal Military College ?

Vous voudrez bien m'excuser de prendre ainsi de votre temps, mais soyez assuré qu'en retour votre délicate attention et votre précieuse assistance sont grandement appréciées.

Croyez-moi bien toujours, Honorable Monsieur,

Votre tout dévoué, *Auguste Boyer.*

AB:AC

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137401

le 10 Juin, 1931.

Monsieur Auguste Boyer,
152 est, rue Notre-Dame,
Montreal, Que.

Mon cher Monsieur Boyer:

J'ai recu votre letter du 8 juin. J'ai ecrive au Commandant du Royal Military College en faveur de M. Norman Denys, et sans doute il entendra des autorites directement.

J'ai le confiance qu'ils pourront l'admettre, et je suis heureux a leur parler en sa faveur.

Avec mes meilleurs egards,

A vous sincerement,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Canaan Sta N.B.
May 9/38

137402

Senator Meighen
Ottawa
Dear Sir
Have been reading
in the papers lately your speech on the
railway question. as I am one of the
travelling public I thought I would
write you and give you my opinion
what should be done to make the
C.N.R pay.
The first thing do away with pass
es - second cut down on seniority
rights for every man working it appears
there are 8 men holding seniority on
his job what does it matter if I
patronize the buses or trucks the
railways are going to go just the
same it is a shame to buy a second
class ticket and ride on the leathers
and the people getting the best jobs

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137403

and pay visiting in the fancy coaches
with pictures on the wall
I would like to know the ticket
miles and pass mileage compared
but as I am one of the masses I
suppose it is none of my business
Wishing you success and a pleasant
passage to your waste paper basket
Thanking you
yours truly
James Boyle

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137404

Ottawa,
May 17, 1938.

9/
Re Passes

Mr. James Boyle,
Canaan Station, N. B.

Dear Sir:

I regret very much that through press of work here I have not been able to acknowledge earlier your letter of 9th May.

The matter of Passes is undoubtedly an abuse, and I hope that we will be able to give it some attention at this Committee, although the amount of work which the Committee has to face for a single Session is perhaps more than it can accomplish.

I am glad also to have your views as regards seniority of position and other subjects. These, I fear, are governed pretty much by agreements with the Trade Unions, who, as you know, appear to have tremendous power.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Canaan Sta H 13
July 12/38

137405

M A Meighen
Ottawa
Dear Sir.

I recid an answer to my letter I mailed you I was surprised and more than pleased to receive an answer, as I expected it to go by the waste basket route. so Thanks for answering it.

I followed the papers on the subject of C N R also on the report of the Civil service commission and the best thing of all was one of the members of the house said he recommended that only one out of each home be taken in the commission

I live in a little village along-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

side the C.N.R and under the 137406
present system you cannot get a
little of the humble 25 ct an hour
work for the family system
here is one family for instance
George Sherwood driver
Seymour Sherwood fireman
Douglas Sherwood Section foreman
John Sherwood section man
Hadden Sherwood "
Brother in Law
Addison Killian "
on top of this then mother is drawing
the old age pension. If every family
could do as well as this we would
have a contented country
in relations they have the following
cousins
Myles Sherwood section man } Brother Brakeman
Roy Sherwood brakeman }
Seymour Hicks section man }
Ira Hicks " } Brother
Manford Hicks Brakeman

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3

Here is Ernest Warren section man
his son Hazelock Warren Apprentice
in the Horseman family 137407
Victor Horseman section man
Elton Horseman section man
Vernon Horseman section man
under the seniority system among
the section men they made way for
the relations to get a few days in
occasionly so they hold seniority
some of the above have families
It used to seem queer to see
a section crew go out 3 brothers and
a brother in law for a crew
Thanking you for your valuable
time and I hope to see the day
when the above system can be altered
Yours Truly
Jas Boyle

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137408

September 24, 1929.

W. A. Boys, Esq., K. C., M. P.,
Barrie, Ont.

My dear Mr. Boys:

I owe you an apology for not being here last Friday afternoon when you called. The fact is I had promised to golf, but understood the appointment was for Saturday afternoon. Suddenly at noon on Friday I was informed that my golfing friends were waiting for me, and I had to go.

I was indeed sorry to miss you for I have not seen you to have a talk for a long, long time. When you are in again, please do not fail to call.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137409

BOYS & BOYS

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

W. A. Boys K.C. M.P. *J. R. Boys*

BRANCH OFFICE-ELMVALE.

SOLICITORS FOR THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE
THE BANK OF COMMERCE.
SOLICITORS AND AGENTS IN CANADA
FOR THE BLYTHE ESTATE ENGLAND, &C.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Barrie, Ont. Sept. 26 19 29

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
National Building,
Toronto Ontario.

My Dear Mr. Meighen:

On my return from Ottawa this morning I received your letter of the 24th. I was sorry to miss you last Friday, but may say that your absence did not put me to any inconvenience whatever. I had finished my work at the City Hall and was on my way to the Albany Club, and called in about 4 o'clock.

I would be glad to look you up the next time I am in the city. At present I have nothing in view for two or three weeks having made a good clean up in the last 10 days.

I was in Atlantic City for the first two weeks in September and arranged a number of trials and appeals for my return and they have kept me going pretty steadily.

In the course of a week I presume I will be to some extent in demand in the three Simcoe Ridings and on my return also found a letter from Dr. Campbell of Orangeville asking me to speak in Orangeville, which I presume I will have to do.

Sincerely Yours ~~truly~~,

~~BOYS & BOYS,~~

WAB/M. ~~par.~~ W A Boys

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137410

BOYS & BOYS

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

W. A. Boys K.C. M.P. *J. R. Boys*

BRANCH OFFICE-ELMVALE.

SOLICITORS FOR THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE
THE BANK OF COMMERCE.
SOLICITORS AND AGENTS IN CANADA
FOR THE BLYTHE ESTATE ENGLAND &c.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Barrie, Ont. December 31st 1930

Personal file 1931

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen K.C.,
Barrister &c.,
National Building,
TORONTO - 2, Ontario.

My Dear Mr. Meighen

Absence from Barrie prevented an earlier reply to your very kind letter of the 27th. I received many letters of congratulations, none of which I prize more highly than your own.

The appointment will fit in very nicely with my ideas. I will still be able to keep in touch, to some extent with National Affairs, and I will be able to live in Barrie and continue to practice my profession.

I will hope to avail myself of your invitation to look you up the next time I am in Toronto.

In the meantime may I wish you the happiest possible New Year.

Sincerely yours,

WAB/FM.

W A Boys

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

127411

BOYS & BOYS

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

W. A. Boys, K.C. *J. R. Boys*

BRANCH OFFICE-ELMVALE.

SOLICITORS FOR THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE
THE BANK OF COMMERCE.
SOLICITORS AND AGENTS IN CANADA
FOR THE BLYTHE ESTATE ENGLAND, &C.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Barrie, Ont. January 19th, 1933.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

My Dear Mr. Meighen:

I received your note and moved the following resolution at the Directors' Meeting held on Tuesday:

1. That the principle of obtaining Revenue from Advertising on Railway Bridges be approved.

2. That the MacArthur, Irwin Company be requested to submit a Statement intimating what bridges will be required and in what manner, also what precentage of total receipts will be paid and what minimum rental will be guaranteed and for how long.

3. That a subcommittee of the Board composed of Messrs. Palmer, Christie and Moreau be named to consider the proposal when submitted, they to report to the full Board.

The Directors, I might add, are by no means all agreed on the idea. So far as I am concerned if there is a substantial revenue to be derived, I see no reason why an arrangement should not be entered into, our Company being protected in regard to various details which will be involved. If, on the other hand, we can not be sure of a substantial revenue, I doubt if we should agree to the proposed use of the Bridges.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Boys

WAB/J

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137412

Portage du Fort, Que.,
September 12, 1936.

Dear Arthur:

The years have wrought many changes since my retirement from public life and you have attained great and well deserved honour. For me much of the past has become dim but there still remains the memory of pleasant and happy associations in the House.

For old times' sake I trust you will forgive me for calling upon you, after such long disassociation, to help one of my dear ones as you would have done for me, or I for you, in the old days.

My son, Claude, is an employee in the Interior Department. In the past he has often been discriminated against purely on account of my political associations and for that reason failed to receive promotion or any recognition of his many years of faithful and invaluable service at the time all his co-freres and associates were promoted.

During the last regime he felt that at last he was to receive justice. No opening being available in his own branch at that time, he applied for the position of Inspector of the International Boundary at a salary equal to the class he should have reached many years ago. His Minister was convinced of his deservedness and the case was about to go to Treasury Board when the Government changed. Of course nothing more was done. However, now that his department is being re-organized he feels that there is still a chance.

Perhaps, if it is not asking too much, you might say a word to Dr. Camsell on Claude's behalf. I noticed, by the press, at the time he was mentioned for his present post of Deputy Minister of the new Department, that you were responsible for bringing him here from the West.

Hoping that you and Mrs. Meighen are enjoying the best of health,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours very truly,

Gerald H. Brabazon

Right-Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137413

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 17, 1936.

Dear Gerald:

I just received yourletter of 12th. Have been absent in the East for some little time.

Have been wondering what, if anything, I may be able to do on behalf of your son. Have decided to write Dr. Camsell, but frankly I don't like doing so for the reason that it will be apparent to him at once that the son has, directly or indirectly, got me to do so. However, there is nothing else I can do, so a letter is going forward today.

Am glad to have heard from you again. It is many years since I saw you, and should you be in Ottawa while the Senate is sitting would be glad if you would call.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Gerald H. Brabazon,
Portage du Fort, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137414

320 Bay St. Toronto,
September 17, 1936.

Personal

Dear Dr. Camsell:

An old friend of mine, Gerald H. Brabazon, formerly M. P. for Pontiac, has written me with regard to his son, Claude, who is an employee of the Interior Department. I am writing you because I understand in the amalgamation you are to be Deputy Minister of the combined Departments, including Interior. The father, Gerald H. Brabazon, feels very strongly that his son has not received consideration in the Department and that it is due to his relationship. I do not, of course, know the facts, but I always thought well of Mr. Brabazon himself. It appears that the son had reason to expect appointment as Inspector on the International Boundaries work, and that before the appointment was to be approved by the Treasury Board, the Government changed.

All I can ask is that you take into as careful consideration as you can this young man's services and ability. I am sure you will see that he has fair treatment.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Dr. Charles Camsell,
Deputy Minister of Mines,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137415

Portage du Fort,
Que.
September 22, 1936.

Dear Arthur:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter of the seventeenth instant and for your kindness in bringing the case of my sonto the attention of his Deputy Minister, Dr. Chas. Camsell.

I, too, shall enjoy seeing you again and, if my health permits, shall be pleased to call upon you in your office this winter.

With Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Gerald Brabazon

Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Toronto , Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137416

May 31, 1928.

Personal

Hon. John Bracken,
Prime Minister of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Bracken:

This, I think, is the first letter I have ever addressed to you. It is written on behalf of a young lady who was a friend of ours at Portage la Prairie and who is now living in Winnipeg, being engaged in charge of a large number of children at the Home for the Blind. She is Miss Lucy M. Gosling. The position she now holds will terminate at the end of June for some reason which I do not remember personally, but which certainly has nothing to do with her qualifications or conduct.

Miss Gosling is now applying for the position of Assistant Librarian at the Provincial Library. This, I understand, is vacant because of the death of Mrs. Clifford, and Miss Gosling has already spoken to Mr. Healy and to Mr. Fleming.

Mrs. Meighen and myself have known her for upwards of twenty years. I have never known a more faithful, devoted and unselfish girl. As a matter of fact she has pretty largely supported the family, consisting of her mother, brother and sister. The brother has since the war been rapidly losing his sight, and is destined ere long to be blind. The other sister is a creditable girl and is working also.

I could think of no one more competent for this position than Miss Gosling, and certainly no one more deserving. It would indeed be a great pleasure to me to learn that she had been appointed.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137417

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER
WINNIPEG

2nd June, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities, Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am just now in receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, recommending the appointment of Miss Lucy M. Gosling for the position of Assistant Librarian in the Provincial Library here.

It would have been a pleasure for me to give sympathetic consideration to any recommendation that came from you, but, fortunately or unfortunately, the position has already been filled. There were nearly half a hundred applicants, and the appointment was given to a man already in the Service.

Regretting that under the circumstances we are not in a position to consider Miss Gosling's application further, I am,

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137418

November 24, 1931.

Hon. John Bracken,
Prime Minister of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Bracken:

At the request of Mr. E. H. Finlayson, I have great pl asure indeed in sending you to-day with my compliments a little book of addresses made overseas.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137419

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 17, 1942.

AIRMAIL.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honourable John Bracken,
604 Stradbrooke Ave.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Bracken:

I think it is time that I wrote you to let you know how my thoughts are running.

Well, to start with, I am still, and more resolutely than ever, of the mind I was when I saw you a year ago. The reason I am more resolute is that the crisis now is very much closer and it is much plainer than it was then that the crisis points to you and to you only. In saying this I am expressing as sincere a conviction as I ever had in my life.

For some little time back I have been using quite outspoken language--of course, entirely in private conversation--outspoken language designating definitely the one man whom the march of events and the juncture of fate points to, and that man is yourself. The important fact that emerges is encouraging. I can say definitely that I have not met one single man in Eastern Canada with whom I have talked--and they have been very many--with whom I had to use one single argument to produce conviction. It is only the fact that I do not feel free to make the matter a subject of public discussion that prevents me from saying it is unanimous so far as Canada west of your own Province is concerned.

Speaking for a moment of the West, I am sure in my own mind that the general enthusiasm there will be quite equal to what it is in the more Eastern Provinces. Nevertheless, in the West, especially the far West, a quite understandable ambition has grown up in perhaps more breasts than one. In the middle West Major MacPherson has friends. I have had a talk with him--more than one. He has a very high measure of respect for you, and, indeed, not only offered, and offered readily to support you, but he offered to be one who would approach you and ask for your acceptance. That he would do this I have not the least doubt whatever. He added, however, that if he did so and you declined, he would then on no account be a candidate himself. I was disappointed in this

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137420

final attitude. There is no doubt -and I confess it frankly— that there is a feeling in the West that you will not accept, and as a result of that feeling, followings tend to gather behind other favourites, and the favourites themselves no doubt begin to generate views of great things to come. What I do want to impress, though, in the strongest terms I can use is that these factors are in no sense detracting factors. It would really not be a healthy situation if some, at least, of the usual competitive features of Conventions did not appear. I think it far better if they do appear, providing, of course, the favourable trend is overwhelming. I have not the least doubt it is overwhelming. I may mention that a prominent man who has been for some time travelling the country in a political organizing capacity, has assured me only today that no name could stand for a minute against yours, and took pains to be sure of his ground before coming to this conclusion. I do not think I over-estimate my abilities at all, and I will guarantee to you that the support will be overwhelming. I cannot believe that you could ever justify to yourself in the future standing out against this national demand. It rarely comes to a man to be the object of such a demand. Never in this country has it fallen to anyone to serve a distracted and distressed nation as it now falls to you. There is no one else who can meet this crisis, and believe me, it is a crisis. I do not know what is going to happen our country if you fail us, and I cannot believe for a minute you will fail us.

You ask what my alternative is in that event? Really I have none. That an alternative will appear and that a fight for the honour will ensue is, of course, certain, but so sure am I of my judgment that I can use the word "know," and I say I know that none other than yourself can unite the confused and conflicting elements of this country as you can unite them. You will get a following and a support that no other can get, and I think you know the press of Canada well enough to know that you will get a press acclaim that no other can get. More important than all this, you can do a job that no one else can do, because you can command the confidence and the help that will get big things done and big perils avoided. It is with the fullest sense of responsibility that I make these statements. If I could do the job myself, I would never feel free to decline, but events and associations over a long life have made success for me impossible. The events and associations which have brought you to your present unique position make success manifestly within your power.

If you will only give the word, we will do the rest in loyal association with you, and when this

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137421

Toronto, November 17, 1942.

Honourable John Bracken,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

world travail is over, you will always know that you heeded the call of duty in its sternest tone.

With all sincerity,

Very truly yours,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137422

The Toronto Evening Telegram, November 23/42 says:

NEW SOURCE OF LEADERSHIP
FOR A RE-BORN CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Mention of John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, as a possible choice for the Conservative leadership will doubtless startle hard shell partisans in both Liberal and Conservative camps. Yet if the delegates who are shortly to meet at Winnipeg wish to demonstrate that they intend to bring to the solution of post war problems the best in progressive and conservative thought, they could hardly do better than to ask Mr. Bracken to take the helm.

It is not to be pretended that it will be easy for Conservatives to make the offer or for Mr. Bracken to accept. For the party it would mark a reorientation and a progress in paths along which some of its members have already moved. It would mean the repudiation by some who have been good party workers of their personal ambitions. And for Mr. Bracken it would mean parting from the province where he has been in the saddle for a score of years, and making a new venture at the head of a virtually new party.

If the choice of Mr. Bracken as leader were to be merely an election-winning device to assist the Outs to become Ins, it would be a purely partisan stratagem which would deserve to fail. Such an objective can hardly be thought to have any attractions for Mr. Bracken, and there is no more reason to conclude that to be the object of those who have put his name forward.

If the offer of leadership is made to Mr. Bracken by the Winnipeg Convention, and if Mr. Bracken accepts, it would be reasonable to suppose that the decision on both sides is based on the belief that in the times through which we are going and in the difficult days that will follow the war the interests of the country are vastly more important than party shibboleths. Canadians should see in such a combination a new hope for a government that will meet post war problems with a mind attuned to progressive ideas yet free from the untried brainstorms of Socialism.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

18000
1300
300
1600
3200
1200
3200
1600
9500
8400
23000
40700
2500
26800
35 8800
300
1500
7800
1700
2000
3000
1100
4800
46700
9000
1400
2000
800
8800
1200
1000
2200
9800
3700
5200
6000
1100

620500
14 13

620500
3600 1114500
31100 37400
3200 5300
10000 1400
17300
4900 1158600
900 7600
1600 1166200
15700 1000
3900
6200 1162200
6800
14600
5000
13000
6900
200
900
4800
4000
13200
4000
14000
3300
200
6800
21000
800
180000
18200
10000
3700
7900
100
5180
2500

1114500
4 14 15

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137423

I meet you here this evening with pleasure, but far beyond the pleasure which derives from an association with the people of my native City, I come before you with a very heavy sense of responsibility. Never has the demand for stern duty in public life been so urgent as it is in this hour.

There are those who say that politics matter little at a time of sorrow and deep anxiety such as this. We are at this very moment in the greatest crisis of human history and the fate of the world, the fate of our own people, awaits decision on the battlefields of Europe. True, politics in the selfish sense matter not at all, but the situation in Canada is pregnant with danger as never before, and that situation can only be faced and the road to honour, the road to duty and victory, found, by concentrated attention on public affairs right now. Our young men are fighting and dying, and for months ahead they will be fighting and dying, and if we fail them here in Canada we have no right to call ourselves men at all.

I have made up my mind ~~am going~~ to do everything in my power to make sure that we do not fail them here in Canada. I am going to do everything I can to make certain that we do the things we ought to do and do them now, and continue to stand by those young men not only in words and pyrotechnics and propaganda, but in deeds and in sacrifice. It is my desire to speak seriously and frankly to you about this subject tonight and about the paramount issue as I see it.

Before proceeding to the main subject of my appeal, a word or two of a personal nature may be forgiven. I make no boast of resigning from the secure and dignified office of a Judge, to try to do some public service. Such a sacrifice counts for nothing ~~at all~~ in whatever times like these. While occupying a seat on the Bench, it was my privilege to contribute what I could as Chairman of the National War Labour Board, and in that way to come close to labour management troubles. This brought me very near to the primary problem of our nation, in which problem all current national, sectional and social difficulties have their roots—the manpower muddle.

I became familiar with that situation, and as I studied our Government's management of it I grew alarmed. That alarm was due to the confusion, the inequities, the injustices, the sectional and racial discriminations of which Government policy is the parent, indeed of which Government policy ~~has brought about~~ consists. Still more

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

political majority rather than on the fields where the youth of Canada fight for Canada's life. They have had more concern for the cries of the slacker than for the cruel injustice that piles on the back of the willing and the true, and piles heavier day by day. They seem determined that the best of our manhood will be lost in order that the others may be saved.

If that course is to be followed through, where is this country going to land? Where are we landed already? Not long ago we heard the cry "King or Chaos." We have both of them today. If you do not think there is chaos in Canada, go through the country as I have done and you will know. There is bitterness; there is division and disunity from one end to the other; resistance here, resentment there, frustration everywhere. What else can you expect? You cannot build unity on injustice. You cannot produce unity out of privilege and preference. You cannot get a united front out of two armies with different obligations, or rather, one with tremendous and fateful obligations and the other with really none at all. And the longer this thing lasts, the worse for the nation. The creed of separatism is already rampant in this country. I submit to you with all the emphasis I can command that you cannot deal with a situation of that kind except on the basis of equality and justice. The other kind of treatment only inflames the disease, and it is the other kind we have been having from the outbreak of war to this very day.

At this point I would ask you again to listen to the words of John Bracken. At the Winnipeg Convention in December, 1942, he said:

> "I want to help build a united Canada. I want to try to help get Canada back to the unity Macdonald and Cartier gave it in the beginning and that Laurier so well maintained. I want to try to arrest the trend towards separatism so dangerous to Confederation."

I believed in Mr. Bracken's sincerity then and still do. And that, substantially, is why I am here. I, too, want to try to arrest the trend towards separatism.

Since Mr. Bracken spoke those words he has done some plain speaking for the cause of a united Canada. None of it plainer than his castigation of the political cowardice which has determined our Government's manpower policy. It is just about a year ago that he made his well-remembered speech in criticism of that policy. Among the many things he said then was this:

> "The Home Defence Army is composed of large numbers of men who are under no legal obligations to serve outside Canada. I found the question everywhere being asked: Why is this double standard of military service being maintained? Why is this army not being made available for the tasks of the farm and the factory and the mine, if it is not to be used where the fighting must be done? The cost of maintaining these soldiers in Canada runs now to at least $150 millions a year."

That was at Toronto, on July 2nd last year. On February 28th Mr. Bracken spoke in Quebec City. What did he say on the same subject then? I quote his words:

> "I am still being asked on every side, why is this home army being maintained? Why is this army not being made available for the tasks of the farm, for the lumber industry or the factory or the mine if it is not to be used where the fighting must be done....."

In Quebec City as in Winnipeg and in Toronto, in 1944 as in 1941, John Bracken's policy has been the same. It is a policy for all Canada and all Canadians, a policy of full equality, but one which imposes equal responsibilities for equal rights. Contrast it with what we have had.

I need not recite for you the whole weird story of how we have reached our present sorry state, or remind you of why it has bred sectional and racial bitterness.

(over)

It began with the so-called National Registration in August, 1940, which was proclaimed to be the basis of manpower planning. That registration was nothing more or less than the ~~first and the~~ initial fraud, it was the original of subsequent. From it we have travelled from one deception to another. First, the thirty-day compulsory training plan, then the four-months' service scheme, then conscription for "service at home." Just as if here on this American Continent there could be any fighting service at home until the oceans were lost to the Allies and the war was over. And then, finally, they passed from a fraudulent conscription to what they called a "National Selective Service." We have now witnessed this "National Selective Service" and in the sight of it we can measure the sincerity of the words with which the Prime Minister proclaimed it. He said it would "immediately affect all but the very old, the very young and the disabled among us." It has not affected in the least degree the tens of thousands who have evaded their duty and to whom at this moment Government officers and Government commanders are making frantic and offensive appeals, and making them in vain. These scores of thousands flaunted their evasion in the face of the State. The Government stands helplessly by, hires a multitude of publicists to proclaim its virtues, adds to the sacrifice of the willing and leaves them without support.

We cannot any longer ignore this thing. We cannot go on deluding ourselves that we can circumvent this issue by pretending not to see it. At base it is the denial of the democratic principles by which we profess to live and in the preservation of which our young men are pouring out their blood, squandering their lives in France and in Italy and in the air over Europe this very day. Never will Canada know real unity while this issue remains--never until it is dealt with in an honest and manly way. Never can there be other than resentment, racial prejudice, sectional misunderstandings infecting the nation with hatreds which make co-operation impossible and Confederation untenable. What other end than chaos and collapse can there be to a system of political sectionalism wherein, in the name of what a Party politician calls unity, the majority must always submit to the whims and wishes of the minority.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137423

I meet you here this evening with pleasure, but far beyond the pleasure which derives from an association with the people of my native City, I come before you with a very heavy sense of responsibility. Never has the demand for stern duty in public life been so urgent as it is in this hour.

There are those who say that politics matter little at a time of sorrow and deep anxiety such as this. We are at this very moment in the greatest crisis of human history and the fate of the world, the fate of our own people, awaits decision on the battlefields of Europe. True, politics in the selfish sense matter not at all, but the situation in Canada is pregnant with danger as never before, and that situation can only be faced and the road to honour, the road to duty and victory, found, by concentrated attention on public affairs right now. Our young men are fighting and dying, and for months ahead they will be fighting and dying, and if we fail them here in Canada we have no right to call ourselves men at all.

I have made up my mind
I ~~am going~~ to do everything in my power to make sure that we do not fail them here in Canada. I am going to do everything I can to make certain that we do the things we ought to do and do them now, and continue to stand by those young men not only in words and pyrotechnics and propaganda, but in deeds and in sacrifice. It is my desire to speak seriously and frankly to you about this subject tonight and about the paramount issue as I see it.

Before proceeding to the main subject of my appeal, a word or two of a personal nature may be forgiven. I make no boast of resigning from the secure and dignified office of a Judge, to try to do some public service. Such a sacrifice counts for nothing ~~at all~~ in whatever times like these. While occupying a seat on the Bench, it was my privilege to contribute what I could as Chairman of the National War Labour Board, and in that way to come close to labour management troubles. This brought me very near to the primary problem of our nation, in which problem all current national, sectional and social difficulties have their roots—the manpower muddle.

I became familiar with that situation, and as I studied our Government's management of it I grew alarmed. That alarm was due to the confusion, the inequities, the injustices, the sectional and racial discriminations of which Government policy is the parent, indeed of which Government policy ~~has brought about~~ consists. Still more

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

that alarm

it was due to the effect of all these things on the ~~unity~~ integrity of Canada; to their effect in compelling disunity where a measure of unity had existed, and in threatening everything we hold dear in our democracy.

Absence from Ottawa has not disposed of my fears. Far from it! It is my duty, and I know it is my duty, to employ whatever talents may be mine and what knowledge and experience I have gained, in helping to meet the crisis that is upon us. The only way this can be done is to associate with men and women of similar ambition and like mind--men and women who see in the course we are following the same legacy of disunity and sectional strife which I have found.

Of our political leaders John Bracken was the only one who seemed to me not only to be aware of the danger, but to have the will and courage to challenge it and surmount it. From the outset of the war he has stood consistently for a national manpower policy, which, putting the common welfare first and disregarding sectional and selfish demands, does equal justice and demands equal service from all classes and all Provinces. He is the only leader on the horizon who refuses to pander to irrational appeals and selfish interests and to seek power by partitioning the nation. John Bracken's conduct and John Bracken's words have done much to assist me in making up my mind to enter public life.

Let me go back a bit in putting together this record. In December, 1941, the Manitoba Legislature, then under Bracken's Premiership, went the whole way and adopted the Canadian Legion's formula for total war. What did it prescribe?-----"The mobilization of everything for war, the placing of every man in the nation where he was best qualified to serve, a military draft for service anywhere."

A month later the now infamous plebiscite was rumoured in Ottawa. John Bracken faced it then. He described it as a "crowning indignity", and those words were not only true but prophetic. Here is one great question that he asked:--"Is it still either wise or fair"---- note those words "WISE OR FAIR"--to put our sole dependence for fighting outside our boundaries on the generously patriotic among our youth who volunteer to do it?" To that question the people of Canada gave an answer in resounding terms when the plebiscite was voted in April 1942. The Government of this Dominion scorned the verdict of the people and have scorned it ever since. They have kept their eye on the source of their

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

political majority rather than on the fields where the youth of Canada fight for Canada's life. They have had more concern for the cries of the slacker than for the cruel injustice that piles on the backs of the willing and the true, and piles heavier day by day. They seem determined that the best of our manhood will be lost in order that the others may be saved.

If that course is to be followed through, where is this country going to land? Where are we landed already? Not long ago we heard the cry "King or Chaos." We have both of them today. If you do not think there is chaos in Canada, go through the country as I have done and you will know. There is bitterness; there is division and disunity from one end to the other; resistance here, resentment there, frustration everywhere. What else can you expect? You cannot build unity on injustice. You cannot produce unity out of privilege and preference. You cannot get a united front out of two armies with different obligations, or rather, one with tremendous and fateful obligations and the other with really none at all. And the longer this thing lasts, the worse for the nation. The creed of separatism is already rampant in this country. I submit to you with all the emphasis I can command that you cannot deal with a situation of that kind except on the basis of equality and justice. The other kind of treatment only inflames the disease, and it is the other kind we have been having from the outbreak of war to this very day.

At this point I would ask you again to listen to the words of John Bracken. At the Winnipeg Convention in December, 1942, he said:

> "I want to help build a united Canada. I want to try to help get Canada back to the unity Macdonald and Cartier gave it in the beginning and that Laurier so well maintained. I want to try to arrest the trend towards separatism so dangerous to Confederation."

I believed in Mr. Bracken's sincerity then and still do. And that, substantially, is why I am here. I, too, want to try to arrest the trend towards separatism.

Since Mr. Bracken spoke those words he has done some plain speaking for the cause of a united Canada. None of it plainer than his castigation of the political cowardice which has determined our Government's manpower policy. It is just about a year ago that he made his well-remembered speech in criticism of that policy. Among the many things he said then was this:

> "The Home Defence Army is composed of large numbers of men who are under no legal obligations to serve outside Canada. I found the question everywhere being asked: Why is this double standard of military service being maintained? Why is this army not being made available for the tasks of the farm and the factory and the mine, if it is not to be used where the fighting must be done? The cost of maintaining these soldiers in Canada runs now to at least $150 millions a year."

That was at Toronto, on July 2nd last year. On February 28th Mr. Bracken spoke in Quebec City. What did he say on the same subject then? I quote his words:

> "I am still being asked on every side, why is this home army being maintained? Why is this army not being made available for the tasks of the farm, for the lumber industry or the factory or the mine if it is not to be used where the fighting must be done....."

In Quebec City as in Winnipeg and in Toronto, in 1944 as in 1941, John Bracken's policy has been the same. It is a policy for all Canada and all Canadians, a policy of full equality, but one which imposes equal responsibilities for equal rights. Contrast it with what we have had.

I need not recite for you the whole weird story of how we have reached our present sorry state, or remind you of why it has bred sectional and racial bitterness.

(over)

137426

It began with the so-called National Registration in August, 1940, which was proclaimed to be the basis of manpower planning. That registration was nothing more or less than the ~~first and the~~ initial fraud, it was the original & absurd. From it we have travelled from one deception to another. First, the thirty-day compulsory training plan, then the four-months' service scheme, then conscription for "service at home." Just as if here on this American Continent there could be any fighting service at home until the oceans were lost to the Allies and the war was over. And then, finally, they passed from a fraudulent conscription to what they called a "National Selective Service." We have now witnessed this "National Selective Service" and in the sight of it we can measure the sincerity of the words with which the Prime Minister proclaimed it. He said it would "immediately affect all but the very old, the very young and the disabled among us." It has not affected in the least degree the tens of thousands who have evaded their duty and to whom at this moment Government officers and Government commanders are making frantic and offensive appeals, and making them in vain. These scores of thousands flaunted their evasion in the face of the State. The Government stands helplessly by, hires a multitude of publicists to proclaim its virtues, adds to the sacrifice of the willing and leaves them without support.

We cannot any longer ignore this thing. We cannot go on deluding ourselves that we can circumvent this issue by pretending not to see it. At base it is the denial of the democratic principles by which we profess to live and in the preservation of which our young men are pouring out their blood, squandering their lives in France and in Italy and in the air over Europe this very day. Never will Canada know real unity while this issue remains--never until it is dealt with in an honest and manly way. Never can there be other than resentment, racial prejudice, sectional misunderstandings infecting the nation with hatreds which make co-operation impossible and Confederation untenable. What other end than chaos and collapse can there be to a system of political sectionalism wherein, in the name of what a Party politician calls unity, the majority must always submit to the whims and wishes of the minority.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137427

Look clearly at what is going on. Tell me what there is that is democratic, or even what is honest, in the betrayal of the majority vote on the plebiscite or in the Government's refusal to implement Bill 80 and send the draftee army overseas. Tell me where is the justice in the young manhood of this and other Provinces going overseas to bleed and die in defence of those who, by special Government dispensation and in the sacred name of national unity, are in cold effect relieved of any obligation to serve and of all responsibility to save themselves.

The Home Army stands at ease; it remains intact here in Canada thousands of miles from the fighting fronts. It is needed and desperately needed at the fighting fronts; it is not needed here in Canada. Why do I make those statements? Just listen for a moment until I prove them. In the first place, it is manifest to everybody there is no need for it here whatever, and there could not be any need for it. Never can it be used until the legions of the enemy have overwhelmed us in Europe, have control of the Atlantic and are landed on our shores. Then it can be of no use. Do you say the Government thinks it is needed in this country? I know the Government thinks nothing of the kind. If they do, why are their officers engaged at this very hour in cajoling, shaming and even coercing its members to leave that army and go active? The whole move of creating the Home Army was a sham. It was a device to avoid a realistic and necessary compulsory service for fighting purposes by establishing a fatuous and barren conscription, with the idea of deceiving the pro-war Provinces of Canada. It is not necessary here. The Government itself is trying to emasculate it every day. In the next place, I say it is necessary overseas, and necessary now. Government officials and commanding officers of our Forces keep proclaiming that these men are necessary overseas. They use the most insulting language to shame them into going. The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Department of Defence says they cannot look themselves in the face. He says they are hiding behind petticoats and tied to apron strings. The officer in charge of the Pacific Coast Command cries out to us that they are needed and needed now, and asks the people of Canada to press to have them sent overseas.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137428

Think of the performance of these last two years! We have been told, and told every month, that these men would be sent when necessary." Surely we have heard the last of that parrot talk about "when necessary." Here we have the Department of National Defence declaring that there is pressing need at once for 48,000 men to reinforce our overseas army, and for 98,000 men before the end of this year. We have the Department of Labour calling out in desperation that there is a shortage of 196,000 workers. The Director of National Selective Service says that more than 134,000 are needed this month to fill vacancies other than logging and farming and that, besides, 67,000 more women are wanted at once. The Minister of Munitions in his last appeal pleads for 10,000 munition workers without delay. Surely then the 48,000 recruits needed now and the 98,000 needed this year cannot come out of industry which is 134,000 short. They cannot come from the farms which in most areas are stripped to the bone. There is nowhere they can come from except the 75,000 "zombie" army and from the scores of thousands more whom the Deputy Adjutant-General tells us are "hiding away in the bush and making themselves scarce." In a word, they are needed now, badly needed now, and there is nowhere to get them except from this Home Army and the army in the woods that won't come until ordered by the nation. ~~hiding in the bush~~. These facts are being heralded from the housetops by high officers of the Government and are known to every adult in this country. The Prime Minister has been overtaken by his own words. The sham can last no longer. Nemesis is at his heels

Can there be anything more pathetic than the spectacle of a Government trying to shame the Home Army, an army of its own creation? These men have done everything the Government ordered them to do. If the Government ~~they~~ want more from them, let them order more; let them summon the courage to implement Bill 80. We are asked to pray, and it is right and proper that we pray for the arms of our valiant sons, but I would suggest as well that the Prime Minister and his Cabinet do the practical and honourable thing.

You do not ask me "Why is this state of affairs possible?" You do not ask me, because you know. This tortuous and disastrous course the Government has followed in order to appease Quebec. They are determined to hold for the Liberal Party the votes of the people

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137429

of that Province, who, because of their acceptance of twenty-five years of dishonest teaching by the leaders of that Party, refuse to follow the Government ~~in~~ if it should take the course which the national interest, decency, honesty and fairness decree that it ~~should~~ ought to take.

I am sure I do not have to remind any here of the scene in our National Parliament when a solid phalanx of French-Canadian Members stood in open defiance of the plebiscite vote. What I do ask you to recall is where your Member stood. Where, in fact, did any of the Government followers stand in support of the popular will? With but two exceptions among the 57 Liberal Members of this Province and no more from the rest of Canada, they subserviently bowed to the wishes of their leader.

Never before has Canada witnessed such a loss of what in the army is known as moral fibre. I ask you to look at the inevitable result of such weakness in your Parliamentarians and of the whole shilly-shallying of these last four years. I can give it to you in the form of a Resolution passed just a few weeks ago by the Quebec Legislature, by a vote of 55-4. You all know its terms.

Imagine a Resolution at this time defiantly demanding that not a man be sent to fight against his will!

Mr. King has been told who is his master. Everyone whose eyes are fixed on Ottawa knows who is his master.

But let us be careful to be just when we assess the blame. Ask yourselves this question: Is it fair to expect our French-Canadian fellow-citizens ~~that they~~ to accept today from Liberal leaders in Canada doctrines and principles which only yesterday those same Liberal leaders denounced as ~~violent~~ vile and wrong. Out of the heart of Quebec, right to the ears of Mr. King there comes this cry:--You told us in 1917, you told us in 1921, you told us in 1925, in 1926 and 1930--you ~~have never ceased to tell~~ thundered at us that the very idea of conscription was an outrage on this Province. Will you dare to tell us now that it is not? You and your colleagues cultivated in our minds through a quarter of a century the comfortable conception of isolationism; ~~N~~now dare you preach to us the other doctrine today. Your French-Canadian leaders one ~~by one~~ and all assured us, year after year through a whole generation, that we had seen the last of participation in wars outside our boundaries; You threw us into participation yourself. Through your French-Canadian leaders you nurtured every anti-British

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137430

prejudice and every ~~imaginary evil~~ Excuse for a grievance. You now want to send us to Britain's aid. You exploited the bogey of Imperialism; you won four general elections by this process; you solidified the vote of this Province and you have built your whole career on your Quebec majorities. Do you think now that you can escape from our grasp? Do you think now that you can burn the harvest that you sowed?

No, ladies and gentlemen, it is too much to ask human nature to be treated in this way with impunity. Quebec has an answer for Mr. King. But still Quebec, like every other Province of Canada, must do its duty. Quebec stands or falls with Canada, and Canada stands or falls with the issue of this war. The political weapons forged by Mr. King and his cohorts of Quebec are now his master, but they must not be the master of Canada.

But another word right here. We would indeed do a serious wrong to many fine, loyal citizens if we supposed that all French-Canadians had been the dupes of these leaders. Fortunately for the cause of unity there are many in that Province who refuse to be segregated from the rest of the Dominion and branded as a race apart. Many of them are volunteers in our armed services. You all know of the men of the

There can be no doubts, no misunderstanding about why these men are in France and in Italy. I want to read you a passage from a speech which Abbé Souvarine made to his people on his return from Dieppe. Listen carefully.

"

Wonderful words. No man has ever espoused the cause of Canada in better terms than those

Today, not those men alone, but the whole nation pays the price of the politicians' wicked abuse of their people's confidence.

In believing and following the leaders who betrayed them, the people of Quebec have wronged the rest of Canada; they have wronged themselves, and they are destroying the very foundations of mutual confidence upon which real unity must rest. Having followed, at the behest of these men, nothing better than blind prejudice, they are building a

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

wall of prejudice around themselves. ~~Still~~ They continue to build it. A war which has united half the tongues of the world has divided Canada more disastrously than she has ever been divided before. After the most careful thought, I believe it is my duty to utter a word of warning. What but division and schism--the most perilous of division and schism--can result from taunts and threats of "Revenge of our Cradles" and "Victory for our Cradles," which French-language newspapers now hurl at Canadians of the other Provinces.

Revenge for what? What have you, who have given unstintingly of your sons and husbands in the defence of freedom, of racial and religious equality in this nation--what have you done to earn the Revenge of French-speaking Canada? What is this victory they would win over us? What is it to be--the coming triumph of French-Canadian nationalism, a numerical superiority of French-speaking people as the complete assurance of permanent domination in this country. This is very dangerous talk and should cease.

There are peoples of many races in this nation. By and large they have managed to live together in harmony, to co-operate and be assimilated as Canadians. Why should they be taunted now by threats of Revenge of the Cradle and of a day of reckoning? How long do you suppose those young men who have carried Freedom's fight while this idea of revenge was being bred will suffer such taunts or submit to threats of racial subjugation?

Here in their most menacing form are manifest the makings of the disunity and the bitter sectional strife of which I have been speaking, and which this nation, honestly led, need never have faced. I have said that I do not load upon our French-Canadian people the central responsibility for this calamitous procession of events. I must say, though, and say plainly, with all earnestness and all respect, that if they persist in nurturing these feelings of hostility and cherishing these notions of "Revenge", they are inviting troubles for which they must be held accountable.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137432

I have spoken plainly. I have not intended to be harsh, though sometimes it is necessary to be harsh in order to be honest. I freely acknowledge that my words may be considered unpolitic; that they will not win us votes. They were not intended to do so. I will be told we can be now sure of no seats in Quebec. If so, we regret it, but cannot help it. Whatever the results in Quebec, or for that matter anywhere else, it is time to face up to this situation with courage and clear minds, and to get this country thinking.

The time will come when the Quebec people themselves will realize who it was who told them the truth. They will acknowledge then that those who told them the truth have really been their friends. They know just as well as we do that their destiny is a Canadian destiny and that they will some day have to live in harmony with the rest of Canada. They surely do not want to be regarded and treated, inside and outside the Dominion, as the "problem group" of this country.

The time has come for a decision. The time has come for us to speak the words which have been choking in our throats. For far too long our neighbours in French Canada have been encouraged to believe that tolerance is acquiescence and that silence means weakness and submission.

Tolerance there must always be. But if tolerance is to have a chance to survive, if equality is to have meaning, if democracy and freedom are to be our way of life, we must face the issue as it has been thrust upon us. We must face it honestly and deal with it courageously, for the sake of French Canada as well as of ourselves. We must decide here and now to be Canadians--one people in one nation--or nothing.

One people in one nation we can be if we gather resolutely around one common democratic faith. There is one eternal principle on which free people can build themselves into a nation, and there is only one--the principle of equality. As my last word I would like to proclaim that truth; to exalt it to its proper place and make its meaning felt in every home in Canada. In loyalty to that principle we can bring together our races, sundered by the errors of the past; we can restore our unity and make it greater than we have known; we can stand before the world as a nation and reassert the national will. Without loyalty to that principle we can only drift on in friction and frustration, for without loyalty to that principle no democracy ever yet survived.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137433

It is for the Canadian people now, rising above all differences of race, of religion or of creed, to demand of their Government and to keep on demanding and to compel by their voices and their votes equality over the whole field of Canadian life, equality of opportunity, equality of service, equality of sacrifice, equality before the law.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137434

There is no other leader on the horizon today who has spoken as Mr. Bracken has spoken. We can never forget that the C. C. F. has been isolationist throughout its history. Right up to the war it was crudely and arrogantly isolationist and fostered and courted the very sectionalist sentiments that have brought this country to its present plight. Even after this war was raging, its Leader rose in the House of Commons and declared that his Party stood against participation, stood against doing any fighting for freedom and would oppose anything in the way of assistance except economic aid--that is, selling goods for profit. Again several months afterwards he repeated similar sentiments and only changed his tune when he was sure that the country thought the other way. Even as late as 1941 he still kept his eye on Quebec isolationists and voted his Party as a unit against giving the Government power to enforce compulsory service. This he did on the lame excuse that he wanted conscription of wealth, though he knew that the Government was taking in the same Bill with the approval of everybody, complete and absolute power to conscript wealth of every kind where deemed necessary to prosecure the war. This kind of sham and shoddy politics is not worthy the confidence of the Canadian people.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137435

ACCEPTANCE ADDRESS

OF THE

Honourable John Bracken

ON ACCEPTING THE
LEADERSHIP OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
AT WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 11, 1942

PUBLISHED BY THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
140 WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA, CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137436



HONOURABLE JOHN BRACKEN

137437

ACCEPTANCE ADDRESS

OF THE

Honourable John Bracken

ON ACCEPTING THE

LEADERSHIP OF THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

AT WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 11, 1942

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You have paid me a very great honour. It is far beyond my capacity to deserve, but I shall give you all I have of my very modest abilities to try to be worthy of your confidence. I wish to thank Murdo MacPherson, John Diefenbaker, Howard Green and Harry Stevens for this early evidence of team play. That is what is needed in any contest and I trust that we may have many similar evidences of it in the days that lie ahead.

At no time have I felt that my record of public service was sufficiently imposing that a great democratic body such as this should seek me out and offer me the leadership. On the contrary, I believe that a man's ideas and ideals have to stand the test of judgment in open discussion before a traditional form of convention such as this, if they are to carry the judgment of the people in the much wider sphere of the nation.

In considering this whole question of myself in relation to your convention, I think you will agree with me that it would not have been becoming on my part if I had even appeared to seek a nomination for leadership of this party. I had not in the past been one of you, and any effort to intrude myself could have been justly interpreted to be improper.

Having said this, I should like to add that I have followed with interest the events leading up to this convention, and I am in accord with you that there is an urgent need in this country for the development of a sane, progressive body of political thought, the desire of which is to be ready to undertake the difficult task of government if not during the war in the less tragic but equally difficult days of peace that lie ahead.

I shall not attempt at this time to diagnose the economic ills of today nor to prescribe a cure for them. There will be other occasions for that. In any event in these swiftly moving times one man's opinion is of little moment against the surge of the great forces which are moulding in a large degree the world of tomorrow.

There are, I am sure, many points in our present government's conduct of the war upon which you and I as individuals might have different opinions. There are, however, a few fundamental issues upon which we could meet on common ground. If I have had any achievements to my credit in my record of public service, I would say that these have been accomplished in co-operation with other men. There is no one individual in our democratic system today who can fill the prophetic role of a Moses, no matter what his talents or the degree of the industry

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

he brings to the task. On the contrary, I am confident that a group of men, working for a common aim, drawing upon the accumulated wisdom about us, can by co-operation achieve great things, certainly in a nation as young and progressive as ours. Therefore, rather than impose my personal views on any economic or social reforms, I would prefer to leave the thought with you that I, in co-operation with many of you, might sit down and refine to a working basis many of the admirable viewpoints which have been incorporated in the programme upon which you have been working so industriously for the past few days. Whatever the platform adopted here may be, — and I have not had opportunity to examine it in detail — no matter how forward looking, it will have to be amenable to changing times. These are days that do not require hasty judgment, but are a challenge for every man to use of the wisdom he possesses in working out the much talked of world of tomorrow.

Nor shall I discuss the many good or bad points in our present government's conduct of the war. I shall content myself with saying, with all the force at my command, that I deprecate, as I am sure you all do, the departure from parliamentary procedure which has taken place during the past three years at Ottawa. We are all conscious that in order to meet some of the emergencies of war we must for the time being incorporate within the procedure of democracy some of the arbitrary methods of dictatorship; but any unnecessary contempt or disregard of parliament as an institution ought to give concern to every Canadian who gives thought to public questions. The fact is that the very institutions our young men are fighting to defend are being stultified before our eyes. To some degree that may be necessary, but it is the duty of every Canadian to see that the supremacy of parliament is not denied and that it be re-established and protected at the earliest possible time.

It is needless to tell this gathering that after these tragic days of war are over I believe that Canada, as a vigorous member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, geographically located so as to bring about the close co-operation with a great nation, the United States of America, and supported by untouched natural resources, has one of the brightest futures of any country in the world.

Comment has been made in your platform about the British connection. In this respect I recall that a prominent Canadian once said, "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." Sir John A. Macdonald made that statement, if I remember correctly, in the year of his death — half a century before that small out-numbered band of intrepid airmen over Britain gave civilization another chance to save itself. If Sir John A. could say that more than 50 years ago, I am sure there are few among us today, after the battle of Britain and after all that has taken place in the last three years, — few who will not take pride in the maintenance of British institutions and in standing side by side with the other members of the Commonwealth of British nations and with the great American nation to the south of us, in facing whatever problems the future may have in store for us.

The mention of the name of Sir John A. Macdonald recalls to me one of the earliest memories of my childhood days in Ontario. I think it was in the year 1891. I recall very distinctly when the news came of the great statesman's death. A wave of sadness swept over the

community, and I remember distinctly in our humble farm home my father dressing himself up in his Sunday clothes and going with many of his neighbors to the then distant city, now only twenty miles away, the City of Kingston, to attend his funeral.

Speaking for myself, I want to help work out such a programme for the future as will give to the youth of this country, as well as to the middle aged and the old of every race and creed and economic group, ample justification for a militant faith in it.

I want team play in doing it, team play from the grand fellows who contested this nomination with me, team play from the officers of this organization and from the rank and file of the Canadian people, and team play from the best specialized brains of this country upon which we must draw, if, from out of the complicated structure of our economy, we are to arrive at wise rational policies that will be best for the general good.

I want to help build a united Canada. I want to try to help get Canada back to the unity Macdonald and Cartier gave it in the beginning and that Laurier so well maintained. I want to try to arrest the trend towards separatism so dangerous to Confederation. It is not in the interest of any section of Canada that any existing misunderstandings should continue.

While I believe that if our democracy is to survive it can only survive on the basis of the acceptance of democratic decisions — yet I believe also that in a country so filled with minorities as Canada, that the basic rights of minorities must be fully guarded. On basic fundamental matters majorities must have the right of decision, but within that right there must be a place for tolerance and justice without which the accomplishment of unity is impossible. I believe in the spirit of Cartier when he said we should speak "in the language of reason, truth and justice." I believe also with Laurier when he said, "I speak my whole soul and heart when I say that if Germany were to win I would be thankful that Providence should close my eyes before I saw the sun rising on such a day."

Reference has been made in recent days to some "14 points" which I outlined in what in a recent address I referred to as the "People's Charter." I may say to this audience that the address I gave on that occasion was an address on "War Clouds and New Horizons." The reporters who listened to it featured only the objectives which I outlined in the latter part of the address.

In the earlier part of that address, in dealing with the war situation, I enlarged upon four points, namely:

(1) The great necessity for the most effective prosecution of this war to final victory;

(2) The necessity for an enduring peace after it is over;

(3) The necessity for making plans now to prevent unemployment and depression after the war or to meet these problems by, among other things, providing jobs instead of the dole and by maintaining the national income if either unemployment or depression should threaten; and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(4) The necessity of rebuilding in Canada a spirit of national unity based upon better understanding and a more frank approach to all the more important problems upon which there are or may be evidences of disunity.

What I think we need in Canada is a rational long-time programme, national in scope, progressive in character and in every degree worthy of the sacrifice this generation of young men is making in order that democracy may be given another chance to save itself. Let us, therefore, build a society worthy of their sacrifice, a society that will be the best monument we at home can build to their memory.

The "People's Charter"*

As for myself, to the extent that I may have anything to do with the direction of Canadian policy my actions shall be guided by a recognition of the following rights:

(1) The right of every man to have a job.

What does that mean?

Time will not permit me to enlarge on these points. I might say, however, that among other things this one means that when our soldiers come back from war and take off their uniforms they will not come back to idleness but to jobs. It means also that for those employed in the war industries it must be the business of government to find work for them with no unnecessary delay. It means, too, that in periods of depression the spectacle of mass unemployment must never again be permitted.

(2) The right of every worker to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

That means the right to collective bargaining if desired, and compulsory if necessary, in line with the spirit of the platform endorsed at this convention.

(3) The right of every individual to be rewarded not on the basis of equal pay for all, but on a basis which recognizes the value of the service given.

(4) The right of farmers and other primary producers to a fair share of the nation's income.

Nearly one-third of Canada's population, that engaged directly or indirectly in agriculture, has seldom in past years had a fair share of the nation's income; and during the last decade farm income fell to such a low average as to become of very great concern in our Canadian economy. It is the responsibility of the nation to see that this great inequity shall not be perpetuated. I may say quite frankly that if it had not been for that plank in your platform which provides for a square deal being given to agriculture, I would not be here this afternoon.

---

* Premier Bracken in the address referred to traced briefly the growth of responsible government, mentioning the Great Charter, the Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights. He also referred to the Atlantic Charter, and suggested that to these historic documents might be added a "People's Charter."

(5) The right of both public and private enterprise to a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

(6) The right of private enterprise to a fair return on the investment it risks in providing employment.

Nine jobs out of ten in this country are provided by private enterprise. If we are to have full employment, which is the ideal for prosperity, it is essential that enterprise will not be discouraged to the point where it does not provide maximum employment. While exploitation must be prevented, yet conditions must be such as to permit enterprise to function fully, otherwise the duty of providing work will fall upon the State, which brings with it undesirable paternalism and bureaucracy.

(7) The right of every child and youth to equal opportunity to the maximum education suited to its capacity that the State can provide.

(8) The right of every citizen to security against loss of income arising from accident, sickness, loss of employment, old age or other disability.

The degree to which education and social services may be provided for the people is largely determined by the size of the national income. It must be our aim to maintain that income at a high level since to the extent that this is possible a higher degree of educational and social service may be given.

(9) The right of depressed provinces to a rationalization of Dominion-Provincial financial relations.

(10) The right of the public to expect efficient administration of the funds it entrusts to the management of the State.

Our Federal Government is this year spending some 4,000 million dollars of the people's money. That is a very large sum. It is more than twice as much as was spent in more than four years of the last war. Nearly half of it is taken from the pockets of the people in taxes. The taxes alone take between one-quarter and one-third, on the average, of everyone's income. The prudent administration of such huge sums is one of the major responsibilities of government.

(11) A recognition by the public of the right of the State to exact by a fair system of taxation the funds necessary to meet the services required of the State.

(12) The right of future generations to a world of plenty.

A world of plenty is within our grasp providing we can bring to the arts of peace two modern servants of the human race which for generations past have been prostituted to the art of war. I refer to applied science and mechanization. As I have already said, this war is costing us 4,000 million dollars this year, which is seven times as much as it cost to run the Government before the war; and it is more than four times as much as was spent on unemployment relief — both work projects and direct relief — during the eleven long years following 1930.

As an indication of what applied science can accomplish for us let me remind you that had it not been for the scientific research done at the Universities of Manitoba and Minnesota and other research Institutions during the last twenty years, (on a fungus disease known as wheat rust) the wheat crop of Canada this year would in all probability have

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137442

been not 550 million bushels as it was, but probably not more than half that figure.

The door to a world of plenty is waiting to be opened. To this generation of men has been given the opportunity to open it. You and I have today accepted the challenge to do our part to reach this great objective, which up to now has evaded the wit of man to grasp.

(13) The right of future generations to a world of peace.

(14) The right of the people to expect from their leaders a determined effort to disencumber society from the barriers to world trade, world progress and world peace; and the right of these leaders to expect from the public something more than passive support in getting them removed.

I think it was Hitler who said: "If goods do not go across international boundaries, armies will." After the last war, in the economic wars that followed, we sowed the seeds of the war we have today. One of the great lessons arising out of the aftermath of that war, and the one we must not forget after this war, is that as far as may be practicable, those barriers to trade must be lowered. That is the spirit of the Atlantic Charter.

In leaving the post I have held for so long, I am happy to say that the responsibilities of government in this Province will be left in capable hands. The business affairs of the Province are in good condition. The Cabinet is comprised of capable and industrious men of unimpeachable integrity; and I think it is safe to say that no section of the public feels that it has been unrepresented in the Councils of the Province. As a result, there has been a spirit of unity such as it has been given few provinces of such diverse parts to experience. If in these years a modest contribution to rational government has been made, it is due, not to one man's efforts, but to the most wholehearted team play and co-operation on the part of every man in the Government, and in whatever group or groups supported it in the Legislature. A leader of the Government will be chosen by democratic process in due course, and his name will be recommended by me to the Lieutenant-Governor as my successor.

In closing these remarks let me say that no one will ever know what the decision to leave Manitoba has meant to me. For upwards of twenty years I have enjoyed the most loyal and unswerving support ever given to a public man by all those with whom I have been associated in the Cabinet and in the Legislature. I could never have left such associations had it not appeared that some of the major things for which we have stood, I might help to achieve in a larger field. If in the years to come I can be worthy of the same loyal support from this group, as has been given to me by my associates of the past, I have no doubt but that we shall together be able to make some contribution to Canada.

As I said at the beginning, you have done me a very great honour. I shall do my best to deserve your confidence.

Printed by the T. W. Taylor Company Limited, 177 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137443

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 17, 1942.

Hon. John Bracken, Esq.,
604 Stradbrooke Ave.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

My dear John:

This is just to let you know that we all are at your side, the same as we were on Friday night. In the rush of this week I have not had a chance to review the immediate future with mutual friends here, but I am expecting to do so tomorrow. You are in charge, and no important step must be taken without your approval.

I will never be able to tell you how much I have come to regard your sterling worth, and how happy I am that it was recognized last week in the measure it merited.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137451

Our Challenge—To Light the Beacons of a New World

We in this generation ought never to forget that the war days in which we are now living are the most fateful days humanity has ever been called upon to face. The stakes are high. To this generation of free men has been given a torch with which, if we have the capacity, we may light the beacons of a new world—a new world over which countless future generations shall pass in peace and plenty and freedom of the human spirit. It should be our prayer to Divine Providence that we be given the wisdom and courage and power of will to see that that torch never flickers until it shines brightly in every land where men desire to be free.

Appreciation to Old Friends

In closing these remarks, may I ask the indulgence of my greater audience throughout Canada while I say a brief word to the folks in Manitoba whom it has been my privilege to serve for more than 20 years, and to those in Saskatchewan where for 13 earlier years I made my home. The honour of the leadership of this great party has been, for me, tempered by more than a touch of sadness. My new duties will take me away from those with whom more than half of my life has been spent, and whom I regard as true friends. Nothing would please me more than to shake the hand of each of you individually. But perhaps it is just as well this way, because I find it difficult even to speak calmly when the close attachments of three and a half decades are thus disturbed.

If I have made some slight contribution to your pride in rational government, through the privilege of being your public servant, it is due in no small measure to the co-operation of others, and to the sympathetic understanding of the men and women of all races and creeds with whom it has been my privilege to work. We stood together in times when the going was rough, as well as when the seas were calm. I have no words to express my appreciation of the loyalty and friendship it has been given me to enjoy.

With all the sincerity that simple words can convey, let me say I prize the memories I shall take with me. I only hope that my going will not be misunderstood by anyone. I go, amongst other reasons, because the things for which we stood in the interests of Canada seem the more likely to be attained by my going.

The Democratic Way

And now to those of the larger family of Canadians who have listened to me, let me express my thanks. As I enter a wider field of service on your behalf, I ask no more of you than that each one play his part as a good Canadian. If in the future the conduct and the programme of others should appeal to your considered judgment, let them have your support. That is the democratic way. If, on the other hand, what we have to offer should to you seem best in the general interest of Canada we shall be happy to have deserved your confidence and, we trust, your generous support as we seek to make this country a better place for all of us to live in. That, too, is the democratic way.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137443

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 17, 1942.

Hon. John Bracken, Esq.,
604 Stradbrooke Ave.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

My dear John:

This is just to let you know that we all are at your side, the same as we were on Friday night. In the rush of this week I have not had a chance to review the immediate future with mutual friends here, but I am expecting to do so tomorrow. You are in charge, and no important step must be taken without your approval.

I will never be able to tell you how much I have come to regard your sterling worth, and how happy I am that it was recognized last week in the measure it merited.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137444

ADDRESS

OF THE

Honourable John Bracken

Leader of

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Delivered over

THE NATIONAL NETWORK

OF THE

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

DECEMBER 21, 1942

Published by

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS
140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137445

Radio Address of Hon. John Bracken

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am speaking to you tonight in a new capacity. For more than 20 years, any words of mine that have gone out over the radio to my fellow Canadians have been from me in my position as Premier of Manitoba. Tonight I come to you the same individual but in another capacity. I come to you as the recently elected leader of a national political party, the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada.

I do not propose to use the time at my disposal tonight to go into detail as to how the Canadian nation can be made over into a more perfect State. I propose, rather, to use the time at my disposal only by way of introduction to this wider audience in Canada—the wider public which a few days ago I undertook to serve to the best of my ability.

I come to you tonight as one of yourselves. I was born and raised on an Eastern Ontario dairy farm located on the banks of the Rideau River. The first 23 years of my life were spent there, the next 16 were spent in various capacities relating to agriculture in Western Canada, and the last 20 as Premier of Manitoba.

A Call to Action

And now a new challenge has come. It is one I did not expect—one I did not seek—one from which, on purely selfish grounds, I should have preferred to turn aside. I had contemplated other plans after these critical war days are over—a few years of serenity, in which, in the quietness of a farm home by the side of another river, I might have stepped aside from the tumult of public life.

But the call of today is not a call to ease, nor to serenity. The call now is to action, not alone by soldiers in uniform on the field of battle, but also by civilian soldiers—the men and women behind the lines, whose full co-operation is vital to the winning of this war. And so I find myself being transferred from the useful and pleasant work in which I am now engaged to the new and difficult problems of another political arena. Thus it is that I speak to you for the first time as Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada.

The Significance of the Name "Progressive Conservative"

By way of further introduction, it might be well if I explained briefly why that name, Progressive Conservative, is particularly suitable to the programme adopted, and to the times in which we live.

Even before the tragedy of this war, we in Canada found ourselves citizens of a world in which the plenty of real wealth in the various countries had become unavailable to maintain and raise the living standards of the people, because of a collapse in the interchange of goods between nations. Thus it was that we had surpluses of foodstuffs and hungry people in many countries of the world, and surpluses of other goods and hungry people in other countries. And Canada, as one of the greatest trading nations of the world, suffered more severely from the impact of that collapse than practically any other country.

137446

To meet the unprecedented Canadian problems created by that collapse, neither our citizens nor our Canadian governments were too well equipped. Governments are not always either wise or progressive, even at times when they have the most need to be so; and sometimes, also, majorities of the electorate are neither wise nor progressive. And, quite often, both have been too slow in correcting weaknesses, such as, for example, monopoly, which may develop in a system of free enterprise when we fail to adhere to the basic principles of that system. And again, people do not like high taxation, even for the vital purpose of dealing with the consequences in Canada of world collapse. And because, in taxation matters, governments that remain governments cannot go faster than the voters permit, we find that in the disastrous 1930's quite inadequate efforts were made in Canada to meet the calamitous situation of that period.

Pitfalls of the Past—Guides for the Future

The present world war, however, has made clear many of the blind spots which have given us such things as depressions, unemployment and other such problems in the past. We now know that the spectacle of destitution and unemployment which we saw during the depression, being unnecessary, discredited our civilization. We know too that the plan adopted by Germany—of curing unemployment by putting people to work on preparations for war—was a worse catastrophe than no cure at all. We know better now how to lessen unemployment, and how to distribute food surpluses to good purpose without bankrupting the growers; we know now that it is better in the long run, if not cheaper in the short run, to have the unemployed at useful work rather than in idleness and on the dole; and we know, too, that if our political and economic system is to survive we must provide full employment for our citizens; and we know now that we must apply that knowledge. Let me repeat—we must apply that knowledge. In other words, we must be progressive in the most rational and humane conception of that word.

In my judgment, the people of this nation are tired of, and completely fed up with, the delay in correcting the weaknesses which have developed under our system. However good in other respects it may be, people recall that in the last decade it failed to provide scores of thousands of men with an opportunity for honest labour at reasonable rates of pay, and that in another field it failed to find a market, at fair prices, for the products of both farm and factory. That being the case, many people now grasp at any plausible alternative Utopian formula, untested and dangerous though it may be, that is offered them.

Rationalize Our Economy—Not Wreck It

We must correct these obvious weaknesses in the economy we have, by rationalizing it—not by wrecking it. We must maintain the system which gives full play to individual initiative, and a fair return to all legitimate enterprise which provides employment; and the State, by its own employment policies, and by just laws relating to workers, must see to it that at no time shall there fail to be provided the opportunity

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137447

for a fair day's pay for a fair day's work for every one of our fellow-citizens in this Dominion who is willing and able to work.

The Rights of Citizenship

Every human being that is born into our society has a right to feel that he is welcome in it; that he has a share in Canada; that he is a member of the Canadian team, with a part to play in it, as a citizen in his Canada; that he will be expected to make the most he can of his own life and to make the maximum contribution he can to society; that he is entitled to a job and will receive a reward in relation to his enterprise; and that, in the event of old age, ill-health or other misfortune overtaking him, he will have the assurance of a reasonable standard of social and economic security.

An Anchor for Our Faith

The achievement of such a programme will give to the people of all ages in this country an anchor for their faith. And to the youth of this country it will give a militant faith in our institutions and in our system of government. We know what we are fighting against in this war. But are we so sure we know what we are fighting for? Let us give to the men in uniform, as well as to all other citizens in Canada, the assurance that we have something more worthy than we have had to be fighting for.

I have sketched these views to impress upon my listeners that while it is essential to bring about a better and more equitable deal for the rank and file of people, it is equally important that in our anxiety to accomplish necessary reforms we shall not abandon the essential and beneficial features of the system we have. Whatever its weaknesses in the past, it has given us much that in the interest of our general welfare we must preserve. We must cure the defects in what we have, but in doing so we must not plunge the nation into unnecessary, radical experiments that could only result in confusion and that ultimately would impair the national income, out of which the living standards of our people must be provided.

That is why I believe the name Progressive Conservative or, if you like, Progressive Liberal, or even Progressive by itself, suitably expresses the viewpoint of the great mass of independent thinking people of Canada at this time—the men and women and young people who are eager to correct the evils of the past without wrecking the essential good that it contained, and without unnecessary experimental departures from our economic system, in the process of attaining the greatest good for the greatest number.

Public Office—A Public Trust

When I was chosen to be the Leader of this party, I took it to be a very great compliment. I had never felt that my record was sufficiently imposing to warrant the confidence thus placed in me. I accepted the call only because it offered opportunity for a worthwhile public service. I have never regarded public office as anything other than a public trust; and I would like the people of this country to know that I regard this position in no other light than as a great public trust.

137448

Programme—Rational, Progressive, Practicable

In this connection I have had no personal desire to be the means of perpetuating the name of any political party—my own or any other. It is what a party stands for that matters. It is the direction it is going that counts. It is the way it conducts itself and the results it gets that commands the confidence and wins a place in the hearts of the people. But this historic party, having directed its course along lines which the times demand, and having honoured me with its leadership, I propose to give to the true spirit of its programme the most loyal support of which I am capable. I do that because its programme is at once rational and progressive and practicable; and because, if put into effect, it will achieve the maximum of stability, security and unity for this country.

In accordance with custom I will become, in due course, to use the official language, the "leader of the opposition". In that position I mean to give to the government the maximum of co-operation in its war efforts.

The Danger of Bureaucracy

But the situation in which the parliamentary opposition finds itself today is far from satisfactory. Under war pressure, the government has not developed democratic devices, to relieve the Ministers of the Crown from the increased responsibilities which in wartime they have to carry. It will be admitted that many of these Ministers are working to the limit of their capacity. But that large part of their work beyond their capacity, the government, by Order in Council, has delegated, in many cases without essential democratic restrictions and controls, to a huge and growing bureaucracy. The result is that government appointees, who are in no democratic sense responsible to the people of this country, not only administer vast enterprises but apparently formulate government policy, certainly announce government policy; and, in some cases, this new order of civil servants even publicly criticizes government policy. I scarcely need to remind you that the usurping of these powers by bureaucracy is the negation of responsible government.

Under-Secretaries vs. Bureaucrats

The difficulties of war administration are admittedly great. To meet them, a great deal of the executive authority of the state must be delegated. It is not necessary, however, and certainly extremely dangerous, to delegate responsible government. If Ministers of the Crown are so busy with their ordinary duties that they have no adequate time to deal properly with the additional problems of war, surely it would be much preferable to relieve them by having Under-Secretaries, as they have in Great Britain, than to delegate to newly appointed civil servants, as has been done in Canada, those duties of responsible government which only the Ministers themselves can properly discharge. What is required is that those responsible for government policy should be answerable to Parliament. Until the government has really attempted to make an arrangement which will guarantee this, it cannot say that it has even tried to adapt our democratic machinery to the needs of war. Until such a purpose has been achieved, the parliamentary opposition has not

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137449

now, and will not have, any adequate opportunity for discharging its proper function in Parliament.

Unity Through Reason, Truth and Justice

It has been my privilege for more than 30 years to live and work and serve in sections of Canadian territory which embrace not only Anglo-Saxon and French-speaking people but people of many other racial origins. Regardless of the countries from which they or their ancestors came, those now here, including the earlier settlers from France and the British Isles, are, with but few exceptions, eager to be good Canadians. There falls, therefore, upon public men the necessity of building up and maintaining in this country the spirit of a united nation.

Thus it is that in this, my first address to a Canadian-wide audience as leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, I wish to repeat what I said on another occasion. "I want to help build a united Canada. I want to try to help get Canada back to the unity Macdonald and Cartier gave it in the beginning and that Laurier so well maintained. I want to try to arrest the trend towards separatism, so dangerous to Confederation. It is not in the interest of any section of Canada that any existing misunderstandings should continue.

"While I believe that if our democracy is to survive it can only survive on the basis of the acceptance of democratic decisions—yet I believe also that, in a country so filled with minorities as Canada, the basic rights of minorities must be fully guarded. On basic fundamental matters, majorities must have the right of decision, but within that right there must be a place for tolerance and justice, without which the accomplishment of unity is impossible. I believe in the spirit of Cartier when he said we should speak 'in the language of reason, truth and justice'."

Neither Favouritism Nor Sectionalism but Justice and a Fair Deal for All

It may be expected by some that, having been a farmer and having been concerned much of my life with farmers' problems, farmers will receive a special place in the working out of any adjustments with which I may be associated. Let me be not misunderstood in this respect. I would not be frank if I did not make clear that, in my opinion, that third of Canada's population more or less directly concerned with farming and other primary industries, and spread over every province of Canada, has seldom, except in wartime and not always then, received a square deal in our economy. That being so, an improvement is in order. The people affected are in every province and they do not expect more than fair treatment. That much they are entitled to have. That much I shall strive to obtain for them.

What every true Canadian should endeavour to achieve is not favours to any but just treatment for all—an honest effort to treat equitably the different callings that together make up our population and the different sections that make up our nation. It should not matter whether men are farmers, industrialists, office clerks, bankers, labourers, or people of any other calling; and it does not matter whether men live

137450

in the East or West, in the Maritimes or in British Columbia—it must be our aim to see that, as far as practicable, every class and every section will be equitably rewarded for the contribution it makes to our society. There ought not to be Eastern Canadians or Western Canadians. Let us try to get to the place where we shall all be Canadian Canadians.

Canada's War Contribution Analyzed

I have no doubt that most of you who are listening to me tonight are concerned, as I am, with respect to the part Canada is playing in the prosecution of the war, and also as to what plans the party I shall lead has in mind for those less tragic but equally difficult days, which will face us following the end of this conflict.

It is a huge and terrible enterprise that the nation has taken on. The cost in human sacrifice, we, of course, cannot yet count; the cost in money is beyond our comprehension. The tax collector's hand necessarily is felt heavily throughout the land. Our resources the government has to draft, our pockets it has to empty, and our boys it has to ask to risk their lives. These things being so, the question always before us must be whether the government is getting good enough results for the sacrifices it is exacting from the Canadian people.

In several branches of our war administration Canada has made a creditable contribution, but as to others doubts arise and questions are being asked. Have we marshalled our manpower efficiently and fairly? Have we accomplished a maximum approach to equality of sacrifice? Have we been inspired to a united determination to win this war at any cost? It is largely upon the character of the answers to these questions that the success of our war effort will depend.

Courageous and Realistic Manpower Policy Needed

I am not competent at this distance to be critical of the detail of War Administration. But in my opinion one of the principal obstacles in the way of an all-out prosecution of Canada's war effort is the failure of the Government to adopt a courageous and realistic manpower policy. There is confusion and doubt with respect to manpower, not only in the armed services and in the munitions and other plants but also on the farms of this country. This is due to a lack of control and co-ordination within the Government itself, and to an excess of timidity in setting up and enforcing policies which the effective prosecution of the war demands.

One has only to look around one's own community to observe the shortcomings of the present manpower policy. And so tonight I add my voice to that of many others in urging the Government to correct this most serious defect in what is the very core of the nation's war effort—the efficient utilization of its manpower. I am of the opinion that, quite regardless of racial origin, the Canadian people are ready, while this war is on, to accept whatever duties the Government considers to be necessary for each one of us, providing only that the policy is a logical one, wisely planned and efficiently executed, and that it is fair to all concerned.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137451

Our Challenge—To Light the Beacons of a New World

We in this generation ought never to forget that the war days in which we are now living are the most fateful days humanity has ever been called upon to face. The stakes are high. To this generation of free men has been given a torch with which, if we have the capacity, we may light the beacons of a new world—a new world over which countless future generations shall pass in peace and plenty and freedom of the human spirit. It should be our prayer to Divine Providence that we be given the wisdom and courage and power of will to see that that torch never flickers until it shines brightly in every land where men desire to be free.

Appreciation to Old Friends

In closing these remarks, may I ask the indulgence of my greater audience throughout Canada while I say a brief word to the folks in Manitoba whom it has been my privilege to serve for more than 20 years, and to those in Saskatchewan where for 13 earlier years I made my home. The honour of the leadership of this great party has been, for me, tempered by more than a touch of sadness. My new duties will take me away from those with whom more than half of my life has been spent, and whom I regard as true friends. Nothing would please me more than to shake the hand of each of you individually. But perhaps it is just as well this way, because I find it difficult even to speak calmly when the close attachments of three and a half decades are thus disturbed.

If I have made some slight contribution to your pride in rational government, through the privilege of being your public servant, it is due in no small measure to the co-operation of others, and to the sympathetic understanding of the men and women of all races and creeds with whom it has been my privilege to work. We stood together in times when the going was rough, as well as when the seas were calm. I have no words to express my appreciation of the loyalty and friendship it has been given me to enjoy.

With all the sincerity that simple words can convey, let me say I prize the memories I shall take with me. I only hope that my going will not be misunderstood by anyone. I go, amongst other reasons, because the things for which we stood in the interests of Canada seem the more likely to be attained by my going.

The Democratic Way

And now to those of the larger family of Canadians who have listened to me, let me express my thanks. As I enter a wider field of service on your behalf, I ask no more of you than that each one play his part as a good Canadian. If in the future the conduct and the programme of others should appeal to your considered judgment, let them have your support. That is the democratic way. If, on the other hand, what we have to offer should to you seem best in the general interest of Canada we shall be happy to have deserved your confidence and, we trust, your generous support as we seek to make this country a better place for all of us to live in. That, too, is the democratic way.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137451

Our Challenge—To Light the Beacons of a New World

We in this generation ought never to forget that the war days in which we are now living are the most fateful days humanity has ever been called upon to face. The stakes are high. To this generation of free men has been given a torch with which, if we have the capacity, we may light the beacons of a new world—a new world over which countless future generations shall pass in peace and plenty and freedom of the human spirit. It should be our prayer to Divine Providence that we be given the wisdom and courage and power of will to see that that torch never flickers until it shines brightly in every land where men desire to be free.

Appreciation to Old Friends

In closing these remarks, may I ask the indulgence of my greater audience throughout Canada while I say a brief word to the folks in Manitoba whom it has been my privilege to serve for more than 20 years, and to those in Saskatchewan where for 13 earlier years I made my home. The honour of the leadership of this great party has been, for me, tempered by more than a touch of sadness. My new duties will take me away from those with whom more than half of my life has been spent, and whom I regard as true friends. Nothing would please me more than to shake the hand of each of you individually. But perhaps it is just as well this way, because I find it difficult even to speak calmly when the close attachments of three and a half decades are thus disturbed.

If I have made some slight contribution to your pride in rational government, through the privilege of being your public servant, it is due in no small measure to the co-operation of others, and to the sympathetic understanding of the men and women of all races and creeds with whom it has been my privilege to work. We stood together in times when the going was rough, as well as when the seas were calm. I have no words to express my appreciation of the loyalty and friendship it has been given me to enjoy.

With all the sincerity that simple words can convey, let me say I prize the memories I shall take with me. I only hope that my going will not be misunderstood by anyone. I go, amongst other reasons, because the things for which we stood in the interests of Canada seem the more likely to be attained by my going.

The Democratic Way

And now to those of the larger family of Canadians who have listened to me, let me express my thanks. As I enter a wider field of service on your behalf, I ask no more of you than that each one play his part as a good Canadian. If in the future the conduct and the programme of others should appeal to your considered judgment, let them have your support. That is the democratic way. If, on the other hand, what we have to offer should to you seem best in the general interest of Canada we shall be happy to have deserved your confidence and, we trust, your generous support as we seek to make this country a better place for all of us to live in. That, too, is the democratic way.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137452

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 19, 1943.

Hon. John Bracken,
604 Stradbrooke Ave.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Bracken:

I have been asked to suggest to you that when you are next in Toronto you arrange to see Colonel Picking, Editor of "The Canadian Veteran," the organ, as I understand it, of the Canadian Legion. This request has been made of me by Colonel Cockeram, who tells me that Colonel Picking is anxious to meet you and that he is anxious to be of such assistance as he can.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137453

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 19, 1943.

Hon. John Bracken,
604 Stradbrooke Ave.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Bracken:

I have dictated some thoughts which are enclosed herewith. They are more or less general, but their implication is pretty clear. I have kept in mind what seems to me very necessary to be said at this time.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137454

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 22, 1943.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear John:

Enclosed is a letter from Hon. R. C. Matthews, who is quite a curler. It would certainly do no harm if you could accept. In any event, please write him direct.

Very kindest regards always,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137455

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS
140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
TELEPHONE 3-1192

January 28th, 1943.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

My dear Arthur:

Thank you very much for sending me forward the letter from the Honourable R. C. Matthews. I am going to endeavour to arrange to play a few ends on Wednesday afternoon.

Looking forward to seeing you on Wednesday and with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. Lee Rackham

P.S. I have written Mr Matthews direct as you suggested J.L.R.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137456

A D D R E S S
by the
HON. JOHN BRACKEN,
to the
Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association,
Toronto,
February 3, 1943

It is an interesting coincidence that the boy who left an Eastern Ontario dairy farm 36 years ago should now, as a prodigal son, make his first bow to an Ontario audience at the annual meeting of a dairy cattle breeders' association. I am very pleased to be able to say that if I had had the choice, no happier auspices could have been arranged for my first official visit than that of a farmers' organization at its annual convention in my native Province, in this great city in the centre of Canada's population and wealth.

My first word to you must be one of thanks for your more than generous welcome. I would not be frank if I did not say it is a very great pleasure to be here tonight, a rare privilege to be numbered among your guests, and a very signal honour to have been asked to speak to you.

I come to you as a native son - I was born in Leeds County. On our farm we didn't have purebred Holsteins as you have - we couldn't afford them then - but we always paid the purebred breeders a great compliment. Any cow that was black and white, we prided ourselves must have descended from a Holstein; any that were red and white we credited to Ayrshire ancestry; and these that were of that colour and fattened easily, we made ourselves believe had Shorthorn blood in their veins . If there were any brown or fawn ones about, they were of Jersey extraction and we expected them to give rich milk. In that way we paid unconscious but deserved compliment to the purebred breeders, and, at the same time, satisfied our own ego where there wasn't much else to be proud of in the pedigrees of the cattle.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137457

I recall those days very clearly, as though they were yesterday. They were busy days, full of work, and little leisure. I remember we got up at 4;30 in the morning. If sometimes we slept in, we got up as late as 5. My job was to go for the cows, help with the milking, take the milk to the factory, bring back the whey, then have breakfast; after that, do a day's work in the field, come home at six, have supper, milk the cows, cool the milk, put the cattle in the night pasture, finish up the other chores -- and then we had all the rest of the day to ourselves.

As I was coming down here the other day, after 36 years in Western Canada, I could not help but cast my mind back over the intervening years and note the changes time had wrought. Rural Ontario has grown more beautiful with the years. Statistically, it has been but little altered, even though the urban population has multiplied to two and a half times its earlier numbers. In that period the West has seen much of its history written, and a great multiplication of its agriculture. Significant technological changes have taken place. I remember my father teaching me to plough with a one-furrow walking plow; now it is not uncommon to see power machines plowing 20 acres a day. As a small boy, I can recall the neighbours mowing timothy by hand among the stumps of a clearing, and harvesting the small fields of wheat with a cradle; and latterly we have seen two men with a combine harvest and thresh 40 acres in a single day. In the earlier period I saw the sower scattering his seed by hand, while out West last year one machine sowed 200 acres in one day of 24 hours.

What a panorama of economic history the period has shown with its change and development, its progress and retrogression, its hope and despair, its booms and depressions, its droughts and its bumper crops, its wars and its alleged peace. What an age of experience for Canada to look back upon; What a laboratory of social and economic

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137458

experiment to draw upon in the shaping of the Canada of tomorrow!

My remarks tonight will be directed not only to this audience of farmers but to the audience of farm and other people far beyond this room. With your permission, I shall speak briefly to you about Agriculture, which is your particular interest, but what I really have in mind is to speak to you as Canadians.

As one looks back over the record of the last thirty years, one fact about Canada stands out in clear relief. Since I left that little farm in Eastern Ontario the scars of two world wars have left their imprints on the face of the world. In those times of national emergency, when confronted with a major issue from the outside, our people rallied to the call of danger. They demonstrated that when a cause is great enough, we can put ourselves behind it and pay whatever price is required of us, even though it be the price of war.

But when the element of national danger is removed, when there is no external threat to our political existence, we fall back again into the position of a State without positive direction, without apparent moral purpose, each individual and each sectional and each pressure group nursing his or its individual objectives, the population as a whole lacking sufficient urge to unite in the pursuit of those national objectives that should be the primary purpose of a modern State.

Our record between the two great wars is a demonstration of the high price we pay for the lack of such positive national objectives as will command the widespread support of the people, in peacetime as well as in war. We may well ask ourselves the question ---- Are we to continue as a nation, with no clearly stated and widely

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137459

accepted objectives of social and economic progress? Or shall we, in the greatest era of scientific, mechanical, and economic progress the human family has ever experienced, put ourselves in the position of serving our 11½ million Canadians by a programme of sane, progressive, and rational reform? If it is to be the latter, then we must have national objectives, of a character that will not only earn the respect of our people but that will stand up under their most critical analysis, and that will command their militant support.

Given such objectives, and given such understanding of them, there is nothing this nation cannot do in peacetime that it can do in war. In this war, our national income has been doubled, and our unemployed have been given jobs, and a measure of general stability, though under doubtful auspices, has been, for the time being, assured - all this while we are spending three times as much in one year on war as, in the whole ten years of depression and unemployment, we found it impossible to spend for the relief of those in need.

But, you ask, what are these national objectives you talk about? And why have they not already been achieved?

In the last two or three decades, we talked a good deal about our rights and privileges in this country and in other countries, but we talked much less about our responsibilities and our obligations. With what result? Today, humanity is reaping the reward of the indifference that was allowed to creep into the great majority of democracies in the world. Until this war began, complacency was the cardinal sin of the electorates, as well as of many of the governments of the world.

I suggest to you that practically every surrender made by democratic governments in the last ten years was because those governments were too complacent and their people too indifferent to

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137460

become united in facing the realities before them. The price that is now being exacted for that indifference is the blood and sweat and sacrifice of the greatest war in all of human history.

But, you ask, how did democratic people get that way? In Canada, we got that way by letting our democracy grow up and maintain itself very much as Topsy did in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin." We got that way because we worshipped other gods. We applied ourselves to other things, chiefly our individual tasks, neglecting the great and worthy objectives which a modern State is capable of reaching, and which, in the modern world, it cannot avoid without sacrificing its unity, its safety, and its future.

And now has come, as a rude shock to this complacency, the most destructive war of all time. We now see more clearly that we must consciously determine what it is we wish to achieve, and then set about achieving it, if we are to escape the consequences of a rising tide of protest, and make ourselves worthy of the responsibilities of a modern State in these rapidly changing times.

Hitler achieved unity and certain national objectives, even with a philosophy that no Christian democractic people can accept. He got it at a cost to the world that you and I and our sons on a hundred battlefields are now paying. And Canada and the Commonwealth and the Anglo-Saxon world must achieve unity and national objectives more worthy than we have had if some form of totalitarianism is not to fasten itself upon us and upon the world.

And so my call to you farmers tonight, and to all others who may be listening, is a call to a greater sense of responsibility for certain social and economic objectives which this country cannot afford to neglect except at the peril of its existence as a free economy in a Christian democratic civilization.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137461

Let me indicate some of the objectives that the ordinary man in Canada who gives thought to the matter wants to see achieved. Time will not permit me to elaborate on them in any detail.

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

1.- To do our full part to win the war.

Nazism and Democracy do not mix. Both cannot exist on the earth. One or other of them must go. Upon our generation has fallen the terrible responsibility of determining which one shall remain. I am sure every one here agrees that, at whatever cost, ours must go down in history as the generation which saved our Christian democratic civilization for the future of mankind.

2.- To make sure the war stays won.

The world is getting tired of wars to end wars, and of peace treaties that don't bring peace. Race hatreds and international jealousies and ignorance are difficult negotiators at a peace table; but we must not let that discouragement hinder our efforts toward an enduring peace. This peace must be a final peace. We must make sure this war stays won.

3.- The assurance to every man of work, of fair reward for his work, and of equality of opportunity to make the most of his own life.

We didn't give this assurance in the dismal Thirties. The taxpayers did not think they could afford it and governments that thought otherwise didn't remain governments. Now both know that jobs are cheaper in the long run than the dole; that full employment

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137462

is better than a million people on relief; and that faith in the fairness of a nation's labour laws brings unity, not dissension; morale, not frustration; and stability, not chaos.

4.- <u>The requirement of every man that he carry his own weight in the community if he can</u>.

There is nothing quite so vital to the State as the spirit of enterprise and work. Unless there is maximum production, there cannot be maximum prosperity. We must be on guard lest too much paternalism lead more people than have to do so to lean on the State. Let us never do anything that imperils in the least degree the total product of human toil; let us rather do everything that man can do to increase that product; and let us improve the capacity and encourage the desire of all men to help.

5.- <u>The healthy development and appropriate training of our human resources</u>.

The human family is our greatest asset. There are 11½ million human souls in Canada. Some come into the world handicapped from the beginning. Many grow up ill-nourished. Some die at an early age. Many are inefficient through under-nourishment. It is reported that there are 340,000 sick on the average every day and that the sick bill comes to $300,000,000.00 a year. We have made a poor job of conserving and developing and training our human resources. We spend seven times as much on "curing" people as we do on preventing illness. That isn't putting the emphasis in the right place. We must increase the Preventive Services. We must make ours a race of healthy and efficient men and women.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137463

6.- <u>The conservation of the physical resources on which our prosperity is based</u>.

This generation is enjoying returns from the exploitation of resources which cannot be replaced. Canada is now wasting the capital value of her forests, and drawing heavily upon her birthright in the fertility of her soils. The problem is to get the maximum returns from these and other resources, while at the same time retaining enough of their basic values to assure a maximum perpetual annual return for all time to come. This is possible in all save the "wasting" resources, such as mining, in which, after the ore is taken out, there is nothing left but a hole in the ground. A maximum perpetual annual return must be our goal.

7.- <u>The underwriting by the State of economic prosperity, as well as social security</u>.

That title may scare some reactionaries. The fact is that social security has been on the way for many years and there will be more of it in the future than in the past. But social security does not mean prosperity - it is conceivable that it might mean a rationed poverty. Prosperity comes from production, and production from enterprise - largely private enterprise. It is when enterprise fails that prosperity disappears.

The State must give such assurance to enterprise as will keep it functioning and employing people. At the same time it must prevent exploitation of the many for the benefit of the few. And when employment for any reason falls off, the State must step in and give employment on useful works. The State thus underwrites prosperity by the assurance of fair treatment that it gives to enterprises which provide employment and to workers who may temporarily lose employment. In these two ways, and by

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137464

a fiscal policy that assures a high national income, the State underwrites prosperity.

The State here, unlike in Germany, is the servant of the people, not their master. Finance and other economic mechanisms associated with it must likewise be regarded as the servants, not the masters of our economy. The underwriting of prosperity and social security is a proper function of the State.

8.- <u>The distribution of the fruits of prosperity on the basis of service rendered</u>.

When national production is high, there is more of material things to go around. There must, therefore, be retained the incentive to production and the incentive to better work. To the extent that enterprise produces goods and gives employment, it must be reasonably rewarded; and when John Jones does better work than Bill Smith, he deserves a greater reward - and should get it.

9.- <u>National unity within the State and maximum economic and friendly co-operation with other States</u>.

We have had much lip service to Canadian unity; but Canadian unity is noticeable chiefly by its absence. The sore spots in our economic life have received too little attention. Sectional and group misunderstandings have too seldom been met with frankness. There has been too little emphasis on those desirable national objectives, upon which a great measure of unity exists.

As to economic and friendly co-operation with other States, two reasons compel such a policy - the wider the area of such co-operation, the greater the potential prosperity of those affected; and the closer and more interwoven the economies and understanding of different nations,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137465

the greater the prospect of avoiding war.

Avoiding war raises the question of assuring peace. In days of old, there were three plagues, the prospects of which brought fear to the hearts of men - war, hunger, and pestilence. In the days to come, we can banish all three, if we win this war and take steps to see that we don't lose the peace that will follow it.

What will winning the peace involve? Many things, no doubt, but three in particular:-

1.- The setting up of an effective system of international, collective security;

2.- The creation of an international police force; and

3.- The restoration of international trade.

An international collective security pact will give permanence to the means of assuring peace.

An international police force will give assurance that a world war will not come again, to surprise and disrupt the orderly pursuits of men.

The restoration of international trade on a broad basis, together with the development of science and the use of mechanized equipment, will make possible the production of material goods on a scale such as the world has never before known.

Let me add a further thought here. In these swiftly moving times, the impact of forces beyond our command is, to a large extent, moulding our common destiny. The world is on the march today. The world of tomorrow will not be the world of yesterday; and the thinking of men of today is not that of the same men in days gone by.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137466

If anything stands out clearly in this vale of shifting philosophies, it is that the world is moving closer to an era of wider collective security - an era in which the freer interchange of goods between nations will provide not only the life-blood of greater prosperity for individual nations but in which the greater the interchange of goods between them, the greater will be the barrier to the recurring tragedy of a world war every twenty years.

10.- <u>The placing of those engaged in agriculture in a position of economic equality with those in other callings</u>.

The Canadian people have heard much about the problem of agriculture. It has been on many lips on frequent occasions over the last 40 years. Some people have thus come to wonder whether it is only a chronic grouch or whether it has reality. The representations on its behalf have been so frequent that they have become shopworn in the eyes of many who do not understand. I sometimes wonder whether they are not regarded as a perennial nuisance which has to be put up with but about which the least possible need be done.

I know where I stand on the matter. Let me make that position clear.

It is not foreordained that farmers as a class shall work for less pay than anybody else;

nor have their children receive only one-quarter of the chance of a secondary education or one-tenth of the chance of a university education that other children get;

nor see their wives forced by economic circumstances into lives of toil, usually 12 but often 14 hours a day, Sundays and holidays included.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137467

These things are not inevitable. And they are not creditable to Canada. There is no reason why any farm people in Canada should be forced into the position of poor relations of the rest of society. Their relative status has been corrected in other countries, and it can be corrected here. Only lack of courage and determination stand in the way.

No one in urban life that I know of wants to see an inferior economic status fastened upon rural people. No one deliberately plans to keep rural people at these disadvantages. The trouble is that no one with the necessary authority has determined to correct the basic economic ills of the industry.

Farmers don't want handouts from the State. They want markets at fair prices for what they produce. Failing that, they want - and have every justification for expecting - a fair relationship to exist between the prices of what they sell and the prices of what they buy and have to pay for, including labour. To use a now hackneyed phrase, they want "parity." That means a square deal - no more and no less - a fair share of the nation's income.

The agricultural problem can be corrected in a manner that will be in the best interests of Canada as a whole. It has been done elsewhere, and Canada should do no less. Until it is done, Canadians other than farmers will continue to be worse off than they need be, and they, as non-farmers, will continue out of their own taxes to bonus a sick industry, and the industry itself will still continue to be sick.

Although I seek a square deal for farmers and other basic producers, I would be unfair to my present trust and to anything I have ever attempted if I sought for any or all of these groups a preferred position in relation to any other section of our economic life. Let it

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137468

be clear now and always - I seek for none of them any preferred position. As a group, farmers do not ask for that. They seek only a square deal and, let me say quite frankly, Canada cannot afford to give them less. Neither can she afford to give them more.

My views on these matters are not adjusted to suit different audiences. They are the same in this city as in the back concessions of rural Canada. What is best for Canada as a whole should determine what is good for any part of it - and ought to be so accepted if Canada is to be a nation and not just a collection of warring factions, each trying to benefit itself at the expense of the rest.

Let it be clear, therefore, that no section of our economy, whether it be yours or mine, or some other, need expect special favours, and, likewise, no section need fear that, if called to accept larger responsibilities in this country, we shall be influenced in our judgment of what is right and fair, by the pressure of any special interest. We shall endeavour to make the rules under which we live more fair to all, which includes those living in the outlying sections of this Dominion, both East and West, as well as those living here in the centre.

For far too long in Canada we have been fed on the husks and chaff of class appeal and sectional prejudice, and have thus come to think of ourselves as farmers or urban workers or industrialists or French or English, or something other than Canadians. It is time we cured the major sore spots in our economy, and removed any important inequalities of opportunity that may exist, in order that our minds might be free to think of ourselves as Canadians - so that we might, in full co-operation, devote our time to increasing the sum total of the prosperity of us all, rather than just fighting over the division of a lesser total than is possible.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137469

I desire now to pay a tribute which I think is much deserved and with which I believe the farmers in this audience will entirely agree - a tribute to those who have made possible one of Canada's prized contributions to this war, viz, munitions and supplies. That great contribution has been achieved in this part of Canada only because there was in existence here a well-staffed and well-thought-out industrial organization - an organization which, with its inventive genius and the co-operation of patriotic workers, was able to bring about the miracle of production of which every Canadian has a right to be proud. However much we may dislike the fact that munitions and other war industries have not been well distributed throughout the Dominion; however much we may deplore the waste and errors in the hurried construction of huge war enterprises, or the loss of time through labour disputes, which could and should be avoided, the fact remains that a large output has been secured, that it is now doing its part in the war, and that that output is a credit to both management and workers in this part of Canada.

Some of you may ask why I am talking to farm people about these industrial and other national problems. Let me answer that we in Canada must find a way, not only to be united in our purposes, but we must find a way to attain a better understanding of the simple economies on which a nation of such varied enterprise must depend. It is to our mutual advantage that the basic producer, whether a farmer, a fisherman, a miner or a lumberman, understand something about the industrial worker's place in our economy, just as we expect that industry, labour, and other sections of our economic life, shall appreciate how much an improved earning and living standard for our basic producers would be reflected in the total prosperity, which includes their own.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137470

The simple truth is that all material wealth in the world is first created by nature and then taken from the earth by the enterprise of man. It follows that industry and other business groups, with all they mean in the way of employment, are by-products of the natural wealth of the land. If we can start at the bottom by correcting the inequality which I believe has existed in regard to basic producers, it must follow that the workers in industries and in all other parts of the nation's economic life will, in turn, benefit from the production of this real wealth, upon which all industries and related business interests must depend for their survival.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you and I are living in most critical days. We will either win this war or the human race will sink back once again into a long period not unlike the Dark Ages. If we win, we shall leave the way free for modern society to accomplish such an era of potential peace, plenty and progress as the world has never before known.

Thus it is that the generation of men and women now living - the generation to which you and I belong - finds itself in the most challenging period in all of human history. Such a responsibility has fallen upon us as will, in all probability, determine the course of human progress perhaps for centuries to come. The question that faces us is - Are we capable of shaping the society of tomorrow in a way that will give to us, and to later generations, a new faith in Canada, and what Canada stands for in the world that is even now taking form before our eyes?

If we are, let us make of the day when this night of barbarism is past - let us make of that day a monument to freedom; let it be a day when dignity clothes the task and crowns the head of every honest worker; let it be a day when individual responsibility will be sought by all and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137471

shunned by none; a day when enterprise shall be encouraged and when the workers on the land, and all workers elsewhere, shall be rewarded fairly for their toil; a day when every human life shall be prized and developed and trained, and given full access to the useful wisdom of the ages.

Let this generation be the architect as well as the harbinger of such a day and it may well be that we shall have given to posterity a world in which scarcity will give place to plenty, and want will no more haunt even the humblest dwelling in the land - a world where drudgery will no longer be the frequent companion of the woman in the farm home - a world where fear shall remain no more to imprison the souls of men - a world where peace shall reign, and where the spirit of man shall once again be freed from threat of bondage by either the political or economic state.

Is that too much to aspire to? I doubt if there is one here who will say No. Then let the prophetic words of Owen Seaman be my final thought tonight. Addressing your generation and mine, he says:-

"Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life;

"Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your heart,
That God has given you the priceless dower
To live in these great times, and bear your part
In Freedom's crowning hour;

"That ye may tell your sons who see the light
High in the heavens - their heritage to take -
'I saw the powers of darkness put to flight;
I saw the morning break'."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137472

Yes, we are witnessing the powers of darkness put to flight by as brave a generation of young men as ever donned the uniform of a soldier. Shortly, provided we do our part, we shall see the morning break; and when it does, let this be our challenge - let us whose blood has not been shed - let us be ready to make of the day it ushers in a monument that will live forever in the lives of men -- a monument that will be worthy of the sacrifice of the boys who went away, some of them not to come back - the boys in blue, in khaki, and in grey.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137473

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 13, 1943.

Personal

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I was in Montreal yesterday and we made a very important call. Our friend made one other, alone. After quite full discussion, it was decided to limit the programme for the present, but, of course, not unduly at all, and our proposal was that same be completely performed within a very short time. It would make the performance in that Province exactly the same as we have already achieved in this. I am expecting a telephone message any time as to this being definitely undertaken and the area covered, which I hope will be very small.

I would have liked indeed to have gone back via Ottawa, but could not do so as I cannot well, at the present time, be away from here more than one day, and had a special engagement for today.

I know the Ontario situation, Provincially, is complicated and a matter of great concern to you. If you could run up quietly about the middle of this coming week, it would be worth while, I am sure. If you find you really cannot, I will, when I have anything important to convey, call up Mr. Bell and he can get you to the 'phone in his office at a specific time. It is doubtful, though, if the developments are important, whether I would feel like talking much about it over the 'phone. I believe there is the friendliest possible disposition toward you at Queen's Park and anxiety that nothing be done to prejudice your prospects.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137474

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 25, 1943.

Hon. John Bracken, Esq.,
c/o Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Bracken:

I have been so impressed with the enclosed that I thought I should send it to you. The real thinking revealed in this memorandum is certainly of an order far above that upon which we usually are nourished by so-called economists. I think the principles set out in this memorandum are sound and may well serve as guide-posts.

True, the bringing about of the all-important international measures is difficult and may be slow, and true also, the Government measures and the industrial measures are in great degree, but not altogether, subject to the introduction of the international measures.

You may have received the document before, but I think it is abundantly worth preserving.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A. S. NICHOLSON AND SON, LIMITED
BURLINGTON, ONTARIO

137475

April 9th, 1943.

The Hon. John Bracken,
Chateau Laurier,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mr. Bracken,-

My letter to you of February 14 read in part, as follows:

> "When at the Coast next month, I will endeavour to have this worked out and be able to give you a close estimate of just what the extra cost to the public treasury will be and who gets it".

I made rather an extended trip covering points in Washington, Oregon, and northern California, and returned only a day or two ago.

While at the Coast I did not have this worked out, but I gathered the information and figures necessary to enable me to work it out here. It is quite a little job and I will not be able to do it immediately.

However, I notice from the press that you are going West, and I just wanted you to know what progress I was making - and to assure you that you would have the figures, as promised, as quickly as I can get them set up in the proper form here.

Sincerely yours,

ASN/LR
Dictated but not
re-read.

COPY

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137476

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS
140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
TELEPHONE 3-1192

10th April, 1943.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur,-

Just a note to thank you for the copy of Forsey's book on the "Dissolution of Parliament". I shall read it with very great interest.

For your information, I may add that I am visiting several points in Ontario during the coming week, prior to spending two weeks in British Columbia and ten days or so in the Prairie Provinces. I shall hope to have the opportunity of seeing you on Saturday next, when I have a short time in Toronto.

Thanking you again, and with kindest personal regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1943.

Bracken Starts Prairie Tour

Winnipeg, May 10 (CP).—John Bracken, National Progressive Conservative Leader, plans a flight over the Alaska Highway late this week.

He will leave here either tomorrow night or Wednesday morning on a Prairie speaking tour, opening it with an address at Calgary May 13.

From Calgary, he will go to Edmonton, from where he will fly over the new highway, May 14-15, returning to the Alberta capital where he will speak May 17.

Mr. Bracken will visit Saskatoon May 18; Regina, May 19, and will end his tour at Brandon, May 21, returning to Winnipeg the next day.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137478

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 7, 1943.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

You have every right to be happy over the aftermath of the splendid speech you made here last Friday. Never have I heard a criticism, and on all sides there is nothing but rejoicing that you have struck out and given leadership to the country on issues that are of universal interest and tremendous moment. I was told in Ottawa that in private conversation Mr. Ilsley had said that you had struck the Government at its really vulnerable points.

King's reply was characteristic, and you will hear a lot of that kind of thing from him. To his taunt of your not going into the House I would answer that you have had opportunities, since accepting your present post, of witnessing the performances of the House of Commons under the conditions to which Mr. King has reduced that Assembly. He has used an overwhelming majority to convert the Chamber into anything at all but a deliberative body. The roar of vast numbers of partisans takes the place of debate. A man who dares to advance real criticism is thundered down and a brute majority seeks to make a pariah of him at once. Better service can be rendered this country by going to the people direct, telling them the truth and presenting remedies. Nothing but the mounting force of public opinion can ever restore the Commons to its former prestige and value to the nation, and to public opinion you are making your appeal. Before the audiences of the nation your voice can be heard. The people will listen. The people will not seek to smother argument with noise.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137479

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 29, 1945.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Mr. Gordon Graydon, K. C., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

You will enjoy reading the two editorials enclosed--especially the first one. According to this article, the document mainly quoted is called "the Air Force document" and I presume is an official statement made by the Air Minister. The importance of it can hardly be exaggerated.

As you may imagine, I feel extremely happy that you made a statement on this issue in good time, or certainly before it was too late. The jam we are in today, following as it does on a whole lot of subterfuges and failures to get the most out of Canada's fighting power, is due entirely to the absence of an over-all compulsory system. As you must be tired of hearing me say, the home army scheme was just a fraudulent device to stave off public demand for such a policy.

You will note also that of late the Government press is whittling down on the report of numbers of this home army. The wire they sent me at Winnipeg stated 60,000. Later, news articles from Ottawa made it 75,000. Now it is down to 50,000. My opinion is the figures are really very much higher, and especially when one includes all the paraphernalia necessary for maintenance of the organization.

Very best regards. You are doing excellently and without any question gaining all over Canada.

If the fight here were between the Progressive-Conservatives and the Liberals, I would be quite confident of the former winning handsomely. Really I cannot calculate what the influence of the C. C. F. is going to be. I figure they are going to poll a very large vote indeed and win quite a large number of seats.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137480

They are adopting the same venomous methods used by their corresponding numbers in Italy, Spain and France, and if they are not checked will produce the same results in Canada as has brought about the complete political bedevilment and wreck of those Nations.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137481

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.

TELEPHONE
3-1192

31st July, 1943.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Personal.

Dear Arthur,-

Just arrived this morning from the West and find your letter of the 29th awaiting me.

Thanks for the editorials and for the encouragement your letters always bring.

Hoping I may have the opportunity of seeing you in Toronto on Monday, and with kindest personal regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137482

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.

TELEPHONE
3-1192

August 7th,1943.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
320,Bay Street,
Toronto2, Ont.

Dear Sir, -Personal-

Your letter of the 5th instant has reached this office in the absence from Ottawa of Mr.Bracken. It will be brought to his attention immediately upon his return.

Yours faithfully,

J.E. Denison

(Miss) J.E.Denison,
Executive Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137483

not sent

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 2, 1943.

Hon. John Bracken,
Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I have had some information to the effect that our organization is thinking of getting out a film illustrative of your life, and putting it on throughout Canada. The cost mentioned to me was very high, and, of course, I know the cost would be very high.

My judgment may be quite useless on these matters, but I do not think these pictures are of very much value. My principal concern is, though, that the spending of so much money on the like of that will not be well received by those whom we would like to help us, and may have a serious deterrent effect.

I do wish you would think this over.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137484

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 8, 1945.

Personal

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Gordon Graydon, Esq., K. C.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I am leaving for the West on Sunday evening and will be absent about two and a half weeks. Will be two days and nights in Winnipeg, and one day and night in Calgary, and will return via Edmonton and Saskatoon. I need hardly say that I will use every opportunity to advance your interests. I am speaking in Vancouver and will try not to do you any harm.

The reply to King's pronouncement has had an excellent effect everywhere. I have heard nothing but the most complimentary remarks. To tell the honest truth, I would have liked to have seen it stronger, but the public certainly is well pleased with it.

I would indeed like to see progress made in the way of getting in shape for effective organization in a campaign. No one knows when an election is going to be held--not even Mr. King--but my judgment is it will be held next Spring, somewhere around the fourth anniversary of the last snap-grab contest. You have an excellent man in Ontario here in Mr. Willis; in fact, although I do not know him very well I would judge from the opinions of those who do know him well that he is quite exceptional. Would like to see the big job undertaken now at least to the extent of commitments. The feeling is good and the reliance of the great mass of sensible Canadians is on the Progressive- Conservative Party.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137485

It is mainly because of my conviction of the wisdom of the step last mentioned above that I am writing. A letter addressed to me c/o G. Harold Aikins, K. C., Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, will reach me until Wednesday night next.

Very best regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137486

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 5, 1943.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Gordon Graydon, Esq., K. C., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I am enclosing clipping from the Orillia Packet and Times, containing report of a speech made in Orillia by a Mr. Leavens, C. C. F. M. P. P. for Woodbine, Toronto. The important features are marked. In fact, if you will take time to read, you will see the value this report is. I shed many tears on reading it, but they were not tears of sorrow. Usually these men now--especially Coldwell and Jolliffe--indulge only in subtle, adjustable platitudes. Mr. Leavens, though, has been good enough to write a book.

You will know best when this stuff can be used to advantage--especially in farming communities.

Yours sincerely,

AH/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137487

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.

TELEPHONE
3-1192

4th November, 1943.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO - Ontario.

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Mr. Bracken is still on tour in the Prairie Provinces and I am therefore taking the liberty of sending you an acknowledgment of your letter of the 3rd instant, with which was enclosed a clipping from the Orillia Packet and Times, of a report of a recent speech made by Mr. B. E. Leavens, M.P.P.

If you think this clipping should be forwarded to Mr. Bracken I shall be pleased to do so upon being advised to that effect. Otherwise, it will be brought to Mr. Bracken's attention promptly upon his return to the City.

Yours very truly,

J. E. Denison,

(Miss) J. E. Denison,
Executive Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137488

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 5, 1945.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Gordon Graydon, Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Bracken:

Enclosed is copy of letter I have just received from W. T. Burford as Secretary Canadian Federation of Labour.

The views of this Federation on matters economic are certainly a lot more in accord with my views than those of most Labour organizations. If I ever were sure of anything it is that their views are a lot nearer right than those of other organizations.

You doubtless know Mr. Meikle and Mr. Burford. They are not as strong as the others, but it seems to me the stronger they get the better for Canada.

Please note the last paragraph of the letter and let me have your feeling on the subject. I would think it well worth while to have a talk with Mr. Burford.

Yours very truly,

HH/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137489

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS
140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.
TELEPHONE
3-1192

29th November, 1943.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO - Ontario.

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Thank you for your note of the 3rd instant and for sending me the newspaper report of Mr. Leavens' speech in Orillia last month.

This clipping contains material which should be very helpful to our cause in days to come.

With renewed thanks and kind personal regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137490

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 30, 1943.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o The Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I am a day late, but am sending you herewith the pamphlet I promised you, written by J. L. McDougall of Queen's University.

You already have, of course, the Vancouver speech, in which the ratio between farmers' earnings and labour earnings is dealt with. I told you that the figures I gave there were vouched for by Deachman and as well by the "Letter-Review," a very intelligent weekly issued from Fort Erie. I also mentioned that the figures had been attacked by Grant Dexter in the "Free Press" as not making sufficient allowance for home perquisites that farmers enjoyed.

I now find that the origin of the figures was the Dafoe-Sirois Report. The man who prepared them for the Commission was a Saskatchewan man, whose name I think was Hope. Anyway, you will know. They, therefore, seem to have abundant authority and I am not the least afraid of attack on that or any other phase of the Vancouver speech.

If you find any reason to write Professor McDougall, you might tell him that you are doing so at my suggestion. I know he would be honoured to give you any explanations you wish or any further data you wish. You will observe his figures are somewhat different, but even were his figures correct the contrast would still be startling between labour and the farmer, and the argument based on that contrast entirely unimpaired.

Certainly if my contacts through the West and here are at all indicative of public feeling, the hour has struck for vigorous attack on the Administration. It is

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137491

my honest judgment that you will get more Liberal votes that way than any other way. The country wants to see a strong, virile Party fighting for free enterprise--yes, for freedom on every count of the indictment. The number of writers now thundering against the folly of Socialism is just legion compared to the numbers two years or even one year ago.

Very kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137492

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.

TELEPHONE
3-1192

2nd December, 1943.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

On my arrival here a day or two ago, your letter of the 5th ultimo, re Canadian Federation of Labour, was brought to my attention.

I had previously seen the persons referred to and am hoping to have the privilege of seeing them shortly again.

I am obliged to you also for yours of the 30th ultimo. I appreciate having McDougall's article.

Your own address I have read with interest and profit, and your suggestions I entirely agree with.

Kind personal regards.

Yours very truly,

J. Earl Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137493

Room 1607, 320 Bay Street,
Toronto, December 4, 1943.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

C. W. Peterson of Calgary has written me quite a letter after reading the speech I made at Vancouver. I am quoting the last paragraph, as follows:

> "I had a letter from Colonel Drew the other day in which he suggested I should write a book replying to the recently issued book by Professor Scott on C. C. F. aims. I told him that I considered the writing of books a mere waste of time because they never receive any adequate circulation. I suggested a series of articles for the daily press running over perhaps six months or a year. If the larger metropolitan papers in the East would take them they would receive a thousand times greater circulation than any book possibly could. However, I am glad to know that the country is finally awakening to the fact that if business and industry does not interest itself in placing their case before the public, we are liable to wake up some fine morning functioning under socialist administration."

What Mr. Peterson says is right, and at the first opportunity I am going to see what the chances would be in Toronto of having him invited to contribute some articles on the subject from the farmers' point of view, for the press here. The better medium, of course, is the local press, that is, the weekly, but I am afraid they could not afford the space.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

You may be able to think out some way of using Mr. Peterson's services, because, as emphasized when you were here, I think it is very important that we do.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137495

BRACKEN SAYS GARDINER IS MISLEADING

Ottawa, Dec. 3 (CP).—John Bracken, National Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, said in a statement tonight that Agriculture Minister Gardiner has now found "still another reason for the Government's failure to provide a fair price for bacon hogs—he now suggests that it is the probable lessening market in Britain after the war."

Mr. Bracken said the statement concerning Canadian hog production issued by Mr. Gardiner in Winnipeg last night was one which "glosses over the Government's errors, and which leaves the producer just where he was. . . ."

Partial text of Mr. Bracken's statement follows:

The Minister of Agriculture has made a characteristic statement regarding the hog muddle the Government has brought upon itself—a statement which glosses over the Government's errors, and which leaves the producer just where he was—uncertain of the future, confused by the recent change in policy and steadily reducing the number of his breeding hogs.

The Minister of Agriculture has now found still another reason for the Government's failure to provide a fair price for bacon hogs. He now suggests that it is the probable lessening market in Britain after the war.

In addition the Minister says he was advised by representatives from the Province of Manitoba to increase the bacon exports to Britain by raising the weight of bacon hogs. This is only a half-truth and, therefore, deliberately misleading.

It is true that some people, of whom I was one, pointed out last year when Britain was asking for more bacon, when it was doubtful whether it could be supplied, and when the crop of grain in Western Canada was nearly twice the normal size—1,500,000,000 bushels, compared with 740,000,000 the year before; under these conditions it was pointed out that unless heavier weight hogs were accepted the British contract could probably not be filled.

This was not urged as a peacetime policy; insofar as I was concerned it was suggested only in the circumstances of the great need in Great Britain for bacon, and the huge crop of feed grains in Canada, and then only if the British preferred a greater volume of heavier bacon rather than a limited volume of lighter bacon.

Government Policy to Blame.

If the Government has sent forward low-quality bacon without the knowledge and approval of the British it has only itself to blame. The matter of quality is of interest at the moment, because the present policy of discrimination against hogs in the Government's price policies will result in both a lesser production and a lower quality than would otherwise be forthcoming.

I hope none will be deceived into thinking that I favor low-quality bacon or any other food produce for Britain or any one else, either in peace or war. It was not a question of favoring poor quality; it was wholly a question of whether Britain preferred to have her contract filled or not filled.

By accepting heavier bacon the contract could probably be filled. By not accepting it the contract probably would not be. The answer will shortly be known—even with the heavier sides, reports indicate that at the end of the year the contract may still not be filled.

It may be pointed out that on only one occasion did I ever mention this subject to the Federal authorities, and that was several months after the Bacon Board itself had supported the proposal of helping to meet the British requirements by providing heavier weights.

No amount of sidetracking of the main issue will explain to the satisfaction of the farmers of this country the irrational policy of increasing the price of feed grains without at the same time increasing, to a relative extent, the price of hogs to which these grains are fed.

MEIGHEN PAPERS,

me 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137496

Room 1607, 320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 10, 1945.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I received this morning a letter from Charles W. Peterson and in it he enclosed copy of letter he had just addressed to Colonel Drew. I feel sure that had Colonel Drew been in Canada, he would have communicated the contents of Mr. Peterson's letter to you. It is marked "Personal," but it has to do with matters which I am sure he would not object to having communicated to you. I am, therefore, enclosing a copy.

I need hardly add that with the terms of Mr. Peterson's letter to Colonel Drew I am in entire accord and would think it well worth while to get in touch with two or three prominent papers here and see if they would give their co-operation.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137497

Room 1607, 320 Bay Street,
Toronto, December 13, 1943.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Gordon Graydon, Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I am having sent down to you a little booklet entitled "Unemployment is Caused by Disparity of Wages."

I know your time for reading is very limited, but this little pamphlet is short and right to the point. Its purpose is to show that the growing disparity in labour returns as between the industrial (including transportation and mining) fields and farming is at the root of the unemployment difficulties of the last twenty years. No doubt the reason I like it is because it is this very doctrine I have been preaching for some years myself, and you no doubt found a reference to it in the Vancouver speech. The nettle has to be grasped, especially in the United States and Canada.

I have run my eye today over the Toronto Star's criticism of your Hamilton speech. It is a very sloppily edited paper, and usually they take no trouble whatever to verify their facts. They are wholly wrong in the assertion that Hitler was raised to power by the business Junkers. This is thoroughly dealt with in Stolper's book, "This Age of Fable." Thyssen was about the only one who contributed, and he was a weakling son of an able father who had passed on.

Also they are wholly wrong in saying that Russian conditions were below the ground before the revolution. No doubt they were bad in many phases during the last war, but before the war—that is, in 1913—they were better than they were in 1934, by actual statistical analysis. The "Star" also forgets that other nations have been devoting just as big a proportion of their efforts—and indeed, a bigger proportion—to war production than Russia.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137498

Your speech at Hamilton has made an excellent impression.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137499

13th December, 1943.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

As we stand on the threshold of a new year, permit me to extend to you the Season's Greetings, coupled with the hope that the days ahead may afford you renewed opportunities for public service and bring to you a full measure of health, happiness and prosperity.

With kind personal regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

John Bracken

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
Toronto,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137500

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.

TELEPHONE
3-1192

13th December, 1943.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Thank you for your letters of the 4th and 10th, relative to the preparation by C. W. Peterson, of Calgary, of a reply to the book issued by Professor Scott, in which he outlines the aims of the C.C.F. party.

There is no doubt the press is the medium through which the reply would reach the greatest number of people. Accordingly, I am taking the matter up with Mr. Brown, our Director of Publicity, with a view to ascertaining the best channel through which to have the suggested articles syndicated.

With kind personal regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

H. H. Blackburn

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137501

December 17, 1945.

My dear John:

I am glad indeed to have your generous greetings for the Christmas Season, and no one in Canada reciprocates more heartily than I do.

I hope you and I will be able to get out of the conspiracy into which Ian MacKenzie has entwined us out in B. C. The man must be crazy.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. John Bracken,
The Roxborough,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137502

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 13, 1944.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Gordon Graydon, Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear John:

My habit seems to be to pile up material for you to read. I can honestly say, though, I never send you anything unless I think it of special value.

It is difficult to get reliable information as to the Government's intentions on Health Insurance. I understand they have been wobbling considerably in reaching a decision and have lately withdrawn the printing of a Bill dealing with the subject. There are Provincial commitments to Health Insurance as well. We are going through, but I think are nearly through, a period when anything new, however fantastic, immediately earns the adjective "progressive." For years my study has led me directly against modern theories of Health Insurance. Lately I read a letter addressed by Dr. Eid of Macklin, Sask., to J. A. Gregory, M. P. for Battleford, dealing with the subject. You may have seen it. It certainly is a masterly, and in my judgment, devastating indictment of this brand of "social security." I do hope if you have not read it you will do so. It is enclosed.

At the same time I am enclosing an editorial from the Toronto Telegram on the subject of free bounties to the Beet Sugar industry. This matter is not of anything like the consequence of the first. Even King knows now there are limits to the distance one can afford to go wrong.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.
E

AM/E.
Encl.—2.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137503

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.

TELEPHONE
3-1192

14th January, 1944.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

In the absence of Mr. Bracken, who is presently in Western Canada, I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant and its enclosures.

Immediately upon Mr. Bracken's return to Ottawa - in about ten days' time - your letter and enclosures will be drawn to his attention.

Yours sincerely,

J.E. Denison, B.

(Miss) J.E.Denison,
Executive Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 18, 1944.

Hon. John Bracken,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear John:

I have withheld writing you for some little time just out of reluctance to be continually placing my viewpoint before you. I do so now only because I feel certain that if I fail to say what this letter expresses, the time may come--and not far hence--when I will regret my silence.

For quite a while back the thought has kept recurring to my mind that King may well be contemplating something in the nature of a smart stroke to help him out of his present dilemma. The most obvious corridor down which he might run for escape would look to me to be by way of some Reciprocity deal. Suppose he managed to work out some kind of an arrangement with the American Government this Spring and went to the country on it. He would have carefully collected every utterance of yours on the subject of tariff and his idea would be that your mouth would be closed and that you would be compelled to support him. I say this not in a spirit of criticism, but from motives of the sincerest friendship. No one could possibly be more anxious for your success than I am--for reasons which are obvious.

King's deal might be vulnerable in many ways. It could hardly fail, for example, to be anything but discriminatory against British trade and British relations. The Progressive-Conservative Party, if it is to survive, must be free to examine and attack any such arrangement as King might make. It would be a catastrophe if it would be compelled to approach such a situation with its hands tied. King is a trickster, and this I beg of you never to let pass from your mind.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137505

I hope you will not consider me impertinent or in any way lacking in confidence. My experience has at least been long and should be of some little value.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

BRACKEN WOULD DELAY DEBATE

(Continued From Page 1, Column 3.)

affairs, colonial questions and communications.

There is evidence the Ambassador's speech may dominate to a considerable extent political thinking and debate or, still more, planks in political platforms. Reaction for example, was immediate and critical from C.C.F. Leader M. J. Coldwell. He declared Lord Halifax's proposal is "surely inopportune." He claimed the genius of the British Commonwealth is its "recognition of basic unity in diversity." Lord Halifax now proposed "that we abandon that historic principle and commit ourselves to united action no matter what the future may hold. Such rigidity would destroy the Commonwealth; not strengthen it," said Mr. Coldwell.

He added: "I would not like to see Canada committed in advance to Tory-dominated foreign and colonial policies like those so consistently followed in the past. The recent agreement between Australia and New Zealand indicates their intention to follow policies in that Pacific region on which they approve.

"Lord Halifax's proposal is surely inopportune to suggest as it does that the British Commonwealth and Empire countries be one of the four-power blocs. It may invite suspicion among our Allies at a time when every attempt should be made to avoid it."

It is significant that Mr. Coldwell's submissions followed closely arguments presented to Parliament last session by Brooke Claxton, Montreal, St. Lawrence-St. George. Mr. Claxton is Parliamentary assistant to the Prime Minister as President of the Council. He stressed that his views were his own and not those of the Department of External Affairs, of which Mr. King is also head. Nevertheless, Mr. Claxton, in popular opinion, is believed to reflect closely the views of the Prime Minister. He was not in Ottawa today to comment directly on the Halifax speech.

On July 9 Mr. Claxton maintained the Commonwealth could not make so effective a contribution to the world "if we have to speak with one voice." While we should try to speak with one voice "we should not have a single policy," he said. Moreover, he said, "this idea of a single foreign policy is unworkable."

Mr. Claxton also claimed it was impracticable to arrange to have an Imperial war committee meet in London as a regular routine throughout the war. It was a submission that characterizes largely the difference in attitude held in Canada and Australia. The latter, since 1941, has had an accredited representative sitting on the British War Cabinet and in 1942 Sir Earle Page, who then held that position, had his status defined as having full right to be heard in the War Cabinet in the formulation and direction of policy. This is according to a speech made by Prime Minister Curtin last Dec. 14. At present the function is being performed by High Commissioner Bruce, who has been relieved of h routine duties as High Commi or in order that he might assu other responsibility.

Canada has never appointed a direct representative to assist in plotting a war policy that affects not only the United Kingdom but the Commonwealth as a whole. Argument here has been that Ottawa is less than 24 hours from London and that constant communication between the capitals, as well as constant consultations both ways, makes direct representation unnecessary.

New Democracy Leader John Blackmore questioned the value of any suggestions for closer integration of the British Commonwealth unless they offered some contribution to solution of the problem of distributing among the peoples the abundance the world can produce.

Mr. Bracken's Statement.

Following is text of Mr. Bracken's statement:

"I was in Toronto and the Board of Trade very kindly invited me to their centenary dinner. I heard Lord Halifax put forward his point of view in regard to the future of the British Commonwealth and Empire. His long experience and deep concern for the welfare of humanity were evident in what I thought to be a magnificent portrayal of his point of view. However, it is not for me to speak for Canada on this occasion. In fact, it is a matter of such wide import for the future of our nation within the whole world structure that I would hope it will not become the subject of small political discussion.

"The heads of the members of the Commonwealth are to meet in London some time in the near future. Our own Prime Minister has indicated that he will be present at that meeting as spokesman of the senior Dominion in the Commonwealth of Nations. At the conference I presume Mr. Churchill, Mr. King and other leaders of the Commonwealth will outline what their viewpoints are on this all-important question. Following the meeting I should think the Prime Minister would then make known to the people of Canada what he considered to be the best road for this nation to follow.

"Personally I believe this is a time which calls for the greatest of wisdom and tolerance, not only on the part of the Government, but also of leaders in public life. I have no desire to make any further comment until this whole question has been given the most thoughtful consideration by the leaders of the Commonwealth when they meet in London."

Halifax Speech Debate Should Wait: Bracken

By KENNETH C. CRAGG

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—A strong suggestion to political parties to keep thorny issues of British Commonwealth associations from the realm of "small political discussion" at this time was made today by Progressive Conservative Leader Bracken in commenting on the address delivered by Lord Halifax last night in Toronto.

Mr. Bracken said Prime Minister King has indicated he would be present at a meeting of Commonwealth heads in London "some time in the near future."

"At the conference, I presume Mr. Churchill, Mr. King and other leaders of the Commonwealth will outline what their viewpoints are on this all-important question.

"Following the meeting," he said, "I should think the Prime Minister would then make known to the people of Canada what he considers to be the best road for this nation to follow.

"Personally, I believe this is a time which calls for the greatest of wisdom and tolerance, not only on the part of the Government, but also leaders in public life. I have no desire to make any further comment until this whole question has been given the most thoughtful consideration by the leaders of the Commonwealth in London."

Mr. Bracken said he had heard the address. The long experience and deep concern that the British Ambassador to United States held for the welfare of humanity "were evident in what I thought to be a magnificent portrayal of his point of view.

"However," said the Progressive Conservative Leader, "it is not for me to speak for Canada on this occasion. In fact, it is a matter of such wide import for the future of our nation within the whole world structure that I would hope it will not become the subject of small political discussion."

No Government Comment.

Neither the Prime Minister's office nor the Department of External Affairs would comment on the address, but it was asserted there was every likelihood that Mr. King would be asked from the floor of Parliament to outline his Government's stand in relation to the submissions made by Lord Halifax on behalf of a common Commonwealth foreign policy, and a closer unity of thought and action in all fields, including defense, econon

BRACKEN WOULD—Page 2.

137508

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.

TELEPHONE
3-1192

1st February, 1944.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Personal.

Dear Arthur,-

Your notes of the 15th and 18th ultimo reached my office in due course but more or less continuous absence since has delayed my reply.

Please do not excuse yourself for giving me the benefit of your ideas.

The letter from Dr. Eid, of Macklin, I have read with very great interest, as well as the Telegram editorial on free bounties to the sugar beet industry.

I also note with interest your suggestion of the possibility of a smart stroke by a mutual acquaintance. I shall keep your suggestion in mind and will be glad to have your further specific comment when next we meet.

With kindest personal regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137509

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 17, 1944.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Gordon Graydon, Esq., K. C.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

At last I have been able to prepare that memorandum I promised you, and same is enclosed. It took me ten days to get a copy of the speech. This indicates that no effort has been made to get it around. There certainly should have been such an effort, for the speech is its own vindication. It occurs to me that you may not yourself have a full copy, and same is, therefore, enclosed.

As yet I have not found a single adverse critic who has had the fairness to state correctly, or even to attempt to state correctly, the question propounded and plea made by Lord Halifax. This surely was due Lord Halifax, for throughout his address he was transparently fair himself. The main thing I have done in this memorandum is to expose this question and plea clearly and correctly. No one with a clear mind can contest Lord Halifax's position unless he is quite ready to contemplate the impairment of this Empire's position in the world, or indeed its liquidation.

I have not dealt with King's plaint that Halifax should not have raised this question now because the consideration of it is premature and may detract from our war effort. Frankly, such an assertion hardly deserves an answer. Is there not a Conference called for as early as May or just as soon as the Prime Ministers can get together, and has not Mr. King agreed to go? Of a certainty this very subject will be up at the Conference. I am wondering if Mr. King expects the war to be over by that time. Imagine the audacity of King suggesting that Lord Halifax, who has lost one son and has another pitifully maimed for life, is less absorbed in winning the war than he is!

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Quite plainly, King wants to have his own way, and subtly to have it accepted, rather than have the Conference of May next come to open disagreement—just the system by which he has had a similar course accepted in the past. Discussion of this subject is, therefore, very necessary now so that an unworthy course may not be taken in this clandestine fashion behind the backs of the Canadian people.

I notice King did not argue that Halifax had no right to address the Canadian people on the subject. Some have advanced this foolish contention. If it should be advanced, the manifest answer is that we are a queer set of partners if one nation cannot invite the attention of the people of the other nation to a matter of tremendously vital and common concern. In this connection I notice Mr. Massey did not hesitate to discuss such a subject before the people of Britain in his speech of December 15th last. Extract from same is enclosed.

Of course, no criticism is coming to Mr. Massey about this. Lord Halifax was right and so was our High Commissioner to Britain.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137511

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 19, 1944.

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Gordon Graydon, Esq., K. C., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I do ask you to read the enclosed editorial page from the Orillia Packet. It consists of an address delivered by the Editor, Mr. Hale—an address which is, in my judgment, admirable and unanswerable.

This subject is of tremendous importance and may yet overwhelm all others.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137512

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

140 WELLINGTON STREET
OTTAWA, ONT.

TELEPHONE
3-1192

February 19th,1944.

The Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
320,Bay Street,
Toronto,2,Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen,

Your letter of the 17th instant to Mr.Bracken, with enclosures, has reached this office in Mr.Bracken's absence and will be brought to his attention immediately upon his return on Monday next.

Yours very truly,

M.R. Jack.

M.R.Jack,
Private Secretary to Mr.Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137513

March 25, 1944.

Hon. John Bracken,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

One of our very loyal supporters in Quebec is Joseph Menard. He writes regularly in "Le Bavard." He is a loyal British subject and very resolute that our proper stand in his Province is in straight line with British fidelity and co-operation.

Mr. Menard has written me saying that he will be down in Ottawa shortly. I think he is known to Mr. Bell. I merely ask that you be good enough to see him. He does a lot of writing and on that account alone is worth a little time.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137514

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

"Bracken House"

TELEPHONE
3-1192

141 LAURIER AVENUE WEST
OTTAWA
CANADA

28th March, 1944.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Your letter of the 25th instant has been received in the absence of Mr. Bracken, who is presently fulfilling engagements in the City of Halifax.

According to Mr. Bracken's present plans, he will return to Ottawa at the end of this month and you may be assured that your communication will be brought to his attention at the earliest opportunity.

Yours very truly,

M. R. Jack

M. R. Jack,
Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137515

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

"Bracken House"

TELEPHONE
3-1192

141 LAURIER AVENUE WEST
OTTAWA
CANADA

1st April, 1944.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canada Permanent Building,
TORONTO - Ontario.

Dear Arthur,-

Thank you for your letter of the 25th ultimo, regarding Mr. Joseph Menard of Montreal, which was awaiting me upon my return to the City today.

I also received a letter from Mr. Menard and have written him indicating that I shall be pleased to have a talk with him at a mutually convenient time.

Yours sincerely,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137516

There has been a great deal of misrepresentation of my views on Canada's position and proper function in the British Commonwealth.

After Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, made his address in Toronto on January 24th, I stated that the question raised was too important for the future of this nation to be made the subject of "small political discussion." My very earnest desire was that in view of the approaching meeting in London of Commonwealth Prime Ministers nothing should be said or done to impede free discussion there, and particularly was I anxious that there should be no partisan division in Canada on such a vital issue as Commonwealth co-operation.

Later, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom High Commissioner, spoke in Montreal. A brief summary of his speech was handed to me and I was asked to comment thereon. Having in mind the above considerations which governed me on the subject, I chose still to avoid the controversial, and made a favourable reference to that phase of his address which seemed to me to admit of commendation. My words were:

> "From the brief verbal summary I have been given, it would appear that he has rendered a very good service in drawing attention to the danger of the balance of power doctrine."

It is this brief comment which has given rise to misrepresentation.

I, therefore, think it necessary to make clear my views on the wider subject.

I am proud that Canada is a member of the British family of nations. The gallantry and leadership given by the British Commonwealth to the world in this the most terrible of all crises has surely added to the pride we have always felt as sharers in its traditions and its goodly heritage.

In 1926, Canada, along with Great Britain and the other Dominions, accepted the following as a just and worthy definition of the mutual relations, rights and responsibilities of members of this Commonwealth:

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137517

> "They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

These words mean, if they mean anything, that the Governments of Britain and the Dominions, functioning in full freedom from anything in the nature of control, are to have the close association of partnership for common interests and common purposes. Our principal common interest and common purpose is peace.

This country is properly proud of its independent sovereignty as expressed in the above definition, and that independent sovereignty we ought to exercise. Up to now we have failed in many respects to do so. Our colonial days are long past. Further, this country realizes that it is only vanity to parade the glories of independent sovereignty and to ignore those responsibilities that independent sovereignty entails. This country also recognizes with pride the partnership and the duties of partnership involved in "free association" for common purposes. It is not only our duty but our interest to be loyal to that free association.

I believe also, and I am sure Canada believes, in world organization for peace. Experience has proved that an effective world organization for peace is an objective very difficult to reach: I, however, am convinced we can reach the objective best, not by weakening or dividing the Commonwealth, but by even closer co-operation with the other Commonwealth nations. The league we already have, which has worked so well, has proven through many generations the most powerful factor in the cause of peace yet developed in this world. It would be a terrible respnsibility—a responsibility which we could not take with dignity, with prudence or with honour—to choose a course which would be likely to lead to the impairment or weakening of that co-operation.

The line of conduct I have just outlined for this country is in full accord with our autonomous and sovereign rights—indeed, it is the intelligent evolution of those rights, the expression of our maturity as a nation.

I am in favour, therefore, of Canada acting, as an autonomous power, to strengthen the ties which bind the members of the Commonwealth together, and to this end I believe that a plan for continuous consultation

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137518

in matters of common interest should be worked out by us all. By that I mean consultation not just for purposes of talk whether described as "exchange of views" or as verbal "collaboration" but definitely with a view to a meeting of minds on matters of practical policy. It has not been suggested, and it could never be considered, that there should be such rigidity to any plan as would subtract from our sovereign rights. It has been suggested only that we, with other Dominions and Great Britain, should frankly set forth our ideas or proposals and should seek to agree, if we can, on common principles of policy and especially of foreign policy, directed to the great purpose of world peace. On the rare occasions when in other years we have so tried we have succeeded. Surely it must be manifest that the failure of members of this Commonwealth in the past to do that very thing has contributed to the catastrophe of this desolating war. No system, or lack of system, guilty of such a failure can set itself up as the highest evidence of our capacity to serve ourselves and mankind.

The Prime Minister has said that Lord Halifax asked us to make a "commitment", to fall in line, in any event, with a common Empire policy in all matters of our external relations. Lord Halifax made no such request or even suggestion. Very definitely he recognized our completely autonomous position. He asked us to seek to agree with the other members of the Commonwealth, and invited our full co-operation at the table of British nations in the determination of those features of Commonwealth policy in which all of us are concerned.

I say Canada should not refuse to sit and act at that table. Canada should emerge from colonial habits and should not fear to take her responsibility as a full-grown nation and as a partner in this freely associated Commonwealth. We have no reason to distrust our partners and we have now grown to a stature where surely we trust ourselves.

To fail in our full functioning as a member of the British family is not to promote the organization of another and better League of Nations; it is merely to lapse again into the trough of isolationism. Canada has proved that it is possible to be a full-paying member of a League and to be isolationist still. The

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137519

folly of isolationism is the great lesson that we and others must learn from the tragedy of these times.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137520

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, Ontario,
4th May, 1944.

Miss E. M. Edmondson,
Private Secretary to
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Miss Edmondson,-

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 3rd instant, I am sending you, under separate cover, two copies of Bill 91, an Act respecting Banks and Banking, which was given its first reading on May 1st.

When copies of the final version of this Bill are available, I shall see that you are supplied with same for Mr. Meighen's use.

Yours very truly,

M. R. Jack.

M. R. Jack,
Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137521

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

"Bracken House"

TELEPHONE
3-1192

141 LAURIER AVENUE WEST
OTTAWA
CANADA

June 15, 1944.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

In the absence of Mr. Bell, who is in the Maritime Provinces, I beg to acknowledge your letters of June 10 and 12, enclosing a memorandum prepared by Mr. McLean.

As this was received too late to send to Saskatchewan, it will be placed before Mr. Bell upon his return, when I am sure he will be able to make good use of it.

Yours sincerely,

J.E. Denison,
Executive Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Financial Times - Oct 20/44.

Leader Bracken Speaks Out

Discarded His Usual "Under Wraps" style at Alliston To Go After Mr. King and His Administration — Drew an Added Attraction

137522

BY TEMPUS

Ottawa. — I MADE a special trip to Alliston last Saturday afternoon to see and hear that double bill, Bracken and Drew, in action. Hon. John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader was scheduled to make an important address, and Hon. George Drew was also likely to erupt, so I made a pilgrimage to Alliston to get a front seat at the doings.

I can truthfully say that I never heard Hon. John in better form. He was positively rip-snorting at times, a welcome change from his usual semi-diffidence when heard at Ottawa. Of course, it must be remembered that he was a farmer talking to farmers. At Alliston, Bracken was in his element. I often feel that the Progressive Conservative Chief regards himself as addressing so many stuffed shirts when he talks to a city audience. But when he gets out into the rural belt, then John Bracken is really himself.

Bracken certainly ripped into Premier King, when he described his policy anent the zombies as "criminal folly." He then tore into the matter of provincial-federal relations, and insisted that "Canada must measure up to its responsibilities as a nation, and get together with its provinces like reasonable human beings." The crowd applauded, when he emphasized "reasonable human beings." The implication was that the federal government had acted like a sulky and spoilt child toward the provinces.

* * *

Turning to agriculture, Mr. B. really went to town. He described the bill, passed at the last session of the House, to carry farmers through the transition period from war to peace, as inadequate and clumsy; a broken reed."

He insisted that Canada "ought to protect the farmers as protected industry, and pledged himself, if elected to power, to give "the farmer a fair and proportionate share of all that Canada produces." Then he said that his agriculture policy, if made prime minister, would be to offer to farmers, "prices guaranteed by law." This seems almost revolutionary.

I was much impressed by the failure of some paper to play this up. I think it is a political milestone, when the responsible leader of a great party undertakes to fix prices by law for farmers.

What I think I want to emphasize the most was the eager, aggressive way that John Bracken tore into is subject. Of late, I have heard him speak only to urban crowds, and then under some vexatious difficulties. This time, he let 'er rip. He really went to town. You got a vision of the real Bracken, the fellow who wowed them for 20 years, and who holds the modern record for continuous time in office. Bracken really showed his stuff at Alliston.

At the end of the meeting, he walked out, and as he reached the door, he was overheard to say, to J. M. MacDonnell, candidate for the Pro Cons in Muskoka-Ontario: "Well, did I shock you a little bit?"

Mr. MacDonald hedgingly replied: "Well, there are a couple of questions I would like to ask you."

* * *

I was impressed also with Toronto's way of doing things, when at Guelph that night, I tuned in on the radio. Although Hon. Mr. Drew was ostensibly only the curtain-raiser to Mr. Bracken, this particular Toronto program gave a full length account of Drew's words, but not a line about keynoter John Bracken. Hogtown, they sometimes call Toronto.

Actually, to do Mr. Drew credit, his speech was a brilliant, clear, and provocative effort. I say provocative, since he went after Mackenzie King again, and he gave the Mahatma an uncomfortable ten minutes, if indeed, Mr. King can be given any uncomfortable minutes by anybody.

There was a dramatic moment when he put himself in the clear as to his political ambitions. Some have claimed that if Drew wasn't trying to pass Bracken, in the political race, at least he was tramping pretty often on his rubbers. All this was straightened out when Drew, in dramatic style, pointed to John Bracken, and amid applause, said his chief political ambition was to see John Bracken at Ottawa, as prime minister of Canada.

* * *

It was a notable affair all the way through. It does a man good once in a while to get out to a town like Alliston, and see the fine townspeople, and also the farming community, as they crowd into the hall to hear the politicians speak. It all seems so cut and dried in hotel ball rooms, it all seems so real out in the country.

The funny little old fashioned stage, the decorations of 1895, the primitive footlights, the whole atmosphere, conveyed a sincerity that would stimulate the spirit of a jaded political writer.

Above all, I came away with a better idea as to how Bracken really sells himself to the electorate than I could gauge from any previous performance I have witnessed.

* * *

A year ago, it might be said that the prairies would supply the key to the political situation. It looks now as if Ontario and Quebec, which between them, control 147 out of the 245 seats at Ottawa, will offer the real answer as to who runs the 20th parliament.

King, racing against time, is trying to get Ontario in some kind of shape. They say he has

(Continued on Page 24)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Leader Bracken Speaks Out

(Continued from Page 1)

put it up to Mitch Hepburn to get him so many seats in Ontario, how many, anybody can guess. Ontario has over 55 Liberals at Ottawa now, and would probably be tickled to death to get 35 next time. If Mitch can deliver 35, he would do wonders.

* * *

The disintegration of the Liberal party in Quebec is being followed up by the efforts of the King cohorts to get some pledged support from the so-called independents when they arrive at Ottawa under some new alias. In other words, it looks as if King could easily lose 25 seats in Quebec, maybe more. Of these 25, the trick will be to try to get as many as possible to support King rather than any other major party leader. How this will be accomplished is not known. Meanwhile, of course, if it can be shown to Quebec that King has a chance to win next time, some of the falterers will come bounding back into the fold, and explaining that it was all a mistake.

Sequence of events would seem to be, to get rid of Harry Nixon, perhaps by kicking him upstairs into the Senate. Then somebody would have to be appointed Liberal leader, and that somebody would have to be good enough to get enough seats to make a showing. He would have to have enough to be able to handle either Drew or C.C.F. leader Jolliffe. It all sounds confused, but there would have to be evidence that the Ontario Liberals, were once more going places, provincially. This would have a psychological effect on Quebec. The erstwhile French-Canadian bolters back in line, the ranks of the independent parties would dwindle.

Behind the scenes is going on a terrific battle for power. Time, King thinks, runs in his favor. It usually does. Whether the Man with the Scythe is on the Liberal leader's side this time or not, it is too early to say.

With Mitch back in the fight, the fun's only just starting.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Meighen

"Interference is interference only when it ceases to be flattering. As I have often said in the Senate, it is illogical & dishonest to quote the praise of a public man in the same breath that one denies him the right to outrage."

pp 1373 07-08.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137524

STATEMENT OF THE HONOURABLE JOHN BRACKEN, OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 9th, 1944.

Since the resignation of Colonel Ralston and the appointment of General McNaughton as Minister of National Defence I have on two occasions demanded that the Prime Minister frankly and fully disclose to the Canadian people the facts and reasons behind the move. After many days of waiting, this has not yet been done. The Prime Minister's radio speech last night took care tomake no disclosure of Colonel Ralston's report of conditions overseas and reasons for resignation at this supremely critical time.

All the pleasant words the Prime Minister could proffer to his former colleague mean nothing at all in the light of the big truth that he rejected Colonel Ralston's recommendation to send trained draftees overseas. He rejected the advice of the man who had lived intimately with the situation for five years and who had just returned from the scene of the struggle and contact with our fighting men, and preferred to take the advice of one who but a few days ago admitted that he knew nothing about the situation. Even Mr. King now, at last, admits the imminent need of reinforcements, but is going to rely on the methods that his late Minister says, and that the country knows, are inadequate and exhausted. He is going to see that the men in the draftee army are told that they are needed. Have they not been told this and a ~~thanks~~ lot more for at least three years back. He indulged in the revolting sophistry that volunteers would not welcome draftees, although he knew thoroughly well that in what is called the First Canadian Army there are draftees comprising three British Divisions, an American Division, a Czech Brigade, a Polish Brigade and a Belgian Brigade, and, as well, forces from the Netherlands, fighting along with our men and making up by far the largest portion of the numerical strength of what the Canadian Chief of Staff has just called "an international Brigade."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137525

Last night's speech will certainly provide cold comfort to the men in the line and their parents and relatives in Canada. What can be thoughtof it by the tremendous majority that voted "Yes" in the 1942 Plebiscite?

What is needed, and needed now, is not rhetoric, but trained reinforcements. The business of "re-mustering" has been overdone. Are we to be told at this hour that the new Minister of National Defence must take another trip overseas to find out what everybody knows and then have the Cabinet gave further "anxious consideration" to the problem for "many days!? The attitude of the Government is now disclosed as wholly cynical and unrealistic.

It is crystal clear that Mr. King has betrayed his trust and deceived both the armies overseas and the people at home. It is more than evident now that he never did intend to implement his undertakings given to Parliament. The whole question is reducible to one simple proposition:--Our Army overseas is in dire need of reinforcements, in dire need of rest and help, and men must be sent to the entire extent available in Canada. This is an immediate national duty. Manifestly Mr. King and his Government nolonger enjoy the confidence of the people of Canada nor of the troops overseas.

In this the gravest hour in the nation's history the country eagerly awaits a clear statement from the man responsible for many years for the fighting effort of Canada--responsible to our people at home and our defenders overseas. That statement cannot be longer delayed.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



Bracken Called Millionaires' Valet

St. Jean Port Joli, Que., June 4 (CP).—John Bracken, National Progressive Conservative Leader, was described as the "valet of the 200 millionaires of Toronto," by Hon. Adelard Godbout, Liberal Opposition Leader in the Quebec Legislative Assembly, in an election campaign address in favor of Jean Lesage, Liberal candidate for the June 11 Federal election in Montmagny-L'Islet.

"These millionaires wish to administer the country, not according to the sentiments of the people, but according to those of the imperialists who wish to maintain the ties between England and Canada."

DEATH HELD ACCIDENTAL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137527

520 Bay Street,
December 8, 1944.

Dear John:

I should have written you yesterday but was very busy all day. This is merely to say how much I liked your speech of Wednesday night. Really, it was excellent and I was glad to see it quoted verbatim in the press. This, I think, is the best you have given, and I congratulate you warmly.

We had the pleasure of hearing Rupert Ramsay today. This is the first time I had met him, but was pleased to find that he is the son of my old friend, Wm. L. Ramsay of Bladworth. He is a fine type and I feel sure will be very useful and successful.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. John Bracken,
c/o Gordon Graydon, Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137528

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

"Bracken House"

TELEPHONE
3-1192

141 LAURIER AVENUE WEST
OTTAWA
CANADA

12th December, 1944.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur,-

Just a note to thank you for yours of the 8th. I am pleased to know that the talk met with your approval.

I am glad also that you met Ramsay. As you say, he is a fine type. I am sure you realize too that he has an uphill job.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Before dictating a few ideas which I suggest you present, permit me to emphasize that the main substance of your address should be the imperative and crying need of help to our overseas forces--not only help now but long-range provision for the essential strengthening of our armies, their encouragement and maintenance through the undoubted struggles and wastage that lie ahead. This should be driven home by a full and unreserved disclosure of what you actually witnessed, and the lessons you learned, overseas. Do not be deterred by the slightest fear of censorship. Nothing could more certainly insure the absolute destruction of this Government than to come down on you for telling the truth about our own men, their experiences, their trials and their rights. Major MacBrien's figures as to probable losses this Spring and early Summer--that is 100,000, demanding 50,000 reinforcements on the return of half the casualties into subsequent action--are confirmed by an officer of high rank with whom I have consulted, myself. In a word, hammer home the needs of the hour and smash without mercy the complacency that broods over Ottawa. Out of nothing but complacency could the present half-hearted, bit-by-bit manpower policy emerge.

General McNaughton

Here are some of General McNaughton's performances. For every word attributed to him I have absolute proof, and challenge denial. He came to office pledged to continue the voluntary system to the end of the war. He came to office because he was so pledged. Col. Ralston was dismissed because he was convinced the voluntary system could not succeed and conscription at once was necessary. General McNaughton not only pledged himself to the voluntary system and nothing but the voluntary system, but he declared that by no other method could the men be [illegible] provided in time to be of use.

General McNaughton tries to explain his conduct by saying now that he never excluded the application of conscription. He positively did exclude the application of conscription. On November 6th he announced in a speech at Ottawa: "There is no other way (than the voluntary system) to correct this situation to be in time to be of use." "Canada", he said,"beyond peradventure of a doubt could carry this war to a success if based on the voluntary system." "I would not have been here (that is, as Minister) under any circumstances if the fundamental basis of voluntary enlistment which I believe in/with every atom of my being were not acceptable to the Government of Canada."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Then again, as late as November 17th, the day after the District Officers of this Dominion had been called into conference, he declared that he stood categorically by the statements just recited, which he had made at Ottawa and Arnprior, and denied that he had changed in the least. The rumour, ~~that~~ he declared, that he had changed was "entirely false" and he added this:--"The information given me by the Officers Commanding confirmed my belief more than ever that continuation of the voluntary system will provide the reinforcements."

Please remember those words. Those words rang through Canada; they were heard by the Officers Commanding as they returned to their Districts; they were plainly intended to intimate to this country that the Officers Commanding had produced evidence to confirm the Minister's marriage to the voluntary system. They knew that was a wrong interpretation of their report, and one of them resigned in protest. Remember, this was the 17th of November.

On November 22nd, the King Cabinet met. They had heard from the country. Prominent Ministers refused absolutely to stick longer to the voluntary system. These Ministers compelled Prime Minister King to yield to their demand and acknowledge the necessity of conscription. They forced him over the precipice. General McNaughton yielded with him and the very next day he announced to the country and the House of Commons that the District Officers had told him quite frankly that "under the voluntary system they had not much hope that our requirements could be met." How then does General McNaughton defend the statement he had solemnly made to this country just six days before, giving an absolutely opposite report of the representations of the Officers Co manding? The truth is that General McNaughton was converted to conscription by a Cabinet insurrection. He had to renounce the pledges on which he got his portfolio, or give that portfolio up. Saul of Tarsus could not change his opinions as swiftly as General McNaughton. It was a shot-gun conversion. Upon what title does he now hold his portfolio? The General, indeed, was asked in the House how he, who had been proved to be wrong, could still keep the post of the man who had proved to be right. He declined to answer and has not answered yet. He cannot answer, nor can anyone else. He got his portfolio on the faith of principles professed and pledges given. He renounced the principles and swallowed the pledges, but he kept his job. The man who was proved right as swiftly as General McNaughton was proved wrong was left in the wilderness because he had resolved to serve Canada rather than himself. He is in the wilderness today, and the man who cast him there pleads petulantly for a vindication in North Grey.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mr. King

I ask you people of North Grey—Conservatives, Liberals, C. C. F. or whatever you are—do you think Mr. King's conduct deserves a vindication in this riding? Let us enquire a moment. He has lately filled the newspapers with interminable prayers and threats. He has begged almost in the dust that you give General McNaughton an acclamation. He has threatened that there would be an early election if you did not. He could not have proclaimed more clearly than he did that he would not tolerate a contest in this riding but would bring on an election instead. He has crawled from that position and now he tells us that we are going to have an election in North Grey and going to have an early General Election as well. He will dissolve the House, he says, in any event, the first half of April. How vain were his threats and how pathetic his attempt to dragoon the people of North Grey!

Mr. King is the original author and parent of the manpower demoralization that wracks this country today. We have some kind of system now of "Compulsory Volunteering." A levy has been made under the Mobilization Act and thousands have refused to obey. Threats of penalties for desertion do not prevent almost fifty per cent from a last attempt to evade their duty. But the thousands of total deserters or absentees of those ordered for active service are less by far than the draft evaders known to be in employment. The thousands of deserters and absentees are but a small percentage of the men who have received official blessing on the evasion of military service in the form of improper deferments. Those thousands are an even smaller percentage of those who have failed to respond to draft notice. Such is the condition of affairs that evidence the level of morale in Canada today. Who is responsible for this state of affairs?

You know and I know that the men responsible are those who for twenty-five years, to gain power and to keep power at repeated elections, preached a narrow isolationism in this Dominion, denounced conscription as a heinous crime, inveighed against the notion that to take part at all in any war outside Canada could be an obligation on the people of this country; aroused, year after year and election after election, a violent hatred of the very idea of participation. Those are the men who are responsible for the plight we are in today. Those are the parents and authors of the dishonest teaching of these twenty-five years, and they are its beneficiaries as well. These men have been headed by Mr. King. Are they the men you want to vindicate and applaud by your verdict in North Grey? These men have a past which prevents them giving practical

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137532

and sincere support to compulsory military service. The memory of other years and of the timidity and twistings that have gone by the name of policy over all the years of the war—these things are in the minds of the young men of Canada and of the mothers and fathers of Canada. These are the things that brought about the bewilderment, confusion and dismay that prevail everywhere today. The man mainly responsible is the Prime Minister of Canada. Compulsory military service has been a farce so far and will continue to be a farce as long as Mr. King remains Prime Minister.

C. C. F.

The C. C. F. has raised the banner of total compulsory service in this campaign in North Grey. Mr. Coldwell says he has been "startled" at the fact that there are 6,300 deserters at large. Mr. Coldwell should remember the part that the C. C. F. has played in creating this situation. Who was the man who boasted shortly before the war that he was proud of his son because he had promised to go to jail rather than be a soldier? Who is the man who not long before the clouds of war covered the sky declared: "We should make up our minds that never so far as we are concerned will we let our sons go across the sea to war again?" That man was Mr. Coldwell. Who is the men who said some months after, in the House of Commons, that Canda's best defence was to be defenseless and to rely on our weakness? That man was Mr. Coldwell. Who is the man who, as late as 24th March,1939, declared in the House of Commons that under no circumstances would conscription be instituted to provide an expeditionary force overseas? That man was Mr. Coldwell. Who is the man, speaking in Parliament after the war was on, who proclaimed as Leader of the C. C. F. and on behalf of his whole Party that "Canada should be prepared to defend her own shores, but her assistance should be limited to economic aid and must not include conscription of manpower or the sending of an expeditionary force?" Who, in a word, declared against any military participation overseas whatever? That man was Mr. Coldwell.

It seems to me I heard that he soon changed his mind. Not very soon. As late as the 20th May, 1940, or one month before the fall of France, Mr. Coldwell confirmed his conviction that we should not have sent an expeditionary force overseas.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137550

But let us get down to still more recent times.

The very Bill under which the limping piecemeal conscription of the present time is being put in effect--the Bill that represents the authority of the Government to enforce conscription--that Bill of 1942 was opposed in the House of Commons and voted against by Mr. Coldwell and his whole Party. They voted against it, they said, because they were also in favour of conscription of wealth--an utterly lame and insincere pretense, because that very Bill empowered the Government to apply all the conscription of wealth tht they could possibly make use of in the carrying on of the war.

Let us get to still more recent times.

The halting bedraggled manpower policy of the present hour, the kind of compulsion that Mr. Coldwell's candidate in this by-election opposes, that pick-and-choose begrudging compulsion policy, was brought before Parliament for approval only a few weeks ago. On that policy the Prime Minister of Canada asked the House of Commons for a vote of confidence. Mr. Coldwell and all his Party gave him a vote of confidence on that policy. They voted for it to a man. Their leader, true to his custom, got on a platform right after and boasted of his Party's vote of confidence. But almost as soon as they got through with the vote they took the train for North Grey to oppose the policy they had just endorsed. Mr. Coldwell now pretends that the motion he voted for did not specifically express confidence in the Administration. He knows very well, though, that Mr. King had announced to Parliament time and again that he would accept the motion as a vote of confidence in his manpower policy and that the whole purpose of the sitting of Parliament was none other than to get this vote of confidence in his manpower policy. Unless Coldwell had such confidence, threfore, he had no right to vote his Party for the motion.

The C. C. F. has plainly set out to excel Mr. King in awkward and shadowy contortions. Our good neighbours to the South, as well as many in Canada, are finding it impossible to understand the tergiversations of this time. Can one imagine the light we would be placed in before the rest of the world if a Party with the professions and record of the C. C. F. were to be acclaimed by this fine old historic riding of North Grey? Are they to be heralded among our allies as mirroring the character of the Canadian people?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137534

520 Bay Street,
February 7, 1945.

Dear John:

I want to write you to speak in the very highest terms of the conduct of the North Grey campaign, and especially of your own performance.

Your first two speeches which were well reported were truly excellent. They were forceful--very forceful--and because they were, they fixed the issue definitely.

Without any question at all your prestige in the country has been enhanced tremendously by the North Grey campaign, and I cannot refrain from urging you to strike out in the future as you did there, and you will gain and merit a very high place in this country.

With all kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Hon. John Bracken,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137535

About Neepawa. I hear rather bad reports of this riding. The election is on very soon--of that I have no doubt--You should get a really shrewd man to size up and arrange a better organization there. If you could spare Mel Jack he would do the job well. Don't neglect this.

A. M.

METCHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137536

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

"Bracken House"

TELEPHONE
3-1192

141 LAURIER AVENUE WEST
OTTAWA
CANADA

12th February, 1945.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Your letter of the 7th instant reached Mr. Bracken just as he was preparing to leave the City. He regretted that he was unable to write you personally in reply but he asked me to convey to you his thanks for your generous words of commendation in connection with the North Grey campaign and also for your suggestions with respect to organization.

Yours faithfully,

M. E. Black

Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

127587

...and Mail

Snowflurries
Detailed Weather Report on Page 2

...AY, FEBRUARY 14, 1945. 3 Cents Per Copy 24 PAGES

...adians Within Mile ...looded Rhine Bank

24 Men Killed In Plane Crash

San Francisco, Feb. 13 (AP).—Twenty-four navy men died today as a twin-engine land plane dived into San Francisco Bay 12 minutes after it had taken off from the Oakland Airport on an eastbound flight.

There were 21 passengers and a crew of three on the transport plane.

Late in the day, after the wreckage of the shattered ship had been lifted from the shallow water, the navy said six bodies had been recovered. The fuselage broke off just behind the wing as the plane hit the water with a crash that jarred houses in Alameda's fashionable south shore residential district.

Dalhousie Head Quits After Row With Governors

Halifax, Feb. 13 (CP).—A split between Dr. Carleton Stanley, president of Dalhousie University, and the university's board of governors culminated tonight in the announcement of Dr. Stanley's resignation after a 14-year tenure of office.

A joint statement by the president and the board said: "There exists, and has for some time existed, a fundamental divergence in viewpoint between the president and the board as to their respective functions in university government.

"As it appears that on this and certain other administrative questions the board and the president are not able to agree, the president has submitted his resignation, stating that he cannot see how the interests of the institution can be adequately served with the present impasse between myself and certain members of the board."

It was not indicated just what points were at issue between Dr. Stanley and members of the board. The statement added that "both the board and the president believe that the best interests of the university is the paramount consideration."

President Stanley's resignation becomes effective at the end of the current academic year.

Coal Supplies Short, Order Limited to Ton

Closing of theatres and other buildings classed as "non-essential" for a couple of days a week as a coal conservation measure may become necessary soon in fuel-short Toronto and district. This prospect appeared last night as Dominion Coal Controller Bruning announced at Ottawa regulations restricting deliveries of anthracite, coke and blower fuel to households to one ton at a time, prohibiting any delivery when there is 30 days' supply in the bin, and giving priority to purchasers with less than seven days' supply on hand.

With coal stockpiles in the city low, transportation of coal over United States railroads disrupted by severe snowstorms and local deliveries hindered by snow-clogged streets, Toronto may be forced to follow the example of New York and other large Eastern United States cities and close theatres part of each week, in the opinion of E. R. Lockyer, secretary of the Toronto Coal Exchange and president of the Greater Toronto Rail Coal Importers.

Prospects Not Bright

"The situation is definitely not bright," he said last night. "The coal situation is not getting any better, and I don't see much prospect of it brightening unless we get some drastic changes in the weather—which doesn't look very likely."

The fuel famine has reached the stage where there is practically no anthracite or coke and little blower coal left in Toronto, he stated, and householders will have to be satisfied with soft coal.

"I would personally advocate that operations of some of our places of amusement and other non-essential institutions be curtailed. The health and comfort of householders come first—the interest of non-essential users afterward."

Mr. Lockyer advocated that hotels cut down their temperatures, too. He pointed out that in New York hotels had lowered the temperatures of their lobbies and public rooms to between 60 and 65 degrees. There is no reason why this shouldn't be done here, he added.

"All we can do is keep our fingers

COAL PURCHASE—Page 2

Bracken Demands Mr. King Replace Defense Minister

Ottawa, Feb. 13 (Staff).—Immediate retirement of Defense Minister McNaughton and his replacement by a man "whose policy will command the confidence of our fighting men and the people at home" was demanded tonight of Prime Minister King by Progressive Conservative Leader John Bracken.

In comment on yesterday's reinforcement announcement by the Defense Minister, Mr. Bracken said he had expected that Mr. McNaughton's resignation would have been received immediately after his decisive rejection by the Grey North voters, and, if that was not forthcoming, "that Mr. King in duty would ask it."

"The country has waited for a week," said the Progressive Conservative Leader. "Instead of an announcement of the Defense Minister's resignation, and his replacement by a man who could carry the confidence of the troops overseas and of the people of Canada, we read today in the press that he has rehashed the very arguments that he used in the by-election campaign."

He stressed it was important to remember that the issue was not merely the number of reinforcements, but the methods by which those reinforcements were obtained. "The King-McNaughton method is the one which has caused bitterness overseas and has brought anguish to thousands of Canadian homes," said Mr. Bracken.

Text of Statement

Complete text of Mr. Bracken's statement follows:

"I have read Gen. McNaughton's statement with surprise and disappointment. In the first speech I made after returning from overseas two weeks ago, I said that the best news that could go to the troops over there would be word of the repudiation of the King-McNaughton policy of reinforcement by the defeat of Gen. McNaughton in Grey North.

"My whole point was that he had permitted his name and the military position he had held to be used in an attempt to mislead the people of Canada regarding the restricted reinforcement policy which was causing great bitterness amongst our boys overseas, and which was the chief cause of the humiliating desertion of some 6,300 men after they had been warned for service overseas.

"I am not in any doubt that Gen. McNaughton's defeat was a source of great satisfaction to the men in the army overseas, for it would mean to them that a fair cross-section of their own people had repudiated the policy which he had undertaken.

"I have been head of a Government in this country long enough to know that important decisions, such as the change of a Minister, cannot be made overnight, but I had expected that Gen. McNaughton's resignation would be received immediately after his decisive rejection by the voters, or that if it was

BRACKEN DEMANDS—Page 2

Use 'Buffalos' to Advance Across Flats

Paris, Feb. 13 (CP). — Canadian "water rats" in the northern sector of the 1st Canadian Army front today entered Griethausen, less than a mile from the Rhine and 300 airline miles from Berlin, in what was described as the heaviest fighting of the six-day-old offensive against enemy forces which have been increased to seven divisions at the expense of other Western front sectors.

While the "water rats"—so called because of the amphibious nature of the warfare in the flooded Rhine flats—advanced, British and Canadian troops widened their breach in the Siegfried Line between the Maas River and the Rhine, driving beyond Kleve to emerge from the eastern edge of the Reichswald. South of the forest they established a bridgehead over the Niers River, which flows west along the edge of the forest at that point.

Approximately 1,000 British planes slashed at Nazi forces confronting Field Marshal Montgomery's troops on this northern sector of the Western front.

More than 100 miles to the south the United States 3rd Army sent elements of three divisions pouring through a new break in Hitler's Westwall south of Prum, while other troops drove the last Germans from the soil of Luxembourg.

"Naval War on Land"

The Canadians, fighting a virtual naval war on land, were disclosed previously in field despatches from Douglas Amaron, Canadian Press war correspondent, to be using the "Buffalo," an amphibious vehicle, to take them over the sodden acres.

Amaron has mentioned Ontario Highland and Eastern Canadian Highland troops in the north flank fighting which has raged since the jump-off last Thursday morning. Field despatches in the early stages reported the presence in action of Western Highlanders and French-speaking Canadians, and they have been aided by Canadian gunners and engineers.

Earlier, heavy fighting was reported in the muddy terrain east of Kleve, where the Nazis battled fiercely to keep the British troops from pushing beyond the Siegfried Line's second belt of fortifications.

Gen. Crerar's advance spearheads were tonight about three miles from Goch—one of the main bastions of the northern end of the Siegfried Line.

But Gen. Crerar's forces were well through the second belt of the Siegfried Line, according to front-line despatches. These said that the next line of defenses available to the Germans is the Hochwold Line, the third and final Siegfried belt, about 10 miles beyond the present Allied forward positions.

This was the position of Gen. Crerar's front tonight: Canadians troops after capturing Griethausen, three miles west of the German town of Emmerich, were operating east of the railway through Griethausen to Kleve and Goch.

British infantrymen and armor were probing northeast toward the Rhine and Emmerich, which stands on the east bank of the river.

Other British units were edging

CANADIAN SPEARHEAD—Page 2

Today's Casualties

Casualties listed by the Canadian armed services for publication today:

Dead	70
Wounded	78
Missing	67
Prisoner	38
	253

Ontario lists will be found on Page 7.

Canada's Pacific Navy Will Be Sizable Force; U-Boat Sunk in Atlantic

Ottawa, Feb. 13 (Staff). — One German submarine was definitely sunk in the North Atlantic and a second probably, Navy Minister Macdonald announced today at a press conference in which he revealed that large Canadian naval forces will soon join the British fleet in the Pacific.

Two aircraft carriers, two cruisers and frigates and smaller warships will enter the fray in the Southwest Pacific, working in close co-operation with Royal Navy units, and Canada's contribution in the fight against Japan will be made by considerably more than a token force, Mr. Macdonald said.

The Minister's press conference was his first since his return from Great Britain last week and besides discussing present and future battle operations he looked to the post-war era. He indicated that when Germany and Japan have been beaten Canada might maintain a heavy ship navy with a complement of 15,000 men, compared with the prewar establishment of half a dozen small ships and 1,700 men.

Uganda on Way Soon

The Canadian Navy's first cruiser, Uganda, only recently commissioned, will soon be at its battle station in the Southwest Pacific, he said. It will be joined by the cruiser Ontario, which will probably go directly to Pacific waters after it has been completed at Belfast in a few months. The aircraft carriers are also under construction in Britain. They will be the most modern of their class and will be manned by crews of 1,250 men.

Mr. Macdonald did not indicate how many frigates and corvettes will see service in the Pacific. However, it is unlikely many corvettes will be needed and it is expected that personnel from these ships will be transferred to the cruisers and aircraft carriers.

While operations against Japan were being mapped out, the Minister did not minimize the threat of U-boat action against Atlantic convoys. He declared: "There have been sinkings on this side, but I would point out that the losses in 1944 were less than in 1943 and the losses in 1943 were very much less than those in 1942."

He said U-boat activities were slightly greater in January, but shipping losses in January, or in December, 1944, were not as great as during some of the early months of 1944. He warned, however, "there might be a heavier offensive next month—you never know."

There were no details of the definite sinking, other than it was the corvette St. Thomas, skippered by Lt.-Cmdr. L. P. Denny of Chester, N.S. The Minister obviously took satisfaction in announcing it.

Replies to Statements

Speaking of his visit to Canadian naval units in the United Kingdom and conferences with naval authorities there, he said:

"It is an interesting thing that when I was away certain statements were made in the press that corvettes were out of date. Comparisons were made, I think, of corvettes as model T's compared to modern high-powered cars.

"Today I can say that one corvette of the Castle class definitely has sunk one U-boat and that another participated in a probable sinking."

The Castle class is an improved edition of the original Flower class corvettes.

Mr. Macdonald said Canadian naval action in the Pacific was one of the matters discussed overseas and added: "We have never lost sight of the main job, which is convoy work in the Atlantic."

Tribal Destroyers

He was hopeful that at least two of the Tribal destroyers under construction for a long time in a Nova Scotia yard will be completed for service with the three now in operation, before the Pacific war was ended.

One Tribal, the Athabaskan, was lost in Channel action last April. Four, in all, have been started in the Canadian shipyard.

"There has been some complaining about the time it has taken to build these destroyers," he said. "I don't think it has been tremendously slow. The British would do it a

CANADA'S PACIFIC—Page 2

McNaughton's Statement Denied

Ottawa, Feb. 13 (Staff).—Navy Minister Macdonald does not agree that Allied ships in North Atlantic convoys are being "torpedoed day by day," as contended by Defense Minister McNaughton in the recent Grey North by-election campaign.

"No; certainly not," the Navy Minister declared at a press conference today while he was discussing German submarine activities, and was asked directly whether he agreed with the campaign statement of his Cabinet colleague.

(Later Mr. McNaughton's office said there would be no comment from the Defense Minister on Mr. Macdonald's statement.)

Cavite Base Captured, Nichols Field Is Seized

Manila, Feb. 14 (Wednesday) (AP).—Capture of the Cavite naval base and Nichols Airfield was announced today in a communique which said the end of Japan's trapped Manila garrison was "in sight."

The communique reported enemy casualties of more than 68,000 for the five weeks of the Luzon campaign as compared with American casualties of 9,683, including 2,102 killed.

Capture of the Cavite naval base put the Americans on the shores of Manila Bay for the first time.

The 11th Airborne Division in taking Cavite seized 10 enemy seaplanes and a battery of three-inch guns intact.

First Cavalry Division units also reached Manila Bay just south of the embattled downtown sector as they speared through the Pasay district from the direction of captured Neilson Airfield.

The communique said the 37th Infantry Division was "closing in" on the Japanese holed up in the thick-walled district, near the bay just south of the Pasig River mouth, and "the end of the enemy's trapped garrison is in sight."

Meanwhile, north of Manila, troops of the 6th Division secured an abandoned airfield at Baler, on the east coast of Luzon. Extensive mopping-up of enemy pockets in the Central Luzon Plain was reported, and a counter-attack south of Baguio was turned back.

Another 150 tons of explosives fell on Corregidor fortress in Manila Bay in a quick follow-up to the more than 200 tons dropped the previous 48 hours.

Hits were scored on four heavy gun batteries on Corregidor. Fighter bombers raked Southern Bataan and sank six fuel and ammunition barges.

Off Bataan Peninsula, fighter planes sank six enemy barges laden with fuel and ammunition and on the peninsula poured strafing bullets into Nipponese concentrations.

In air operations in the Southern Philippines, medium bombers destroyed or damaged four small Japanese vessels at the waterfront of Zamboanga on Mindanao Island and blew up a fuel tank. The Padao Airdrome near Davao on the same island was cratered.

North of the Philippines at Formosa, American planes wrecked parked planes at Heito Airdrome, mosa, American planes wrecked of Amoy, China, heavily damaging a 2,000-ton cargo ship. Off the French Indo-China coast, a cargo ship of similar size and three smaller ones were sunk or damaged. A Japanese floatplane escorting this convoy was shot down off Saigon.



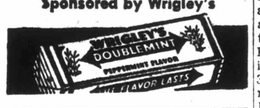
Time out for "Treasure Trail" means time for excitement and laughs—and a big cash prize too!

Every Wednesday

CFRB 8:30 P.M.

CHML—Hamilton CFPL—London
CFCF—Montreal CKCO—Ottawa

Sponsored by Wrigley's



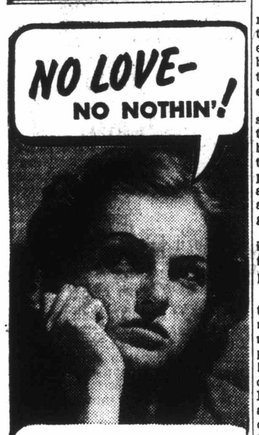
APARTMENT LOOTED

Entering an apartment of Louise Bowman, 734 St. Clair Ave. W., yesterday, a thief stole a mantel radio, fox fur, wrist watch, gold locket and clothing.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES LIMITED

Board of Trade Bldg. - Montreal
10 Dock Street - St. John, N.B.
17 Battery Place - New York

REGULAR SERVICES
to and from
Canada: West, South and East Africa
U.S.A.: West Africa



76% of all adults have bad breath!

And scientific tests *prove conclusively* that in 7 out of 10 cases COLGATE'S TOOTH POWDER instantly stops oral bad breath.

SAVE MONEY! Compared to other leading brands, a large tin of Colgate's gives you up to *30 more brushings*, a giant tin up to *46 more brushings* — for not a penny more!

SMOKERS! Colgate's Tooth Powder is one of the easiest ways to guard against tobacco stain and tobacco breath! Get Colgate's today.



COLGATE'S TOOTH POWDER 25c 40c
CLEANS YOUR BREATH AS IT CLEANS YOUR TEETH

COLGATE'S *Nylon* TOOTHBRUSH
Full size brush • non-soggy Bristles rounded to protect gums
SPECIAL VALUE 29c

Canadian Spearhead Nearing Rhine Bank

(Continued From Page 1, Column 8.)

east and southeast along the Kleve-Udem and Kleve-Goch highways. Mopping up was going on in the eastern sector of the Reichswald, where all the ground lost in yesterday's two German counter-attacks was regained. Substantial losses were inflicted on German infantry and armor.

Further mass surrenders by the Germans were reported tonight from the 1st Canadian and American 3rd Army fronts.

South of Kleve British troops won a bridgehead over the Niers River some 2,000 yards east of the captured stronghold of Gennep and were reported steadily enlarging it tonight. An armored patrol fought into Hommersum, three miles southeast of Gennep. The entire area was heavily sown with mines.

For almost the first time since Field Marshal Montgomery opened his powerful offensive last week, Allied tactical planes were able to give the attacking troops extensive support.

With the flooded Roer River still forming a menacing obstacle to any operations by three Allied armies drawn up along its banks, the double-barrelled assault by Field Marshal Montgomery's forces in the north and Lt.-Gen. Patton's 3rd Army troops at the centre carried the entire weight of the Allied offensive in the West.

The Germans, realizing that Field Marshal Montgomery's assault bore a deadly threat to the Rhineland, moved reinforcements to the muddy battlefront around Kleve from various sectors, including Alsace, Northern Holland and the Ardennes—weakening their already thinly spread lines.

Hun Units Regrouped

The German 84th Infantry Division, which was badly cut up in absorbing the initial onslaught of the 1st Canadian Army, has been bolstered by all or parts of the 2nd, 6th and 7th Parachute Divisions, the 116th Panzer, the 15th Panzer Grenadier and the 180th Infantry. The 116th Panzer and the 15th Panzer Grenadier Divisions participated in the Battle of the Ardennes.

Despite the Nazis' intensive resistance, the offensive had advanced from 10 to 12 miles, pushed through the main Siegfried defenses and the dense timberland of the Reichswald, cleared the important communications centre of Kleve and captured well over 5,000 prisoners.

A field despatch from Ned Nordness of The Associated Press said tonight that the "hard core of enemy armored resistance" had been broken and that British troops were pouring out of the eastern edge of the German forest.

"Enemy opposition which had stopped us cold in this sector for the past 18 hours suddenly broke before the devilish assault of Scottish and British troops, and (Nazi) parachute troopers and panzers alike gave way before the resumed advance, which was making good gains tonight," Nordness reported.

The German radio spoke of an impending full-scale Allied assault from the West.

Enemy Apprehensive

"From hour to hour we expect the full-scale Allied offensive to roll into the Rhine plain," the German Army radio said today. "Stupendous forces massed west of Dueren and Juslich are to carry our enemies to the Rhine. Twelve Pioneer (Engineer) battalions are along, and huge quantities of bridge construction equipment as well as fresh and reconditioned infantry forces are awaiting the signal to strike."

While the United States 3rd Army's 5th and 80th divisions were consolidating their new breach in the Siegfried defenses south of Prum, other 3rd Army troops cleared Vianden—driving the last Nazi troops from Luxembourg. The 4th Infantry Division completed mopping up Prum after repulsing two strong German counter-attacks with heavy losses.

CHARLOTTE A. BROOKES

The funeral service for Miss Charlotte A. Brookes, a missionary in China for 40 years, held last evening at the chapel of McDougall and Brown, St. Clair Ave., was conducted by Rev. H. B. Burwell. Miss Brookes died at Toronto last Saturday.

Speaking at the service, Mrs. Hugh D. Taylor, foreign secretary of the W.M.S. of the United Church of Canada, paid tribute to the service rendered by Miss Brookes in the evangelistic and educational field as a missionary. Born at Cainsville, near Brantford, she first went to China under the W.M.S. of the Methodist Church. In later years she had been under the W.M.S of the United Church. She had been a resident of Toronto since retiring in 1937. Interment will take place in Brantford.

Tars Prefer Nickel To Rum Ration

Ottawa, Feb. 13 (CP).—Navy Minister Macdonald today, disclosed, amid laughter, that an increasing number of Canada's serving seamen were passing up their daily rum ration in lieu of the alternative five cents.

Admiral Jones said he believed the figure stood at about 60 per cent "temperates" and 40 per cent "grogs." The men are given the opportunity of changing their minds on the rum ration every four months.

Mr. Macdonald said that provision had been made for retiring navy men to go into a reserve "and most of them are doing so."

Coal Purchase Limited to Ton

(Continued From Page 1, Column 6.)

crossed and hope for the weather to break," said Ernie Rawley, manager of the Royal Alexandra Theatre. "We installed a new heating system this year to save as much coal as we could. We have no large stock on hand, for we get coal as it is sent to us. Certainly, we need it to operate, for no one is going to sit in a cold theatre. All we can do now is wait and see if it must happen to us."

"That's a tough one for us," said the manager of one downtown movie house. "We hadn't heard that the situation had become so serious. We have only our current supply on hand for we order coal when it is necessary. What about the theatres, if any, that do have supplies?"

There is no shortage of steam coal used in heating institutions like the King Edward Hotel, its engineering department said. "We save all the coal we can, but we are not affected by the current shortage of anthracite. We try not to overheat rooms or the lobby." The Royal York has no heating plant, but is heated from the Toronto Terminal central plant, which also uses "steam" coal.

Soft Coal at Docks

Toronto, normally an anthracite and coke-burning city, will probably depend upon surplus United States bituminous coal for its heating for the rest of the winter, Mr. Lockyer said. He remarked that there is "considerable" tonnage of United States soft coal waiting on the Erie, Pa., docks which would be shipped here as soon as possible. There is little likelihood that Alberta coal can be made available, because of shortage of rail transport and the "prohibitive" cost of moving it here at this time of year.

Greatest problem facing coal dealers, apart from all the headaches of increased industrial demands, bad weather here and snowstorms in the Eastern United States, is how to get the coal into homes over the rutty Toronto streets, he continued. Toronto streets are playing hob with coal trucks and from 50 to 75 coal trucks are put off the road every day by broken springs.

Limit Already

Commenting on the order from Ottawa, Mr. Lockyer pointed out that whatever the order said, no one is getting more than a ton at a time, anyway, and no deliveries are being made to any one with more than a month's coal on hand.

A sore point with the coal dealers, he said, is the number of householders who claim they are out of coal, only to be found overstocked when the harrassed driver arrives with a rush order. Some people have the habit of telephoning two companies, too, he added, taking the first one that arrives and sending the other order back.

Any civic employee without fuel may call upon the civic administration, which will provide delivery trucks, Mayor Saunders told the Board of Control yesterday.

The Mayor said that an appeal has been made to private firms to deliver employees' fuel in company trucks.

Substitute Advised

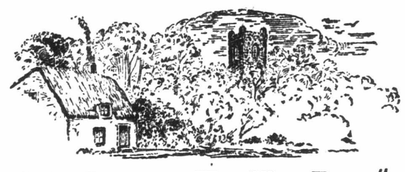
The Ottawa announcement of coal delivery restrictions included this warning from Coal Controller Brunning: "For some time to come cosumers in many communities will find it necessary to accept any substitute fuel they can buy."

The delivery restriction order requires consumers to inform dealers of how much fuel and of what type they have on hand before a new order is accepted or delivery made.

"When he places the order the consumer must not misrepresent the amount of coal he has in his bin," Mr. Brunning said. "If any such misrepresentation occurs the dealer should report it at once to his local emergency coal committee or to the municipal authorities."

The restrictions apply to all grade "A" fuels, which includes anthracite, coke and some semi-anthracites, and to all blower coals classed as grade "B" fuel. Class "C" fuel—soft coals—do not come under the order.

Penalties for infractions of the order are a fine of up to $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both fine and imprisonment.



"My Home In The War Years"

It may have been a tree-shaded village in Great Britain, or a maple-lined lane in Canada; the scent of wood smoke at sunset, or the cool odor of pine woods. Somewhere, sometime, when the war is over and peace has come, the memory of these places and things will come flooding back. Thousands of men and women whom the war took overseas *east* and *west* will thrill to the thought: "That was my home in the war years. I wonder how it looks today."

It has been the privilege and responsibility of British Railways during the war years to serve Canada's sons and daughters in Great Britain. When peace comes, it is our hope that we may again greet and serve them, and their sons and daughters, when they revisit remembered scenes.

British Railways have maintained representation in North America throughout the war period. We look forward to cooperating with you whenever and wherever possible.

British Railways





German territory held by R
which also indicates drive to wi
Beuthen has been taken and
besieged Budapest has fallen to

Bracken Demands McNaughton Quit

(Continued From Page 1, Column 7.)

not forthcoming, that Mr. King, in duty, would ask for it.

"The country has waited for a week. Instead of an announcement by a man who could carry the confidence of the troops overseas and of the people of Canada, we read today in the press that he has rehashed the very arguments he used in the by-election campaign.

"The Defense Minister says that Canadian soldiers are now joined in an offensive which may be the opening phase of one of the world's most critical and decisive battles. The fact is that they have been joined in such an offensive since last June, and their reinforcements, and the method of reinforcing them, were the issues before the electors of Grey North.

"There is one important thing to remember. It is that the issue is not merely the number of reinforcements, but the method by which those reinforcements are obtained. The King-McNaughton method is the one which has caused great bitterness overseas, and has brought anguish to thousands of Canadian homes.

"It has created such a sense of deep injustice between the men overseas and the draftees at home, and even between different groups of draftees themselves that we may reap a terrible harvest from that feeling for the rest of our lives if action to correct it is not taken immediately.

"Mr. King chose Grey North as a testing ground for the King-McNaughton policy of a limited draft. From this testing ground has come a clear and unequivocal reply. In the interest of the men overseas, and in respect for the judgment that has been passed, there is but one course which Mr. King properly should follow. It is to replace the Defense Minister immediately and bring to the office a man whose policy will command the confidence of our fighting men and the people at home in Canada."

Scottie Best in Show

New York, Feb. 13 (AP). — For the first time since 1911, a Scottish terrier, Shieling's Signature, won the coveted best in show award of the Westminster Kennel Club exhibition, competed at Madison Square Garden late tonight, after two days of competition embracing 2,653 dogs and 102 breeds. Owned by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Snethens of Allison Park, Pa., the doughty little coal-black Scottie, will be 3 years old May 19.

The Weather

The sun rises today at 8:18 a.m., E.D.T., and sets at 6:46 p.m., E.D.T.

Maximum and minimum temperatures a year ago today were 30-17.

Forecasts

Toronto and vicinity and Lower Lakes Region—Fresh winds; partly cloudy and cold, with light snowfalls or flurries, chiefly in eastern districts.

Georgian Bay—Fresh winds; partly cloudy and cold, with scattered snowflurries.

Temperatures

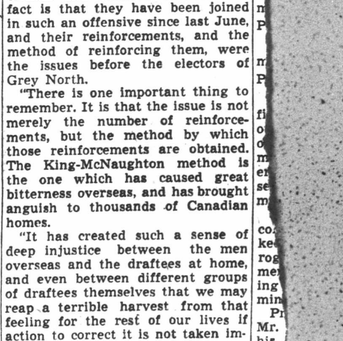
Minimum and Maximum: Dawson below 30, below 25; Vancouver 28, 30; Jasper 11, 25; Calgary 17, 34; Medicine Hat 12, 30; Edmonton 11, 34; Prince Albert 15, 21; Saskatoon 5, 15; Regina 19, 22; Winnipeg 3, 30; Port Churchill below 16, below 3; Port Arthur below 8, 26; White River below 26, 23; Kapuskasing below 21, 17; North Bay below 5, 21; London 7, 25; Toronto 17, 24; Kingston zero, 17; Ottawa below 9, 15; Montreal 9, 18; Quebec zero, 19; Moncton 8, 23; Halifax 18, 30; Charlottetown 14, 20; Sault Ste. Marie 2, 21.

Local Records

Temperatures: 8 a.m., 20; noon, 24; 2 p.m., 24; 4 p.m., 24; 8 p.m., 19; mean for day, 20.

Difference from average, 1 below. Maximum, 24; minimum, 17. Snowfall, 0.8 inches.

EASE PAINF
Colds...Sore T
This FAST, Reliable



WHY ASPIRIN BRINGS SUCH FAST RELIEF

There is good reason why your painful cold symptoms—dulling headache, muscular aches and pains, sore throat due to cold—are eased by ASPIRIN so fast.

Look at the picture of the glass above. A genuine ASPIRIN Tablet

BAYER ASPIRI

THE "BAYER" CROSS ON EACH T
IS YOUR GUARANTEE THAT IT'S

PUBLIC ARCHIVES ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

137539

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

"Bracken House"

TELEPHONE
3-1192

141 LAURIER AVENUE WEST
OTTAWA
CANADA

14th March, 1945.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

PERSONAL

Dear Arthur,-

Thanks for your personal note of the 10th, which is just now received.

We are getting a variety of views, as might be expected, on the matters mentioned. I am, nevertheless, glad to have yours and will see that they are given due consideration when plans are being determined in the next few days.

I always appreciate having your views on any matter. In this regard, however, there will not be much opportunity for you to write again in time for your opinions to receive much consideration. Might I suggest, therefore, that you give Charlie a call on the telephone and let him have the benefit of your arguments.

Yours sincerely,

John Bracken
Per McB.

Dictated by Mr. Bracken
but typed and signed
in his absence.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

He appears to be an old man, aging fast. Discussed Canada. Churchill said we do not take part in Canadian affairs but Bracken gathered the idea is growing over here Canada fast being lost. War situation vastly improved. Grecian situation now fixed and coming along all right. English statesmen make it very clear they don't want to interfere in Canadian policy. Conclusion, Churchill is an institution over here.

Army figures published in British Press:

Germans:

154 Divisions on Russian Front

80 Divisions on Western Front

26 Divisions on Italian Front

80- or 90,000 men in French ports.

Russians:

Have about twice as many as the Germans, or about 5,000,000 men under arms.

Americans:

Have about 40 Divisions in France and 5 Divisions in Italy.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137541

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa
September 17, 1945.

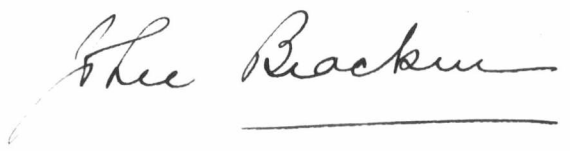
The Rt.-Hon.Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:-

I have submitted your name to the Distribution Office with the request that Hansard of the proceedings of the House of Commons be forwarded to you. Knowing your interest in public affairs and our welfare as a Party, I felt that the proceedings from day to day would be a matter of interest to you.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,



MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137542

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa
October 15, 1945.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:- PERSONAL

In reading over the enclosed Bill 15, having to do with an Act to confer certain powers upon the Governor in Council during the National Emergency following the War, it occurred to me that it would be of material assistance to us if you could spare sufficient time to pass along your comments on this measure.

While there is some feeling in the country as to the advantages derived from such measures as price and wage control, the fact that these have specific advantages does not, in my opinion, justify us giving a blanket approval of the principle of controls such as this measure would do. A continuation of the present policy of bureaucracy not only removes from the elected representatives of the people control of their Government, but makes a hollow mockery of Parliament itself.

Any observations you may care to pass along on this Bill 15, which I expect will be called any time, would, I assure you, be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

Encl. Bill.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137543

15.

First Session, Twentieth Parliament, 9 George VI, 1945.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 15.

An Act to confer certain powers upon the Governor in Council during the National Emergency following the War.

First reading, October 5, 1945.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
42409 1945

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137544

1st Session, 20th Parliament, 9 George VI, 1945.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 15.

An Act to confer certain powers upon the Governor in Council during the National Emergency following the War.

Preamble.

R.S., c. 206.

WHEREAS the *War Measures Act* provides that the Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; And whereas the said Act is in force only during war and the powers conferred are exercisable only by reason of the existence of war; And whereas it is necessary for the peace, order and good government of Canada that during the period of transition to normal from the exceptional conditions existing during the war, with the attendant dangers and responsibilities for the nation as a whole, acts and things done and authorized and regulations and orders made under the *War Measures Act* be continued in force and that the Governor in Council be authorized to do and authorize during the said period such further acts and things and make such further orders and regulations as he may by reason of the national emergency resulting from the war deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 206.

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The National Emergency Powers Act, 1945.*

PROCLAMATION.

Continuation of national emergency.

2. The national emergency resulting from the present war against Germany and Japan shall be presumed to

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137545

continue until, by the issue of a proclamation under the authority of the Governor in Council, it is declared that the emergency no longer exists.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Powers of G. in C.

3. (1) The Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of the national emergency resulting from the present war against Germany and Japan deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the powers of the Governor in Council extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

(a) production, manufacture, trading, exportation and importation;
(b) foreign exchange;
(c) transportation by air, road, rail or water;
(d) supply and distribution of goods and services, including the fixing of prices;
(e) employment, including salaries and wages;
(f) appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof, including the control of rentals and occupation;
(g) entry into Canada, exclusion and deportation, and revocation of nationality;
(h) imposition and recovery, in connection with any scheme of control contained in or authorized by orders and regulations, of charges payable to the Receiver General of Canada or into such fund or account as may be ordered.

Orders and regulations.

(2) All orders and regulations made under this Act or pursuant to authority created under this Act have the force of law and shall, for the purposes of the *Interpretation Act*, be deemed to be regulations.

R.S., c. 1.

Territorial operation.

(3) Unless the contrary intention appears therein, no order or regulation made under this Act or pursuant to authority created under this Act has extra-territorial operation, but the limitation herein contained does not operate in the case of the orders and regulations under the *War Measures Act* referred to in section five of this Act.

Orders to be laid before Parliament.

(4) Every order in council made under this Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made.

Penalties.

4. The Governor in Council may prescribe penalties by way of fine or by way of imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or by way of both fine and such

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137546

imprisonment, that may be imposed for violation of orders or regulations made under this Act and may also prescribe whether, and the circumstances in which, the said penalties shall be imposed upon summary conviction or upon indictment or upon either summary conviction or indictment.

Orders and regulations re-enacted.

5. The orders and regulations made under the *War Measures Act* or pursuant to authority created under the said Act in force immediately before the day this section comes into force shall, except for the purposes of subsection four of section three of this Act, be deemed to be re-enacted on that day under this Act or pursuant to authority created under this Act.

PROCEDURE.

Expropriation.

6. Whenever any property or the use thereof has been appropriated by His Majesty under the provisions of this Act or any order or regulation made thereunder and compensation is to be made therefor and has not been agreed upon, the claim shall be referred by the Minister of Justice to the Exchequer Court, or to any superior or county court of the province within which the claim arises, or to a judge of any such court.

Seizure and detention of property.

7. Any ship or vessel used or moved, or any goods, wares or merchandise dealt with, contrary to any order or regulation made under this Act, may be seized and detained and shall be liable to forfeiture, at the instance of the Minister of Justice, upon proceedings in the Exchequer Court of Canada, or in any superior court.

Court procedure.

8. Every court mentioned in the two sections last preceding may make rules governing the procedure upon any reference made to, or proceedings taken before, such court or a judge thereof under the said sections.

COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION.

Coming into force.

9. This Act shall come into force on a day fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council and on and after that day the present war, shall for the purposes of the *War Measures Act*, be deemed no longer to exist.

Continuation.

10. This Act shall continue in force for a period of one year after it comes into force and shall then expire unless at any time while this Act is in force, addresses are presented to the Governor General by the Senate and House

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137547

of Commons respectively, praying that this Act should be continued in force for a further period of one year from the time at which it would otherwise expire and the Governor in Council so orders, in which event, this Act shall continue in force for that further period.

Expiration.

11. Notwithstanding anything in the last preceding section, if by proclamation the Governor in Council declares that the emergency that was the occasion of the passing of this Act no longer exists, this Act shall expire at the end of the day on which the proclamation is issued.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137548

October 16, 1945.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I received your letter and have been doing some thinking on the subject today. Will write you definitely tomorrow morning. You should get the letter Thursday morning.

Meantime, though not asked for advice, I venture to say that I think you should oppose the Extradition Treaty.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137549

October 17, 1945.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I was pleased indeed to see from your letter of 15th that you take much the same view of this Bill 15 as I do. There was, to my surprise, a comment yesterday in the Toronto Telegram, which, while adverse to the Bill, stated that it was less sweeping than the recent measure passed by the British House. Nothing could be more comprehensive than Clause 5 of Bill 15. It enables the Governor in Council to do anything he desires, whether in the normally Federal or the normally Provincial field. True, there is a one-year limit, but that is valueless, or nearly valueless, while the Government's majority is maintained.

It is my own personal view that while certain controls cannot be suddenly abandoned a time should be set now—and my suggestion would be January 1st, or at the latest, March 1st—for the resumption of the Constitutional position in this Dominion. Meantime, the Provinces can prepare for such legislation as they may deem necessary to meet the conditions which will then obtain. The Provinces have in the past taken care of emergency situations by the passing of moratoriums and the like, and can do so again. They can do so in the field of rentals just as well as in the field of mortgages. These controls, continued from year to year, themselves generate the necessity for their still longer continuance. So long as they are there, there will always appear need for them to remain.

This Government is going to have a beautiful time maintaining a price structure and a wage structure, with the war a thing of the past. A price structure certainly cannot be maintained without a wage structure.

I have prepared an amendment to the Second Reading, which I submit for your consideration. It does not say specifically what should remain, or how long, and that is

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Ottawa, Ont.

137550

the course I think is wise. It leaves a door open for subsequent contentions on this subject.

I have not the Rules before me, but I am disposed to think this amendment is in order. In any event, I think it would be wise to move it. It becomes then a statement of Progressive-Conservative principles and will, I am sure, be well received in the country, and will become increasingly acceptable as time goes on.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THAT the Bill be not now read a second time, but that it be resolved:

(1) That such emergency as now exists is in large degree the product of a long-standing and burdensome bureaucracy and can best be relieved by a rapid diminution of that bureaucracy;

(2) That the Bill in its present sweeping terms removes from the elected representatives of the people all practical control of their Government, and makes a hollow mockery of Parliament;

(3) That there is no justification at the present time for such wholesale usurpation of Provincial powers and rights.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137552

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

O T T A W A, October 17th,
1 9 4 5.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canada Permanent Building,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:

Thanks for yours of yesterday's date. I shall look for your further letter tomorrow.

With respect to the last paragraph of your letter, I may say that we are planning to do as you suggest. If in this connection you have some observations that you think would be useful, I would appreciate if you would send them along. I expect that John D. will be taking the burden of the Opposition.

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137553

December 14, 1945.

Private Secretary,
Hon. John Bracken,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Would you kindly send to Mr. Arthur Meighen at the above address two copies of the Bills recently passed giving effect to the Budget Resolutions.

Yours very truly,

E. Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137554

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa
December 18, 1945.

Miss E. Mildred Edmondson,
Private Secretary to
The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Miss Edmondson:-

Acknowledging your letter of recent date, I beg to advise that copies of the bills recently passed giving effect to the Budget Resolutions are being forwarded to you under separate cover today.

Yours very truly,

M. R. Jack

M. R. Jack
Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

187555

February 27, 1946.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I promised last Wednesday to write you on three or four matters, but had to leave the next morning for New Brunswick and just got back today. I am not sure that I can exactly identify the subjects from my scrawling notes, but will try.

First, I am sending you, as promised, a speech I made in New York in 1936 on "Isolationist Neutrality." In somewhat the same connection I am sending you copy of a letter recently written by Lawrence Hunt to the New York Times. This has been fairly widely circulated in Canada.

On the subject of revival of British trade, I am sending you an article from the "Economist." It is favourable to the U. S. loan, but it makes very clear that the loan itself is a long way from insuring a British recovery programme. I am sending you as well an article by Lord Woolton, former Minister of Re-construction, who made such an excellent success of Britain's food administration during the war. Lord Woolton is an outstanding business man with a lot of public experience, and his judgment is entitled to weight if the judgment of anyone in England is, on that subject.

I told you I would write you on the subject of the King and Roosevelt statements regarding the defence of Canada.

Throughout the history of this country Britain has assumed, without question or reservation, responsibility for the defence of the Dominion. I remember well in 1912 a statement to this effect in an official document prepared by Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty--a document he prepared for the Government of Canada, advising as to the best form in which Canada could assist the naval strength of Britain. This document will be foundin the Canadian Hansard of that year. It was very often referred to in what we called "the Naval Debates" of that

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

187556

year and perhaps 1915. Certainly I have seen similar pronouncements by British statesmen on other occasions--indeed, it is an accepted fact throughout the Empire and one that no intelligent person would for a moment question, that Britain has held herself obliged to defend all sections of the Empire against attack. At, or near, Kingston a very few years ago President Roosevelt, as you know, made a statement to the effect that if Canada were attacked the United States would not stand idly by. Following this speech (at what distance I cannot recall) Mr. King, in welcoming the utterance (as, indeed, did all sections of the Dominion) added that instead of such an undertaking on the part of the United States reducing the obligations of Canada, it did, on the contrary, add to the obligations of Canada. I am sure Mr. Bell would be able to locate this statement. I read it lately, but when I got back I found that the article in which I read it had not been preserved.

Now, throughout the years, it has been a cardinal doctrine of Mr. King (though not of Laurier) that the obligation of defence in which Britain without hesitation has entered and to which she has adhered throughout our history, did not give rise to any corresponding obligation on the part of Canada to see to the defence of Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier always contended, and rightly contended, that it did. His speech on Foster's Naval Resolution (in 1913, I feel sure it was) brings this out most clearly. King, on the contrary, has boasted right up to the outbreak of this war of the fact that Canada had no such corresponding obligation--indeed, that "no commitments" had been his constant policy. How does it come then that an undertaking on Britain's part to see to the defence of Canada gives rise to no mutuality--to no corresponding undertaking on the part of this country--but a promise given by President Roosevelt of the United States to take an interest in the defence of Canada immediately v generates a corresponding responsibility toward the United States on the part of Canada?

On the subject of the recent pronouncements of Hon. J. G. Gardiner on Immigration, I am enclosing as promised a speech which I made many years ago on the same topic. Please see also the leading editorial in the Globe and Mail of 26th instant entitled "More Consumers, the Answer." Copy is enclosed for your convenience.

I cannot come to any other conclusion but that the Conservative Party must come out definitely in favour of immigration. It is, unfortunately, a fact that the yellow races and the white races do not merge and cannot get along together because of the widely different traditions and widely different living standards of each. The white races, though--particularly those with experience fitting them for life in Canada--should be welcomed. As a matter of fact, this is so manifestly essential that it must become a popular appeal before many years go by.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137557

Toronto, February 27, 1946.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.

Without immigration, Canada is going to be a stunted nation with its destiny dependent on the cradle alone.

I am sending you as well two articles of Hugh Scully's and copies of my letters to Mr. Scully and his replies (originals). These deal with the fundamentals of the tariff question as it affects Canada. After making such use as you wish of the articles and letters, please return them to me.

I am also enclosing an article on housing.

If there is anything else you would like my comments upon, please remind me of the subject.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.—15.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137558

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

O t t a w a, Ontario,
8th March, 1946.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canada Permanent Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur,-

Just a note to thank you for yours of the 27th, with enclosures. They, together with your suggestions, we shall find most useful.

I appreciate your courtesy in these matters and will be glad to avail myself of your generous co-operation in a similar way in the future.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Blackmore

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY

Toronto, March 12, 1946.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

The recent grant of loan by Canada to Britain, essential though it was in our own selfish interests, will, nevertheless, tend to modify in some measure what has been a very general feeling of distrust of the disposition of the present Government toward close association with Britain and the Commonwealth. You were entirely right in making an immediate statement approving of the loan. I was also glad to see you come out quickly and definitely in support of Churchill's memorable appeal at Fulton.

The importance of keeping constantly and impressively before the public the traditional Conservative policy of close partnership association with Britain and other Commonwealth countries is greater today than ever in our history. The main reason for this I will enlarge upon slightly, later, but just now I emphasize the point that we must not permit the public to get the impression that we have wavered in, or diluted, our attachment and our sense of responsibility as a real partner in this Commonwealth at the time that King is taking a course which makes Canada of great practical value to Britain in our trade relations. If this impression is allowed to disseminate, we will be considered as having nothing left to stand on. The public will accept the situation that we are on the way out as a great Party.

There is another phase of the same subject, though, that is to my mind of great significance. The imperious march of Russia across the stage of world affairs, her repeated defiance of Britain and the United States, her repulse of every friendly approach on the part of these great countries--the whole is the most meaningful and portentous phenomenon in world affairs today. The struggles of diplomacy that are immediately ahead will be struggles of the great Anglo-Saxon democracies in their relations with Soviet Russia, and the still more poignant and ghastly struggle which may (though Heaven forbid!) be not many years in front of us, will be, if it comes, between the same great segments of this planet. We do not like to admit the solemn truth and face the hateful fact, but Russia is at least as great a menace to world peace today as Germany was ten years ago. Keeping in mind then that such is to be the theatre of international diplomacy, and such the fateful division in war if it should unhappily come, I ask you to think of the bearing this has on the proper relationship of Canada to the British Empire on the one hand, and to the United States on the other. That our relationship should be maintained friendly with both, all will agree; but that our association should be more and more close and intimate with the partner States of the Commonwealth, all, in my judgment, who think clearly will with equal decisiveness agree. Anything in the nature of closer affiliation or even apparent closer affiliation with the United States than with the British Commonwealth will definitely imperil the autonomy of this country. Our autonomy is British born, entirely of British derivation, and the erection of the United States as the main bulwark of Canada in a struggle where we are the prospective cockpit, or, later on, the actual cockpit, would be the end of the independence of action which we enjoy and of the factual existence of our nationhood. There can be no such thing as autonomy within the orbit of the United States.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137560

The preceding paragraph is of importance as well, as bearing on the necessity of maintaining the relative strength of Britain in world councils. One has only to think clearly to be definitely sure that the relative retirement of Britain from the ranks of the higher powers means inevitably the closer affiliation of Canada with the United States and all that that means to our autonomy and independent nationhood.

Now I come to a very practical feature of the problem. The spectre of Russia--the shadow that country casts over the world today and the fact that we in this Dominion are perhaps the nearest and most vulnerable national unit in relation to the Soviet Republic--has probably a clearer significance to our French-Canadian population than to any other class of our people. The maintenance of our autonomy--our freedom from the corporative character of United States' polity--is also probably of greater significance to our French-Canadian population than to the rest of our Dominion. Events, therefore, have brought to pass that the clear-thinking leaders of French-speaking Canada will be seeing the Conservative Party and Conservative traditions in a different light and with a warmer mental welcome than ever in the past. The absolute need, from the standpoint of everything that to them is sacred, is the British partnership and all that the British partnership involves.

There is no need to elaborate further or to prolong the reasoning which I have sought to impress upon you in this letter. I would like you to come out with a ringing statement on the subject of our Commonwealth relations. This is the opportune time to proclaim your stand and I can assure you it will gladden the hearts of hundreds of thousands of Progressive-Conservatives in Canada; it will dampen the enthusiasm of none.

We have been right, through our history, in the great fundamentals of economic policy. We have failed somewhat in the virility of our loyalty to those principles, and certainly we have gained nothing thereby. If we fail in fidelity to the great basic article of the Conservative creed, nothing that we can do will revive the spirit of the past and restore the Party's fortunes.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.

P.S.--On this subject the best treatment I have read is in George Grant's booklet, "The Empire, Yes or No?", and in Dr. C. E. Silcox's letter to the Globe and Mail, of February 1st and 2nd, 1946. I hope you have read both. You doubtless have Grant's booklet in your office. I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Silcox's letter.

A. M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137561

March 12, 1946.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

The recent grant of loan by Canada to Britain, essential though it was in our own selfish interests, will, nevertheless, tend to modify in some measure what has been a very general feeling of distrust of the disposition of the present Government toward close association with Britain and the Commonwealth. You were entirely right in making an immediate statement approving of the loan. I was also glad to see you come out quickly and definitely in support of Churchill's memorable appeal at Fulton.

The importance of keeping constantly and impressively before the public the traditional Conservative policy of close partnership association with Britain and other Commonwealth countries is greater today than ever in our history. The main reason for this I will enlarge upon slightly, later, but just now I emphasize the point that we must not permit the public to get the impression that we have wavered in, or diluted, our attachment and our sense of responsibility as a real partner in this Commonwealth at the time that King is taking a course which makes Canada of great practical value to Britain in our trade relations. If this impression is allowed to disseminate, we will be considered as having nothing left to stand on. The public will accept the situation that we are on the way out as a great Party.

There is another phase of the same subject, though, that is to my mind of great significance. The imperious march of Russia across the stage of world affairs, her repeated defiance of Britain and the United States, her repulse of every friendly approach on the part of these great countries, --the whole/ is the most meaningful and portentous phenomenon in world affairs today. The struggles of diplomacy that are immediately ahead will be struggles of the great Anglo-Saxon democracies in their relations with Soviet Russia, and the still more poignant and ghastly struggle which may (though Heaven forbid!) be not many years in front of us, will be, if it comes, between the same great segments of this planet. We do not like to admit the solemn truth and face the hateful fact, but Russia

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

is at least as great a menace to world peace today as Germany was ten years ago. Keeping in mind then that such is to be the theatre of international diplomacy, and such the fateful division in war if it should unhappily come, I ask you to think of the bearing this has on the proper relationship of Canada to the British Empire on the one hand, and to the United States on the other. That our relationship should be maintained friendly with both, all will agree; but that our association should be more and more close and intimate with the partner States of the Commonwealth, all, in my judgment, who think clearly will with equal decisiveness agree. Anything in the nature of closer affiliation or even apparent closer affiliation with the United States than with the British Commonwealth will definitely imperil the autonomy of this country. Our autonomy is British born, entirely of British derivation, and the erection of the United States as the main bulwark of Canada in a struggle where we are the prospective cockpit or, later on, the actual cockpit, would be the end of the independence of action which we enjoy and the factual existence of our nationhood. There can be no such thing as autonomy within the orbit of the United States.

The preceding paragraph is of importance as well, as bearing on the necessity of maintaining the relative strength of Britain in world councils. One has only to think clearly to be definitely sure that the relative retirement of Britain from the ranks of the higher powers means inevitably the closer affiliation of Canada with the United States and all that that means to our autonomy and independent nationhood.

Now I come to a very practical feature of the problem. The spectre of Russia--the shadow that country casts over the world today and the fact that we in this Dominion are perhaps the nearest and most vulnerable national unit in relation to the Soviet Republic--has probably a clearer significance to our French-Canadian population than to any other class of our people. The maintenance of our autonomy--our freedom from the corporative character of United States' polity--is also probably of greater significance to our French-Canadian population than to the rest of our Dominion. Events, therefore, have brought to pass that the clear-thinking leaders of French-speaking Canada will be seeing the Conservative Party and Conservative traditions in a different light and with a warmer mental welcome than ever in the past. The absolute need, from the standpoint of everything that to them is sacred, is the British partnership and all that the British partnership involves.

There is no need to elaborate further or to prolong the reasoning which I have sought to impress upon you in this letter. I would like you to come out with a ringing statement on the subject of our Commonwealth relations. This is the opportune time to proclaim your stand and I can assure you it will gladden the hearts of hundreds

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137568

of thousands of Progressive-Conservatives in Canada: it will dampen the enthusiasm of none.

We have been right, through our history, in the great fundamentals of economic policy. We have failed somewhat in the virility of our loyalty to those principles, and certainly we have gained nothing thereby. If we fail in fidelity to the great basic article of the Conservative creed, nothing that we can do will revive the spirit of the past and restore the Party's fortunes.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

P.S.—On this subject the best treatment I have read is in George Grant's booklet "The Empire, Yes or No?", and in Dr. C. E. Silcox's letter to the Globe and Mail, of February 1st and 2nd, 1946. I hope you have read both. You doubtless have Grant's booklet in your office. I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Silcox's letter.

A. M.

e/e to Col. Mew -

Dr. Silcox

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137564

March 20, 1946.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I liked very much your speech on the Address, and am indeed grateful to you for giving heed to the subject matter of my last letter. I think you have greatly strengthened your position by this last speech.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137565

April 11, 1946.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

It is very likely you have seen the enclosed—a letter in the Globe and Mail of last Tuesday by Eugene Forsey. Forsey, you know, follows the C. C. F. doctrine, but is one of the best-informed and most thorough students in Canada. His answer to King is deadly. Outside of the other eighty-three cases, the instance of Lapointe alone is the most glaring example that could be imagined of a resignation without any reason whatever, except the better to satisfy the vanity of the resignor. No man of sense would say Bruce had not sufficient reason.

While I think of it I will send you a copy of a letter I have just written today to one of my sons.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.--2.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137566

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

O t t a w a, Ontario,
17th April, 1946.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur,-

Thanks for yours of the 11th instant, with enclosures.

I had already clipped Mr. Forsey's statement for possible future reference.

Your views on the matter of Canada Day I am glad to have. Your interest and observations with respect to this and similar matters I do not need to repeat is always greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137567

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

O T T A W A, January 20th,
1 9 4 7.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:

This letter will introduce Mr. Leo C. de Gagne, a friend of mine from Winnipeg, who is representing the Dawson Richardson Publications, Limited. He is interested in the expansion of this enterprise and would like to have the opportunity of discussing it briefly with you.

Any courtesies you may extend to Mr. de Gagne would be very much appreciated by himself and by

Yours truly,

J. H. Blackmore

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137568

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

O t t a w a, January 30th,
1 9 4 7.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have submitted your name to the Distribution Office, with the request that Hansard of the proceedings of the House of Commons be forwarded to you. Knowing your interest in public affairs, and our welfare as a Party, I felt that the proceedings from day to day would be a matter of interest to you.

With kind personal regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137569

April 30, 1947.

Private Secretary,
Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Would you kindly have sent to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen at the above address, two copies of yesterday's Hansard containing the Budget Address.

Thanking you,

Yours very truly,

E.

Private Secretary
to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137570

November 24, 1947.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Room 1740 Royal York Hotel,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear John:

I have studied the memorandum "Canada in Crisis" which you handed me yesterday.

Who the author of this document is I do not know, but without hesitation I say it is a valuable production and does credit to your organization if it comes from anyone within its ranks.

I make only the following comments:

1. The memorandum can be construed as urging a return to price control. In my judgment it should be re-worded so as not to be capable of this construction. For the life of me I cannot see how price controls can work in peacetime, for the very simple reason that price controls involve labour controls, and in my opinion labour controls are quite impossible in peacetime. Quite true, the shutting out of imports--a step now absolutely necessary--involves contraction of supplies and probably temporary enhancement of prices, but the only cure for contracted supplies is production, and production won't take place under price control--certainly not without effective wage control as well. See particularly paragraph 11 on page 3.

2. Paragraph 9 on page 3 should be amplified. The Minister of Finance's statement should be included and its inadequacy clearly demonstrated.

3. Paragraphs 19 and 20, page 6. The years 1926-46 inclusive are 21 years, not 22.

4. The first complete sentence on page 3 is not entirely clear. I suggest substituting for the words "take from" in the sixth line the words "deprive themselves", and inserting the word "of" after the word "civilization" in the seventh line.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137571

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Toronto, Ontario.

5. Paragraph 24, page 7. At the very end the following sentence, I think, should be added:

> "In any event the three-year period during which alone the promised bonus is applicable is so short as not to justify substantial capital expenditures."

My principal comment is that the author of this memorandum has done some real work and his thinking is good. Same is returned herewith.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137572

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

OTTAWA, Dec. 16th,
1 9 4 7.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
T o r o n t o, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:-

Yesterday I submitted your name to the Distribution Office requesting that Hansard, reporting the proceedings of the House of Commons, be forwarded to you for the Session.

Because of your interest in the affairs of the nation and our mutual interest as a Party I felt that receiving Hansard would assist you to follow what is happening in Parliament.

Wishing you the Compliments of the Season and with kind personal regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137573

December 18, 1947.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

Thanks very much for arranging to send me Hansard. I like to get it, though I do not intend to read it each day, but always need it for reference.

You have been doing splendid work this Session and your friends are greatly encouraged.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

197574

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

OTTAWA, December 22nd,
1 9 4 7.

Private & Confidential

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 18th, and thank you for your complimentary remarks on efforts which we as a Party have made during the past two weeks. Looking back, it is obvious now that calling Parliament for an emergency session was a farce of the first order. The Government has accomplished nothing beyond passing legislation which would otherwise not have been required had Parliament not met until January. The session did serve the purpose however, of bringing to the attention of the public the present condition of the so-called agricultural stability programme and the floundering approach of the Government to meet the crisis in the mining industry dating back to the parity action which it took on July 5th.

Last year we had presented to Parliament, as you know, two Bills which only passed their preliminary stages, and which will come up for discussion when Parliament reconvenes. The measure dealing with the Government's economic programme and virtually licensing of business in this country, and the proposal to make emergency payments to assist in meeting increased costs of production of gold, are apparently receiving mixed receptions in the country. In this regard, I am enclosing a copy of these measures as introduced to Parliament, and while I do not wish to burden you with any further duties, I would appreciate very much if you could let me have your observations in connection with these two measures. From your knowledge of Canada, and your vast parliamentary experience, I feel that your views on these and related matters could be of material assistance to us, and would appreciate receiving same at your convenience.

Thanking you again for your kind words of encouragement, and wishing you the compliments of the season,

I am, John Bracken

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137575

December 31, 1947.

Private and Confidential

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear John:

I received your letter of December 22nd. Have been at home considerably since and am very late in answering.

The first Government proposal re gold--that is, the so-called $7.00 proposal--was ill-conceived, clumsy, and I think, on the whole, practically worthless. It would likely do as much harm to the big producers as it would do good to the newer and smaller producers.

The second proposal shows evidence of more care. I think, myself, it has some value for quite a number of Companies and has at least this advantage over the $7.00 proposal, viz., that what one benefits won't mean a loss to another. True, at the places where there could be a real increase in production, amounting to something for the country in the way of providing U. S. dollars, it is of very little value, and the effect on the whole will be not much increase of production. In a word, it is to a large degree abortive, but good as far as it goes.

I don't think there is anything further I can say on the other proposals to meet the dollar shortage. In conversation I was most emphatic that the main indictment against the Government is the utterly unforgivable delay. Quite true, two years ago, and less than two years ago, there was no dollar shortage, and two years ago our dollar reserves were being increased. Nevertheless, the world trade situation was such that anyone in office in Canada could see, almost with his eyes shutk that under the conditions obtaining and sure to continue, the reserves would disappear and a crisis ensue. The manifest absence of three-way and multi-way trade, but especially of three-way trade, (England, U. S., and Canada) made the approach, and swift approach, of a U. S. dollar crisis plain as day. Then was the time to put on

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137576

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

such regulations on imports as would restrict purchases of American finished goods and to a considerable extent prohibit imports of U. S. finished goods. Mr. Howe's talk about remedying the situation quickly now is humbug. The situation cannot be remedied until the triangular trade revives, and that is a matter of years, not months. It is a matter, further, of very considerable concessions and assistance from the U. S. and Canada. To have let the crisis drift along while they lay sound asleep between the blankets was little short of criminal negligence. To make it all the more certain and intense by removing the discount on our dollar as against the U. S. dollar was just stupid. Mr. Abbott's very strained defence of this conduct and of its continuance is to my mind not very far from puerile.

The truth is, John, that exchange regulation entails the regulation of everything. I do not mean by that that it entails it at once, but its continuation necessitates the spread of other regulations and the constant multiplication of bureaucracy. We have to get back to a world standard, and in my judgment that world standard has to be gold. As everyone knows now, Keynes lived on y long enough to see the futility and perils of his theories. Fortunately he was honest enough to make acknowledgment. Our smart boys at Ottawa still think they have the world by the tail, but all they have is Canada and they soon will have only the tail of that.

What appals me now most of all, and, indeed, sometimes frightens me, is our own financial situation. Some weeks ago the Government, requiring about seventy-five millions for the C. N. R., called the Bond houses to Ottawa, told them what they had to get and on what terms, and wanted them to sign up. They made very clear they could not sell on those terms, but did offer to underwrite the proposed issue at 2¾%. This meant the Government, through the Bank of Canada, would have to lower the price being paid for Government long-term Bonds, and this they refused to do, what they call their "policy" being low interest rates. They then went to the U. S. and their terms were refused in that country also. My information is that the Bank of Canada is being simply flooded with Government long-term Bonds and it is obstinately keeping up the rate and buying in the tens of millions. Outside of the C. N. R., the Government has about $900,000,000 falling due in 1948. How is it going to refund? It must not only refund that but a huge figure which they have lately purchased of their present outstandings, and a still huger figure which I would think they are going to have to purchase. The fact is, the more a Government seeks to maintain a rate out of keeping with realities, the greater and greater must be the dictatorial power. They ask and get a big measure of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137577

 Toronto, December 31, 1947.

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

dictatorial power on the guarantee that they can delivery. They make one failure after another and their answer always is:— Give us more dictatorial power.

You can use your own judgment as to how far the last paragraph should be considered confidential. I do not want to hurt Canada; neither do you. But I think the facts set out in that paragraph are pretty close to right.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137578

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

PERSONAL

O T T A W A, January 9th,
1 9 4 8.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., B.A.,
330 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:

On my arrival this morning after considerable absence in the West, your letter of the 31st ultimo was brought to my attention.

I appreciate having your views with respect to the gold question, the Government's trade policies and, more particularly, the Government's financial situation.

I understand I am to be in Toronto on the evening of the 13th to speak to the Progressive Conservative Business Men's Club. Will hope to see you then.

Regards.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137579

March 10, 1948.

Personal

Hon. John Bracken, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I mark this letter "Personal" because I am anxious not to appear to be seeking to direct affairs.

The conduct of the Government with respect to that Hong Kong Report, in just laying on the table the whole immense volume of evidence, disturbs me. They know quite well that that means hardly anyone can, by any possibility, get to know what the evidence is. It would take months, maybe years, for the Members to read it one by one, to say nothing of the members of the Press Gallery reading it. Unless members of either House or Press Gallery can take it home and read it at leisure, it just won't be read at all, and certainly will never be absorbed in any degree whatever. That is just what the Government want.

They talk about the great expense of having copies run off. The expense would be considerable, but I don't think that figures in their minds at all. They could cut the evidence up into many sections and have it stencilled in just a matter of two, three or four days, and unless this is done the whole purpose of getting that evidence to the public is successfully blocked.

To my mind, looking to the future, it is vital to have this evidence at the disposal of every Member on our own side who wants it, and I do hope you will see to it that a real drive is made to get this done. It will be most discouraging if such a drive is not made and made with all possible vigour.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137580

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

PERSONAL

O T T A W A, March 12th,
1 9 4 8.

Arthur Meighen, Esq.,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:

Thanks for your note of the 10th instant.

The difficulty in getting the kernel of the Hong Kong evidence before the public is a very real one. A group of the press men have for several days had a monopoly of the only copy available. We had planned to have the more essential parts of the evidence extracted for the purpose of making it widely available. If, however, we can have it stencilled or printed by the Government, that is much to be preferred.

Thank you very much for the suggestion. We shall be glad to press that this be done.

With kind personal regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

J. Lee Rackham

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137581

July 2, 1949.

Hon. John Bracken,
Conservative Headquarters,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I am certainly one who should be writing you at this time. A very decisive blow has been dealt the Progressive Conservative Party and yourself. While by no means expecting a victory, I certainly did not look for the very discouraging result that came on the 27th.

No doubt, like everything of the kind, a number of causes can be seen as contributing, but overwhelming all others, whatever they might be, was the determined and all-pervasive opposition of the Roman Catholic Church. Never have I seen an election so dominated by their organization. The results, poll by poll as well as constituency by constituency, disclose with terrific emphasis what took place.

When one recalls that we are almost, if not quite, 50% Roman Catholic in this Dominion, and that that vote is always heavier proportionately than the vote of all other classes combined, we have to recognize the fact that there is a potential, if not indeed an absolutely certain domination residing in that Church over our political life. I only wish members and adherents of other sects were as devoted to their Church as are the Roman Catholics. I have never been an anti-Catholic and am not one now, but the situation revealed is disquieting to the last degree.

One feature of the debacle that hurts me much is your defeat in Brandon. Knowing that your opponent was a man of exceptional popularity in his own home constituency, I knew the contest was a dangerous one. Very likely you ran better than could anyone else. One thing at least can be said:--Before entering the Federal arena you enjoyed the confidence and respect of all in the Province of Manitoba. The area has widened, and although you have seen much of adversity, you now enjoy the confidence and respect of the entire Dominion.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137582

Please accept this token of my very sincerest admiration, and extend a similar message to Mrs. Bracken.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137588

Rideau Bend Farm,
Manotick, Ontario.
August 20, 1949.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:

After a months absence from the office and all things political I have come back to find among many others a most considerate note from you after the events of June 27th last. It was very thoughtful of you to write. Whatever the political consequences of the last half dozen years I am pleased they gave me an opportunity to see something of you occasionally and to learn to admire your sterling Canadianism.

We in western Canada from the four decades I have known it were taught to think of all Conservatives, and particularly some of the Party's outstanding leaders as being among the nations worst enemies. My experience in public life has shown me how narrow and prejudiced these views are. I leave the active field with no personal disappointment but with a deep sense of the injustice heaped upon the heads of the nations leaders by party propaganda to which certain sections of the press lend their powerful and prejudiced support. In this comment I am thinking not of myself but of other leaders, including yourself.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137584

It is greatly to be regretted that democracy is forced to function under circumstances where its best public men are so pillaried that only those who have a deep sense of patriotism are willing to make the necessary sacrifices to serve the state.

It has always been a matter of regret to me that you were denied the opportunity to serve during the many years in which your service would have been invaluable to Canada. The last few years have undone some of the harm of earlier propaganda and as a result I leave the field of politics with a very great admiration for Arthur Meighen, the man.

Sincerely yours,

John Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137585

C O P Y

February 15th, 1955.

Dear Mr. Carson:

It has just come to my attention that the Life Officers' Association asked you to read to the previous Convocation their appeal for deferment of action on the proposal which we have placed before the Law Society of Upper Canada. I trust that you will find it possible to do me the courtesy of similar treatment of this communication.

Having in mind the very strong pressure placed upon the Executive and Governors of the Canadian Dental Association by the insurance companies and the agents' association before adoption of our Plan by that Society, I can well envisage the pressure being exerted upon your Society and the Benchers. That the course being urged upon you is very much in the interests of the companies and their agents is obvious. In support of my contention that it is, to exactly the same degree, contrary to the interests of the Members of the Law Society, I submit the following observations which I suggest should be considered by the Convocation.

1. It has been established by competent, independent authority engaged by the Law Society itself that:

   (i) Our contracts and premium rates are actuarially sound and in no way entail unrealistic assumption as to either mortality or interest.

   (ii) Our Underwriters are sound, competent, have complied with all requirements of the Dominion and the ten provinces and are able to fulfil all obligations.

   (iii) Our contracts are free from "danger clauses".

   (iv) Our premium rates are the lowest that the most well-informed experts can discover.

   (v) These low premium rates are achieved solely through the elimination of the high cost of the more expensive agency system.

   It obviously would be in the interest of the companies and the agents that these facts not be made known, but is it in the interests of the Members of the Law Society?

2. It is generally held that Canada is a country enjoying the benefits of individual enterprise. The essence of that system is free and fair competition against present high-cost methods by more economical and efficient methods.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137586

Has the insurance industry the right to ask that they be protected from the natural forces of change and improvement to which all other businesses are subject?

3. It is appreciated that much is claimed for "services of the agent". A survey in the Dental Profession indicates, however, that amongst those members holding a comprehensive coverage in our Plan, the annual saving averages $346.00 or a life-time saving of $14,256.00. This substantial saving arises not merely from our lower premium rates, but also from our provision of more efficient forms of contract. This evidence suggests that the individual received no services from an agency not equally or better performed by our organization.

4. It is entirely probable that the saving to the present generation of Barristers and Solicitors arising out of the institution of our Plan by the Law Society could exceed $10,000,000.00

Can it reasonably be contended that the Members of the Law Society in general should be called upon to make what is in effect a charitable contribution to the insurance companies?

5. The statistics of the life insurance industry itself are to the effect that four out of every five agents at any given time will have changed companies or be out of the industry after two years' time. Long-term service and the protection of the policy-holder are, therefore, in most cases entirely dependent upon a Head Office in precisely the same manner as we function.

6. There is nothing in our proposal which would prevent any member of the Law Society from dealing with agents and other companies if they so desire. Evidence obtained by the Headquarter Office of the Canadian Dental Association indicates that any of their members who continue any dealings with agents now receive better contracts and better claims service than before from those same companies.

Is it not desirable from this standpoint alone for the Law Society to set up a standard which will, through the pressure of competition, compel the companies and their agents to give better contracts and service?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137587

7. Some years ago the companies and agents fought with equal bitterness against the original group pension, life insurance and disability plans of business and industry - those benefits which now are so widely enjoyed by their employees. Why should professional men, the only major group not now enjoying such facilities, agree to being denied these same benefits?

I trust that these observations will be of some a ssistance to your Benchers in Convocation.

Yours faithfully,

John Bracken,
Chairman of the Board,
Professional Pensions Ltd.

JB:mm

C.F.S. Carson, Esq., Q.C.,
Treasurer,
The Law Society of Upper Canada,
Osgoode Hall,
TORONTO, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137588

THE MANITOBA LIQUOR ENQUIRY COMMISSION

280 WILLIAM AVENUE
WINNIPEG 2, MANITOBA

MR. JOHN BRACKEN, CHAIRMAN
MAJ.-GEN. H. J. RILEY
MRS. CARMAN WHITEFORD
DR. PAUL L'HEUREUX
MR. CLIFFORD McCRAE

March 10th, 1955.

PERSONAL

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan, P.C., Q.C.,
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighan:

I am taking the liberty of dropping you a personal note in connection with a proposal by Professional and Industrial Pensions Limited to the Law Society of Upper Canada. You may recall that this is the organization about which we had some personal discussions two or three years ago.

The situation with respect to the Law Society is that some months ago we presented to them a plan by which the members of that Society could secure protection from each or all of several risks at a considerably lower rate than had been or could be offered to them by any other insurance organization. When the matter came up for consideration by them, representations were made on behalf of other interests appealing for further deferment of action on our plan. Under the circumstances, on behalf of our Company I took the liberty of writing to Mr. C. F. N. Carson, Treasurer of the Law Society, as per copy enclosed.

The facts are (as you would expect) that our rates are such that they cannot be met by others, with the result that every effort is made to delay decision by the Law Society in the hope of heading off any favorable action on our proposal.

I have taken this liberty of writing you and two or three others in Toronto, hoping that if the opportunity presents itself, as we are led to believe it will, at the next Convocation on March 17th, that you would find it possible to put in a word in support of our plan. A perusal of the letter to Mr. Carson will help you recall some of its merits. The simple facts are that it cannot be equalled from the point of view of rates, a statement which has been vouched for by some of the most able actuaries in Canada. As is well known, the underwriters have

. . . . . .

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137589

complied fully with all the strict requirements of Canadian law and, though it scarcely needs to be said, their financial soundness is beyond question.

We sincerely feel that the proposals we have laid before the Law Society cannot be equalled elsewhere, and that if accepted they would be found greatly to the advantage of its members.

Trusting that in this request I have not trespassed too much on an old friendship, and with kind personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

John Bracken

John Bracken,
Chairman of the Board,
Professional Pensions Ltd.

JB:mm
Encl.

P.S. I have sent a letter of similar intent to Hon. Arthur Price, Hon. Leslie Blackwell and Mr. Joseph Sedgwick.

JB.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137590

March 14, 1955.

Hon. John Bracken,
Chairman of the Board,
Professional Pensions Ltd.,
Winnipeg 2, Man.

Dear Mr. Bracken:

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10th March and have read the contents with care and very real interest.

Relying upon the laws which then stood, I took out quite considerable Life Insurance soon after moving out of active politics in Ottawa to this City--that is, not long after 1926. I did this because of Statutory stipulations upon which I felt, as any citizen should be able to feel, absolute reliance that insurance policies takenout payable on decease to the Provincial Treasurer for purposes of Succession Duties would, to the extent they were used solely for Succession Duties, be not added to one's Estate for Succession Duty Tax. No doubt many, relying on this legislation, acted similarly. The Hepburn Government, however, repealed the legislation, paying no attention whatever to the claims of those who invested their money, relying upon it. A change was made under Mr. Drew by which, although the hitherto exemption was made again to apply and the proceeds of the policy to the extent used for Succession Duties was not added to one's Estate and thereby subjected anew to Succession Duties, nevertheless what was brought about by the Drew Government legislation meant that the monies paid as premiums for such policies were added to one's Estate by the Provincial Treasurer, but the proceeds of the policies themselves were no longer subject to Succession Duties. In my case, having lived a considerable time, this was worse than the law Hepburn put into effect, and in my judgment was equally a breach of faith. I have not relied since upon Statutory guarantees.

There won't be any more in the way of Life Insurance taken out in my family--that is, none that I can foresee. Nevertheless, my convictions and sympathy are entirely with the proposal made by your Company. The cost of carrying the Life Insurance Agency system we have, in our Province anyway, is to the ordinary policyholder grossly unjust, and to seek to delay or impede the right of the ordinary citizen to find an honest method of reducing

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137591

 Toronto, March 14,1955.

Hon. John Bracken,
Winnipeg 2, Man.

such cost is utterly unjustified. Have no hesitation, therefore, in assuring you that while I do not want to have my name come before the public at all if I can possibly avoid it, my sympathies are entirely with you and my convictions solidly behind you.

With all good wishes, and very sorry we live so far apart.

Sincerely yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

606-12th Ave., E.,
Calgary, Alta.

Mar. 1st/33

Mr. Arthur Meighen,
c/o The General Insurance Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I am writing you in connection with a personal matter that has come up.

Possibly you will not readily recall me but no doubt will remember me as the son-in-law of the late Mr. Isaac Riley of Stonewall, Manitoba, who was a former member of the Manitoba Legislature for many years. You may also recall that for a time there was a prospect of the writer carrying the Conservative standard in the constituency of Brandon in the 1925 Dominion Election- the only thing that prevented this being my inability to secure the consent of the British American Oil Co. with whom I was employed at the time.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Canada General Assurance Co., - they would reinstate me.

The local representative of this boarding company has written to day to his Head Office in connection with the matter and we are awaiting his information.

I sincerely trust that you will not consider my writing you as an act of presumption but I thought it would be suited better if someone in Toronto - someone on the ground - could see if anything could be done and Mrs. Riley who you no doubt will recall from your visits to Stonewall, suggested I write to you personally and am doing so trusting that you will appreciate the spirit of which prompts my so doing.

The clearing up of this matter means a great deal to me, Mr. Meighen, as you will appreciate and if you can assist me in any way in this connection I shall be very grateful indeed. Oftentimes someone on the ground, who could possibly interview the principals personally can do more than can be accomplished from long distance writing. I might also advise that an

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I am drawing this information to your attention so that no doubt you will be able to remember me.

About four months after I had commenced my employment with the British American Oil Co in 1919 I was informed by the Salesmanager that, despite the fact that I had been previously handed on two occasions, my application for a bond had been refused. This was quite a shock to me and associated by the British American officials I made every effort to find out the cause. All we could learn was that the writer had a few debts and that he was "an associate of poker players". This latter statement was true in so far as friendliness on the part of both Mrs. Bracken and myself with two neighbors and their families, Dauphin, was concerned. The writer, however, never played a game of poker in his life, would not know a good poker hand if he saw one and in fact has never gambled. While the statement as far as friendly association in the manner I have described, is concerned was true - the inference was not fair.

From 1919 to 1926 the writer was in the employ of The British American Oil Co. and after a lapse of a few months was employed by Eaton, Paterson Ltd. of Winnipeg until a month ago, without being headed by either firm, I commenced work with the General Foods Ltd. whose Canadian Head Office is situated in Sterling Tower, Toronto when I made application for the position I also made application for a bond and advised of a previous refusal in fact I wrote a separate letter advising of all. I knew the application had declined - the references I had given not even having been written to which action appeared rather unusual. The result was that I was dismissed.

I wired Mr. Bridgeman, Sales Manager of General Foods Ltd. advising that I could secure a bond with a reliable firm or would supply personal guarantors here in Calgary for counter bond purposes. Mr. Bridgeman advised that if I could secure a bond with the company they did business with - The Dominion of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

appointment to the position, from which I was recently dismissed because of the bond matter, is not being made for another two weeks, in order to give me an opportunity to clear the matter up.

Should you desire any references to my character I would refer you to either Mr. David Beaubier, M.P. for Brandon or Mr. Wilfred Chambers, c/o Wilfred Chambers Insurance Ltd., of Calgary, who I understand gives the Canadian General Insurance Co., with which you are personally connected, quite an amount of business.

Wishing you a very Happy and Prosperous New Year, in which both Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Bracken join and trusting that I have not been too forward in asking this favour and that I may hear from you shortly, I remain

Yours very sincerely.

J. A. Bracken

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137595

Personal

January 5, 1931.

Mr. J. A. Bracken,
606 - 12th Ave. E.,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Mr. Bracken:

I duly received your letter of recent date, and have spent a little time since seeing if I could overcome the difficulty for you, but regret to say I have not been able to do so. The Company feel they have quite sufficient grounds for refusing the policy. I would very much like to help you in this matter, but feel that the only thing you can do under the circumstances is to seek to get your employers to accept the personal bond.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS

Series 6

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137596

May 11, 1928.

Mr. Albert Bradbury,
Bradbury Bros.,
Brokers,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bradbury:

I had a talk with Mr. Merriott the week after seeing you, but had been rather expecting to hear from him since. Not having done so, I am writing you. He seems afraid to launch further at the present time owing to the large expansion of their business here and especially to the opening of their business in Montreal. Both Mr. Evans and I think it is a sign of timidity which is wholly unwarranted, and that a great opportunity is being missed.

Yesterday I had an opportunity of speaking to a member of the firm of Cochran, Hay & Co. Of course, they have not the standing of Osler-Hammond. They are a very aggressive combination of young fellows, and are pushing ahead rapidly. I asked them if they had considered opening in Ottawa, and found they had been very seriously considering doing so. I then told them that while I could not by any means say that you would feel open to any proposition, I thought it well worth their while to communicate with you. This, of course, was followed up by an outline of your standing in business, etc.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137597

518-10th. St.,
Saskatoon, Sask.
Mar. 17/32.

Dear Cousin!

Rec. your lovely letter to-day. It certainly was lovely to think we have such wonderful memories of Father and that he didn't suffer & knew us all before he died. We took Mother in the ambulance twice Thurs. & Friday & Dad couldn't remember of Mother being there Thurs. so I asked him to stay awake that Mother was coming & he did & was speaking to her for 1 1/2 hrs. Said how nice it would be to go

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

now, while I am here with
you alone + he shut his eyes
+ never spoke again.
137598
Dorothy wrote to you
the other day + told you
all the news. Mother took
her first steps with the
crutches to-day. I hope she
will still continue to do well
althou this trouble has been
bothering her heart somewhat.
Trusting you + your
family are all well.

Yours sincerely.
(Mrs.) Mary H. Bradley.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137599

76 Sparks Street,
Ottawa, November 28th, 1932.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Arthur Meighen, Senator,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your letter of November 25th, at hand. Was glad to learn that you remembered me.

I have a dear friend who has been out of work for the past nineteen months. Most unfortunately she resigned a good position in Montreal with the understanding of getting into one of the departments of the government. This position never materialised and she has been unable to secure employment since.

This party is very deserving and very much in need, as a matter of fact so much so, that something has to be done and I couldn't think of a better person to approach than yourself.

I can highly recommend this young lady as a very proficient person and feel quite certain that any position she might undertake, she would prove her ability. She has over four years office experience, having been employed in the capacity of ledger-keeper, payroll clerk and assistant bookkeeper.

Miss Phillips has already made application to The Honourable Speaker, Mr. Black , for a position on the Stenographers' Staff of the House of Commons. This application was acknowledged and put on file for future reference.

If there is anything you can do I am sure it will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you for your very kind and considerate co-operation.

Yours very truly,
Stella M Bradley

SB/

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137600

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 29, 1932.

Dear Miss Bradley:

I have your letter of 28th.

It is going to be very difficult for me to do anything for Miss Phillips. Apparently from your letter she is both stenographer and office assistant, and I will carefully keep her name in mind and, when an opportunity occurs, do anything in my power.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Miss Stella M. Bradley,
76 Sparks Street,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Canada.

FORM T. D. 1M.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM 137601

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.

9WNWX 99 RUSH 2 SHEET STANDARD TIME.

MH TORONTO ONT AUG 10-29 1112AM

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

CARE ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL

WINNIPEG MAN

THE DATE AFTER HEARING WILL FORWARD YOU FULL PARTICULARS

Night rate

THOMAS BRADSHAW

1054 A

Will do as ~~requested~~ you request -
Please consult Watson Evans as
to date

A Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137602

January 27, 1931.

Thos. Bradshaw, Esq.,
c/o Y. M. C. A.,
36 College Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bradshaw :

I am sending a small cheque for the Y. M. C. A. and am only sorry that it cannot be more.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

AM:K

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137603

A FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR CANADA

"Improving business confidence and stable Government should be powerful aids to steady and sound recovery."

▼

An address delivered by T. Bradshaw, President, January 20th, 1936, at the Annual General Meeting North American Life.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137604

Blank Page

Remarks of Mr. T. Bradshaw - President of North American Life Assurance Company, delivered at the Annual General Meeting, January 20th, 1936

To the Policyholders—Another milestone has been passed and the record of this Company, so well set forth by our General Manager, now covers fifty-five years of service to its policyholders. The sound position of the Company; the benefits which have been accorded to its policyholders; the fact that in these fifty-five years it has never once faltered in meeting a contract undertaken, constitute a foundation upon which a still greater institution for public service can be built in the future.

Canada's Notable Institutions — This is a young country—a country of comparatively young institutions—but some of these institutions have stood the test of many years, and may be regarded as a part of the bedrock upon which this Dominion rests. Without dwelling on this feature, we can point with pride to the historic Hudson's Bay Company, established in 1670; to our oldest banking institution, the Bank of Montreal, established in 1817; to our first Life Insurance Company, the Canada Life, established 88 years ago; to the greatest transportation company in the world, the Canadian Pacific, established in 1880, and to many others with long years of service behind them. These may be cited as evidence of stability and continuity, which at least suggests that the foundations of our institutions are well and securely bedded in the soil of our national life, and that they give real indication of continued growth along sound and useful lines in the future.

The Average Policyholder—The institution of Life Assurance occupies such an important position in the economic picture of Canada, that in certain respects it baffles description. The quotation of such figures as six and one-half billions of assurance in force, or two billions of assets administered by Canadian Life Companies, creates a concept almost staggering to the imagination. Perhaps it is possible to reduce these facts to a unit basis easier to grasp.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137605

Considering ordinary life assurance policies (apart from group and industrial policies) there are nearly two and one-half million life assurance contracts in force in Canada. The average policy is about $2,100; the reserve held by the companies, representing the accumulated equity under each contract, is approximately $440. Behind this reserve stand assets for the protection of each policy of about $460.

The policyholder, however, who owns this average policy, has had his troubles, during the depression. This is evidenced by a loan on his policy of $80; the remaining $380 held for his protection is invested as follows:

$118	in first mortgages
94	in government bonds
55	in municipal bonds
29	in public utility bonds
26	in industrial bonds
24	in cash and other assets
23	in real estate
11	in various stocks
Total $380	

It is apparent from the foregoing recital of the investments held to cover the reserve for the average policy, that every holder has a very definite stake in practically every phase of the economic life of the Dominion. Any adverse changes in the character or value of the assets underlying his policy, must affect the security of his contract and the profit which it earns for him. It is for these reasons that it is necessary for the Life Companies to weigh carefully every event which may affect the well-being of their investments and therefore of their policyholders. The support of the multitude of policyholders in carrying out this task is not only welcome but essential.

Canada's Advance in 1935 — While affairs beyond the Dominion, and especially overseas, with the notable exception of Great Britain, have not shown much, if any, betterment, yet it is gratifying to record the improvement which has taken place in 1935 in Canadian affairs.

137606

There is scarcely a single review that does not emphasize recovery. The basis is not sentiment or hope, but actual performance. In Canada in twelve business indices, the extent of the improvement over 1934 is indicated by a comparison for the month of November.

Assume the year 1926=100%	Month of Nov. 1935	1934	% Increase
1. Physical volume of business as a whole	110.0	96.5	13.5
The main component indices which go to make up the above index have varied in their fluctuations and are listed below:			
Manufacturing	118.5	96.0	22.5
Electric power	199.0	181.4	17.6
Exports	77.1	60.6	16.5
Mineral production	146.3	137.5	8.8
Imports	93.7	85.3	8.4
Trade and employment	124.1	119.3	4.8
Livestock marketings	74.3	72.8	1.5
Car loadings	66.8	65.9	.9
Construction	39.1	42.2	— 3.1
Grain marketings	36.4	46.3	— 9.9
2. Index of employment	102.4	96.9	5.5
3. Index of retail sales	79.8	74.9	4.9
4. Index of wholesale prices	72.7	71.1	1.6
5. Index of common stock prices	105.8	86.0	19.8

It will be noticed that of the major indices listed above, only two—"construction" and "grain marketings"—show decreases, and the outlook for this year in both these cases is encouraging.

Recovery from Low Point—As further proof of recovery J. J. Gibbons Limited have just prepared, and permitted me to use, an interesting chart and analysis of Canada's progress from the low point of the depression (the first four months of 1933) to the present time. The improvement has been expressed as a percentage of the difference between the low and average prosperity. Average prosperity is considered to be the average of the four years 1926 to 1929. In other words, the chart shows the portion of the road from the bottom of the depression to normal times, which has already been covered. While the chart must be studied with care and certain allowances made, it is at least suggestive of definite recovery.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

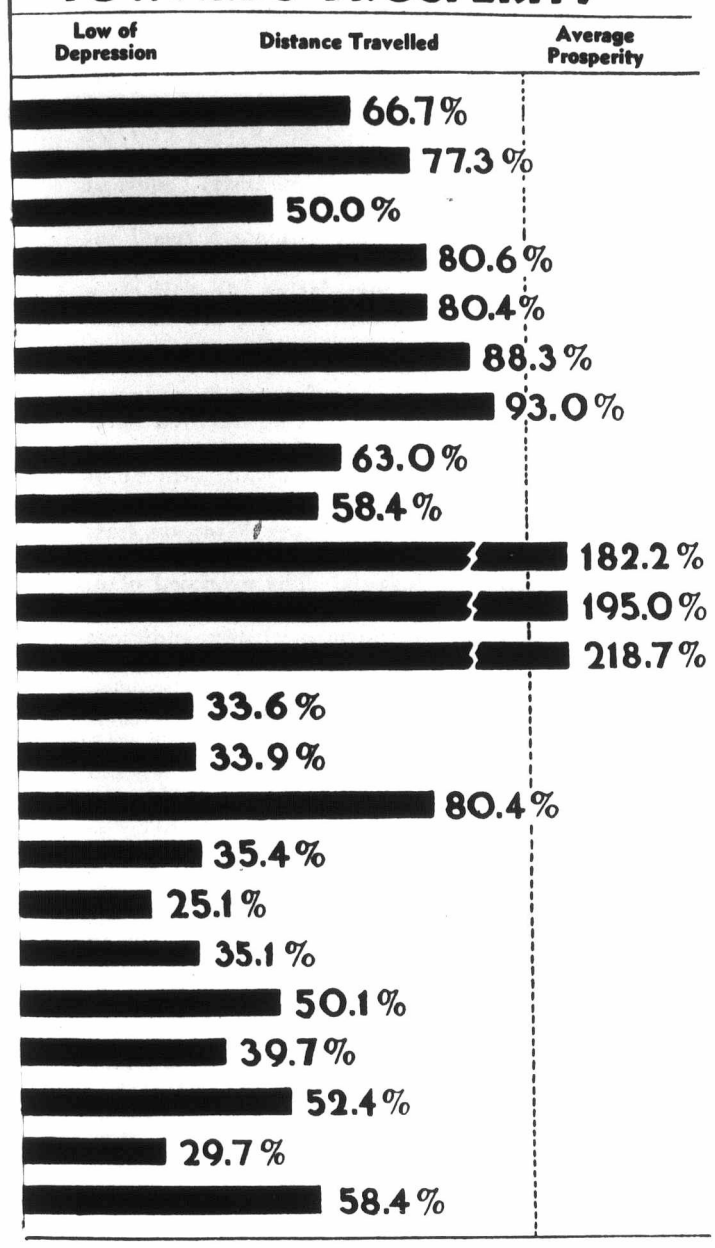
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137607

CANADA'S PROGRESS

137608

TOWARDS PROSPERITY



Factor
EXPORTS
EXPORTS TO EMPIRE COUNTRIES
IMPORTS
IMPORTS FROM EMPIRE COUNTRIES
PHYSICAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION
AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION
ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION
NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION
MINERAL PRODUCTION
CONSTRUCTION
CAR LOADINGS (actual)
EMPLOYMENT
FARM PRODUCTS PRICES
WHOLESALE PRICES
RETAIL SALES
COMMON STOCK PRICES
PREFERRED STOCK PRICES
BANK DEBITS
PER CAPITA PURCHASING POWER
BASIC FACTORS COMBINED

1. The object of this chart is to portray the distance travelled by each factor from the low of the depression towards a point of average prosperity.

2. The line representing the low of the depression is determined by the lowest index figure recorded for each factor within the first four months of 1933 (when the depression reached its lowest ebb) ratioed against the index of average prosperity.

3. The dotted line of average prosperity is determined by taking an average of monthly indices for each factor for the fours years 1926-1929.

4. The distance travelled towards average prosperity, as shown by the black bar-lines, is determined by:

(a) taking the average of the monthly indices for each factor for six months ending November 30th, 1935, ratioed against the index of average prosperity, and

(b) by calculating the ratio of that index to the difference between the index of the low of depression and the index representing average prosperity.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137609

Disturbing Incidents in 1935—It is very unfortunate, in the face of such evidence of economic recovery, that certain events in 1935 have served to disturb the confidence in Canada's economic stability and integrity. Some of the events were of minor importance; others of major significance, but all indicate a trend towards superficial thinking and lack of regard for obligations. The cumulative effect of these incidents is gradually undermining our already overburdened credit structure.

The instances to which reference is made are all too fresh in our minds to be detailed here. One of the most recent is the suggestion recently put forward as a basis of adjustment of debt for the new City of Windsor, which is composed of four municipalities—Windsor, East Windsor, Sandwich and Walkerville—all in varying degrees of default. The proposed plan, involving the scaling down of original debts, as well as reduction in interest rates, indicates scant consideration for those who have loaned them money in the past to create the extensive and valuable services they now enjoy. It is firmly believed that the suggested compromise does not reflect this area's ability to pay, and amounts practically to confiscation of the lender's capital. It is inconceivable that the scheme has been put forth with the knowledge or approval of the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Ontario, or that the Department will allow such a compromise to become effective. It is to be hoped that bondholders will demand a searching investigation before the acceptance of any such plan.

The intimation that another important city in Western Ontario—Niagara Falls—which has thus far been able to meet its interest charges, will make no attempt to raise in 1936, by tax levy, interest on its funded debt, and as a consequence will make no effort to pay, is an illustration of the attitude of elected representatives in some municipalities towards their just obligations.

If these two cities, which have in past years enjoyed the confidence of their creditors, both of which are situated on the borders of the country to the South of us, expect to share in the better conditions referred to, and be classed

137610

as respectable communities of this Province, they are going the wrong way about it in refusing to make a real effort to meet their honest debts. Other instances of municipal indifference will unquestionably stamp such communities as places to be shunned by new businesses and those thinking of establishing homes.

Compromise May be Necessary—I do not wish to imply that compromise may not be essential in some individual cases where misfortune has overtaken a public body, but such compromise must be based on ability to pay, as determined by searching analysis. There is a common meeting point for debtor and creditor, and that point should be arrived at by mutual agreement and not by arbitrary measures. Credit takes years to build and is based on a continuous record of fulfillment of all obligations.

The average man is honest and reliable. Few, if any, desire to escape from their obligations. Periods may come when bills cannot be paid and obligations met, but these periods pass. Creditors as a class do not, like Shylock, "demand their pound of flesh". Rather do they seek to ensure the ultimate reimbursement by being lenient and allowing time for payment. If there is a definite loss, and inability to pay is definitely established, settlements can and are being made every day. But the creditor has a right to expect only the best efforts of the debtor. In many cases, especially with certain municipalities, he is not receiving that consideration.

Debt Discussion—Much discussion of a superficial character has taken place during the last twelve months, with regard to our several governments' ability to continue to meet the service charges on their public debts, and to live up to their contractual obligations.

Some of this discussion evidences looseness in public thinking, and this may be ascribed to the activities of ardent, economic theorists who rise during times of stress, play their brief part in the drama, then sink into oblivion as the world moves on and conditions improve. Their ability to sway multitudes, through their oratorical prowess and the superficial appeal of their popular theories, has brought them to public

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137611

attention. Their enthusiasm and assurances have led many to follow their banner towards an uncharted Utopia. Yet, as all history records, with improving conditions this following gradually diminishes, and men once more turn to work and take their place in the economic society, the sound principles of which, modified from time to time as proven experience justifies, have governed our actions through the ages.

No type of business can be carried on in an atmosphere of distrust and uncertainty. Our present economic system, and any other system which could be devised where man's individuality may be expressed, must depend on faith and integrity, upon willingness and ability of each to play his own part. Teamwork is essential. Gallery play may look very pretty and bring applause, but each player doing his small part for the good of the team is far more effective in bringing results.

Individual Ownership — There are public securities of Canadian governmental bodies outstanding to an amount approximating 6.9 billion dollars. These monies have been secured to build and acquire all the public wealth which we possess, and have been supplied by the people and from the savings of the people. Such wealth is not created by a stroke of the pen, but by the honest sweat of many brows, and represents the major portion of the accumulated savings of all the people, rather than of one class alone.

Not only every man or woman who owns a life insurance policy, but every man or woman who owns an accident policy, a fire policy; who has a bank account or trust certificate; who receives benefits from a fraternal society, endowment or religious fund; who has beneficial interests in estates and trust funds; who has investments of his or her own, is vitally interested in these securities.

May I point out that four of the heaviest investors in Ontario municipal and government securities, are the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, the Supreme Court, other Ontario municipalities, and the Hydro-Electric

137612

Power Commission of Ontario. In these cases the investments run into many millions of dollars, and well may we ask who suffers when action is taken that places these securities in jeopardy. The Ontario Workmen's Compensation investments have been made for the protection of men and women working away at the common every day tasks of life. Those of the Supreme Court have been acquired for the benefit of widows, children and other beneficiaries dependent upon the interest and principal; those held by many Ontario and other municipalities have been made so as to meet their own debenture debt when it falls due; the investments of the Provincial Hydro Commission have been made chiefly to meet Hydro's own bonds when they fall due.

When one municipality defaults and attempts to make an unjust settlement, it directly affects the taxpayers of other municipalities. When the proposal of the astounding settlement of the defaults of municipalities in the Windsor area was announced, it was protested by the newspapers of Edmonton and Saint John, because their own cities held in their sinking funds the debentures of Windsor.

Nor can we say that it is merely a debt we owe to ourselves. Many of the same kind of people resident outside our borders, in Great Britain, the United States and other countries, are involved. They have advanced monies to us, based mainly on the faith which they have in our integrity and honesty, and in the future which they believe is ahead of us.

We know what our opinion is of anyone who does not play fair with us. We know what our opinion is of other countries whose securities we own, and who have failed to keep their word. Dare we risk any suspicion of apathy, of negligence or of sharp dealing in the fulfillment of our own obligations? Our intelligence advises us, our conscience entreats us, and our honour commands us, to do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

Confidence in Canada's Good Faith—In spite of the dark cloud which overhangs certain portions of the financial scene, there is, however,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137613

a silver lining which we are glad to observe. I refer to the confidence which our people have in this Dominion, and which has demonstrated itself time and again. Loans have been quickly oversubscribed. There has been no hesitation to respond when any of our governmental or municipal bodies have shown a record of sound operation and an honest and fair-minded attitude. There has never been a Dominion loan that has not been a success. There has never been a Provincial loan which has not been a success under the above conditions.

As an illustration, the last internal Dominion loan for $55 million bore a 3% coupon and sold at 98¾ to yield 3.08%. One of the last Provincial loans was that of Nova Scotia, involving an issue of $4,140,000 in 3% bonds, which sold at 98 to yield 3.20%. The last major municipal financing was by the City of Ottawa, which issued $1,820,000 of debentures, bearing 2, 2½ and 3% coupons, which were sold by the City at an average price of 99.58; the money thus cost it less than 3%.

An Aberdonian Record—May I be permitted to go overseas for another illustration. Aberdeen, Scotland, is a city which suffers patiently as the butt of many a joke. Despite its reputed deserted appearance on a "Tag Day", there are a large number of people there, and the administration of her affairs and the condition of her civic finances are far from being a joke. Aberdeen's tax rate is the lowest of the six largest cities and towns in Scotland. Last year £1,000,000 ($5 million) of 3% stock was issued at 101, and the success of the issue may be judged from the fact that applications were received to the extent of £34½ million (approximately $172,500,000). This is an evidence that a public body, wisely governed in the interest of its citizens, can always command abundance of funds at the lowest rates of interest. Great Britain is able and willing to furnish Canada, her Provinces and her cities, with all reasonable requirements, providing she has confidence in their integrity and regard for their obligations.

In citing this illustration of efficient municipal management and sound credit, it is a

137614

great satisfaction to refer to the substantial number of well administered Canadian cities, towns, etc., which have protected their credit through the depression by able financial control, and by pursuing those simple policies which are always in evidence when the interests of the taxpayers are held uppermost in the minds of the elected representatives and civic officials. In this connection, one of our weekly financial papers has performed a valuable service in running a series of articles reviewing these municipalities.

Are Interest Rates Likely to Increase?—The time for our public bodies to do their financing is here and now, in order to take advantage of the low interest rates currently prevailing. The Federal government is to be highly commended for its determined policy to bring about cheap money. It will gradually help to ease the burden of debt, encourage production and construction, and increase employment.

There is very considerable permanent — as opposed to temporary—financing to be done by governments. In addition, there is new capital required for municipal services, for industrial purposes and for railroads. Money is available to all sound borrowers. All reasonable efforts should be put forth, at as early a date as possible, by governments and industry, to place their houses in order, and to effect the economies needed to strengthen their positions. Returning business and resultant demand for money, makes it extremely unlikely that the present low rates will obtain for many years. Interest rates will undoubtedly increase. As an illustration, Australia was able to borrow internally at 3 and 3¼% two or three years ago, but it is significant to note that its last internal issue of £7,500,000 was offered with a 3¾% coupon at a discount, indicating a distinct hardening in interest rates.

A Five Year Plan—Whatever we may think of Soviet Russia's five year plan, or that set forth in the recently issued book, "The Next Five Years", and to which general support was given by a group of 152 of Britain's outstanding men and women, representative of all shades

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137615

of thought, there is much to be said for the intelligent planning of the future over a definite term of years, and adhering as closely as possible to programme. The idea of a five year plan fits into our Canadian situation at the present time in a very practical sense. In Ottawa, a new Federal government will hold office for the next five years—one that has the support of the people in a marked degree. This confidence has been materially strengthened by the quality and high character of the leader and those selected as Cabinet Ministers, and placed in the key positions. In addition, most of our Provincial legislatures have recently been established, and the term of office of each is approximately five years. It would thus appear that political disturbances are likely to be held to a minimum, and that undivided attention can be given by those in business and by citizens generally to their affairs, and by Governments to the solution of the many serious problems confronting them. Improving business confidence and stable government should be powerful aids to steady and sound recovery.

What should Canada's five year programme be? What definite objectives should be set, toward which all effort should be directed? May I merely sketch the following:

(a) *The elimination of the Canadian National Railway deficit.* This is currently costing the taxpayers about one million dollars a week. In the last three years this deficit aggregated about $170 million, and increased our debt burden at least to that extent. Gross revenues of our railways have increased by over 2% in 1935—a very moderate improvement. Expanding trade and improving business forecast a continued increase, but this is not enough. Economies and co-operation have resulted in substantial reductions in operating expenses, but these may be reduced still further. Savings have been effected in refunding maturing railway debt at lower interest rates. This process will of course be continued. Is it too much to expect that our national railway, by working to a definite objective within our planning period, could have a surplus instead of a deficit?

(b) *The continuation of the liquidation in an orderly fashion of the huge carryover of*

137616

Canadian wheat. An excellent start in this direction has been made. There have accumulated during recent years 260 million bushels, and it should be reduced to normal proportions, say 50 to 75 million bushels. To prevent financial and many other complications associated with agriculture, prices and marketing, our wheat should be sold so that at the close of the season there will be only a normal carryover.

(c) *The decrease of unemployment to a level commensurate with 1928 and 1929.* If private business and industry is afforded reasonable assurance of stable conditions, and given a basis for fairly long term commitments, it is believed that this would give confidence, stimulate all classes of industry, and lead to the gradual absorption of surplus labor. In the meantime, unemployment relief payments should be made on a uniform basis; administration of relief should be in the most efficient manner. In Ontario municipalities, for example, the average monthly per capita cost of relief varies from $4.37 to $12.38. Relief costs are burdensome. For 1935 the estimated total was $145,000,000. Out of every one dollar in taxes paid in Canada, approximately eighteen cents is directed toward unemployment relief; or in other words the average Canadian family or breadwinner pays for this item alone $9.13 per annum.

(d) *The balancing of budgets by the Dominion, all nine Provincial governments, and by the municipalities.* In cases where they are at present out of balance, definite plans should be laid so that this may be accomplished immediately, or in some instances gradually within the next one, two or three years. To accomplish this, it is recognized that economies must be effected in governmental and municipal operations, overlapping administrative departments eliminated, and minor municipal bodies reduced. All Canadian public bodies must recognize that they must pay their own way and live within their income. There is great encouragement in the present Finance Minister's recent declaration: "There are limits to the amount of debt which present and future generations of Canadians can be called upon to bear, and the Government (Dominion) has no uncertain view as

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137615

of thought, there is much to be said for the intelligent planning of the future over a definite term of years, and adhering as closely as possible to programme. The idea of a five year plan fits into our Canadian situation at the present time in a very practical sense. In Ottawa, a new Federal government will hold office for the next five years—one that has the support of the people in a marked degree. This confidence has been materially strengthened by the quality and high character of the leader and those selected as Cabinet Ministers, and placed in the key positions. In addition, most of our Provincial legislatures have recently been established, and the term of office of each is approximately five years. It would thus appear that political disturbances are likely to be held to a minimum, and that undivided attention can be given by those in business and by citizens generally to their affairs, and by Governments to the solution of the many serious problems confronting them. Improving business confidence and stable government should be powerful aids to steady and sound recovery.

What should Canada's five year programme be? What definite objectives should be set, toward which all effort should be directed? May I merely sketch the following:

(a) *The elimination of the Canadian National Railway deficit.* This is currently costing the taxpayers about one million dollars a week. In the last three years this deficit aggregated about $170 million, and increased our debt burden at least to that extent. Gross revenues of our railways have increased by over 2% in 1935—a very moderate improvement. Expanding trade and improving business forecast a continued increase, but this is not enough. Economies and co-operation have resulted in substantial reductions in operating expenses, but these may be reduced still further. Savings have been effected in refunding maturing railway debt at lower interest rates. This process will of course be continued. Is it too much to expect that our national railway, by working to a definite objective within our planning period, could have a surplus instead of a deficit?

(b) *The continuation of the liquidation in an orderly fashion of the huge carryover of*

137616

Canadian wheat. An excellent start in this direction has been made. There have accumulated during recent years 260 million bushels, and it should be reduced to normal proportions, say 50 to 75 million bushels. To prevent financial and many other complications associated with agriculture, prices and marketing, our wheat should be sold so that at the close of the season there will be only a normal carryover.

(c) *The decrease of unemployment to a level commensurate with 1928 and 1929.* If private business and industry is afforded reasonable assurance of stable conditions, and given a basis for fairly long term commitments, it is believed that this would give confidence, stimulate all classes of industry, and lead to the gradual absorption of surplus labor. In the meantime, unemployment relief payments should be made on a uniform basis; administration of relief should be in the most efficient manner. In Ontario municipalities, for example, the average monthly per capita cost of relief varies from $4.37 to $12.38. Relief costs are burdensome. For 1935 the estimated total was $145,000,000. Out of every one dollar in taxes paid in Canada, approximately eighteen cents is directed toward unemployment relief; or in other words the average Canadian family or breadwinner pays for this item alone $9.13 per annum.

(d) *The balancing of budgets by the Dominion, all nine Provincial governments, and by the municipalities.* In cases where they are at present out of balance, definite plans should be laid so that this may be accomplished immediately, or in some instances gradually within the next one, two or three years. To accomplish this, it is recognized that economies must be effected in governmental and municipal operations, overlapping administrative departments eliminated, and minor municipal bodies reduced. All Canadian public bodies must recognize that they must pay their own way and live within their income. There is great encouragement in the present Finance Minister's recent declaration: "There are limits to the amount of debt which present and future generations of Canadians can be called upon to bear, and the Government (Dominion) has no uncertain view as

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137617

to the necessity of the early balancing of the budget". A similar declaration by each Provincial Treasurer and the responsible head of each municipal body, followed by performance, would be re-assuring.

(e) *The incurring of no additional capital debt except for justifiable services.* The time has arrived when relief expenditures should not be funded by any of our public bodies, but absorbed as a current expense, even if it involves additional taxation. This also applies to deficits and other special current expenditures. Canada's governmental debt—Federal, Provincial and Municipal — has increased by $1,800,000,000 since 1929. It is of course recognized that issues for refunding purposes will require to be made from time to time by our major Governments, but not by municipalities, as provision is made in the annual tax rate to automatically liquidate their debts.

(f) *The refunding of the Federal and Provincial debt maturing in the next five years at close to prevailing interest rates.* This would bring about an important annual saving in interest. To accomplish this it is essential that Federal and Provincial credit be not only maintained but strengthened. There must be no suspicion of sharp or unfair dealing. It is recognized that in the refunding of our heavy maturities in the next five years, it is not unlikely that we will have to seek outside markets. Hence we must plan, both by declaration and performance, to re-establish completely our credit abroad, particularly in Great Britain, so as to re-assure outside holders of our securities that they have nothing to fear. The plan to establish Dominion and Provincial Loan Councils, to assist the Provinces in orderly and economic borrowing for refunding and other purposes, is believed to be one of the most constructive proposals recently advanced.

(g) *The gradual reduction of the present heavy and overlapping Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Taxation.* The proposed imposition by Ontario of an income tax, equal to a substantial portion of the Dominion tax, is a burden which cannot be borne forever. If there is no hope of amelioration, there is no doubt

137618

that those whose incomes are in the upper brackets and who are now taxed almost to the point of confiscation, will find a harbour of retreat. In fact, this movement is now in progress. It is to be hoped that the Province is in a position to plan definitely and so declare, that the tax is a temporary one, the proceeds to be used solely for cost of unemployment relief, and that it proposes to reduce it each year, until finally it is extinguished. It should be definitely labelled in the tax bill "Unemployment Relief Tax" and as unemployment diminishes, so should the tax. Some years ago the Dominion Government was able to put into effect a reduction in the income tax. The British Government has done this within recent times. While it may be regarded as impossible to reduce direct taxation immediately, yet taking advantage of rising revenues resulting from improving business conditions, is it not within the range of possibility to bring about, say in the last three of our five year period, an annual reduction in all direct taxation?

(h) *The planning in order to bring about uniformity of Provincial and Dominion legislation.* There is at the present time divided opinion and jurisdiction in such matters as succession duties, bankruptcy laws, insurance, etc. Uniformity in Dominion and Provincial accounting and auditing should also be established, so that ready and accurate compilations and comparisons may be instituted. It will require time to bring this about, but it is believed it can be accomplished in the period of planning.

(i) *The elimination of all debt moratoria and other restrictive debt legislation.* In Western Canada, where particularly restrictive laws have been enacted, it is firmly believed that these have proved as great a disadvantage to debtors as to creditors, and that these Provinces as a result have suffered greatly from the economic standpoint, while their progress has been definitely retarded. New capital has not for some years entered the West, nor will it do so in any great degree until equity and justice to all again prevail. A programme in the next five years of gradual elimination of restrictive legislation should be undertaken.

(j) *The bringing of the Western and Eastern portions of Canada in closer contact with each*

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137619

other. It is unfortunate that geographically our land is so far flung, but Nationally we are all Canadians. The East has much to contribute to the West, as the West has to the East. It is felt, however, that at present there is a sense of remoteness, especially in far Western Canada, which is assuming a serious aspect. There is opportunity for governments and individuals to plan definitely to improve this situation; otherwise, as in another section of our Empire, rumblings of separation may develop.

(k) *Every Debt—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal—should be honourably met*—In a public document, filed a few days ago at Washington, for and on behalf of the Dominion, preliminary to the offering in the United States of the recent $48 million loan, there was the following statement: "The Dominion of Canada has always paid the full face amount of the principal and interest on (a) every direct obligation issued by it, and (b) every indirect obligation on which it has been required to implement its guarantee, all promptly when due in the lawful currency of the country where payable at the time of payment thereof." This is a statement of a fine record and suggests that the Government has no other intention in the future. To bring about recovery, it is essential that our other public bodies shall endeavour to maintain an equally good record, and that no one shall be stigmatized as being guilty of sharp practice, or of acting dishonourably in dealing with their just obligations.

(l) *The undertaking by private enterprise of the greater development of our mining fields, our forests, our agricultural areas, our other national resources, and our industries.* Reasonable and necessary government regulation of business is to be expected, but regimentation of industry by government is not to be desired. It is believed that recovery will come more surely, more rapidly and on a much more secure basis, through encouragement of private enterprise, than by the hypodermic injections of Government, no matter how well intended.

(m) *A review of all existing Dominion and Provincial social legislation.* Many diverse statutes relating to social betterment are pres-

137620

ently on the books of the Dominion and of our various legislatures. It is suggested that these should be reviewed by a competent commission appointed for the purpose, co-ordinated and implemented to result in a practical plan for the distribution of social benefits of all kinds. This commission should first decide upon their necessity, and secondly upon their adequacy, having regard to our ability to pay. Schemes of this kind, while worthy, should not be undertaken without a full knowledge of the cost and the source from which the additional taxation will be drawn.

The next five years are likely to be five of the most important years in Canada's history, and while they will be influenced by outside occurrences, it is believed that if we have the determination and the will, they can be made years of sound recovery.

The things which have been set down are not impossible of accomplishment. They are all practicable and most desirable, and in fact it is not too much to say that they can be done and must be done, if we are to have a safe and sound future.

Running through the five year plan is the old-fashioned idea of thrift — of limiting expenditure to income, whether public or corporate. In fact, the public problem of relief would not now be quite so acute, had this homely virtue been practised by the individual to a greater degree in the past. That the public now realize this and the help which life insurance, which is regarded as a public service, can offer, is evidenced by the increasing number making provision for their dependants in the event of death, and for themselves in old age. There is no better way of doing this than through the facilities offered by life insurance.

▼

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137621

North American Life Assurance Company

Toronto Canada

Office of the President

September 30th,
1936.

Rt-Honorable Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You have received an invitation to dine with Sir Joseph Flavelle on Tuesday next.

In response to this gracious invitation, among the others who have accepted is the new Chief Justice of Ontario, who has kindly consented to be present and to say a few words. I feel that we shall all enjoy welcoming him.

While this dinner is in the interests of the Federation for Community Service, there will be no appeal for funds or for workers at the dinner.

We shall be very glad indeed if you can be present.

Sincerely yours,

J Bradshaw

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137622

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 1, 1936.

Dear Mr. Bradshaw

I just received your letter of 30th.
Had already accepted Sir Joseph's invitation and
am looking forward to seeing you on Tuesday.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Thomas Bradshaw,
President,
North American Life Assurance Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137623

North American Life Assurance Company

Toronto Canada

Office of
the President

October 10th, 1936.

My dear Senator:

Immediately after Sir Joseph's dinner on Tuesday evening, I had to leave for Ottawa, and have been absent for two days; otherwise I would have written to you sooner to express to you my very sincere and great appreciation for the part you took at the dinner.

Your ready response to my suggestion, and the fine sentiments and spirit which permeated the whole of your introduction, have been mentioned to me several times. May I just say to you that you very greatly assisted in making the evening the success which it is generally believed to have been.

With kind regards, believe me to remain

Yours sincerely,

J. Macdonald

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A Mutual Company

137624

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1881 — ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 16th, 1938.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto.

My dear Senator:

I was very much interested in the information contained in the address of Winthrop W. Aldrich of the Chase National Bank, on "Sweden and the United States", and as I thought that some of my friends may not have seen it I wrote for a number of copies. I am sending one to you for fear that it may not have come to your notice.

From time to time I have seen references by some of our public men to conditions in Sweden, and comparisons instituted between those in that Country and in Canada. It is because of some rather outstanding facts to which Mr. Aldrich has directed attention in connection with the Swedish economy, that it occurred to me that you would be interested in his remarks.

Yours truly,

D. Bradshaw

Enclosure

WHEN REFERRING TO POLICIES PLEASE QUOTE THEIR NUMBERS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137625

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
August18, 1938.

Thomas Bradshaw, Esq.,
North American Life Assurance Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Bradshaw:

Thank you very much indeed for sending me a copy of Mr. Aldrich's address - "Sweden and the United States". I have read a number of his speeches with great interest, and am looking forward to reading this one at the first opportunity.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137626

University of Toronto
TORONTO 5, CANADA

BALDWIN HOUSE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

ECONOMICS

April 9th, 1929

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am afraid I am going to take an unfair advantage of our meeting at the D'Arcy McGee Centenary dinner some years ago, when I was the guest of Senator Murphy, to ask you a question or two concerning a few matters, on which I would highly prize your opinion. I am at present engaged on the interesting task of writing a book on the political and economic life of modern Canada, for the series of volumes on the modern world, edited by the Rt. Hon. H.A.L. Fisher. Some things it is difficult for one to understand who is outside politics, and your opinion based upon great experience would be most valuable to me. For example:-

1 Is it a fact that the members of a Canadian cabinet are unnecessarily overburdened by attention to many details ? I understand that every act of the executive government requires the sanction of the Governor-in-Council, which in practice is identical with the Cabinet. As a consequence, thousands of Orders-in-Council must come before the cabinet every year, which is a wholesome safeguard, but which may also impose a very great burden upon cabinet members as a collective unit.

2 If I am right in the above, would there be an advantage in devolving many of the powers now vested in the Governor-in-Council to individual ministers, as Sir George Murray recommended in 1912

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

in his Report on the Public Service of Canada ? For example, the minister might grant statutory increases of salary to members of his department, sanction the acceptance of tenders, promote clerks in his department etc. Presumably much of the routine business would thus be withdrawn beneficially from cabinet councils.

3 Also might not more responsibility be devolved upon permanent Deputy ministers; such as the minor matters of administration ?

4 In order to relieve still further the burden resting upon cabinet ministers, do you think that there would be any advantage in adopting the British practice of political or parliamentary Deputy ministers for the important departments ?

5 If I have not in the above touched upon the real weakness in the Canadian cabinet system, might I ask what in your opinion is that weakness ?

I have many other questions of a similar character, but you are a busy man, and I must not impose overmuch upon your kindness and time. I would, however, be grateful for your opinion on the above. Needless to say, I shall not quote you without first obtaining your assent.

Yours very sincerely,

Alexander Brady

AB/MT

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137628

April 11, 1929.

Alexander Brady, Esq.,
Baldwin House,
Department of Political Science,
University of Toronto.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 9th addressed to Mr. Meighen has been duly received.

Mr. Meighen left last Saturday for Vancouver and expects to be away for about three weeks. As soon as he returns your letter will be drawn to his attention.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137629

May 1, 1929.

Prof. Alexander Brady,
Baldwin House,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Professor Brady:

Your letter of 8th April has, unfortunately, lain at my office until to-day without reply. The reason is I was absent in Western Canada ever since it was received, returning only yesterday.

I will gladly answer briefly to the best of my ability the questions you ask. I would prefer, however, not to have my name used, as when this is done, collateral if not sinister motives are often presumed.

(1) It is a fact that Canadian Cabinet Ministers are sometimes overburdened with detail. This applies, however, only to the heavier departments. In the kind of times we are living through now, no Minister should worry about the amount of his work even with this detail. In the more strenuous and difficulty times, the burden does become excessive. However, Orders-in-Council are required for administrative purposes only in cases where Statute so provides. Orders-in-Council have the effect of informing all members of the Government of the conduct of the several individual Departments, and afford a sort of collective check on the vagaries of a single Minister. In the preparation periods it is sought to limit the necessity for Orders-in-Council only to cases where such a check should in public interest be exercised. Speaking generally I think the precaution has been overdone.

(2) This is answered above. It should be added, however, that increases of salary can only be made under the Civil Service Act under the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission. The whole Civil Service was re-organized and classified so that advances in salary might be systematically and sensibly

MEIGHEN - ARMS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137630

Prof. Alexander Brady,
Toronto, Ont.

taken care of. The present Government has, however, bedevilled and all but repealed the Civil Service Act. What is not repealed by Statute is repealed by practice.

(3) The Deputy Ministers have sufficient power already. They are in practice almost lords of their Departments.

(4) The British practice of Parliamentary secretaries was tried out about 1916-17, but did not prove a success. I don't think there is work now to warrant the appointment of Parliamentary secretaries or additional Deputy Ministers.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137631

University of Toronto
TORONTO 5. CANADA

BALDWIN HOUSE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

ECONOMICS

May 6th, 1929.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Many thanks for your letter of May 1st, and for your interesting comments on the Canadian administrative system, which confirmed virtually my suspicions from the outside. I am grateful to receive your judgment, and, in keeping with your suggestion, I shall not use your name.

Yours very truly,

Alexander Brady

AB/MT

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137632

September 7, 1932.

Mr. Brady,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Brady:

I am writing on behalf of young Mr. Bond who until recently was in the employ of your Company at Ottawa, and whose connection was severed some little time ago. My understanding is that the severance took place through no fault of the young man.

The reason of my writing is on account of his mother. She is of good family and has suffered terifically through this depression. Their circumstances now are desperate, as revealed to me by friends, and Mrs. Bond's health as a consequence has suffered and her heart is in more or less serious condition. If it would be possible for your Company to take this young man back on your staff, it would afford a tremendous relief to her.

Thoughtnot known to you personally to any extent, I am acquainted with your President, Mr. Ecker.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137633

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT

HARRY D. WRIGHT
Third Vice-President

GEORGE V. BRADY
Assistant Actuary

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
OTTAWA, CANADA

September 8th, 1932.

M. E. Bond

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Vice-President & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have your letter of September 7th, with regard to Mr. M. E. Bond who was employed with the Metropolitan at Ottawa up to a few years ago.

I have looked up Mr. Bond's record with us and find that he voluntarily resigned from the employ of the Company on September 19th, 1930 for the purpose of accepting another business opportunity.

I understand that he has been in to see our Personnel Manager recently, with regard to reinstatement, but it is very seldom that we re-employ a person who has resigned from our Head Office staff. It is particularly unfortunate at this time that Mr. Bond wants to come back in our employ, as we are not at present increasing our staff in the particular positions which Mr. Bond is qualified to fill.

We have, however, made a note of the fact that Mr. Bond has applied for reinstatement.

Incidentally, his younger brother, Wilfred, is still with us here at the Head Office and appears to be doing well. I understand he is still at home and helps support his mother.

Very truly yours,

George V. Brady

Assistant Manager,
Canadian Head Office.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137634

March 19, 1929.

J. C. Brady, Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Brady:

I must apologize for not having been present at the Business Men's Club at which you spoke two weeks ago yesterday. The fact is I had arranged to be there, but was called on Saturday night to go to Winnipeg as pallbearer at the funeral of Sir James Aikins. Otherwise, it would have been a pleasure to have attended. I was most anxious to hear you speak again.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137635

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa
April 14th 1919.

Rt. Hon. A. Meighan K.C.
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighan,

I appreciate deeply your kind letter of March 19th relative to my address before the Business Men's Club, Toronto.

As I was called home to Prince Rupert, the day your letter reached me, I found it impossible to reply until my return to Ottawa.

Dear memories linger with me regarding our first meeting in 1916, and, your kind appreciation then, as well as your recent one, has kept me, and, will ever keep

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137636

House of Commons
Canada

me your debtor and admirer.

I only wish, from a national, and, I will confess it, from a selfish point also, that, at this crucial moment in Canada's history, we could have you with us to-day. I am not alone in this desire, as you must be aware.

I would indeed like to have a chat with you before I go West again, both for my own, and, the general good.

Hoping that Mrs Meighan and Miss Meighan and family are well,

I am, dear Mr Meighan
Very Sincerely Yours
James A. Brady

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137637

BLANK & STOLLER, LTD.

OFFICIAL

PHOTOGRAPHERS

FOR AMERICAN & CANADIAN

FINANCIAL & TRADE PUBLICATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

610 *St. James Street West* *Telephone HArbour 5445*

MONTREAL July 21st. 1936.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
London & Western Trusts Co. Ltd.,
London, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed proofs are submitted for your consideration and approval.

We respectfully suggest that you select the particular pose which you desire to have placed on file and which will be available for release.

Our representative will take the liberty of calling upon you within the next few days.

Thanking you for your kindness, we are

Yours very truly,

C. Brandes

BLANK & STOLLER, LIMITED

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137638

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 24, 1936.

Dear Sirs:

I have yours of 21st July. I would not have time to discuss the matter with your representative. The proof marked with an "X" is the one I prefer, but I have not decided to get any pictures at the present time. You might, however, let me know your prices for a dozen, twenty-five and one hundred. If they are satisfactory I may take some. If they aren't, I shall not.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Messrs Blank & Stoller, Ltd.,
610 St. James St. W.,
Montreal, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137639

BLANK & STOLLER, LTD.

OFFICIAL
PHOTOGRAPHERS
FOR AMERICAN & CANADIAN
FINANCIAL & TRADE PUBLICATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

610 *St. James Street West* *Telephone HArbour 5445*
MONTREAL

July 28th. 1936.

Arthur Meighan, Esq., M.P.
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

We have taken the liberty of finishing up one of your portraits and have mailed it to you this afternoon, under separate cover. Kindly let us know whether this approval portrait measures up to your satisfaction.

The following are our prices for Platinum Portraits, in various quantities:-

One dozen portraits size "8x10" ..... $35.00.
(Same size as the portrait mailed you)

Two dozen portraits size "8x10" ..... $60.00.

One Hundred portraits size "8x10".....$1.75 each.

Awaiting your reply and hoping to be of some service to you, we are

Yours very truly,

BLANK & STOLLER, LIMITED

CB

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137640

320 Bay St. Toronto,
July 30, 1936.

Messrs. Blank & Stoller Ltd.,
610 St. James St. West,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs:

I have yourletter of 28th and also the photograph which you were kind enough to send me. I wish to keep this, if the price is reasonable, and would be glad to have your account for same. I do not, however, want any additional ones.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137641

BLANK & STOLLER, LTD.

OFFICIAL
PHOTOGRAPHERS
FOR AMERICAN & CANADIAN
FINANCIAL & TRADE PUBLICATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

610 St. James Street West Telephone HArbour 5445

MONTREAL August 1st. 1936.

Arthur Meighen, Esq., K.C.
320 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter, we wish to advise that the price of the portrait we made up for you is $3.50, which we trust is satisfactory to you.

Hoping to be of future service to you, we are

Yours very truly,

C. Blanche

BLANK & STOLLER, LIMITED

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137642

320 Bay Street,
TORONTO,
August 4, 1936.

Blank & Stoller, Ltd.,
610 St. James St. West,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed herewith is cheque for $3.50 in payment of photograph.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM:K

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137643

OTTAWA, CANADA,

15th February, 1929.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Committee of Management to inform you that your Annual Subscription of Ten Dollars, as a Supernumerary Member of this Club, becomes due on 1st March, next, and to request that you forward the amount to me.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. BRANDSTETTER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

10 00

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

137644

March 14, 1929.

Secretary,
Rideau Club,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

At the request of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen I am sending you herewith cheque for $10.00 in payment of Supernumerary Membership dues.

Youre very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137645

N

Ottawa, Canada,
15th February, 1933.

Sir,—

I am directed by the Committee of Management to inform you that your Annual Subscription of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) and a Special Assessment of Ten Dollars ($10.00), as an Ordinary Member of this Club, become due on 1st March, next.

The Annual Subscription, however, may be paid in semi-annual instalments of $50.00 each, in advance, on March 1st, next, and Sept. 1st, next, respectively; or in quarterly instalments of $25.00 each, in advance, on March 1st, June 1st, September 1st and December 1st, next, respectively; or in monthly instalments of $8.35 each, in advance on the first day of each month.

Under the provisions of Article VIII. of the Club's Constitution, as amended at the last Annual General Meeting, it is necessary that you notify me prior to March 1st, next, as to what manner of payment you prefer. Will you kindly mark on the enclosed card the plan desired and return to me prior to the above mentioned date.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. Brandstetter,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137646

OTTAWA, Ontario,
March 2, 1933.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is Mr. Meighen's cheque for $35.00 in payment of the Special Fee of $10.00, and $25.00 on account of the Annual Fee.

Yours very truly,

Secretary

The Treasurer,
The Rideau Club,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137647

OTTAWA, May 30, 1933.

Secretary-Treasurer,
The Rideau Club,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is Mr. Meighen's cheque for $25.00 in payment of the second instalment of Annual Subscription, due June 1st.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137648

RIDEAU CLUB

Ottawa, Canada,
1st September, 1934.

Dear Sir,-

I am directed by the Committee of Management to inform you that the third quarterly instalment of your Annual Subscription as an Ordinary Member of this Club, to March 1st, 1935, amounting to Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00), is now due and payable.

Yours very truly,

J. G. Brandstetter,
Secretary-Treasurer,

Make ch.
Dec. 1/34

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137649

Office of Senator Meighen,
347 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 1, 1934.

Mr. J.G. Brandstetter,
Rideau Club,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is cheque of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen for $25.00 in payment of the balance of Annual Fees to March 1, 1935.

Yours very truly,

E.
Encl.

Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137650

2369 Winnipeg St.,
Regina, Sask.
November 15, 1933.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
c/o Canadian General Securities,
National Building,
Toronto,
ONTARIO.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

For the past year I have been employed with the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference. Mr. Ernest Rhoades of the Federal Department of Agriculture was the secretary of the organization, and he has returned to Ottawa.

I am badly in need of employment, and am wondering if anything could be done to have me reinstated in some branch of the Government. Anything you may be able to do for me in this connection will be very much appreciated.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,

Otto Brandt.

Otto Brandt,
2369 Winnipeg St.,
Regina, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137651

347 Bay St. Toronto,
November 20, 1933.

Dear Mr. Brandt:

I have your letter of 15th. Would be glad indeed to assist you in the matter of obtaining employment with the Government if it were within my power to do so, but as Leader of the Senate, I have no Department, and, therefore, have no positions within my gift. Furthermore, the policy of the Government, as you probably know, has been one of contraction rather than expansion, and many hundreds have been let out.

Am very sorry not to be able to send you a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Otto Brandt,
2369 Winnipeg St.,
Regina, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GEORGE A. DREW
COMMISSIONER

EMB.

UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED PLEASE
ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
THE REGISTRAR
ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO

137652

ONTARIO

ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION

May 26th, 1933.

Sir, re. **John Reginald Mooney, Esq.**

Please be advised that the above-named is applying for registration as a general broker, and your name has been given as a reference.

Would you be good enough to let me have the benefit of your opinion as to whether or not you consider him a proper person to sell securities to the public. Any information you may care to give will, of course, be treated as strictly confidential.

Yours faithfully,

ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION.

(W.A. Brant)
ACTING REGISTRAR.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
TORONTO.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137653

May 31, 1933.

Ontario Securities Commission,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

Answering yours of 26th regarding John R. Mooney, I beg to say this young man was in our employ for several years. He is a man of much above the average intelligence, and we found him honest in every way.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

JOHN M. GODFREY, K.C., L.L.D.
COMMISSIONER

UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED PLEASE
ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
THE REGISTRAR
ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO

137654

AM.

ONTARIO

ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION

December 3, 1936.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Sir;

An application has been received for the registration of Mr. H.S. Bertram as a salesman for Eva Lake Gold Mines, Limited under The Securities Act, 1930, and your name has been given as a reference.

Would you be good enough to let me have the benefit of your opinion as to whether or not you consider him a proper person to trade in securities in the Province of Ontario. Any information you may care to give will, of course, be treated as strictly confidential.

Yours faithfully,
ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION
W. A. Brant
(W. A. Brant)
REGISTRAR.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137655

December 5, 1956.

Ontario Securities Commission,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs: Attention Mr. Brant

Replying to your letter of 3rd December, I would say that although probably I met Mr. Bertram years ago, I have known him only in the last four or five months. He is a son of the late Sir Alexander Bertram, who had a great deal to do with munitions supplies in Canada during the war. During my acquaintance with Mr. H. S. Bertram I have formed a good impression of him, but really I don't know him well enough to make my commendation the basis of any action on your part. Certainly I know nothing against him.

I regret indeed that I cannot answer your enquiry more satisfactorily.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED Toronto Montreal Winnipeg New York Chicago London, England

137656

Serving the Metal Industry of Canada
Member
Business Newspapers Association

CANADIAN MACHINERY
and MANUFACTURING NEWS
FORTNIGHTLY
143-153 University Avenue
TORONTO, 2, CANADA

Subscription $2.00 per year
Canada and the United States

October 21, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Hydro Electric Power Comm.,
180 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Dr. Roy V. Wright, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, challenged the scientist and industrial engineer in an address in Toronto recently.

With the aid of the stenotype, Canadian Machinery recorded in full Dr. Wright's address and produced it as the leading article in the October 15th issue, a copy of which is handed you herewith.

The subject is of vital importance. When you have given Dr. Wright's remarks the attention they demand, will you let me have your re-action to his challenge? Thank you.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN MACHINERY.

H.C. Braund

Enclosure: 1.
H.C. Braund:S.

Managing Editor.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1343 Haro Street
Vancouver B. C.,
July 20/29.
137657

Dear Mr. Meighen,
I wish to thank you very much indeed for your kind assistance in procuring me a position. Mr. Cummings notified me through the mails that he had received word from you in regard to myself.

He has succeeded in placing me, temporarily, as a carpenters' helper on their contract for an elevator addition for the Midland Pacific Elevator Ltd.. Mr. Cummings tells me that he will most likely

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

be able to place me where one's brain, not one's brawn, comes into action, in the course of about six or seven weeks.

● I have thanked Mr. Cummings for his kind help and, may I say again, I thanks you from the bottom of my heart as the instigator of Mr. Cummings influence.

● Thanking you again, I remain,

Yours Sincerely,

Don Bravender.

137658

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1343 Yates Street,
Vancouver B.C.,
October 3/29.

137659

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I am writing to thank you for what you have done for me in the past and to further impose upon your good-nature. Thanks to you I have had steady work to date and as Mr. Cummings has seen to it that I am looked after, I believe I should have no worries regarding the immediate future. However, it means that I should just be going from one laboring job to another. I'm most emphatically not complaining but I feel that I must safeguard my future by getting into something where I may look forward to going ahead. After the most careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that I should like to enter Galloway, Mills and Company stock brokers, Miller and Court

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

stock brokers, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

I have found out that it is very necessary to have a reference and so I am turning to you, sir, and I hope you don't think it too great an imposition.

May I also ask you if you think my choice of firms is alright? I would certainly appreciate any advice you choose to offer on that score.

In closing may I again offer my sincerest thanks for the interest you have shown in me and for what you have done for me.

Yours Sincerely

Don Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137661

October 8, 1929.

Mr. Don. Bravender,
1343 Haro Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

My dear Don:

I have your letter of 3rd. It is with pleasure I am enclosing you herewith a letter of recommendation. It is hard for me to say at this distance which place it would be better for you to enter. Of course, the Bank of Commerce is by far the best institution of them all, but you might not get along as well in the initial stages, and it would take you longer to get to a remunerative position. However, it is more stable and is a splendid institution in which to work.

I sincerely hope the enclosed recommendation may be of some value to you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137662

October 8, 1929.

To Whom it may Concern:

The bearer of this letter is Mr. Don Bravender. I have known this young man for many years and his parents as well. He is one of those who has had a difficult row to hoe in the world, and has conducted himself manfully and creditably and deserves encouragement at the hands of all who admire pluck and industry. I earnestly hope he will be given a chance to improve his position, and have every reason to believe that he will perform creditably any work he undertakes.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1343 Haro ~~Street~~,
Vancouver B. C.,
October 15/29.
137663

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I received your letter of the eighth. I thank you very, very much, sir, for the excellent recommendation you sent me. I cannot begin to tell you how much I appreciate your kindness. I shall certainly do my level best to live up to ~~that~~ recommendation.

Apart from the excellent training I would get, the Bank of Commerce pays $60 a month, a sum that we could manage on. Much as I liked General Clark, and would have liked to work under him in your firm, the $25 a month he offered me is altogether too small for our needs. Of course, I realize that I would be worth no more than that to your firm but I'm sure you realize that I couldn't accept under the present conditions.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137664

Again may el thank you, sir,
for all you have done for me in
the past. el remain

Yours Sincerely

Don Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

c/o Haddington Elec. Quarries,
Saltspring Island B.C.,
January 8/31.

137665

Dear Mr. Meighen,

This is just a note to let you know how I'm getting on.

I'm up here at the quarry where the stone for the Canadian National Hotel is being got. The work is building me up splendidly and I enjoy the life very much indeed. Was down for two weeks at Christmas and Colonel Ryan very kindly put me to work on the Hotel until the quarry reopened. I greatly appreciated this.

My cheques have been made out to Mother and she gets them at the office. Words fail to express the gratitude that that we both feel towards the Staff, particularly one Miss Welsh, for the extremely courteous manner with which they have treated Mother.

Mother and I both realize that you are directly responsible for all this good fortune, sir, and I thank you most sincerely for the both of us.

Should there ever be anything

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

turn up that I can be of the slightest assistance to you, you have but to ask and if it is in my power to do so, I most certainly and willingly shall and deem it an honor.

In closing I wish you the greatest success possible for 1931. Thanking you again, I remain,

Yours Sincerely,

Don Braender

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137667

January 20, 1931.

Mr. Donald Bravender,
c/o Haddington Quarries,
Sointula, B. C.

Dear Donald:

I have your letter of 8th and certainly am glad to know that you have been getting on so well and especially that Mr. Ryan has been so considerate. I hope you are improving your own qualifications all the time--that is the way to get along.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1343 Naro Street,
Vancouver B.C.,
August 29/32.

137668

Dear Mr. Meighen,

It was with much pleasure that we read of your recent appointment to the presidency of your firm.

The entire family joins me in extending our sincerest congratulations and best wishes for every success possible.

I am still in the employ of the Northern

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137669

great kindnesses to
us.

Trusting this finds you
in perfect health I remain,

Yours Yost Sincerely,

Dow Bravender.

Construction Company and
feel I have made fair
progress, due to the
extreme kindness of our
foremen in part. Have
mastered a few pieces of
machinery and am rapidly
learning to read plans.

You maybe sure, sir, that
I shall continue to apply
myself to the work.

Once more I tender
you the sincerest
possible thanks for your

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver B.C.,
July 6/33.

137670

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Tomorrow, July 7th, will see the completion of this job and it is the last of the Northern's work west of Toronto as far as I have been able to ascertain. Thanks to you and Mr. Cummings I have been kept on to the very end.

The construction is

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137671

saw fit (3) to place certain responsibilities upon me from time to time. I may I, with all due modesty, say I have no reason to believe he was ever disappointed.

I have been doing my level best to line up a prospect for my self and to date have had indifferent success. The majority of mining men tell me that the only way to get placed is to go into the interior and bide my time. This plan has but one drawback; to wit:- it is rather expensive-

practically (2) at a standstill in Western Canada I see the mines as my only hope. What do you think, sir?

Having gone so far with the Northern I dislike the idea of jumping to another position. However, as they do tunnelling, my mining experience would in all probability come to be very useful in the future with them.

I thought you might care to know that the superintendent of this job

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

If we have used most of our spare cash in buying this area permit me, I am in no position to withstand any severe drain upon our treasury.

Because of my work I have as yet been unable to interview Colonel V. Spencer, a large shareholder in either Premier or Pioneer, I can't for the life of me remember which at the moment. Shall see him at the earliest moment possible.

Would like your opinion on matters as they stand, if/c. I'll sign here.

Mother & girls join me in wishing you well, sir.

Sincerely,

Don Brownlee.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137672

OTTAWA, July 10, 1933.

Dear Don:

I have your letter of 6th.

If you are able to, you should speak to Mr. Cummings. It might be possible for him still to keep you in some capacity, though perhaps not in Vancouver. I would not leave the firm if you could possibly avoid it. The Mining venture would be all right for you if you were alone and had no one else to provide for.

You might say to Mr. Cummings that I suggested you speak to him, and let me know the result.

Kindest regards to your mother and the girls.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Don Brevender,
1152 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver B.C.,
July 25/33.

137673

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Your letter of the 11th inst. received and Mr. Potter forwarded it, with a note of explanation to Mr. Cummings as I was out of town.

Spent few days tramping through the Bridge River district in a hopeless attempt to find employment of any kind. That is my only excuse for

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

favours of anyone.

137674

Mother and the girls join me in wishing you well sir, and thanking you sincerely for your extreme kindness to us.

Yours Most Sincerely,

Don Brownlee

for not replying sooner.

Will let you know immediately I hear from Mr. Cummings, sir. Do hope he can place me for if not we'll be right up against it.

Can't tell you, sir, how much I dislike imposing upon you so often. Were I but without the responsibility of feeding clothing and sheltering my family I would much sooner take to the hills for a living than ask

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver B.C.,
August 2/33
137675

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Enclosed find Mr. Cummings reply which we just received this morning.

Have been trying hard to get work but with no success whatsoever. Consequently, I simply don't know where to turn or what to do. I'll do now do in hope our trying [illegible] it; sir?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mother and the girls join me in wishing you well, Mr. Meighen.

Yours most sincerely,

Don Bravender

137676

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Box 14; Spences Bridge, B.C.,
September 20/33.

137677

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I thought you might care to know how I was getting along, so this note.

I'm at a placer mine on the Thompson River, two miles from above village. Mr. Miller, whom you know as a friend of the family, is interested in this property and hence my job here. Pay is but twelve dollars a week and board but much better than nothing.

Just to prove I made good use of my time in town, I had the choice of three other jobs. One at the B. C. Nickel at Hope; one on a prospect on Vancouver Island; the third was a contract I landed (by myself) to cut one hundred cords of fire-wood for the Grouse Mountain Chalet. Tell you this merely to show I am not lying down on the job and waiting for someone else to place me. Took this job because it was best bet in my inexperienced eyes.

Know I can speak for my

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137679

October 5, 1933.

Mr. Don Bravender,
Box 14,
Spence's Bridge, B. C.

Dear Don:

I received your letter of 20th on reaching Winnipeg.

Had a letter from your mother at Vancouver and was quite sure of getting over to see her, right until the last minute. Do not think I ever had any greater rush than at Vancouver this time. Last Thursday noon I was speaking, and found it utterly impossible to get away in time to get out before the train left at 8.45. Please explain to your mother that I was anxious to go and fully expected to go, or I would have acknowledged her letter and explained sooner.

Am glad to note that unlike so very many you have found something to do and had a choice of three positions. Cannot say whether you have chosen wisely or not, but presume you have and know you will make the best of it now.

Sincerely yours,

AM*E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Box 14; Spences Bridge, B.C.,
September 20/33.

137677

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I thought you might care to know how I was getting along, so this note.

I'm at a placer mine on the Thompson River, two miles from above village. Mr. Miller, whom you know as a friend of the family, is interested in this property and hence my job here. Pay is but twelve dollars a week and board but much better than nothing.

Just to prove I made good use of my time in town, I had the choice of three other jobs. One at the B. C. Nickel at Hope; one on a prospect on Vancouver Island; the third was a contract I landed (by myself) to cut one hundred cords of fire-wood for the Trouse Mountain Chalet. Tell you this merely to show I am not lying down on the job and waiting for someone else to place me. Took this job because it was best bet in my inexperienced eyes.

Know I can speak for my

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137678

Mother and sisters in saying we all wish you well, sir, and thank you sincerely for your great kindness in seeing that a little family managed to get along. Believe you me, sir, I'll never forget and shall strive to prove your confidence was not misplaced.

Yours most sincerely,

Don Bravender.

P.S. Shortage of writing paper necessitated using both sides. Please excuse.

D.B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137679

October 5, 1933.

Mr. Don Bravender,
Box 14,
Spence's Bridge, B. C.

Dear Don:

I received your letter of 20th on reaching Winnipeg.

Had a letter from your mother at Vancouver and was quite sure of getting over to see her, right until the last minute. Do not think I ever had any greater rush than at Vancouver this time. Last Thursday noon I was speaking, and found it utterly impossible to get away in time to get out before the train left at 8.45. Please explain to your mother that I was anxious to go and fully expected to go, or I would have acknowledged her letter and explained sooner.

Am glad to note that unlike so very many you have found something to do and had a choice of three positions. Cannot say whether you have chosen wisely or not, but presume you have and know you will make the best of it now.

Sincerely yours,

AM*E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137680

c/o B.C. Pickle Mines Ltd.,
Tunnel Camp,
December 10/33

Dear Mr. Meighen,

This comes to you in lieu of a Christmas card but you may be sure that my greetings of "Merry Xmas and a Happy and prosperous New Year", are not the less sincere; and are my, or should I say, our, heartfelt thanks for your many kindnesses of the past.

Mr. North, the man in charge of this property, has seen fit to place me in the mine as a mucker. Should I be successful in holding down this job through the winter and should the property warrant the erection of a mill next year, he has promised me a position therein. I have no doubts about my ability to muck satisfactorily as I'm doing quite well and am working for one of the hardest shift bosses in this fair province, one Bill Muse.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

October 17th last? shocks to me was great but his six year absence greatly dulled any sharp pangs of physical lost we may have felt. His death ends all hopes we entertained about him and writes finis to another sad chapter in the Bravender history. My chapter is to be different as I have sufficient Wilson in me to offset the other.

Well, sir, this is sufficient. Trusting you enjoy the best of health,

I remain,

Yours Most Sincerely,

Don Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The work is hard but more or less interesting.

To be frank, my only fear of failure lies in that this Bill fellow is very temperamental and might someday take the notion he didn't like my haircut and fire me. I know him from the 1st Narrows tunnel where I came into almost daily contact with him over a period of a year. This I tell you now because it would sound horribly weak if I were to say so after being dismissed. However, I am resolved not to entertain such thoughts and do my level best for I feel this is an excellent opportunity to prove to you and myself that I can hold a job sans influence.

I was very sorry to learn of Mr. Cummings untimely demise. It was very unfortunate indeed.

Did you know that my Father was killed in a motor accident on

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137683

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 18, 1933.

Dear Don:

I have your letter of 10th and am certainly glad to know that you are at some real work and like it. Will be glad any time to hear how you are getting on, and have every confidence you will make good.

Had not heard of your father's death. This keeps the responsibilityupon you just as it has been for a good many years.

Please give my best regards to your Mother and Sisters.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Donald Bravender,
c/o B. C. Nickle Mines Ltd.,
Tunnel Camp., B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Pioneer P. O., B. C.,
March 27/38

137684

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I he vagrant thought occurred to me the other day that, aside from possible disappointment in me as an individual, you are no doubt similarly affected at my failure, during nine years of work, (most of which you were kind enough to provide, sir) to provide some means of realizing my desire to attend university.

Please don't think I flatter myself you are very interested in me, Mr. Meighen, for I do not, I merely would like to perhaps clarify my position in your mind, if you'll be good enough to bear with me.

I would most certainly have saved something towards higher education these past few years, Mr. Meighen, had it not been to the best interests of the family as a whole to provide for them first of all.

In mining camps,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137685

when I have made from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a month, the ~~work~~ bit bank cost 5 at least fifty to sixty. five dollars a month for my own board, lodging and work clothes has left little enough for the family's use.

Until Marion completes her schooling and finds employment, Mother still needs assistance from me and, I assure you, is entirely welcome. Unfortunately, this has meant that I can not attend school this coming fall, as we had planned, so, perhaps next year.

Will you please, Mr. Meighen, accept this as it is written, merely to show you I am not quite as base as I fear you may consider me?

My health is excellent, thank you and I sincerely hope yours is even better.

For your many kindnesses of the past, sir, I again thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Don Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137686

O t t a w a,
April 4, 1938.

Dear Don:

I just received yours of 27th, and am quite touched by the fact that you should write me along this line. I never had the least thought that you had not availed yourself of your opportunities to the best possible advantage, and was quite aware that you had helped the family a very great deal, because they always have impressed this upon me.

I do sincerely hope you will be able to resume your studies soon.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Donald Bravender,
Pioneer P. O. B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B.C.,
July 15/38

137687

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Have just returned from a visit to see Colonel Westby with regard to his interceding in my behalf with Mr. Stanley Burke of Boeing Aircraft Ltd.. Colonel Westby states himself as being more than willing to do so at my request, sir, but expresses the conviction it would be better if you would do this for me. He tells me to inform you this same Mr. Burke is one of the trustees of your firm, Mr. Meighen.

I would be more than grateful, sir, if you would do this for me at your earliest convenience, using

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137688

the stamped envelope I have enclosed — either to write Mr. Burke if you see fit to meet another of my many demands on your time and kindness, or to write me if not, sir.

I have resorted to air mail, Mr. Meighen, because I am merely down on a short holiday from the mines and must leave town again on July 29th if nothing turns up.

Doings are doping on men, Mr. Meighen and I have applied but cannot secure an interview with the man in charge of employment, thus the talk with Col. Westby and now this letter.

Mother and the girls join me in hoping yours health is, as ours, of the best, sir.

Very sincerely Yours,

Don Brownlee

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137689

520 Bay Street,
Toronto,
July 19, 1956.

Mr. Donald Bravender,
1152 Harwood Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Don:

I just received your letter of 15th. As today writing Mr. Stanley Burke at your request and doing so gladly.

I sincerely hope it turns out of value to you, but I cannot, of course, be sure. I am writing him care of London & Western Trusts Company.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver,
July 31/38

137690

Dear Mr. Meighen,

If you
can see fit to
grant me a few, say
fifteen or twenty
minutes of your time,
sir, for a private
interview, would you
please 'phone Seymour
2704R or drop me a
note? The time has

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

come, Mr. Meighen for
us to have a heart-
to-heart chat and
I do hope you will
grant this request
at your convenience,
sir, for I feel I just
must see and talk
to you for a few moments.

Sincerely Yours,

Don B Lavender

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver B. C.,
August 24/38

137692

Dear Mr. Meighen,

You no doubt have been expecting a communication of some sort from me the past few days, sir and here it is.

As Colonel Spencer didn't get in touch with me, Mr. Meighen, I undertook to 'phone him this morning. His answer was hardly as favourable as might have been expected, since he says he has racked his brain on the subject and so far in vain. However, he is desirous that I again get in touch with him early next week and see

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137693

what has transpired in the interim. Which same I shall most certainly do, sir.

Would like you to know, Mr. Meigler, that I haven't been idle while waiting to hear from Col. Spencer but have managed to dig up a couple more prospects for myself — one as life insurance salesman; the other in canning plant.

Shall let you know of later developments, sir, as promptly as they occur.

Mother and the girls send their love, to which I add my sincerest thanks for your generosity and kindness, sir and my respects.

Yours Most Sincerely,

Don Brownlee

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St,
Vancouver B.C,
Sept. 1/38

137694

Dear Mr. Meighen,

You must, by now surely be tired of this penmanship as it never comes but to ask some favour of you, but - - - - -

This morning I again got in touch with Colonel Nelson Spencer's office, sir, as he requested, I do when speaking to him last week. I was quite surprised to hear he has left for Europe and noone at his establishment knows anything of my case — according to girl who answers 'phone. I of course realize just how busy a man he must be and how very inconvenient it must be for him to try to place me at

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

this time, but under the circumstances I did feel a bit disappointed he had left no word behind whatsoever. However, he didn't, so that is that.

Which leaves me financially able to remain in town for not over another four weeks without work, Mr. Meighen, and the alternative of returning to the mines.

Could you — would you — sir, then do for me as you first suggested in our last chat, speak for me with the Imperial Oil Company?

I do most sincerely dislike the idea of "using" you, sir, but I can turn to no one else and don't seem to be getting anywhere on my own hook.

I am willing to go anywhere under the sun Mr. Meighen with a company

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137696

offering a future to him
who works. I am not
after a job in town,
necessarily, just one where
I can work up and up
through application and
study. And I promise to
do my level best to
merit your faith in me,
Mr. McAuley.

Mother and the girls
ask me to send you
their love, sir. To which
I add my sincerest
thanks for having written
to Col. Spencer as well as
past favours and my
very best wishes.

Yours Most Sincerely,

Don Brownlee

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137697

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 7, 1938.

Mr. Donald Bravender,
1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Don:

I just received your letter. I have heard nothing, myself, from Col. Spencer, but I did have a letter from Stanley Burke and I wrote him back setting out quite fully your condition and explaining why you could not go back to the Mine. I had an answer from him to the effect that he was instructing the officials to review your case again. I suggest that you telephone him and ask him if it would be all right for you to go down.

I do not know that I can do anything with the Imperial Oil as they take on younger men, but I will see Mr. LeSueur shortly.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver B.C.
September 25/58

137698

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Your letter of September 7 long since received but I've been awaiting some development before replying and hope by so doing I have not annoyed you, sir.

Thank you very much indeed, Mr. Meighen for again speaking to me to Mr. Burke and also for your intended word with Mr. Diefenbaker. You have most certainly been more than kind and generous with your time and efforts, sir and I do sincerely appreciate it.

The family as well, I am glad to say, with

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137699

Jean especially so as she is on her holidays. Mother is busy canning these days and Marion completing her business course.

They all join me in hoping you are enjoying the best of health, sir and that you continue to do so, indefinitely.

Yours Very Sincerely,

Don Browne.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
May 5/36

137700

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I thought I would write and let you know how I am getting along at school. Honestly, I can't tell you how I love it and I love you for being so sweet as to give me the course. I have been studying from four to five hours every day, and my

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I hope I do get to work I am going to try and do my part to help. And to think I have even you to thank for this wonderful opportunity to be something and I intend to make you proud of me. Now maybe I have made clear my feeling of gratitude to you.

I really am fascinated with the course and I could study for hours

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137701

mean to me financially
when I have finished
the course and start
working. As soon as
I get a position I
will begin repaying
you. Then, I want
to buy Mother the
things she has had
to go without these
last 15 years. I can
hardly wait for the
time to come when
I am earning a wage

teachers have remarked
that I am getting along
quite speedily, and I
know you would be
glad to know how I
am getting along.

Really, Mr. Meighen,
if I wrote all night
I couldn't tell you how
much I appreciate
your wonderful
kindness to me. I know
that you can under-
stand what it will

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137702

ind. I am quite
proud of my shorthand
book, so far I have
everything correct in
it, and I intend to keep
it so. I am getting along
fine with my typing
and bookkeeping

Well, I guess I had
better close now before
I bore you to much. I
will write again soon
and keep you posted
about it. Again, thanks
ever so much for being

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137703

so sweet to us all.

Oceans of love

Jean Brandeis

P.S. I received your two speeches, and if I may be allowed to express my humble opinion they are really wonderful and I intend keeping them so that I may read them over again and enjoy them. Young man, you are a very clever speaker.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137703

so sweet to us all.

Oceans of love

Jean Braeuder

P.S. I received your two speeches, and if I may be allowed to express my humble opinion they are really wonderful and I intend keeping them so that I may read them over again and enjoy them. Young man, you are a very clear speaker.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Vancouver, B.C.
1132 Harwood St.
May 29, 136.

137704

Dear Mr. Meighen

Please
forgive my not answering
your letter sooner. I have
been so busy studying
lately that I just haven't
had a moment to call
my own.

I am taking just
two hours of school
each day. The Pitman
shorthand course which
I am taking, is really
a ten month course, when

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

All my exercises in typing have been 100% perfect and I am progressing in my bookkeeping also.

I am still going around to the stores trying to get a job and have hopes of soon becoming a working girl.

I can't tell you how much I enjoy my course. It was so sweet of you to be so good to me and I will be

a pupil goes all day, but I am determined to finish it in six months time by studying very hard.

Until I have finished my course, I don't intend to have any outside interests. I have been complimented by my teacher on my progress and have been promoted to a more advanced class of shorthand pupils, so you can imagine how pleased I am.

137705

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

forever grateful to you

As soon as I get my first report from school, I will forward it to you.

In closing, Mother and the girls join me in sending their best regards to you and we all hope to see you again very soon.

Very sincerely yours

Jean Brandeis

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.,
July, 24/36.

137706

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Please forgive my not writing lately,but I have been so very busy with my studying for exams that I have had little time for anything else. Ihad my first two exams in shorthand last week and I got (97 in one and 93 in the other, I am ashamed of them because it was only through silly little errors that Ilost the marks.. Iintend to get the top marks in the next ones though. The only consolation Ihave is that I led my class in both of these exams. So far we haven't had any others, but any day now I expect to have one typing. In the last month I have progressed so well in my shorthand that I have been

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137707

promoted into three different classes. Altogether I think it is a very fascinating course, and Ienjoy every minute I spend at school. My teachers seem to t think that I am doing my best and Ialways hand in about five hours home-work each day . The only way that I can show my appreciation to you for your extreme kindness is to see how well I can do at my work But as soon as I am able to secure a job, well then of course, I will be able to give you some real appreciation. Iam still trying to get a job, so far without very much success. Now that Peggy is going to leave us in a short time it really is necessary that I get something right away. This problem of getting any kind of a job at allis very hard one and it doesn't seem to get one bit better as time goes along. Iwas certain that this Jubilee of ours would bring a few jobs into view, but so far there hasn't been a thing. Did I tell you that I was in line for another promotion in shorthand, Iwas supposed to go into the dictation class, but my lack of enough typing practise held me back. You see I am supposed to have a typewriter at home so that I can pick up the technique more quickly, but just lately Ihaven't been able to see my way clear to get one, but just as soon as I am able to get a job the first thing I intend to do is to get one, because it seems too bad to be held back by that one thing.

We have ben enjoying wonderful weather this last

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

few weeks. Mother and the rest of the family are all well and send their best wishes to you. Ido hope you will forgive all the errors I have made in this letter but it all gives me practice in typing and as you no doubt have noticed by now, I can do with it. Iwill try to send a better looking one next time.

In closing, may I send all our best regards to you and hope to see you again in the near future.

As ever, I am gratefully yours,

Jean Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137708

1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.
July 24, 1936.

COPY

Dear Mr.Meighen:

Please forgive my not writing lately, but I have been so very busy with my studying for exams that I have had little time for anything else. I had my first two exams in shorthand last week an I got 97 in one and 93 in the other. I am ashamed of them because it was only through silly little errors that I lost the marks. I intend to get the top marks in the next ones though. The only consolation I have is that I led my class in both of these exams. So far we haven't had any others, but any day now I expect to have one in typing. In the last month I have progressed so well in my shorthand that I have been promoted into three different classes. Altogether I think it is a very fascinating course, and I enjoy every minute I spend at school. My teachers seem to think that I am doing my best and I always hand in about five hours home-work each day. The only way that I can show my appreciation to you for your extreme kindness is to see how well I can do at my work. But as soon as I am able to secure a job, well then, of course, I will be able to give you some real appreciation. I am still trying to get a job, so far without very much success. Now that Peggy is going to leave us in a short time it really is necessary that I get something right away. This problem of getting any kind of a job at all is very hard one and it doesn't seem to get one bit better as time goes along. I was certain that this Jubilee of ours would bring a few jobs into view, but so far there hasn't been a thing. Did I tell you that I was in line for another promotion in shorthand. I was supposed to go into the dictation class, but my lack of enough typing practise held me back. You see I am supposed to have a typewriter at home so that I can pick up the technique more quickly, but just lately I haven't been able to see my way clear to get one, but just as soon as I am able to get a job, the first thing I intend to do is to get one, because it seems too bad to be held back by that one thing.

I do hope you will forgive all the errors I have made in this letter but it all gives me practise in typing and as you no doubt have noticed by now, I can do with it. I will try to send a better looking one next time.

As ever, I am gratefully yours,

Jean Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137709

1152 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.
July 24, 1936.

COPY

Dear Mr.Meighen:

Please forgive my not writing lately, but I have been so very busy with my studying for exams that I have had little time for anything else. I had my first two exams in shorthand last week an I got 97 in one and 93 in the other. I am ashamed of them because it was only through silly little errors that I lost the marks. I intend to get the top marks in the next ones though. The only consolation I have is that I led my class in both of these exams. So far we haven't had any others, but any day now I expect to have one in typing. In the last month I have progressed well in my shorthand that I have been promoted into three different classes. Altogether I think it is a very fascinating course, and I enjoy every minute I spend at school. My teachers seem tothink that I am doing my best and I always hand in about five hours home-work each day. The only way that I can show my appreciation to you for your extreme kindness is to see how well I can do at my work. But as soon as I am able to secure a job, well then, of course, I will be able to give you some real appreciation. I am still trying to get a job, so far without very much success. Now that Peggy is going to leave us in a short time it really is necessary that I get something right away. This problem of getting any kind of a job at all is very hard one and it doesn't seem to get one bit better as time goes along. I was certain that this Jubilee of ours would bring a few jobs into view, but so far there hasn't been a thing. Did I tell you that I was in line for another promotion in shorthand. I was supposed to go into the dictation class, but my lack of enough typing practise held me back. You see I am supposed to have a typewriter at home so that I can pick up the technique more quickly, but just lately I haven't been able to see my way clear to get one, but just as soon as I am able to get a job, the first thing I intend to do is to get one, because it seems too bad to be held back by that one thing.

I do hope you will forgive all the errors I have made in this letter but it all gives me practise in typing and as you no doubt have noticed by now, I can do with it. I will try to send a better looking one next time.

As ever, I am gratefully yours,

Jean Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137710

1152 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.
July 24, 1936.

COPY

Dear Mr.Meighen:

Please forgive my not writing lately, but I have been so very busy with my studying for exams that I have had little time for anything else. I had my first two exams in shorthand last week an I got 97 in one and 95 in the other. I am ashamed of them because it was only through silly little errors that I lost the marks. I intend to get the top marks in the next ones though. The only consolation I have is that I led my class in both of these exams. So far we haven't had any others, but any day now I expect to have one in typing. In the last month I have progressed so well in my shorthand that I have been promoted into three different classes. Altogether I think it is a very fascinating course, and I enjoy every minute I spend at school. My teachers seem tothink that I am doing my best and I always hand in about five hours home-work each day. The only way that I can show my appreciation to you for your extreme kindness is to see how well I can do at my work. But as soon as I am able to secure a job, well then, of course, I will be able to give you some real appreciation. I am still trying to get a job, so far without very much success. Now that Peggy is going to leave us in a short time it really is necessary that I get something right away. This problem of getting any kind of a job at all is very hard one and it doesn't seem to get one bit better as time goes along. I was certain that this Jubilee of ours would bring a few jobs into view, but so far there hasn't been a thing. Did I tell you that I was in line for another promotion in shorthand. I was supposed to go into the dictation class, but my lack of enough typing practise held me back. You see I am supposed to have a typewriter at home so that I can pick up the technique more quickly, but just lately I haven't been able to see my way clear to get one, but just as soon as I am able to get a job, the first thing I intend to do is to get one, because it seems too bad to be held back by that one thing.

I do hope you will forgive all the errors I have made in this letter but it all gives me practise in typing and as you no doubt have noticed by now, I can do with it. I will try to send a better looking one next time.

As ever, I am gratefully yours,

Jean Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137711

August 11, 1936

1132 Harwood St.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I received your very welcome letter today, and am answering it right away. As for the sort of a position that I could take, in one month, on the 15th. of September, to be exact, my teachers say that I will be qualified to take a junior stenographer's position. By then I will have a junior stenographers knowledge of shorthand, typing and the

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

comptometer. I already have quite a good knowledge of filing as I learned it when I was working in an office one time during another girl's absence.

This last month will be spent in picking up my speed in typing, shorthand dictation, and comptometer.

You said that it might be better if I went to Toronto, and I think that would be wonderful. The only thing that worries me is that I couldn't possibly get the fare out there, unless you would advance it to me and take it out of my salary as you see fit. You have asked me to state the facts clearly so I am doing just that and I hope that you will UNder stand that I am .

Where ever I go to get a job you may rest assured that I will do my best to make you proud of me. You see If I should go to Toronto, Mother has a sister with whom I could board quite reasonably. Do you know, since you gave me this opportunity to make a future for myself, I have had the feeling, for the first time, that I was put on this earth for a reason and I intend to show you just how much I appreciate your doing it for me.

Yes Peggy intends to get married just as

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

soon as I am able to help out with the family finances. She has gathered together quite a few things for her new house and is she pleased? Honestly,she absolutely struts about the house and fe feels very important,,now that she has started to get her hope chest in order.

Mother and the girls all join me in sending thier very best regards to you. Hoping to hear from you in the near future I am as ever

Yours very sincerely

Jean Bravender

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137713

August 11, 1936.

1132 Harwood St.,

Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I received your very welcome letter today and am answering it right away. As for the sort of a position that I could take, in one month, on the 15th of September to be exact, my teachers say that I will be qualified to take a junior stenographer's position. By then I will have a junior stenographers knowledge of shorthand, typing and the comptometer. I already have quite a good knowledge of filing as I learned it when I was working in an office one time during another girl's absence.

This last month will be spent in picking up my speed in typing, shorthand dictation, and comptometer.

You said that it might be better if I went to Toronto, and I think that would be wonderful. The only thing that worries me is that I couldn't possibly get the fare out there, unless you would advance it to me and take it out of my salary as you see fit. You have asked me to state the facts clearly so I am doing just that and I hope that you will understand that I am.

Wherever I go to get a job you may rest assured that I will do my best to make you proud of me. You see if I should go to Toronto, Mother has a sister with whom I could board quite reasonably. Do you know, since you gave me this opportunity to make a future for myself, I have had the feeling, for the first time, that I was put on this earth for a reason and I intend to show you just how much I appreciate your doing it for me.

Yes, Peggy intends to get married just as soon as I am able to help out with the family finances.

Mother and the girls all join me in sending their very best regards to you. Hoping to hear from you in the near future I am as ever

Yours very sincerely,

Jean Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137714

1132 Harwood St.
Vancouver, B. C.
September 8, 1936

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I just thought that I would write you a note to tell you how I progressed in my shorthand examinations of last week. They are the final exams. The marks for the four exams were 99, 80, 88, 100.

I have one week more of school now. Of course, I haven't a great speed in my dictation yet, as I have only been taking it for two weeks. My speed in taking dictation is from 50-60 words per minute. My teacher has suggested that I take one month more so that I can pick up my speed in both typing and shorthand.

If I took one month more of half days, it would cost $15, and if I took one month of whole days, it would cost 25. The only reason that the teacher suggested I take the extra month was so that I could get more speed. Of course, whatever you suggest is perfect by me. I only thought that you would like to know, and so I want to place the facts before you.

I just don't want to have you feel that I took a job and wasn't fully prepared to do so. I just couldn't disappoint you in any way, and I want you to know that You have been so wonderful to me that I want you to be very proud of me when I enter into business. You see what I mean don't you? I picked up the fourteen months of shorthand in five months as I have stayed right at it ever since I began and I intend to always make you glad that you helped me.

My it is wonderful to feel that I shall soon be able to earn my own living and hold my nose up just as high as the other working goil. It certainly is a grand life

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

when a person has a friend as wonderful and kind as you are. I only hope that I can go to the top to show you how much I appreciate your kindness to me.

How have you been keeping? I suppose that you are very busy. We have been having beautiful weather lately and hope to have lots more of it. Well, I must close now and in closing, Mother and the girls join me in sending their very best regards to you.

As ever

Gratefully yours

Jean Bravender

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137716

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 15, 1936.

Dear Jean:

I am sending you a cheque for $25.00.

You can either take one month half-days and then nearly a month more, or take one month full days, whichever you think better.

Meantime, if you see any prospect of a job when you are through, and if I can help you get it, let me know. I have not forgotten the necessity of your getting something and will help all I can.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Jean Bravender,
1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Sept. 21 / 36.

137717

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I received your very welcome letter and enclosure for which please let me thank you very, very much. I am taking the half days so that I can get in extra study.

I am looking for work too, and I think as you do, that it would be best for me to be here, as I then can pay my board

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137718

you in any way. I only wish I could find the proper words to thank you for your wonderful kindness to me.

Anyway, I can show my appreciation to you by working hard and getting somewhere in the business world.

How are you keeping? I hope you are in the very best of health. We are all well here and Peggy is still busy buying

to Mother. If I went to Toronto, I wouldn't be able to help out as much as I would want to and I do want to soon start repaying you for all of your wonderful kindnesses to me.

I am taking speed dictation & typing now and then I will feel that I am fully capable of taking a job, and I do not want to be a disappointment to

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

things for her new home.

I remain the family and Mother join me in sending their best regards to you.

Believe me Ever
Gratefully yours
Your Brudeder

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137719

1132 Harwood Street
Vancouver, B. C.
October 28, 1936

Dear Mr. Meighen:

You told me to write to you when I had some job lined up and you would try and help me to get it. I would like to get in the office of the David Spencer store, or the Vancouver Daily Province, and I wonder which you think would be better. I have been trying to see if I could get a position on my own, but it seems to me that a person has to have some pull to get a job of any kind. I have been trying to get into Spencer's for a year, but to no avail.

I would like to get in a big office where there are other workers around, as I could learn a lot from them that I might not learn in a smaller office. My speed in taking dictation is much steadier now, it is ninety words a minute, and my typing is better, too. You will never know how much I appreciate your kindness in giving me this course that I love so much and means so much to me. We were hoping to see you again this year, but I guess your business must keep you tied down.

We are expecting to have Don with us for Christmas, and are very excited over the prospect of seeing him again after such a long time. It is over a year and a half since he left here. Hoping that this letter finds you in the very best of health, I am, as ever,

Very sincerely yours

Jean Bravender

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137720

1132 Harwood Street
Vancouver, B. C.
November 3, 1936

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I went down to see Col. Westby yesterday and thought that you would want to know how I got on, but first, how is that awful cold of yours? Is it any better, I do hope so. We have all been worrying about you and wondering if it was any better. Have you done anything about it, if not I shall have to come out right away and see that you do.

Now to get down to business, as I said before, I saw Col. Westby, and I am to go back to see him in two weeks, as they don't intend to take on the extra girl for a month, and I will have finished my school work by then. He was very nice to me, and the only thing that bothered him was that I might, like a lot of girls decide to get married as soon as I got used to the way things are done, and then there would be the trouble of training another girl. I told him that I didn't intend to do anything of that sort, as I had other things to do, such as making you proud of me and showing you that it was worth your while helping me as you have .

I understand his point though, don't you? It must be a nuisance to break a girl into the office routine, just to have her get married as soon as she gets to be of some use to you. I told him that I intend to work just

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137721

long as I possibly can and help Don to get his M. E. at the University. I think he will be a very fair man to work for, and he will find that I am not afraid of work in any form. I do want to show you just how I really do appreciate your kindness to me. Mother says not to forget the photographs of yourself as we are looking forward to having them. It was wonderful seeing you again and I hope that you will be out again this year.

Well, I will close now, but will write again very soon to let you know how things are progressing. In closing, Mother and the girls join me in sending their love and all best regards to you, also we hope that your cold is all gone. Again, thank you for all the kind things that you have done for me you will never know just how much I do appreciate it.

Very Sincerely yours

Jean Bravender

P.S. Well look me over, I am a working girl now, Col. Westby phoned me on Wednesday afternoon and asked me to go down to see him , and I started work on Thursday morning, and do I love being a working girl. It is wonderful, and as usual I am so excited that I can't write without making a lot of errors, in this letter, but I hope you will forgive me as I will be a little more used to things and then will write and not make so many errors in the letter. Last night, just before I was to go home, Mr. Westby called me into his office and asked me how I liked working, and told me not to fret if at first I didn't grasp everything. He certainly was nice and it made me feel a lot better. To day I have been typing down at the office all day, and I just love it. I love you most, though, because you have been so wonderfully kind to me in seeing that I got a position. I will never be able to tell you just how much I appreciate your kindnesses to me, but I think you know how I feel about it, don't you? I went to bed at 8:30 last night and intend to go at the same time tonight because it makes me feel wide awake and raring to go when I get down to work. Well I must close again, and again, t hank you for your wonderful kindness to me. I don't write this way at the office, I am just excited and my fingers are sloppy so forgive it, please. Will write again next week and let you know all the facts of the case.

Love

Jean

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137722

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 11, 1936.

Dear Jean:

I have your letter of 28th and have written both M. E. Nichols of the Vancouver Province and Colonel Victor Spencer of David Spencer Limited. I saw in the paper that Colonel Spencer was in the East so he may not be home and get the letter for some little time. You can find out whether each of them is home before applying.

Yours very truly,

Miss Jean Bravender,
1132 Harwood Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Later:—Have just been over to see Imperial Oil for you. I am quite sure they will give you a position at Vancouver, though maybe not just now. Meantime, though, apply to them first. Would rather have you there than elsewhere. They want the best, of course, but they pay well, and are the best people in the country. Will not send my letters out to Col. Spencer and Mr. Nichols until say within a couple or three weeks when I will have heard from you as to results with Imperial.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137723

November 11, 1936.

Dear Colonel Spencer:

The firm of David Spencer Limited will be receiving an application from Miss Jean Bravender, 1152 Harwood Street, Vancouver, for a position in the office as stenographer and typist.

I am taking the liberty of writing you on her behalf for the reason that I have known her and her family for many years, the family having its origin near my own old home. They have had a terribly difficult time. I need only say, however, that this girl is exceptionally bright and has taken close to 100% in almost all her work. She knows what it means to work hard and to be 100 % faithful to any task she undertakes. We would be glad to give her a position here, but she has to stay in Vancouver to be of the utmost possible help to her mother.

I only ask, of course, that you give her application consideration if you can, if and when an opportunity occurs and providing she appears suitable.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. President.

Colonel Victor Spencer,
President,
David Spencer, Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137724

November 11, 1936.

Mr. M. E. Nichols,
Managing Director,
The Vancouver Daily Province,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

The Daily Province will be receiving an application from Miss Jean Bravender, 1132 Harwood Street, Vancouver, for a position in the office as stenographer and typist.

I am taking the liberty of writing you on her behalf for the reason that I have known her and her family for many years, the family having its origin near my own old home. They have had a terribly difficult time. I need only say, however, that this girl is exceptionally bright and has taken close to 100% in almost all her work. She knows what it means to work hard and to be 100% faithful to any task she undertakes. We would be glad to give her a position here, but she has to stay in Vancouver to be of the utmost possible help to her mother.

I only ask, of course, that you give her application consideration if you can, if and when an opportunity occurs and providing she appears suitable.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137725

320 Bay Street, Toronto,

November 12, 1926.

Dear Jean:

I just received yours of November 3rd and am glad to know that you have started to work at the London & Western.

If you can get into the Imperial Oil though, I think you should, but, of course, would not advise your doing so without the approval of Colonel Westby.

Yours very truly,

Miss Jean Bravender,
1132 Harwood Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137726

1132 Harwood Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Nov. 16, 1936

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I received your letter to day and am answering it immediately. By now you should have received my letter saying I am working in your office here in town. I have been there for almost two weeks now, and love it more every day. Everyone has been so kind to me and helped me along in every way possible. Colonel Westby has been very considerate, and told me not to worry if at first I didn't get the hahg of everything, as they took three months to train their girls. Every few days he comes over and asks me how I am progressing. In general, they have all made me feel quite at home. I love the work and cannot imagine anything more fascinating than the work that I am now doing.

As yet I do not know whether I am on steady or not, but I am hoping and praying that I am. There is no place in this town that I would be as happy in as in these surroundings. There is plenty of work, and that is just what I like. The days seem to fly by, and before I know it, it is time to come home, when I feel that I have been there for about an hour at the most. Another reason for my liking the work there is that I feel that I am working indirectly for you so that makes it all the more appealing. In short, I am so happy that I could shout. Thanks to you. To me, you are the best and finest friend that I have and I intend to make you very proud of me.

Re the Imperial Oil people, I shall wait until I get a reply to this letterbefore I do anything, just in case this may be a steady job, and I am praying that it will be. You know how much I appreciate your wonderful kindnesses to me, but I can't help saying thank you over and over again, so

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137727

please don't mind if I keep repeating my everlasting gratitude to you, because it comes right from the heart.

We are very busy at the office these days and I am going to bed at about nine thirty every night so as to be at my best. Well I will close now and will write later in the week, to tell you how things are getting along. Until thenI will say goodbye. Mother and the girls all join me in sending their very best regards to you.

Yours very very sincerely
Jean Bravender

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137728

November 21, 1936.

Miss Jean Bravender,
1132 Harwood Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Jean:

I just received your letter of 16th. Under the circumstances I think you had better just stay where you are, but if at any time the appointment should turn out to be temporary, let me know immediately and I will again take the matter up with others.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137729

1132 Harwood Street,
Vancouver, B.C.,
November 22, 1936.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I received your letter of the 12th and was very glad to hear from you. I have some more good news for you. Yesterday Mr. Westby called me into his office and told me that he had been watching my work and was very pleased with the way I was learning the routine. I am going to be on steadily. Isn't that wonderful? For the first three months my salary will be $50.00 a month, and then I get a raise. Mr. Westby told me to tell you in my next letter that he is very pleased with my work.

He has been kindness itself to me, and comes over to my desk every few days to see

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137730

how I am getting along. Frankly, I would rather work there for a little less and get the wonderful experience that such an office has to offer. I have not been over to the Imperial Oil Co., because I have been working every day and have had no chance to do so. Don't you think it would be better for me to stay there, now that I am to be working there permanently, and have a chance to rise? I want to do whatever you think best, but it seems that it is too good a chance to give up when it is work that I do love so much. Honestly, I do love the work, and every one seems so willing to give me a helping hand and show me the fine points of the business. Col. Westby has gone out of his way to make me feel right at home with them.

Did I tell you that I have been taking dictation too? Yes, I have had quite a few

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

letters and am getting more and more confidence in myself every day. When I think that you made all this possible for me, I could just hug you to pieces in gratitude. I will show you in the way I work that it was worth while, and will I work! Just watch me. The days seem to fly by, but no day is so short that I haven't time to thank you in my thoughts for all that you have done for me.

We received your picture the other day, and really it seems as if it is you sitting there. It is a wonderful likeness, and is now in the place of honor where everyone may see and admire it. Well, I must close now, but I will write you again during the week. In closing, Mother and the girls all join me in sending their very best regards to you.

Gratefully yours,
Jean Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137732

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 28, 1936.

Dear Jean:

I am very happy to have your letter of 22nd. I wrote the Imperial Oil saying that you had a position and not to bother about you further now. Later on if you should feel that you would like a change, let me know and I will see what can be done. It is usually wise to stay where one is if he is with a good firm, but, of course, there is no better firm anywhere than the Imperial Oil.

My very best to you and all,

Yours sincerely,

Miss Jean Bravender,
1132 Harwood Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Hernaad St.
Vancouver, B.C.
December 3, 1936

137733

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have yours of the 28th and was as usual only too pleased to hear from you. It all I have a chang in plans. Mr. Heathy called me in his office to-night and told me they need a typist with four or five years experience in securities. He will keep me on till the 15th of this

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

month. He told me to write you to-night so that you could know how I am situated at present. After the 15th of this month I will be out of work. I asked Mr. Keithy if my work had been satisfactory or not and he said that they all considered my work fine and no one had any complaints. He said the other workers were pleased with my progress. He will give me a reference when I leave. In March I intend to get in touch with the Imperial Oil Co. and make an appointment to see the Head Man out here. Anyway, I may have some experience and it will be easier to get accustomed to the inner workings of another office. Mr. Keithy has been very, very nice to me

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

during my stay at the office and they all helped me in every way they could, and I learned a lot of the fine points of business office. I am awfully sorry to put you out again, but I didn't know but what I had a fairly steady job there.

Hell we are expecting to have Dan with us on the 24th and he will stay until after New Years. Then he goes

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137735

away for another year. It will be awfully glad to see him again.

I hope this finds you in the best of health. I miss you a lot and do hope you will be out here very soon again.

In closing, Mother and the girls join me in sending their best regards to you. Goodbye for now. I will write to you again later in the week after I

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137736

have managed to contact
the Imperial Oil. Until
then I am,

As ever

Yours gratefully

Jean L. Brasenden

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Hornby St.
Vancouver B.C.
December 6, 1936.

137737

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was talking to Mr. Heathy on Friday, and he suggested that I stay away from the Imperial Oil until they had a chance to hear from you. He feels that by so doing they won't turn me down now, only to have to be nice to me later on. I am taking this advice until I hear further from you. Mr. Heathy will give me a letter of recommendation when I leave. He assured me that circumstances over which he had

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137738

no control was the only reason for his letting me go, and that my work has been very satisfactory but they need a girl with at least four or five years' experience in the securities end of the business. I, of course am sorry I that I shall not be working at Christmas but, I have been lucky to be working at all.

I just wanted to let you know that I wouldn't be going to see the Imperial Oil people until I hear from you.

How have you been feeling? I do hope you

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137739

have lost that terribly tight cold you caught while you were out here.

If you feel that it would be better for me to go to Toronto I am willing to go, just so that I may be working steadily. Thanking you again for every thing that you have done for me, I am

Ever
Yours most sincerely
Jean Bradeder.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137740

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 11, 1936.

Dear Jean:

I just received your letter of 6th.

I wrote Imperial Oil about you again on December 8th, so I don't think it would be a mistake for you to call and see them now. You may say to them that I had spoken to Mr. LeSueur here. A copy of my letter to him is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Jean Bravender,
1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood Street
Vancouver, B.C.
January 2nd, 1938

137741

Dear Mr. Meighen:—

Happy New Year! I do hope it will be a very happy and prosperous one for you because I don't know of any one who deserves this wish more than you do. Did you have a nice Christmas? We had a lonely quiet one. and we were all well remembered.

Don phoned Mother on Christmas Eve and again on New years Eve, so she

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

wasn't quite so lonely. It was wonderful to hear Lieutenant after so long.

Peggy and Bob came over on Christmas day but Bob had to go to work at three o'clock in the afternoon and missed his Christmas dinner.

Mother worked so hard getting everything fixed up for Christmas that she is a wreck now, and has caught a cold too. I have laid down the law about

her working so hard but I might as well have saved my breath. She is a very disobedient Mother, but she is still the best in the world.

I am glad all the rush and excitement are over as I can get settled down to regular living once again. To day I am busy getting all my clothes ready for work and washing my hair etc, so I will feel clean again after all the dashing around.

137742

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

He had a very heavy snow for Christmas but it has cleared away now and it is lovely to see the green grass again and to day the sun is shining. Really it looks just like spring outside.

Well, I must close now but will write again soon. Wishing you and your family the very best health and happiness.

Yours very sincerely

Jean Brandon

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
February 11, 1935.

137743

Dear Mr. Meighen:

It is a long time since I have heard from you and I have been terribly busy myself, but I have been thinking of you just the same.

How are you feeling? I do hope you managed to get through the winter without having a bad cold.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137744

We are all feeling well, and have been quite lucky in not having any colds. Peg and Bob are about to move to a new place where the rent is not so high.

Don is feeling much better, his nose is not giving him quite so much trouble, I am thankful to say. Marion is still at business school and studying hard. Mother had a bad touch of ptomaine poisoning and was in bed for nearly a week as a result of same.

There is very little news to tell of I have been busy at the office and have been going to bed before nine o'clock almost every evening. I do love the work I am doing down there and find it very fascinating work.

I really can never thank you enough for the wonderful chance

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to work and earn a living
for my own family.

I must close now and
will write you again soon.
I hope this letter finds you
in the very best of health
and Father and Marion
both join me in this wish.

Yours very sincerely
Jean Brannen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137745

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 21, 1938.

Dear Jean:

I was glad to receive your letter and to know that all are well, and especially that your mother has recovered. It is fine to know also that Don is feeling so much better. He is the mainstay, and I do hope he continues strong and well. Marian should be through soon and I trust she will be successful in getting work also.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Jean Bravender,
1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1122 Harwood Street,
Vancouver, B.C.,
April 10, 1935

137746

Dear Mr. Meighen:—

First of all please forgive my not having written before this, It was inexcusable, I know.

How are you feeling? did you weather the winter without many colds? I do hope so. We have all been very lucky in not having been sick during the Winter.

Jack is going along nicely and I am told

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137747

that I am getting quite a hint of speed in my work, which pleases me indeed.

Our Chief Clerk, Mr. Haring, has been kind enough to let Marion come down to the office every Saturday morning to learn the switchboard and she is getting quite proficient at handling it. Mr. Haring seems to be very pleased with her and in asking her how she liked doing it said to her "Do you think you could handle the switchboard alone if one day you got a job."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137748

and Marion said yes she knew she could. I hope she does give her a job. Wouldn't it be marvelous?

Of course it might not mean a thing, but again it might. We hope so anyway.

Summer business is now getting in swing so we are getting quite busy. I have a new typewriter and a new stenographer's chair so I feel very efficient now.

Mother is very busy making our clothes look nice & now for this year & being very successful I must say.

Well I really must close now and will write again

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4.

137749

xxxx.

Hoping this finds you
in the very best of health.

Yours very sincerely,

Jean Brasseades

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

320 Bay St. Toronto,
April 16, 1928.

137750

Dear Jean:

I am glad to get y ur letter and to know that you are still getting on well with Imperial Oil. Am especially pleased to learn of the prospect that Marion has. It would just suit her fine to be in at the telephone desk and she would be able to do that work splendidly. If anything comes of it, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Jean Bravender,
1152 Harwood Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood Street
Vancouver, B.C.
May 15, 38

137751

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am very glad to hear from you again. We have been as usual, very busy at the office, and am trying to learn every thing I can.

It is really a wonderfully interesting place to work, and I get a thrill every morning

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

when I start off to work
you will never be able to
realize just how great
a thing you did when
you gave me this chance
to make a career for
myself, and I will do
everything in my power
to justify your expectations.
I have gained a lot of
speed in typewriting and
intend to gain a lot
more yet. The head girl
in my department told
me not so long ago
how pleased she was

about the speed and
accuracy I have gained
in the year I have been
with them.

Maria is still
going down on Saturday
mornings and can
handle the switchboard
by herself now. I don't
think it will amount
to anything there, but
she is going to try and
get in a bank or
some place of business
which has its own

137752

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

private switchboard.

Mother has been having trouble with her appendix and when I can I think I will see if she can have them removed, just in case they really start acting up, and I am afraid of them bursting. We are making her take life very easy and she is taking all to ease the pain. The funny thing is that in Davis

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137753

last letter he said his appendix had been bothering him so much that he had to go to the doctor about them.

Peggy and Bob are fine. Still very happy.

How are you keeping? In the very best of health & hope. We are having beautiful

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

weather here and enjoying
every minute of it.

Well I must close
now and will write again
soon. I hope this
letter finds you in the
very best of health.

Yours very sincerely
Jean

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137755

and I do hope you have
a lovely Christmas
and a very very prosperous
New Year as you certainly
do deserve all the best
things.

Yours very sincerely

Jean Brander

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood Street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
September 28, 1938

137756

Dear Mr. Meighen:

It has been some time since I have written, but have been on my holidays, and they are almost over now. I feel wonderful and very rested and are looking forward to going back to work again. Have almost forgotten how to operate a typewriter, but will pick it up in no time again.

How have you been? Very well, I hope. We are all well, except for Mother, and she caught a terrible cold on Monday, and it seems to have gone to her back, making her very miserable indeed. Don is still with us, trying to secure work of some kind or other to enable him to stay in town, as evidently the Doctor at the mine told him not to come back unless there was absolutely no chance of him securing work in town, as he is evidently allergic to sylicosis. Naturally, he is quite afraid of going back to the mines when it means danger to his life.

He is terribly disappointed that so far he has had no luck in getting a job of any kind, and doesn't want to go back and take a chance of getting this dread disease, and needless to say, we are all worried, as since Marion is not working yet, the burden (if you call it that) rests on my shoulders. Not that I Mind, but I will be glad when they are settled. Marion is at present taking a course in Dictaphone, and is almost through it now. It will give her a much better chance at work, or at getting work.

We are having some of the most wonderful weather at present, and it is more like summer than fall.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137757

I am going to spend the last few days of my holidays with Peggy and her husband at their place, and return to work on Monday. Have put on quite a lot of weightand have rested and generally taken life easy for the two weeks.

The auditors are coming to the office next week, and I expect we will be very busy for the next few months, but I like being busy, don't you? It keeps you interested in things, I think,

We do hope your talk with Mr. La Sueur or Mr. Burke will have some results, not that I am expecting you to be the guardian angel of the whole family, but Don is such a good worker that he will fulfill any expectations that might be had for him.

You have always been so good to us that I suppose that is the reason I feel I can come to you with all my worries, and get a fair hearing.

We are looking forward to seeing you again in the near future as you said we would. I must close now and get ready to go to Peggy's place. Will write you very soon again, and trust this will find you in the very best of health.

Yours very sincerely,

Jean Bravender.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1348 Haro St.
Vancouver
B.C.
June 23rd 1929.

137758

My dear Mr. Meighen -

This, perhaps may reach Toronto before you do. but I wanted you to get it as soon as possible.

Donald brought home the disconcerting news that the mill in which he works - is to close down - on account of shortage of orders. you can readily see what this means to us all - if he cannot get some employment at once.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

we shall indeed be up against it.
137759
We are hoping that your friend
Mr. Cumming may be able to place
Dan somewhere, very soon. and I
cannot tell you how very grateful
I am to you for your interest.
There is still absolutely no word from
the South - cannot understand why.
would/did you think that - when he left
me here alone with four children - he
would see to it that we had the bare
necessities of life? it is utterly in-
comprehensible to me -
May I ask you this? Supposing I had a
bit of property given to me - not by
my husband - at the time of my marriage
given to me and put in my name -
the war came on - bringing in its wake
succession of disasters - along with
losses in connection with foolish
investments sponsored by C. D - H. McG.
this property is put in the name of
a third party - for protection - I am
told - this property is in Ontario
I am in Manitoba - later the
property is signed back by third party.
and eventually sold - unknown to me!
to pay off an obligation incurred in
one of the aforesaid C. D. H. McG. investments

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

It was not my signature necessary to make the deed legal? and can I do anything about it - if it was necessary. I hoped to be able to talk about this when you were here. but you were - so busy. Perhaps you may be back again before very long. How I wish you might - and that you would not be too busy to visit long and often with old friends - you will - I hope. forgive me if I have bothered you with my worries - but you understand my situation and I could ask advice of no one else. And no one else is so capable of giving it - shall be glad to hear from you soon.

Sincerely your friend
Marion E. Brandeder -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137760

July 3, 1929.

Mrs. W. C. Bravender,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mrs. Bravender:

I just received your letter of 23rd. Arrived home only yesterday. Have written Mr. Cummings a very strong letter on behalf of Donald, and feel confident he will do everything in his power without delay.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Note answered
to day A. M.

1132 Harwood St.
Vancouver. B.C.
January. 16th 1933.

137761

My dear Mr. Meighen -

It is so long since we have had any news of you. that I thought I would write a note, and hope you will find time to reply. Though I assume your days are very full in these trying times. more especially since Mr. Evans has gone. Thus

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

here are much the same. Ben is still working with the Northern Construction. and Jasper is the keeper as until the contract ends. after that - who knows. Margaret's health is much improved. I am glad to say. she often speaks of you. and feels quite shocked at not seeing you when you were last here. As usual, all we get from the south is a long list of promises. Which as per usual does not keep the pot boiling. However we are very happy - and so very very fortunate. As you see, we have moved - are still in the west end. some relatives of my mothers own the building and have given me the apartment at a quite reasonable rental. so we are more comfortable than we have been since leaving Winnipeg.

You remember Mr. Miller who called on you in Ottawa last year! his wife is a very dear friend of mine. and he called to take her home the other evening. While here

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

he saw the Blocks. me learning
yn. and asked me to ask
yn if yn would be good
enough to send him me like
it. he wants to hang it beside
me of Sir John macdonald that
was given his father by Sir
John. Also me was at
St. Sidney N. S. and I do hope
yn can send me like it. he
would like to have this me.
but naturally he just wants
his address is 1906 - 14th ave W.
It would be nice to hear from
yn - yn have very true friends
and admirers in this humble
household. very sincerely yours
Marion Brayendale

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137763

Ottawa, Ontario,
January 25, 1933.

Dear Mrs. Brevender:

Mr. Meighen has just received your letter of 16th, and is having a photograph sent to Mr. Miller, as requested. As he is very busy to-day, he will try to answer your letter more fully later on.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

Mrs. Brevender,
1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.
Vancouver. 137764

My dear Mr. Meighen -

Are you going to be too busy to call and see us this time? We do so want to see you. Margaret particularly as she missed seeing you last time - do please try to come at any time night or day. Late or early

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and will be sorry to have missed seeing you.

We just can't let you go without hearing from you. Regards from us all

Sincerely your old friend

Marion E Brawerdy

137765

and you will be royally welcomed. We are on Harwood St. two blocks below Davie St. and between Thurlow and Bute Streets. Our apartment is 1132 in Harwood Lodge. a low long block. Our Telephone number is Seymour 2946 R. It will be a great disappointment to us all if you cannot spare the time to see us. Don is away at present

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.
Vancouver. B.C.
March 2nd 1936.

137766

My Dear Mr. Meighen,

It seems a very long time since we've seen yu. and we miss that pleasure very much indeed. Are yu not about due for a visit in Vancouver with yur many old friends.

We have gone through very strenuous times since I last saw yu. yu may have heard the reports that Hans was killed in an

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

automobile accident some time ago - but the real fact that the whole thing was a ruse to get money for himself - from more or less gullible relatives - the plot - needless to say - failed - tho no one here knows that he is not dead - he is - as far as we, in Vancouver - and Portage la Prairie are concerned - the whole thing is rather ghastly - as now - any hopes we might have had of financial assistance, have been knocked into a cocked hat - The Armstrongs and my children would like me to get a divorce - but I find I can't do it - not being able to prove infidelity - I'm sorry as I have a chance to marry a man who has plenty of means - and is willing to have the family into the bargain - a brave man - don't you think so?

I feel I can tell you this - you will understand so well - and I know it is safe with you -

Ian is still with the Prince

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Gold mines - and I guess
he will stick to mining. He
feels it is the only thing
to do now that he has
put in so much time
at it. He has been on a
machine for over two
years and had a contract
at the B.C. Nickel - before
things began to slow up
there. Mr. North advised
him to go to Pioneer - and
Mr. Sloan was taking
him up there - in fact. The
day Mr. Sloan left on his
fatal trip he had told

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137768

Are to be ready to leave on
Friday. When he returned.
You Know the rest. His
tragic death wiped out
our contact with Simms
for the time. Then Mr. Hurst
put us in touch with Dr
Jones who took this on
Mr. Hurst's recommendation.
He is doing fairly well
but has not much chance
of going up. With so very
many men older at the
job. To be quite frank
I wonder if you could
get Colonel de Speucer

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137769

to give him a chance to get up. Jim works hard. does not drink at all. and is very economical always. he wants to study and some day perhaps get his degree of M.E. or make a specialité of metallurgy.

I do hope you will forgive me for throwing myself on your mercy again - but I do want Jim to get ahead. and I know that with some influence little can be accomplished.

Shall be very glad to hear what you think of my request. and I hope it is not too much to ask of so busy a man - and so greatly valued a friend.

the girls join me in kindest regards - hoping to see you in the not too distant future,

I am sincerely your old friend from home,

Marion Brander.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137770

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
March 6, 1936.

Dear Mrs. Brevender:

I just received your letter of 2nd March.

First of all, about Don, I have thought over your request and would gladly comply if I thought it was the best way to handle the matter, but I am inclined to think it is not. I hardly know Vic. Spencer well enough to make a request by long-distance letter to him like this would be, about one in the employ of Pioneer whom he would not know at all. I think the best thing I can do is to wait until I am out this summer and see him, which will probably be more or less incidental, and I then can more naturally bring the subject up.

The news as to Mr. Brevender is indeed a revelation to me. I have thought for a year or more that he was dead, and received news to this effect from Don. It does seem too bad on your account. Will be seeing you when I get West this summer and it will indeed be a pleasure.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Marian Brevender,
1132 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.
Vancouver
B.C.
November 22nd/93

137771

Dear Mr. Meighen -

Just a note to say how greatly I, and the girls appreciate your Photo. it is lovely. and I assure you it will always have a place of honor in our home.

We are all busy

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

heart. Wishing yu and yours all the joys of the coming season I remain

very sincerely yours.

Marion E. Brandes.

137772

getting ready for our beloved Son at Christmas it will be wonderful to have him after so long an absence.

Jean is writing yu so yu will get the news and I will just say for the Photo and the very many Kindnesses extended to me and my family I Thank yu from the bottom of my

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St.
Vancouver, B.C.,
November 3rd/22.

137773

My Dear Mr. Meighen:

I hate to bother you, Sir, but I wonder if I could for just a few moments. First of all this is Marion Saunders Jr. writing to you to see if you could possibly help me in obtaining a job. You have done so much, as to helping the family along these years, that I feel rather guilty in asking for yet another favor.

I have tried to get in everywhere in Town but of no avail. The same old line, "not experienced" is not the kind of worker we want just at present.

The Daily Province Newspaper have a Dictaphones, and I imagine it would be a place of good prospects.

By the way, I meant to tell you that I passed my Dictaphone Examination and am expecting my diploma from the job in a few days. I can also run a private board exchange. This I learned at Imperial Oil Company. Mr. Waring of the office was nice enough to let me come in and learn on Saturdays.

My Dictaphone speed is 115 words to a record. That is the speed you have to obtain before writing your test. I am also a very steady and accurate typist. Mrs. Neil at the Dictaphone school said that my typing had improved one hundred per cent since

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137774

the day I started. This pleased me quite a lot, as I like to improve as much as possible.

The one thing I could not master was shorthand. I tried every kind I knew of but did not seem to understand it at all. When I get working I plan to try again at night school to see if it was just myself or not the shorthand that was to blame.

Sincerely sorry but I did not mean to make this letter quite so long, but I thought you would want to know just exactly what I could and could not do.

The family all send their regards, and are looking forward to seeing you again on your next trip East. I will finish this letter with just:

Sincerely yours

Helen Fox.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1132 Harwood St,
Vancouver, B.C.,
November, 28 1138.

137775

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I am very sorry I haven't written before, Sir, but I have had quite a busy and more or less exciting time. First, I went to see Mr Mc Donald and put my application in the Province. Mr. Mc Donald seemed very interested, and said he would look around and see just how things were. I most certainly would like to work in a newspaper, because there is something of interest every day. Then I went to see Colonel Westby and he suggested I go to the B.C. Telephone as you knew Mr. Farrow very well, and he thought you could put me in there, but I find they are not taking any applications, because of the Dial System being put in next year.

One night I was looking at the "want ads", and came across an add for a girl for a Doctor's office, who must know Dictaphone. I answered it and mailed it right away, and the next morning was asked to go to the Birks Building for an interview. This was all very exciting as it was the first bit of encouragement I had got. Doctor Kaden was very nice and gave several girls a days trial, including myself. This surprised me no end as I had stated that I had had no experience

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

whatsoever. I didn't get the job, however, but the only thing that stood in my way were the medical terms. A girl who had experience in those terms got the position & I will I get a day's work and get paid for it, too!

I am really anxious now because things are beginning to look very desperate. You know with Don still abroad not to go underground, and just working at odd jobs, and I not doing a thing. Just Jean. But I guess we are pretty lucky to have her working in such a nice place.

I just wanted you to know how my interview with Dom. Mc Tavish came out, and also that I was trying to get work on my own, and not leaving the burden to you.

All send their love to you and hope you are enjoying the very best of health.

Thanking you for all your kind attention, I remain,

Yours sincerely

Marine Jr.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137777

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 9, 1938.

Miss Marion Bravender,
1152 Harwood St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Marion:

I have your letter of 3rd. Am writing a letter today to Mr. MacTavish of the Daily Province on your behalf. Perhaps it will be worth your while also to call to see Col. Westby. I don't suppose he could give you anything, but I know he will try to help you out of he can. It is worthwhile calling on him anyway and he will always be interested.

Be sure to use all your spare time improving your shorthand. There is not much opportunity for work without that requirement. With some it takes longer than others, but really it is necessary.

Yours sincerely,

AH/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137778 Pensions

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
VETERANS' BUREAU

CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

Christie St. Hospital,
Toronto 4, Ontario,
May 12, 1931.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
Vice-President & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen: Re: Lieutenant F. H. WHITEMAN.

Acknowledging yours of the 9th instant, with enclosure.

As this Ex-Officer is a patient in the Queen Alexandra Sanitorium, London, Ontario, the case comes within the purview of Colonel E. G. Shannon, who is Pensions Advocate for that area. I am, therefore, passing your letter with the attached Summary of the case to Colonel Shannon. I am also writing Ottawa to-day, recommending that the case be disposed of at the very next session in the London area.

If evidence is available to corroborate the history as shown in the "Summary", the case would seem to be in good shape for hearing.

Yours faithfully,

(Harry Bray)
District Pensions Advocate.

HB/HC.

P & N.H. 1 40M-3-31 Req 710

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137779

Columbia University
in the City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Jan 13. 1930

Dear Senator Meighen:-

I was glad to receive today a copy of your address to the Board of Trade in Toronto, which I have just read. It was, in its way, strangely prophetic of the Riddell incident, because it was a practical commentary on Canada's peculiar position in international affairs. It is going to be difficult for Canadians to realize the discrepancy between the "leverage" which Canada has in international affairs because of her relation to the United Kingdom and the United States and the actual responsibility for international action which Canadians have been willing continuously to encourage and to assume consciously. Such addresses as yours are of great help.

If you have not already seen it, you would be interested in the revelation in chapter 3 of E. J. Young's book "Powerful Canucks" of the invitation on April 21, 1921 by Lord Lee of Fareham to the United States to entertain the idea of naval parity.

Yours sincerely
Burton Brelsen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137780

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 14, 1936.

Dear Professor Brebner,

I appreciate very much indeed your letter of January 13th and especially the suggestion that I read E. J. Young's book entitled "Powerful America". I am sending for it today.

Youre sincerely,

Prof. Bartlet Brebner,
Columbia University,
Dept. of History,
New York, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137781

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 18, 1936.

Dear Professor Brebner:

I asked the Parliamentary Librarian to send me the book which you recommended, namely, "Powerful America", by B. J. Young. This book is not in the Library and they can find no reference to it in any of their catalogues. Could you give me further particulars as to the publisher, etc., as I am anxious to get the volume.

Also, could you let me have some additional copies of your pamphlet on "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance"? I have only one left and have a request for it.

Thanking you,

Very sincerely yours,

Professor Bartlet Brebner,
Columbia University,
Dept. of History,
New York, N. Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137782

July 16, 1928.

Mr. R. W. Breadner,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Breadner:

Mr. R. E. Ryerson, M.P. has spoken to me regarding certain claims made against his Company, Ryerson Bros. Limited, Brantford, Ont. by the Customs Department.

I cannot do better, but enclose you a letter which I wrote by way of introduction to yourself, but which Mr. Ryerson could not deliver as you were absent from Ottawa.

Mr. Ryerson will be down again shortly, and I will speak for him a fair hearing.

Yours very truly,

AM/R

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137783

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
CANADA

OTTAWA, 17th July, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice President & General Counsel
Canadian General Securities Limited,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I shall be pleased to see Mr. Ryerson, M.P., any time he can make it convenient to visit this Department.

Yours faithfully,

RWB:EK.

Commissioner of Customs.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137784

January 7, 1931.

Mr. R. W. Breadner,
c/o Department of National Revenue,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Breadner:

Mr. John Michaels of Edmonton is desirous of seeing you with regard to the question of duties on advertising matter entering Canada. No doubt you have already had representations made to you and very thoroughly reviewed on this subject, but I promised Mr. Michaels that I would write and ask that you be good enough to see him. He is acting on behalf of the Canadian Wholesale News Dealers Association, and will doubtless be writing to or calling on you in the very near future.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137785

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
CANADA

OTTAWA, 9th January, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I may state that I had a very satisfactory interview with Mr. John Michaels of Edmonton.

Yours faithfully,

Commissioner of Customs.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137786

January 19, 1931.

R W. Breadner, Esq.,
Dept. of National Revenue,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Breadner:

As promised when I was talking to you last Wednesday, I am attaching hereto a memorandum giving the facts which I then gave you verbally regarding importations of Salt by Harris Abattoir Co.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137787

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE
CUSTOMS DIVISION
D'O.

REPLY (IF ANY) TO BE ADDRESSED TO "COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS"
REFER TO FILE No. 165298

OTTAWA, 9th April, 1931.
CANADA

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Dominion Bank Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Subject:- Value of Rock Salt for Curing Hides

Sir,-

Respecting the value of rock salt for curing hides imported by The Canada Packers, Limited, Toronto, from The International Salt Company, Inc.,-

The Collector of National Revenue at Toronto was instructed on the 1st instant that on importations in the quantity imported by The Canada Packers, Limited, he may accept the Detroit mine base price of $3.50 as purchased and as sold in like quantity for home consumption.

It is regretted that you were not advised at an earlier date.

Yours truly,

W W Kendall

Commissioner of Customs.

Copy to Mr Sinclair
H.P.S.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137788

April 10, 1931.

R. W. Breadner, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Breadner: Subject: - Value of Rock Salt for Curing Hides

I thank you for your letter of 9th April and appreciate very much the careful and thorough attention you have given this subject.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137789

June 4, 1931.

PERSONAL

R. W. Breadner, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Dept. of National Revenue,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Breadner:

I have been approached by the radio manufacturing people with regard to the present situation in their industry and the urgent necessity for consideration from the standpoint of tariff this Session. As you know, I have kept out of all these matters to the utmost, but there are some special reasons why I cannot very well in this case; hence I write you.

You already have heard, and so has your Minister, a presentation of their views. They were quite confident of action increasing the protection this Session, but no provision has been made in the Budget. In addition to the representations already made, further facts have supervened. It now transpires that not a single radio industry save one, and that by no means an important one in the United States, made money last year. The whole industry there was very heavily over-established, up indeed to four or five times the possible consumption, and losses of huge proportions have overtaken them. This year they are commencing to flood the American market with cheap goods and in this way are in a position to, and undoubtedly will, swamp the Canadian producers.

DeForest-Crosley pay out in wages about $1,000,000. Rogers-Majestic about $600,000. Both these firms, unless something is done, must of necessity make drastic curtailment, both in wage scales and range of employment.

Rogers-Majestic were importers of a considerable line, but arrangements have been made where this will cease and they will manufacture that line as well as their other lines.

The dumping law cannot be effectively applied, because of the vast variety of product. Its application necessarily comes too late,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137790

R. W. Breadner, Esq.,
Ottawa, Ont.

as there must be individual decision as to each line or quality. I am convinced there is necessity for urgent consideration in this matter in the interests of Canadian labour.

Knowing real well how heavily your time must be pressed, circumstances are such that I feel justified in asking for an opportunity of seeing you on this matter. The fact is it can not wait, except at a cost which I think the Government would not want to see incurred. If you can give an appointment early next week, I will be obliged.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137791

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 28, 1932.

Dear Mr. Breadner:

Mr. C. H. Carlisle of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company spoke to me to-day with regard to advices they have from their representatives in India to the effect that under the new treaties the duties on tires into India, which were 25% all round, will now be 20% from Great Britain, 30% from Canada and 30% general. If so Canada will be in the same position as the United States and Great Britain will have a preference of 10% over her. He says this is very serious and it seemed to me that it was not likely correct, because there would be no reason why at the Conference the barriers against our products into Empire countries would be raised. The Goodyear Tire in India runs even now a million a year and has run to a million and three quarters. This is important business.

Would you kindly let me know the facts?

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. R. W. Breadner
Commissioner of Customs,
Department of National Revenue,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137792

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 28, 1932.

Dear Mr. Breadner:

I am introducing to you Mr. E. S. Edwards who has represented for many years in Canada large Irish linen manufacturers. Mr. Edwards desires to see you with regard to certain changes in the regulations as to imports which he hears are contemplated and which he considers very serious.

I can assure you Mr. Edwards knows what he is talking about and you can depend upon the fidelity of his representations.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. R. H. Breadner,
Commissioner of Customs,
Department of National Revenue,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137793

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
CANADA

OTTAWA, 30th November, 1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen (Senator)
347 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Senator Meighen,-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th instant in which you introduce Mr. E. S. Edwards, Director of Johnston, Allen & Company Limited, of Toronto, Ont., and Lurgan, Ireland. I may say that I am expecting Mr. Edwards to call at my office either to-day or to-morrow.

Yours faithfully,

RWB: Commissioner of Customs.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137794

347 Bay St., Toronto,
December 13, 1932.

Dear Mr. Breadner: Re C. A. Carlisle

Please refer to my letter of November 28th regarding Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and Rubber Duties into India. I have had no acknowledgment of this letter and am being pressed strongly by Mr. Carlisle. You are a very busy man I know, but please instruct that reply be prepared. The subject is very important to this Company.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. R. W. Breadner,
Commissioner of Customs,
Department of National Revenue,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137795
C H Carlisle

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS
CANADA

OTTAWA, 14th December, 1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
347 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Senator Meighen,-

In reply to your letters of the 28th ultimo and 13th instant respecting duty payable on rubber tires imported into India, I understand at the Imperial Economic Conference an agreement was arrived at between the United Kingdom and India whereby as a general rule the United Kingdom will receive a preference of 10%. According to a cablegram received by the Department of Trade and Commerce the India Legislative Assembly passed the agreement on the 6th instant, but the rates of duty as the result of the agreement are still before the Legislative Assembly.

In respect to Canada an agreement with India has not been completed but is still a subject of negotiation. On the 31st October a communication was forwarded by the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Government of India, to which a reply has not been received.

I delayed answering your first letter hoping from day to day that the Department of Trade and Commerce would advise me they had received word from India, but they advise me sufficient time has hardly elapsed for an answer to come in respect to their communication.

Yours faithfully,

RWB:

Commissioner of Customs.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137796

347 Bay Street,
TORONTO, July 19, 1923.

Dear Mr. Breadner,- Re Leskey

Attached is a letter from a man I was brought up beside in St. Mary's.

I do not know whether anything can be done to meet his wishes or not but you might refer the request to the proper officer.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen.

R. W. Breadner, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137797

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, July 19, 1935.

Dear Charles :

I have your letter of the 17th.

It would seem to me nothing can be done in this matter as apperently the Department must just follow the regular procedure. However, I will make inquiries and see.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

Chas. E. Teskey, Esq.,
St. Mary's Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137798

347 Bay Street,
TORONTO, July 22, 1935.

Dear Charlie :

I am sending you herewith letter which I received today from Mr. Breadner.

Apparently they have let you off as light as they can.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen

Mr. Charles Teskey,
St. Mary's,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Go Home. Ontario
July 29. 1938
137799

Dear Senator Meighen:

Was kind of you to send me a copy of your convocation speech on foreign affairs. It followed me up to this old retreat of mine and drew my attention away from the work I am doing on the very early period of Canadian-American relations.

Like you I welcome the really great recent increase in Canadian attention to foreign affairs. I am not very optimistic about the immediate likelihood of general agreement on the subject nor do I think that Canada can have a permanent and at the same time independent foreign policy. In fact, if I read history correctly, I have the impression that for rather more than a century a foreigner would say that Canadian policy pretty well amounted to balancing off against each other the interests of Great Britain and the United States. I do not say that to be cynical. Instances of the kind will come to your mind instantly or the analogy can be found in the histories of countries like Scotland and Belgium. If this is the correct ~~interpretation of Canadian policy~~ interpretation of Canadian policy, it explains Canadian disinclination either to assist in the creation of an imperial federation or to join the Pan-American Union and thereby lose freedom of action. The great question is whether world conditions will allow Canada

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137800

such an international luxury much longer. That, as I take it, is the core of your address.

To me the fascinating element in Canadian history is the separate survival, federation, and continued survival of strongly particularistic communities which geography does its best to keep apart and even to throw into the arms of corresponding sections of the United States. For that reason I hope against hope that something constructive will emerge from the work of the Dominion-Provincial Royal Commission. One doesn't expect Canadian national unanimity, but I think one is entitled to ask for creation of some apparatus to give effective expression to near unanimity when it can be or must be realized. Perhaps I am naïve in thinking that more good than harm has been done by the many public hearings and published briefs. At any rate Dr. Thistle and I are collecting for the Columbia Library everything we can get in the way of records of the Commission because we feel that students will want to use them. In the same way, I am very glad of the existence of the Mackay and Rogers volume, Canada Looks Abroad. Canadians of all political persuasions can turn to it for a remarkably comprehensive and yet brief collection of the relevant materials.

The end of the page discourages me from borrowing room for this

Yours very sincerely

Bartlet Brebner

The Right Hon. Chester Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137801

320 Bay St. Toronto,
August 15, 1939.

Prof. Bartlet Brebner,
Co Home, Ont.

My dear Professor Brebner:

I indeed appreciate your kind letter of 29th July, just received this morning on my return from the West.

Canadian policy in matters of defence is a difficult one to prophesy, even over say a ten-year period to come. It is not difficult to prophesy what it will be after that. All we must do is to look at the population trends.

Yours sincerely,

AM/L.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137802

January 18, 1946.

Dr. John BartletBrebnèr,
Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Brebnert

I have been pleased indeed to receive and have the privilege of reading your book "North Atlantic Triangle."

I am writing you at present only with regard to one portion. I take the most definite objection to the first paragraph appearing on page 279 of your book.

It is not true that "conscription was a pretty complete failure in Canada." Compulsory service went into effect in January 1918. In the ten preceding months voluntary enlistment had dwindled to a total of 51,101. In the ten months succeeding, there were obtained, under the Military Service Act--that is the compulsory service Act--and the shadow of that Act, 154,560. That difference is just the difference between success and failure. When the war ended, Canada had 100,000 men fighting in France, all ranks complete and all equipped. BetweenFrance and England, Canada had 110,000 men trained and equipped as reinforcements, and many more coming on. The Military Service Act restored the confidence and morale of the fighting front, and the last hundred days were a triumph for this Dominion. This never could have been true, or even remotely approached, if we had continued the voluntary system. Had the war lasted four monthslonger, tens of thousands more would have been through the last appeal and at, or on their way to, the front.

You say further there were evasions of,and resistance to, conscription all over the Dominion. There were, but very little outside of the Province of Quebec, and on the whole the evasions were vastly less, and also vastly less successful, than were the evasions to conscription applied to our so-called "Home Army" in the late war. You say further that Quebec burst into mob violence in the face of Ottawa's impetuous and maladroit efforts to dragoon French Canadians into the army.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137803

I am puzzled indeed to know what your authority may be for such a statement. There was only one occurrence in the nature of a riot and that was at the City of Quebec, and most certainly there was nothing maladroit or impetuous in the Government's conduct. If you desire, I can give you the fullest details--indeed, you could have found these in Hansard of April 5, 1918. The very full statement given there by Sir Robert Borden was never challenged on the floor of the House and has never been challenged there since. Indeed, it would be impossible to imagine greater care and greater patience being exercised by the authorities.

I feel that I have a right to ask you for an explanation of the very serious allegations you make in this paragraph, and I can assure you that I stand ready to defend the statements I have made in this letter with most abundant and unchallengable confirmation.

Yours very truly,

AM/EA

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137804

COPY

Toronto, January 18, 1946.

Dr. John Bartlet Brebner,
Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Brebner:

I have been pleased indeed to receive and have the privilege of reading your book "North Atlantic Triangle."

I am writing you at present only with regard to one portion. I take the most definite objection to the first paragraph appearing on page 279 of your book.

It is not true that "conscription was a pretty complete failure in Canada." Compulsory service went into effect in January 1918. In the ten preceding months voluntary enlistment had dwindled to a total of 51,101. In the ten months succeeding, there were obtained, under the Military Service Act—that is the compulsory service Act—and the shadow of that Act, 154,560. That difference is just the difference between success and failure. When the war ended, Canada had 100,000 men fighting in France, all ranks complete and all equipped. Between France and England, Canada had 110,000 men trained and equipped as reinforcements, and many more coming on. The Military Service Act restored the confidence and morale of the fighting front, and the last hundred days were a triumph for this Dominion. This never could have been true, or even remotely approached, if we had continued the voluntary system. Had the war lasted four months longer, tens of thousands more would have been through the last appeal and at, or on their way to, the front.

You say further there were evasions of, and resistance to, conscription all over the Dominion. There were, but very little outside of the Province of Quebec, and on the whole the evasions were vastly less, and also vastly less successful, than were the evasions to conscription applied to our so-called "Home Army" in the late war. You say further that Quebec burst into mob violence in the face of Ottawa's impetuous and maladroit efforts to dragoon French-Canadians into the army.

I am puzzled indeed to know what your authority may be for such a statement. There was only one occurrence in the nature of a riot and that was at the City of Quebec, and most certainly there was nothing maladroit or impetuous in the Government's conduct. If you desire, I can give you the fullest details—indeed,you could have found these in Hansard of April 5, 1918. The very full statement given there by Sir Robert Borden was never challenged on the floor of the House and has never been challenged there since. Indeed, it would be impossible to imagine greater care and greater patience being exercised by the authorities.

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137805

I feel that I have a right to ask you for an explanation of the very serious allegations you make in this paragraph, and I can assure you that I stand ready to defend the statements I have made in this letter with most abundant and unchallengable confirmation.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. (Signed) Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137806

Columbia University
in the City of New York

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

January 23, 1946

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
Canadian General Securities, Ltd.
Canada Permanent Building
Toronto, Canada

Dear Senator Meighen:

I am sorry that you find the paragraph on p. 279 of my book objectionable. I need hardly assure you that it was as carefully considered as my account of your achievement at London in 1921.

The whole matter of Canadian conscription in 1917-1918 has been investigated assiduously by scholars. We need not be concerned with the accounts in secondary books, for they are based on other primary investigations. Of the latter, two have been generally accepted as soundly argued from the evidence. The most comprehensive one, based on years of research, long visits and many interviews in Canada, and a thorough survey of the Canadian press (including the French-Canadian), is by a distinguished American scholar, Elizabeth H. Armstrong. It is The Crisis of Quebec, 1914-18 (New York, 1937) and is in all good libraries. Chapter IX covers the enforcement of the Act, including the Quebec riots of March 29th to April 1st inclusive. The other basic account is equally searching, but narrowed in its focus to purely military considerations. It is by Canada's leading military historian, Colonel C. P. Stacey, who now heads the Historical Section at Canadian Military Headquarters in Great Britain. His account can be read on pp. 78-81 of his The Military Problems of Canada (Toronto,1940). You will find that the two investigators are in agreement, that they went into all the available evidence, and that my own resolution of it all is in accord with their findings. I might add that I was in England from August 1917 to the end of the war, more or less incapacitated by Malaria. I met the conscripts and repeatedly discussed the situation with officers and men at the depots and on leave from the front. The prevailing opinion was that "conscription was a pretty complete failure". You'll find

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137807

this reflected in many of the books about that part of the war which were written by soldiers overseas.

If you will read Armstrong and Stacey and possibly the evidence to which they refer, you will understand why I could not have written otherwise than I did. Yet history does not presume to be an exact science and it is highly desirable that critial opinion should be expressed. You will recall my urging ~~arguing~~ after our acquaintance eleven years ago that you write your memoirs. Surely an incident of the present sort supplies added urging. I know that all serious students of Canada's development would applaud your taking the time to do so.

Yours very truly,

J. Bartlet Brebner

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137808

COPY

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Department of History

January 23, 1946.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Senator Meighen:

I am sorry that you find the paragraph on p. 279 of my book objectionable. I need hardly assure you that it was as carefully considered as my account of your achievement at London in 1921.

The whole matter of Canadian conscription in 1917-1918 has been investigated assiduously by scholars. We need not be concerned with the accounts in secondary books, for they are based on other primary investigations. Of the latter, two have been generally accepted as soundly argued from the evidence. The most comprehensive one, based on years of research, long visits and many interviews in Canada, and a thorough survey of the Canadian press (including the French-Canadian), is by a distinguished American scholar, Elizabeth H. Armstrong. It is The Crisis of Quebec, 1914-18 (New York, 1937) and is in all good libraries. Chapter IX. covers the endorcement of the Act, including the Quebec riots of March 29th to April 1st inclusive. The other basic account is equally searching, but narrowed in its focus to purely military considerations. It is by Canada's leading military historian, Colonel C. P. Stacey, who now heads the Historical Section at Canadian Military Headquarters in Great Britain. His account can be read on pp. 78-81 of his The Military Problems of Canada (Toronto, 1940). You will find that the two investigators are in agreement, that they went into all the available evidence, and that my own resolution of it all is in accord with their findings. I might add that I was in England from August 1917 to the end of the war, more or less incapacitated by Malaria. I met the conscripts and repeatedly discussed the situation with officers and men at the depots and on leave from the front. The prevailing opinion was that "conscription was a pretty complete failure." You'll find this reflected in many of the books about that part of the war which were written by soldiers overseas.

If you will read Armstrong and Stacey and possibly the evidence to which they refer, you will understand why I could not have written otherwise than I did. Yet history does not presume to be an exact science and it is highly desirable that critical opinion should be expressed. You will recall my urging after our acquaintance eleven years ago that you write your memoirs. Surely an incident of the present sort supplies added urging. I know that all serious students of Canada's development would applaud your taking the time to do so.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. Bartlet Brebner.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137809

COPY

January 28, 1946.

Dr. John Bartlet Brebner,
Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Brebner:

I received your letter of 23rd January.

You take very seriously the writings of Miss Armstrong, whom you describe as "a distinguished American scholar." I had not yet heard of her, but she may still be a distinguished American scholar. Nor do I know Colonel C. P. Stacey, but I would not question that if he had the proper predispositions he would be selected by the present authorities as Chief Canadian Military Historian.

What you say, as stated in your book, is stated on your own authority, and I would have thought you would have found it desirable to have investigated the facts yourself where they can best be investigated. The facts as set out in my letter as to actual results of the Military Service Act are the official facts as shown by the Defence Department. I would be glad if you would advise me whether you dispute them. They would seem to me somewhat more important than the remarks of individuals in England from 1917 to the end of the war, which could be little better than gossip.

Also I would certainly think that the place to ascertain the significance of and the actual happenings of, and responsibility for, the Quebec riot would be the discussion in the House of Commons where there were able men on both sides anxious to make their case, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in whose constituency the riot occurred. These discussions would seem to me much more valuable than the almost certainly prejudiced accounts of newspapers and the probably ill-informed comments of others.

It may be I will be able to find out something about Miss Armstrong's contacts while here, and also about Col. Stacey. Usually, of late years, people who have come to Canada from other countries have fallen into the arms of an army of secretaries and into the maw of the propaganda machine which has

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137809

137810

been one of the principal developments of this country for a good many years back. One thing I can say now, however, without further investigation, is that Miss Armstrong certainly did not see those who were actually responsible for, and conducted, the administration which she so criticized. I would probably know more about it than anyone else, and she took care to keep away from me. When I find out who Colonel Stacey is, I will likely be able to throw some light on his qualifications. The very fact that he holds his present position would make it impossible for him to pass anything but adverse criticism on the conduct of the last war.

Sir Robert Borden's Memoirs would certainly merit the attention of the two writers, but I fancy they know very little about them.

One thing I can say now:—The statement you make that there was already such an exhaustion of manpower in Canada that little was left for the operation of the Military Service Act is grotesquely absurd, particularly in one large section of this country.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137811

January 28, 1946.

Dr. John Bartlet Brebner,
Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Brebner:

I received your letter of 23rd January.

You take very seriously the writings of Miss Armstrong, whom you describe as "a distinguished American scholar." I had not yet heard of her, but she may still be a distinguished American scholar. Nor do I know Colonel C. P. Stacey, but I would not question that if he had the proper predispositions he would be selected by the present authorities as Chief Canadian Military Historian.

What you say, as stated in your book, is stated on your own authority, and I would have thought you would have found it desirable to have investigated the facts yourself where they can best be investigated. The facts as set out in my letter as to actual results of the Military Service Act are the official facts as shown by the Defence Department. I would be glad if you would advise me whether you dispute them. They would seem to me somewhat more important than the remarks of individuals in England from 1917 to the end of the war, which could be little better than gossip.

Also I would certainly think that the place to ascertain the significance of and the actual happenings of, and responsibility for, the Quebec riot would be the discussion in the House of Commons where there were able men on both sides anxious to make their case, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in whose constituency the riot occurred. These discussions would seem to me much more valuable than the almost certainly prejudiced accounts of newspapers and the probably ill-informed comments of others.

It may be I will be able to find out something about Miss Armstrong's contacts while here, and also about Col. Stacey. Usually, of late years, people who have come to Canada from other countries have fallen into the arms of an army of secretaries and into the maw of the propaganda machine which has

(over)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137812

been one of the principal developments of this country for a good many years back. One thing I can say now, however, without further investigation, is that Miss Armstrong certainly did not see those who were actually responsible for, and conducted, the administration which she so criticised. I would probably know more about it than anyone else, and she took care to keep away from me. When I find out who Colonel Stacey is, I will likely be able to throw some light on his qualifications. The very fact that he holds his present position would make it impossible for him to pass anything but adverse criticism on the conduct of the last war.

Sir Robert Borden's Memoirs would certainly merit the attention of the two writers, but I fancy they know very little about them.

One thing I can say now:—The statement you make that there was already such an exhaustion of manpower in Canada that little was left for the operation of the Military Service Act is grotesquely absurd, particularly in one large section of this country.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137813

Columbia College
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

January 31, 1946

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Canada

Dear Senator Meighen:

I have read the evidence cited in your letter and the qualifying evidence which I mentioned to you in mine and I am in quite close agreement with the interpretations drawn from it all by Miss Armstrong and Colonel Stacey. In my book I have given repeated attention to the separatism of Quebec and pp. 278-9 leave no doubt of its resistance to conscription. Perhaps I should add that Sir Robert Borden became quite fond of Miss Armstrong and told me of his high regard for her book. He gave her a great deal of his time and opened his papers to her.

Yours very truly,

J. B. Brebner

JBB:R

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137814

COPY

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
New York 27, N. Y.,
Department of History

January 31, 1946.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Senator Meighen:

I have read the evidence cited in your letter and the qualifying evidence which I mentioned to you in mine and I am in quite close agreement with the interpretations drawn from it all by Miss Armstrong and Colonel Stacey. In my book I have given repeated attention to the separatism of Quebec and pp. 278-9 leave no doubt of its resistance to conscription. Perhaps I should add that Sir Robert Borden became quite fond of Miss Armstrong and told me of his high regard for her book. He gave her a great deal of his time and opened his papers to her.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. B. Brebner

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137815

New York State Bar Association

Organized 1876

WILLIAM C. BREED, PRESIDENT
15 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY
CHARLES W. WALTON, SECRETARY
112 STATE STREET, ALBANY
A. GLENNI BARTHOLOMEW, TREASURER
PRUDENTIAL BLDG., BUFFALO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

January 7, 1929.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto, 2,
Canada.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

It gives me exceptional pleasure to learn from Hon. Walter Nesbitt, President of the Canadian Bar Association, that you have consented to act as the representative of the Canadian Bar at the Annual Dinner of the New York State Bar Association which will be held on the evening of Saturday, January 19th, at 7 P.M. at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

We shall have as speakers, besides yourself, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hon. Irving Lehman, an Associate Judge of our Court of Appeals, Hon. Gurney E. Newlin, President of the American Bar Association and Hon. Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury. As this dinner follows a series of meetings on the three preceding days, we do not expect long addresses from the speakers; so it may be helpful to you to know that a fifteen or twenty minute address is all that is necessary.

If you will let me know when you intend to arrive in New York City, I shall be pleased to arrange for hotel accomodations. And in the event that you are expecting to be here on the preceding evening (Friday), I should be pleased to have you as a guest at a dinner which I am giving in honor of Hon. Owen J. Roberts, of Philadelphia, who is to make the Annual Address to the Association at large at 8:30 P.M. The dinner is to be at 6:30 P.M., and the guests will include many of our Federal and State Court Judges, as well as distinguished lawyers.

I think I had the pleasure of making your acquaintance on the occasion of the visit of the St. Lawrence Waterways Commission to Toronto and Quebec.

With personal regards, and deep appreciation of your acceptance of our invitation, I remain

Faithfully yours,

William C. Breed

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137816

January 9, 1929.

Mr. Wm. C. Breed,
15 Broad Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Breed:

I have your very kind letter of Janusry 7th. It will not be possible for me to be in New York earlier than Saturday morning, the ~~14~~th. 19th I will probably be leaving for home on Sunday evening.

I thank you for your kindness in offering to arrange accommodation for me, and would be glad if you would do this and advise me.

It is with sincere regret that I will be unable to accept your kind invitation to the dinner in honour of Hon. Owen J. Roberts.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
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.

137817

FORM 6124

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

STANDARD TIME.

CDU54 13

1929 JAN 11 PM 3 49

CD NEWYORK NY 11 336P

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN
2400
NATL BLDG TORONTO ONT

HAVE ARRANGED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR YOU SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY NINETEENTH AT HOTEL SAVOY PLAZA

WILLIAM C BREED...

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137818

15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

January 23, 1929.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for coming to New York to attend the Annual Dinner of the New York State Bar Association.

Your address was admirable and I think served the purpose of making clear the British position on a subject which has been very much misunderstood.

Am looking forward to seeing you again whenever you come to New York.

Faithfully yours,

William C Bond

Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Toronto,
Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137819

January 23, 1929.

Mr. Wm. C. Breed,
15 Broad Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Breed:

As requested, I am sending you herewith account of outlay in respect of my recent visit to the Bar Association of New York.

I have reported to the President of the Canadian Bar Association the splendid treatment accorded me on this visit, and I desire to thank you in the most cordial terms for the exceeding kindness and generosity with which you attended to all my needs and fancies while in New York.

With every good wish,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137820

January 25, 1929.

Mr. Wm. C. Breed,
15 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Breed:

I have received typewritten copy of the speech I made Saturday night in New York, and can only say that the Bar Association must have secured a really expert stenographer to make this report. It is indeed the best report I have ever seen.

I have gone through it and made certain corrections altogether with a view to brevity and somewhat better construction, and am sending you the corrected draft herewith. Please forgive me for putting you to this trouble, but I seem to have mislaid the letter which enclosed the speech, and do not know where else to send it.

I presume there will be something published containing the addresses made that night, and if so, I would like to get about three or four copies or half-a-dozen, if I could. Have had some requests in Canada for them, and would be indeed obliged if you could see that these are sent me.

With renewed thanks,

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137821

BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN

WILLIAM C. BREED
HENRY H. ABBOTT
GEORGE W. MORGAN
DANA T. ACKERLY
JAMES McV. BREED
SUMNER FORD
PARIS S. RUSSELL
WILLIAM J. QUINN
JOHN B. NASH

COUNSELORS AT LAW
15 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: "BREEDABBOT"

January 29, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 25th, returning your corrected speech, which I am forwarding today to Senator Walton at Albany.

Your speech will probably be published in our Monthly Bulletin and will be in our Year Book, which will be issued about May 1st, and we will see that you are furnished with copies.

With kind personal regards and best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

William C Breed

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Printed in Canada

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1

TELEGRAM

137822

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

981

WA267 8

OTTAWA ONT 30 228P

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN K C

NATIONAL BLDG TORONTO ONT

SORRY WILL NOT BE WITH YOU TOMORROW WRITING

E R BREMNER

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

137823

W. C. Edwards & Co. Limited

Lumber Merchants & Manufacturers

Ottawa, Canada

May 30/29

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

My Dear Mr. Meighen:-

ALL AGREEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO STRIKES, ACCIDENTS, CAR SUPPLY OR DELAY FROM CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.
ORDERS ARE NOT BINDING ON THIS COMPANY UNTIL ACCEPTED BY THE MAIN OFFICE. QUOTATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
NO CONTRACT BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY VALID AND BINDING UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED BY AN OFFICER.

Sorry I missed you when you telephoned the house the other night.

As regards my being in Toronto tomorrow, this is impossible for the reason that my nephew, Shirley Wood, is being married on Saturday, and besides the Managing Director of our Liverpool business is here, and is sailing on Saturday, therefore, I am tied right up unfortunately this week-end. Would have been delighted to have been with you, and thank you very much for your kindness in thinking of me. I am certainly looking forward to the first opportunity of getting up to your Meetings, ~~as~~ so far it seems inevitable that some possible condition has arisen preventing my getting to Toronto.

In the meantime with kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours truly,

ERB/MP

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137824

May 1, 1929.

Mr. A. R. Brennan,
Summerside, P. E. I.

Dear Mr. Brennan:

I was most interested on my return from Western Canada yesterday to find your card, and was especially disappointed not to have seen you. It occurs to me that possibly you are not yet out of town, and I will wait hopefully for a call from you. If not will expect to see you on the Island ere long, as I expect to be in those parts before many months.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137825

A. R. BRENNAN, PRESIDENT C. V. BRENNAN, TREAS. D. J. BRENNAN, SEOY.

The Journal Publishing Co., Limited

PUBLISHERS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S FOREMOST WEEKLIES

"The Summerside Journal" "The P. E. Island Agriculturist"

ESTABLISHED 1865

JOB PRINTING BOOK BINDING

TAX LICENCE NO. 109

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. ISLAND
CANADA

May 20, 1929

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice-Pres. Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Am very much gratified on return home to find your very kind letter awaiting me and can assure you that it would have been a great pleasure to have seen both yourself and Mrs. Meighen during my recent visit to Toronto.

Had indeed intended calling to see you before leaving the city, but got a rather urgent telegram advising that Mrs. Brennan was not well and requesting my return at once, and as had only a short time in which to catch the train, found it impossible to do as intended.

Am glad to say that Mrs. Brennan is now considerably improved and she has urgently requested that I ask you, if at all possible, to stay with us for as long a time as possible, when you are on Prince Edward Island. If you are here on your own business this would, no doubt, be possible, but if on other official business, where it would not suit, we will very readily appreciate the circumstances.

Trusting however, to have the pleasure of seeing you when you are here, under any circumstances, and assuring you of my further effort to communicate with you when in Toronto in the future.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. Brennan

ARB'B.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137826

July 12, 1932.

Mr. Frank F. Brentnall,
Treasurer,
Canadian National Exhibition Association,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Brentnall: Re Mr. Carey

If you can find a place for Mr. Carey (HYland 0226) on any kind of work at all in connection with the Exhibition, I would indeed be obliged. This man is a hard worker, has filled very good positions as traveller and salesman, and is ready for any kind of work and certainly needs it badly.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137827

November 13, 1928.

Mr.A. P. Bresquar,
229 Cecil St. S.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I just received your letter. Am sorry to have to say that I do not remember you at Portage la Prairie, though I likely would if I saw you. Am not living there now, but am living in Toronto.

I have sent the papers you sent me to J. C. Miller, Barrister, Portage la Prairie, and asked him if he would be good enough to see Alex Snider, because possibly Mr. Snider would be able to fill up the affidavit.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137828

December 8, 1928.

Mr. A. F. Bresquar,
229 Cecil St.,
So. Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Bresquar:

I have taken the Declaration and sent it to the Old Age Pension Commissioner for you. I could not declare positively, but I gave them my reasons for believing you were a resident of Manitoba at the time you stated. I hope it will be sufficient.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

229, Cecil St: Vancouver
B.C.

Dec: 24/1928

137829

Dear Sir

I must thank You what You
have don for me I recived $3
for Sep: Octo: and November today
I must thank You for Your kindnes
it was a God send to me.
I wish You and Your good family
a merry Merrys Xcistmas an a merry
hapey New Jear for 1929.

I am Your Obident

To

Rt: Hon: Rt: F. Brequar
P. Michen KC 76 Jears old.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137830

347 Bay St. Toronto,
April 21, 1934.

Dear Dr. Brett:

I believe Miss Willa Robertson, now of Souris, Manitoba, has applied for a Fellowship with a view to studying for the degree of Master of Arts. Miss Robertson's scholastic attainments will no doubt be forwarded with her application.

I write merely to say that I have known this young lady and her family for many years. She is very industrious, capable and ambitious, and would use and appreciate very much the assistance which a Fellowship would afford her.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Dr. G. S. Brett,
Dean of Graduate Studies,
University College,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137831

190 University Avenue,

Toronto 2,

February 1st, 1928.

Right-Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Dominion Bank Building,
King & Yonge Sts.,
TORONTO 2.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You have been kind enough to send me a copy of your speech delivered at our Winnipeg Convention, and I desire to thank you very much for this. After again carefully perusing it I cannot help but feel that if the desirable object of fostering a rapprochement between French and English in Canada is making progress, that good work must be largely credited to yourself.

Believe me when I say you possess the confidence and esteem of all true conservatives. We still look to you for leadership and guidance in national and political affairs. As great problems continue to confront this country from time to time, Canadians of all classes hope that your voice will continue to be heard in the council of those who are fighting for Canadian achievement.

Again thanking you, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Harold F. G. Brenla.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137832

February 3, 1928.

Mr. Harold C. Breuls,
190 University Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Breuls:

I appreciate very much your letter of the 1st. Am taking the liberty of sending you three or four more copies of my Winnipeg address in case you would like them to distribute to any territory.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Montreal Daily Star
"CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER"
MONTREAL, CANADA.

137833

February 18th, 1929.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

"The sum of their gains over a five or ten year period overshadows the winnings of all the great operators put together."

That is what a Saturday Evening Post Editorial has to say about the INVESTOR OF MODERATE MEANS; and when the man on the street thinks it over in the light of his own and his friends' experience, he must realize how true it is.

The writer goes on to say that the countless persons in moderate circumstances buy when they can, at the going price, and sell only when they must. Time and patience and the gradual accrual of new assets and equities do the rest. The return perhaps seems small, but valuable rights, readjustments of capital, split-ups and melons often doubles it; and new money put into the same group of stocks, from time to time, helps to roll up the golden snowball. Many a large fortune stands upon just such foundations, laid by plodding, untutored, small investors.

The opinion expressed by the Saturday Evening Post further emphasizes a point we have frequently made - that investment houses, banks, trust and insurance companies, are increasingly alive to the importance of employing as media of publicity those papers which reach ALL CLASSES in a community.

In English-speaking Montreal, the Star is by long odds the most effective medium, because it reaches all of the wealthy investing classes as well as the "countless families in moderate circumstances" who by industry and thrift each year amass a sum total of wealth and purchasing power many times greater than all the others put together.

In 1928, the volume of financial advertising in the Montreal Star increased 57,816 lines, or 8.68 per cent - very definite evidence of value received by advertisers as well as the investing public.

Yours very truly,
H.G. Brewer

H.G. Brewer/JD.
ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Address all communications to the MONTREAL DAILY STAR, Montreal, Canada
(The Montreal Star Company Limited, Publishers and Proprietors)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137834

The Montreal Star
Montreal

ADVERTISING
MANAGER'S
OFFICE

November 23rd., 1936.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
President,
Traders Finance Corporation,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

In his admirable address entitled "Business, Speak Out!" (copy enclosed herewith) Mr. Thomson mentions something that we are all conscious of -- a certain anti-business attitude pervading all classes of society.

What to do about it is a vital problem which industrialists, bankers and business men are now facing. While the constructive proposals outlined by Mr. Thomson are addressed to American business leaders, they apply with equal force to Canadians.

Reading time for the printed copy of the address is ten minutes.

Yours very truly,

H.S. Brewer
ADVERTISING MANAGER.

H.G. Brewer/SB.
Enc.

The Montreal Star Company, Limited, Montreal, Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137835

H B Anderson
EC 5305

BUSINESS, *SPEAK OUT!*

With the Compliments of

The Montreal Daily Star

MONTREAL - CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137836

Blank Page

BUSINESS, *SPEAK OUT!*

•

From an address by William A. Thomson, Director of the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association, before the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, Swampscott, Mass., September 24, 1936.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137837

Blank Page

BUSINESS, *SPEAK OUT!*

HOW shall we make an industrious people understand industry? I use the word industry as an all-inclusive term covering all activities that produce wealth.

It is becoming more and more obvious that large sections of an ordinarily ambitious, industrious and thrifty population do not understand Industry and its partner, Finance. It is equally clear that this lack of understanding has made it easy for professional preachers of discontent to raise in millions of minds a distrust of everything that is conducted for profit.

If this anti-business attitude, which varies in degree all the way from suspicion to hatred, were confined to the habitually unfortunate, the naturally inefficient or idle, or to the born social hell-raisers, the problem might be considered merely an academic one. But the fact that business phobia crops up constantly among sane and substantial elements in our population, among those to whom American industry has given more than average

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137838

opportunity, among the kind of people with whom your own institutions deal, makes the problem one of pressing and practical necessity.

The Menace of Misinformation

WE feel it about us every day; it is atmospheric—this disposition to criticize the man who makes a dollar only less severely than the man who makes two dollars; this feeling that calling a man a banker is equivalent to using an epithet barred in polite society.

I know a young man who says that two of our much-publicized and maligned multi-millionaires pay no income taxes because they can afford to hire lawyers smart enough to figure that they do not owe any. He never stopped to think that if such were the case, we might soon have a major problem raised by the swollen fortunes of the legal profession. I know a business woman who believes the only thing banks have to do to get money is to buy it from the Government at about sixty cents per thousand one-dollar bills—a piece of wisdom which she has accumulated by slightly misunderstanding a radio orator.

In the face of what American business and industry have really done for American people, the present menace of misinformation seems appalling. It discounts so ruthlessly those vast accom-

137839

plishments in individual well-being, for which this country has been famed among nations, and to which we have so long pointed with logical pride.

Some Things to Be Proud of

OUR country has been blessed with prolific natural resources on one hand and a system of government guaranteeing to each citizen unlimited freedom legally to pursue his opportunities. The ability of American industry to turn natural resources into products and services, and constantly to draw on an unlimited supply of inventive, productive and selling ability, gave us, more than anything else, our high standard of living. America, for generations, has been called by other nations "a commercial country", and the American response to this has been "Commercial? Yes! AND HOW!"

Doesn't it seem strange that business should be on the spot in a country where the commercial system has so much to show in solid accomplishments? Let's start with the fact that in our land 47% of the families own their own homes; 60% own automobiles, 52% have telephones, 41% have savings accounts, while more than sixty million persons have one or more life insurance policies. We are better fed, better clothed and better housed than any other nation. We have more of

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137840

the conveniences that help make life enjoyable. We can run our automobiles over more miles of good roads; our health standards are the highest; we are better educated; our distribution of newspapers, magazines and radio sets leads the world.

Business Has Shared With the Public

THROUGH all these advantages this country enjoys runs the trail of successful American industry, creating wealth and, through employment at good wages, spreading buying power among every element of population. On all sides, we have evidence of how industry has shared with the public the fruits of its ability to create, to produce, and to market.

In this brief glimpse at the record, one detailed illustration is sufficient. Think for a moment of the development of the automobile, because it is so typical. There were in 1913 less than one million, two hundred thousand passenger cars in use and the average price then paid per car was about $1350. In 1936, there are twenty-two million passenger cars in use, and the average price today to the consumer is about $670. And in this period, as the volume of motor car sales was mounting, as the quality and the service of the motor car steadily rose, and as the price to the consumer steadily fell, the automobile manufacturers reaped their greatest volume of profits. In a word, they made

137841

most when they served best. That is one of the most significant chapters in American industry.

Whose Fault Is It?

WHAT the expansion of the motor business did in the development of cities, of suburban life, of schools, of roads, how it broadened the horizons of the millions and brought pleasure and recreation, educational and commercial opportunities into their front yards, how it created, through direct and incidental taxes, vast funds for public projects, is history so recent that we are scarcely aware of it.

Having all these things to its credit, whose fault is it that industry is so often on the spot?

First, let's blame the unrest, the dissatisfaction and the suspicion of the world at large, born of the War and the Great Depression.

Second, let's say that this social attitude has been used as a background for agitation by many elements with many motives—from sincere reformers to demagogues.

And third, let's blame American business for its failure to interpret itself plainly to the public. Business has sold its products, but it has yet to sell itself to public understanding. To an advertising man, its failure to do so seems to offer a major reason for so many seemingly senseless attacks upon it.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137842

137843

Friendly Talks to the Public

AS I see it, the closer that business men are to the public, the more likely they are to take their business cases to the bar of public opinion. The little neighborhood merchant does it, meeting his customers personally; getting their friendly interest. When he is big enough to advertise, he tries to preserve something of that intimacy in his advertisements. The greater merchants who use newspaper space each day, recognize the advantage of candor in building confidence.

And here is a significant thing: most successful retail advertisers will tell you that a store cannot stay in business unless it has something more to offer than bargain prices. People want bargains, but they also want to know what is behind a bargain. They must have a favorable impression of the establishment as an institution before they become habitual customers.

The Need for Action

AMONG national advertisers—the manufacturers of merchandise who are farther removed from their public than the retailers—there is growing recognition of the necessity for so-called institutional advertising. Look at the newspapers all over the country, and you may be surprised at the wide variety of advertisements on current issues and mutual interests. Some are national in tone, but the majority touch purely local or sectional matters. Here is a page advertisement in a Texas newspaper by The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, which tells how that concern spent fifteen million dollars last year in the state. In South Bend, the Ward Baking Company analyzes the effect of its payroll upon local industries. In Cleveland, the Ford Motor Company tells how it spent seventy-eight million dollars for materials in the local trading area. In St. Paul, the First National Bank shows that "banks, like the corner grocery store, are capitalistic institutions". In Wichita, the Kansas Gas & Electric Company answers political critics with facts and figures.

The Whole Story for All the Public

BUT the start that has been made in introducing business to the public through advertising merely emphasizes the distance that is still to be traveled. Not only must individual companies take the people into their confidence, but the spirit, the philosophy and the functions of industry generally must be plainly demonstrated to all the public. The latter sounds like a large order and we well may ask how it can be done. Perhaps there is no single institution that can do it;

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137844

no doubt we shall have to rely upon many factors and the combined results of their efforts.

I would like to nominate today a number of institutions that could be of great help in this direction. I think I should start with the stock exchanges of the country. Wall Street could render no better service to American business than to explain its workings to the public. Wall Street and business have plenty of legitimate common interests, but Wall Street suffers from an unfair label. Its vices have been advertised, while its virtues and its vital services are scarcely suspected by more than a handful of the population.

I would also nominate scores of enterprises that are commonly grouped under the designation of Big Business. Here again, an unpopular label covers a multitude of unadvertised merits. Some of these companies make products that the public knows well. Most of them turn out materials not easily identified in channels of consumption, but which enter into the successful conduct of every branch of industry.

Please Explain "What Is Wealth?"

AND then, I would nominate the banks, including the savings institutions and the building and loan organizations like yourselves, together with all the life insurance companies,

137845

because these groups represent the savings and the security of the average thrifty citizen.

If banks would try to answer the single question, "What is wealth?", they could not employ advertising to greater advantage. If they would show that the goose that laid the golden eggs represented wealth only as long as she could produce, but was merely good for a fricassee after they cut her open to divide up what they thought was inside, they would be performing their greatest public service to date. And, if the life insurance companies would unite to show the public that the great security of insurance is secure as long as general business remains secure, they, too, would be adding immeasurably to their vast services to society.

Our Inter-Dependent Structure

I REALIZE that life insurance men believe in advertising the merits of their individual companies. I realize that they have done some little collective educational work on the value of insurance. But, they and the banks and all institutions upon which the safety of savings depends have a timely opportunity to touch the heart of this great problem of public understanding. That

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137846

opportunity is to demonstrate through their advertising that all forms of legitimate enterprise are inter-dependent and that you cannot cripple one kind of good business without injuring all kinds as well.

How long will a home-owning citizen cheer the soap-box orator after he learns that he is cheering a proposal to destroy his own savings?

And Don't Make It Pompous

THIS League has shown its belief in advertising and has proved that advertising pays in better understanding as well as in increased business. May I make one suggestion? The term "institutional advertising" has a somewhat pompous sound. Maybe that is the reason why so much current institutional advertising is pompous in tone. Often, it makes me think that it was written to please an incredibly dignified board of directors.

Now you can get an advertising message to some of the people through any form of advertising, but if you want to get a message to all of the people in any community, you must use newspaper space. Institutional advertising, therefore, belongs in the newspapers, which represent the

137847

great forum of public opinion. Advertising in newspapers is successful when advertisers are able to make their messages interesting, and especially when they are able to make their meaning clear. Every newspaper advertisement must compete with every other advertisement and with every piece of news and every feature which claims the attention of the reader. Institutional advertising, therefore, should be written with the coat off and the sleeves rolled up, by people who know how to dramatize plain truths for the average mind.

Keep America Sane—A Challenge

MAY I say again that this is not a political problem, except as politicians use it for scenery in presenting their pet issues. It is a problem that will outlast the coming elections and many more elections of the future.

It is plain that the public does not understand business and that business badly needs the understanding of the public. It is also plain that tens of thousands of responsible people like yourselves are trying to solve, or are wondering how to meet, this obvious problem. You are an ideal group to point the way, first because your clients represent the economic hope of our land; next because you

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

137848

believe in the modern way of establishing understanding through advertising.

Is there today a more absorbing or challenging question than how to make Americans see America? In a world already more than half mad, I can think of no greater social service than keeping our country sane. Can you?

Blank Page

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Telephone - Howard 5075. (The name here is Mitford)

66 Scarboro Beach Blvd., Toronto, Ont. 137849

Aug. 4/33

Dear Mr. Meighen +

Two weeks have passed since I first accepted this position and so far it is proving quite pleasant - certainly the people are very fine and that means a great deal to me.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I have liberal time allowance to myself but naturally, because I being a stranger utilize comparatively little in social diversion.

13.850

There has been no mews arrive as yet from Ridpetown and it is somewhat disturbing - as the last word had it that they were only waiting to have the bonds released in Montreal.

I do hope you had a most enjoyable trip West.

January

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

43 Langley Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.,
Sept. 8/33

137851

Dear Mr. Meighen -

Ever since seeing you, nearly three weeks ago now, I have wanted to drop you a line in appreciation of another expression of your kindness and friendship. I feel very sure that you have no idea how deep is my regard for you - so naturally I feel deeply grateful for any courtesy you extend to me, and

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

considerable tension in my own as I have told you before, mind and I wrote to Lucile immediately on hearing.

I received a letter from Mr Stirling, the lawyer, on Tuesday - dated August 31st - stating that he had received the consent of the Lucknow Succession Duty Department and had forwarded it to the Montreal Trust Company and he expected to receive the transferred bonds in about ten days time He seemed to think the holiday time interfered with getting the matter attended to promptly - that is in Lucknow.

23852

just knowing you, realizing I have the privilege of getting in touch with you at any time, that I may pour out my heart to you if I so desire - that is just wonderful and means more to me than I am capable of expressing. You are, indeed, most kind and good!

Thank you so much for the trouble you took in finding out about the lawyer in Ridgetown through your friend, Mr. McDermid. The report he gave has eased

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I had a lovely evening with Mildred on Tuesday- she is a dear and has been mighty fine to me.

Mr. A.R. Tibbits of Ottawa is here attending the Harbour Board Commission Conference and on Wednesday he phoned me and we had dinner at the Royal York- my! that was fun! and somewhat of a life saver for me. But then, something awfully nice always seems to happen for me at the moment when I begin to wonder if there is any reason for anything. That is the penalty for a disposition such as mine. Lovingly Janice

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

END OF

REEL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 215A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA